

Pillar 3 Disclosures Annual Report 2025

Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc



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Introduction

These disclosures relate to Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc (hereafter ‘Permanent TSB’, ‘PTSB’, ‘the Group’ or ‘the Bank’). They provide comprehensive information on the risk profile and risk management of the Group.

The legal basis for Pillar 3 disclosures is set out in Part Eight of the Capital Requirement Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (‘CRR’), as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 (‘CRR2’) and Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 (‘CRR3’). As part of the CRR3 amendments, the European Banking Authority (‘EBA’) was mandated to develop uniform disclosure formats for banks’ disclosures. The uniform formats are contained within Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/3172¹, published in November 2024, which prescribes the format of the quantitative templates to be disclosed. The EBA have published a mapping tool between the supervisory returns and the disclosure templates to facilitate banks’ compliance with disclosure requirements with the stated aim to improve the consistency and quality of the information disclosed.

The Group has a Board-approved formal policy for its Pillar 3 disclosures as required under Article 431 (3) of the CRR. The disclosures are subject to the same level of internal verification as the unaudited information included within the Group’s Annual Report. No disclosures are omitted on the basis of proprietary or confidential information. Where appropriate, some disclosure requirements have been met by reference to the relevant disclosure in the Group’s Annual Report or on its website.

The Group is classified as a listed “large institution” as it meets certain conditions laid out in Article 4. The Group will disclose the requirements as outlined under Article 433a for a listed large institution and at the frequency required.

The Pillar 3 disclosure report is available on the Group’s website at the following location:

<https://www.permanenttsbgroup.ie/investors/result-centre/2025>

Information required under article 25 (5) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/3172:

Disclosure reference date	31 December 2025
Period	1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025
Reporting Currency	Euro
Name of disclosing institution	Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc
LEI Code	635400DTNHVYGZODKQ93
Accounting Standard	IFRS
Scope of consolidation	Consolidated

A checklist outlining the CRR disclosure requirements applicable to the Group including the location of those disclosures throughout this report or in other documents is available at back of report.

Please note the figures in this report are in millions of euro and may contain rounding differences as they are compiled using information reported to supervisors in units of euro.

¹ Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 shall cease to apply from 1 January 2025, except for Article 15 and Annexes XXIX and XXX. Article 15 and Annexes XXIX and XXX of Implementing Regulation (EU 2021/637) shall continue to apply until 31 December 2025 only for the purposes of Article 16 of this Regulation

Attestation by Senior Management

In line with the CRR, the Group has formal policies and internal processes, systems and controls in place to comply with the disclosure requirements. The disclosures are reviewed by risk sub committees prior to approval by the Group's Board Audit Committee (BAC).

"We confirm that PTSB's Pillar 3 disclosures, to the best of our knowledge, comply with Part Eight of the CRR and have been prepared in compliance with the Group's Board-agreed internal control framework".

Barry D'Arcy

CFO, PTSB Group

5th March 2026

Current regulatory framework

This report is part of the Basel III Framework which has been in effect in all EU member states since 1 January 2014 through the CRR and EU Directive No 2013/36 (or CRD IV), as transposed into Irish law through S.I. No. 158 of 2014. In June 2019 amendments to these rules were made through the publication of CRR2 and Directive (EU) 2019/878 ('CRD V'), subsequently transposed into Irish law at the end of 2020 through S.I. No. 710 of 2020. Ireland has not enacted the statutory instrument to transpose CRD VI / CRD6 into national law as of early 2026, even though the transposition deadline (10 January 2026) has already passed.

The Group closely monitors any updated guidance from supervisors to ensure compliance with all requirements when applicable.

The Basel capital framework is founded upon three Pillars:

Pillar 1 refers to the minimum amount of capital required to protect the Group against losses for credit, market and operational risks over a one-year time frame and it is used to calculate the capital adequacy ratios.

Under **Pillar 2** of the Basel Framework, the Group is required to have in place sound, effective and comprehensive strategies and processes to assess and measure the amount of internal capital requirements it considers adequate to cover the nature and level of the risks to which the Group is exposed. The Group arrives at an appropriate estimation of its capital requirements for all risks through the use of an Internal SREP Requirement approach.

The Group is subject to regular reviews of its internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) through the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) and is subject to minimum capital requirements which exceed those set by the CRR (see capital management section of the Group's 2025 Annual Report).

The Group's SREP capital requirements increased by 0.25% since last year to 15.50% (of which 10.69% CET1), this was due to a new O-SII Buffer of 0.5% and a decrease of 0.25% in P2R requirement. The SREP capital requirements comprise of a Pillar 1 requirement of 8% (of which 4.5% CET1), a Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R) of 3.00% (of which 1.69% CET1), a Capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 2.50% (all 2.50% to be made up of CET1) and Countercyclical Buffer (CCyB) of 1.5% (all 1.5% to be made up of CET1) and O-SII Buffer of 0.5% (all 0.5% to be made up of CET1).

Pillar 3 refers to market discipline and how the Group reports publicly and in a transparent manner, information relating to the assessment and management of risks by the Group. This includes disclosing information on the scope of application, capital, risk exposures, risk assessment and management processes, and hence the capital adequacy of the Group.

Please note the figures in this report are in millions of euro and may contain rounding differences as they are compiled using information reported to supervisors in units of euro.

Key metrics of the Group

The template below provides a comprehensive view of key prudential metrics covering capital, risk-weighted exposures, leverage ratio, liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio.

Template EU KM1 - Key metrics template Art 438(b), 447(a) to (g)

€'M		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>
		Dec-25	Sept-25	Jun-25	Mar-25	Dec-24
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	1,739	1,669	1,693	1,707	1,684
2	Tier 1 capital	1,985	2,038	2,061	2,076	2,052
3	Total capital	2,282	2,373	2,351	2,365	2,344
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	10,936	10,736	10,911	10,850	11,494
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	10,936	10,736	10,911	10,850	
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.91%	15.55%	15.51%	15.74%	14.65%
5a	Not applicable					
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	15.91%	15.55%	15.51%	15.74%	
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.15%	18.98%	18.89%	19.13%	17.86%
6a	Not applicable					
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	18.15%	18.98%	18.89%	19.13%	
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.87%	22.10%	21.54%	21.79%	20.39%
7a	Not applicable					
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	20.87%	22.10%	21.54%	21.79%	

Note: The increase in the CET1 ratio (+36bps) in the quarter is primarily due to profits recognised in the year, partially offset by AT1 coupon payment, prudential deduction for intangible software assets and RWA increases (see OV1 template)

	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)	Dec-25	Sept-25	Jun-25	Mar-25	Dec-24
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	3.00%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.69%	1.83%	1.83%	1.83%	1.83%
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	2.25%	2.44%	2.44%	2.44%	2.44%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	11.00%	11.25%	11.25%	11.25%	11.25%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)	Dec-25	Sept-25	Jun-25	Mar-25	Dec-24
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	-
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.00%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	15.50%	15.75%	15.75%	15.75%	15.25%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements	9.69%	9.22%	9.02%	9.26%	8.05%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	30,674	30,547	30,550	30,374	28,847
14	Leverage ratio (%)	6.47%	6.67%	6.75%	6.83%	7.11%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	6,305	6,025	5,677	5,483	5,215
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	2,484	2,441	2,402	2,417	2,421
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	240	264	269	258	258
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	2,244	2,177	2,133	2,158	2,163
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	281.13%	276.82%	266.50%	255.30%	242.34%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	27,241	27,084	26,624	26,678	26,043
19	Total required stable funding	16,698	16,513	16,582	15,921	15,772
20	NSFR ratio (%)	163.14%	164.02%	160.56%	167.57%	165.12%

Notes: 1) The Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) uses the simple average of the preceding 12 monthly periods ending on the quarterly reporting date as specified in the table

2) The NSFR figures for 31 December 2024 and 31 March 2025 have been restated.

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

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

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

As at 31 December 2025, PTSB Group Holdings plc held €3,997m of own funds and eligible liabilities equating to 36.55% of RWAs and 13.03% of leverage exposure. PTSB Group Holdings plc MREL ratio is well above the respective requirements of 28.19% of risk-weighted assets (including the buffers of 4.5% as at 31 December 2025) and 5.91% of the leverage exposure.

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)	G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (TLAC)				
			Dec-25	Dec-25	Sept-25	Jun-25	Mar-25
Own funds and eligible liabilities, ratios and components							
1	Own funds and eligible liabilities	3,997					
EU-1a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	3,997					
2	Total risk exposure amount of the resolution group (TREA)	10,936					
3	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of the TREA	36.55%					
EU-3a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	36.55%					
4	Total exposure measure (TEM) of the resolution group	30,674					
5	Own funds and eligible liabilities as percentage of the TEM	13.03%					
EU-5a	Of which own funds or subordinated liabilities	13.03%					
6a	Does the subordination exemption in Article 72b(4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 apply? (5% exemption)						
6b	Aggregate amount of permitted non-subordinated eligible liabilities instruments if the subordination discretion in accordance with Article 72b(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 is applied (max 3.5% exemption)						
6c	If a capped subordination exemption applies in accordance with Article 72b (3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the amount of funding issued that ranks <i>pari passu</i> with excluded liabilities and that is recognised under row 1, divided by funding issued that ranks <i>pari passu</i> with excluded liabilities and that would be recognised under row 1 if no cap was applied (%)						
Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)							
EU-7	MREL expressed as a percentage of the TREA	28.19%					
EU-8	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	-					
EU-9	MREL expressed as a percentage of the TEM	5.91%					
EU-10	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	-					

Risk management objectives and policies

The following narrative information is provided in accordance with the disclosure requirements referenced in table EU OVA of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#).

Please note that narrative disclosures specific to Credit Risk (table EU CRA), Liquidity Risk (EU LIQA), Operational Risk (EU ORA) and Market Risk (EU MRA) are described in the relevant chapters describing those risks.

Overview of risk management in PTSB

Within the boundaries of the Board-approved Risk Appetite, PTSB follows an integrated approach to Risk Management, to ensure that all risks faced by the Group are appropriately identified and managed. This approach ensures that appropriate mechanisms are in place to protect and direct the Group in recognising the economic substance of its risk exposure.

The Group implements a Risk Management Process, which consists of five key steps:

- (i) Risk Identification;
- (ii) Risk Assessment and Measurement;
- (iii) Risk Mitigation and Control;
- (iv) Risk Monitoring and Testing; and
- (v) Risk Reporting and Escalation

The design of the Group's Risk Management Process is underpinned by Risk Management Objectives and Principles, which are detailed in the sections below.

The risks to which the Group is, or may be, exposed are classified into Risk Categories, within which sub-risk categories are defined at a more granular level. Risks must be identified, assessed, measured, monitored and reported in line with First and Second-Line responsibilities consistent with the Three Lines of Defence Model employed by the Group.

The Key Risk Categories identified by the Bank are:

- Capital Adequacy Risk;
- Liquidity and Funding Risk;
- Market Risk;
- Credit Risk;
- Business Risk;
- Operational Risk;
- Information Technology ('IT') Risk;
- Model Risk;
- Compliance Risk;
- Conduct and Reputational Risk; and
- Climate-Related & Environmental (CR&E) Risk.

PTSB is committed to the management of Climate Related and Environmental (CR&E) Risk, aided by regulatory guidance, to play our part as corporate citizens. Understanding of how best to respond to climate change is continually evolving and with this our knowledge of associated risks continues to develop.

To date, a definition of Climate-Related & Environmental Risk for the Bank has been developed, and Climate-Related & Environmental Risk is a stand-alone Risk Category within the Bank’s Enterprise Risk Management Framework. The impact of Climate-Related & Environmental Risk within each of the remaining Bank’s Risk Categories is being matured as the management of Climate-Related & Environmental Risk is further embedded.

Managing Climate-Related & Environmental Risk is a key area of focus under the ‘Addressing Climate Change and Supporting the Transition to a Low Carbon Economy’ Pillar of the Bank’s Sustainability Strategy.

A suite of supporting documentation in the form of Frameworks and Policies is maintained for key Risk Categories and Risk Processes and reviewed at least annually. These describe the controls, activities and tools required to support the on-going Risk Management process, and to promote a comprehensive and consistent approach to Risk Management that is understood across the Bank.

Below describes the high-level risk management objectives for each of the Bank’s Risk Category:

Risk Category	Risk Management Objective
Capital Adequacy Risk	To ensure that the bank has sufficient capital to cover the risks of its business, support its strategy, and comply with regulatory capital requirements at all times.
Liquidity and Funding Risk	To ensure that the Bank has sufficient funds to meet its financial obligations and regulatory requirements as and when they arise. Ensure that the Bank’s Balance Sheet is appropriately and sustainably funded in a cost-effective manner.
Market Risk	To minimise the losses in on and off-balance sheet positions arising from adverse movements in market prices through diversification and hedging.
Credit Risk	To minimise the financial loss due to the failure of a customer, or counterparty, to meet their financial obligations to the Bank as they fall due.
Business Risk	To ensure that the Bank maintains a sustainable and profitable business model and successfully executes key strategic programmes and projects.
Operational Risk	To minimise the level of serious disruption or loss (or unplanned gains) caused by operational risks to its customers, employees, brand and reputation.
Information Technology (“IT”) Risk	To minimise the level of serious disruption or loss caused by IT issues to its customers, employees, brand and reputation.
Model Risk	To minimise the loss or damage to the Bank’s reputation resulting from weaknesses or failures in the design, implementation or use of a model.
Compliance Risk	To ensure that the Bank complies with, or adequately plan for change to, official sector policy, laws, regulations, major industry standards, compliance policies and procedures, or expectations of customers and other stakeholders.

Risk Category	Risk Management Objective
Conduct Risk and Reputational Risk	To ensure that the conduct of the Bank towards customers or the market leads to positive customer outcomes, meets customers' or regulators' expectations, regulatory rules or laws. To minimise the negative brand damage and/or financial impact arising from failure to meet the Bank's stakeholders' expectations or failure of the Bank to embed desired behaviours and culture.
Climate-Related and Environmental Risk	To minimise the financial loss or adverse outcome arising from the consequences, likelihoods and a lack or inadequate responses to the impacts of climate change.

Also please refer to the Risk Management Section within the Group's 2025 Annual Report which contains significant information on material risks management objectives and policies.

Risk Identification

The Bank's risk identification process involves identifying, determining the applicability of, and documenting current and emerging risk events that are reasonably expected to materially affect the Bank's ability to achieve its strategy and business objectives.

The Bank employs a 'top-down' from the Board and 'bottom-up' (all staff) approach to risk identification. The 'top-down' approach involves the Risk Function Leadership and ExCo members managing a process that analyses previously identified or known risks for each key risk category and considering the inclusion of new and emerging risks based on external developments. The 'bottom-up' approaches differ depending on the key risk category but are generally reliant upon business process mapping as a risk identification technique, which not only identifies the key risk points in the overall business process but also risk interdependencies and areas of control weakness.

The First Line of Defence is responsible for risk identification in the business processes and the risk management and reporting.

Risk Assessment

The execution of the core risk management processes is reliant on a robust approach to establishing and maintaining systems and data. Accordingly, the Bank regularly assesses and enhances operating systems and infrastructure to optimise risk-based performance and achieve the following outcomes:

- Informed and evidenced risk-taking and strong risk-management practices by the first line of defence;
- Effective oversight and challenge by the Risk Function and independent assessment by Group Internal Audit (GIA); and
- Evidence to key stakeholders that the Bank is well managed and conducts its business and operations in compliance with applicable law.

Risk assessments enable the Bank to determine the quantitative and qualitative value of risk exposures – with respect to both individual risk categories as well as an aggregated enterprise view related to its products, services, and processes. By identifying current and emerging risks, assessing the likelihood and impact of those risks, determining their trends and evaluating the control environment, the Bank has implemented a process to mitigate those risks, which includes evaluating whether additional measures are needed to mitigate or accept residual risk. Risk assessments are critical to maintaining the safety and soundness of the institution and support

the achievement of the Bank's strategy and business objectives within the context of its risk appetite. Specifically, the Bank utilises risk assessment results as a means to:

- Enable the Board and Senior Management to address emerging risks at an early stage and allow them to develop and implement appropriate strategies to mitigate, transfer, or accept the risks before they have an adverse effect on the Bank's shareholders, employees, customers, and other stakeholders;
- Provide a consistent approach to ensure risks and related controls are proactively and sufficiently identified, assessed, documented, and subject to relevant oversight and challenge;
- Align its risk appetite, strategic planning, capital planning, and performance management activities related to risk and risk management;
- Inform the risk-based prioritisation and execution of risk management activities such as monitoring, testing, and training; and
- Support the continued embedding of a robust risk culture.

Risk management strategies and processes Art 435.1.(a)

The Bank's Risk Categories define the point-in-time categories of risks the Bank faces, including those that arise as a result of its revenue-generating activities and, those that are inherent to its operations and business support activities. The Risk Categories critically provide the Bank with a common language for understanding, discussing, and managing risks across the organisation, at enterprise-level and serve as the foundation for key risk governance and organisational structures as well as core risk management processes.

The Risk Categories are comprised of (1) Key Risk Categories and (2) Sub-Risk Categories.

Key Risk Categories are the most significant risk which may have an individual material impact on the Bank. Sub-Risk Categories represent risk types at a more detailed level within each risk category and for which the Bank has established specific risk management practices given the nuanced nature and scale of the sub-risk type. Furthermore, Sub-Risk Categories facilitate the aggregation of risk within each key risk category.

The Risk Categories are reviewed periodically in line with the periodic review of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework to ensure that the delineation of Key Risk and Sub-Risk Categories reflect the nature and scale of the Bank's business and operations as well as the Bank's operating and external environments. Corresponding frameworks for each risk category outline the Bank's risk management strategies covering risk identification, assessment & measurement, mitigation & control, monitoring & testing and reporting & escalation.

The Bank's Change Portfolio is the primary vehicle through which all Strategic Change Programmes and Projects are delivered.

The Change Portfolio is comprised of Programmes which are fundamental to the successful execution of the Bank's Strategic Vision. Regulatory & Mandatory projects are also executed and reported on through the Change Portfolio.

The Change Portfolio consists of strategic projects which may generate incremental value for the Bank, or which may accelerate delivery of the Bank's Strategy. Managing by Portfolio ensures both Senior Management and the Board have appropriate oversight of key programmes. Governance of the Change Portfolio is outlined in the PTSB's Change Management Standards.

The Strategic Planning Process (SPP) is PTSB's annual risk management, strategic, financial, stress testing, and recovery planning process. Key stakeholders involved in the delivery of the SPP include Group Finance, Change & Transformation (Group Operations), the CEO Office and Group Risk. It is reliant upon input from across the Three Lines of Defence. Through the SPP, PTSB seeks to ensure the Bank maintains values maximising effective

and efficient operations and that its business conduct is prudent within the context of its strategic objectives and Board-approved risk appetite. A core component of the Bank's risk management strategy is stress testing, the starting point for which are the Risk Categories (as identified above) and an assessment of the key risks facing the Bank. The Bank conducts a wide range of stress testing, including: (i) enterprise-wide stress tests that assess the combined impact of hypothetical, forward-looking changes to more than one risk factor (and cover all of the Bank's key portfolios) on the Bank's planning assumptions, balance sheet, income statement and forecast capital and liquidity position; (ii) sensitivity analysis, which is predominantly focused on quantifying the impact of stresses applied to individual risk factors, specific portfolios and/or key assumptions, and; (iii) reverse stress testing. The Bank's ICAAP, ILAAP, Resolution Plan and Recovery Planning processes are the most significant elements within the overall stress testing programme but are supplemented by ad-hoc scenario modelling and stress testing in other areas such as interest rate risk (e.g. IRRBB). As part of the Bank's stress testing programme a range of scenarios of varying severities are considered, encompassing both systemic and idiosyncratic stress scenarios.

The Bank's Recovery Plan sets out a range of options available to the Bank in the event of a severe capital or liquidity stress, to maintain the viability of the Bank. The Recovery Plan is informed by the stress scenarios and management actions identified as part of stress testing exercises. Results from the ICAAP and the ILAAP are used as leading indicators into the Recovery Plan early warning signals and threshold limits.

The Bank designs and implements robust and sustainable risk management processes that enables:

- (a) current and emerging risks to be identified appropriately and in a timely manner,
- (b) risk assessments to be undertaken for all risks identified by the Bank using qualitative and quantitative assessment tools,
- (c) appropriate risk mitigation and control strategies to be adopted by the Bank,
- (d) the Bank to conduct testing of its operating and control environments, and
- (e) the Bank to monitor and report on its risk profile at both an aggregate and business unit-specific level.

Organisation of Risk Management **Art 435.1.(b)**

The Bank's risk governance structure establishes the authority, responsibility, and accountability for risk management across the Bank and enables effective and efficient monitoring, escalation, decision-making, and oversight with respect to risks by appropriate Board and management-level governing bodies.

The design of the Bank's risk governance structure is informed by a set of risk governance principles that are based on relevant regulatory guidelines. These principles include:

- **Committee Structure:** The number of committees at Board and Management levels reflects the nature and types of risk faced by the Bank. Criteria for establishing risk sub-committees give due consideration to the: purpose of the committee; duration of the committee; proposed membership; committee reporting line; and flight path for outputs from the committee.
- **Board Committees:** Made up of Non-Executive Directors whose role is to support the Board in overseeing risk management and overseeing and challenging Senior Management's decisions.
- **Management Committee:** Bring together Senior Managers in the Bank who individually and collectively possess the requisite skills, expertise, qualifications, knowledge and experience to exercise sound, objective judgement, commensurate with the risk profile of the Bank.
- **Independence Safeguards:** The risk governance structure features safeguards to protect the independence of key relationships between senior executives and the Board. In this respect, the

Executive Committee “ExCo” may not override or modify decisions of the Assets & Liabilities Committee “ALCO” or Group Risk Committee “GRC” but may appeal decisions to the Board (or relevant Board committee). Additionally, the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is assigned the right of refer/ appeal planned management action agreed by ExCo risk sub-committees, where the CRO considers such action to be inconsistent with adherence to the Board-approved risk appetite.

- **Flow of Risk Information:** The risk governance structure establishes independent reporting lines which facilitate effective risk oversight by the Board via the Board Risk & Compliance Committee “BRCC”.
- **Communication of Risk Information:** Risk information is “prioritised and presented in a concise, fully contextualised manner”, to enable robust challenge and informed decision-making throughout the risk governance structure.
- **Appropriateness:** The number of overall governance committees/fora in the Bank, the length of time per meeting, the number of meetings per year, and the number of meetings each Director/Executive attends should be appropriate to the Bank’s resources and business model. This is reviewed on a regular basis, and the feedback of the committee members should be sought.

The Board is responsible for the management of risk across the Bank, including oversight of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Bank’s Enterprise Risk Management Framework. The Board also approves the Bank’s Internal Control Framework.

The Board assesses adherence to the Bank’s Enterprise Risk Management Framework and risk policies by:

- Establishing and upholding a robust risk governance structure;
- Approving systems of risk management and reporting;
- Approving and monitoring the Bank’s risk appetite;
- Reviewing Board-level risk reporting;
- Challenging the ExCo on the risk-taking activities of the Bank;
- Overseeing management decisions to ensure the appropriate balance between risk and reward; and,
- Implementing and monitoring the tone for appropriate risk culture across the Bank.

The key risk committee is the Board Risk and Compliance Committee (“BRCC”). The BRCC is responsible for overseeing and advising the Board in carrying out its responsibilities related to the Bank’s Enterprise Risk Management Framework and ensures that all current and emerging risks are properly identified, assessed, reported and controlled. The BRCC receives regular direct reporting from the CRO and the Head of Compliance & Conduct Risk related to the Bank’s risk profile, its control environment, remediation efforts, and the ongoing effectiveness of its Enterprise Risk Management Framework implementation. Critically, the BRCC reviews and approves the Bank’s Enterprise Risk Management Framework, key risk category-specific frameworks and select policies. The BRCC also recommends, for approval by the Board, the Bank’s Internal Control Framework, Risk Appetite Statement and other artefacts for which Board-level review and approval is deemed necessary. BRCC also monitors the regulatory agenda and receives updates on Management’s activities to implement new and updated regulation and on the on-going engagement with the Bank’s Regulators. More information on the responsibilities of the BRCC is described on page 108 to 110 of the Group’s Annual Report 2025.

ExCo is the Senior Management executive committee of the Bank, which is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The ExCo and, where established, its committees/sub-committees, has a primary role in providing assurance to the Board of Directors and its Committees on the financial performance and integrity of the Bank’s businesses, that the systems of internal control, internal audit, financial reporting and IT operate effectively,

that process/systems are in place to ensure all risks have been correctly identified, that appropriate controls are in place, and escalating matters to the Board and its Committees, where appropriate. ExCo is supported by several risk sub-committees and may not override or modify decisions of these sub-committees but may appeal decisions to the Board (or relevant Board committee). In the context of risk management, the ExCo is primarily responsible for:

- Defining the Bank’s organisational structure including that of Risk, and governance arrangements;
- Delivering the Bank’s strategic plan and medium term plan;
- Ensuring that all material risks are within the Bank’s risk appetite and are managed effectively and prudently;
- Ensuring compliance with regulatory obligations;
- Ensuring that customers are at the centre of Bank decision making and, as applicable, to ensure that action is taken to prevent further harm or detriment to customers where the Bank becomes aware that a decision or action taken or failure to act has caused harm or detriment to customers;
- Defining the Bank’s strategic decision-rules. Oversight of the Bank’s compliance with Risk Appetite and integration of same within strategic decision making. Ensuring any breaches of risk appetite are effectively reported and remediated;
- Ensuring that a robust and resilient operational framework exists within which the Bank’s activities are undertaken;
- Provide oversight of the development and implementation of the Bank’s ICT and digital strategy, ensuring the efficient and secure operation of ICT systems and consider the impact of ICT systems on the strategic objectives and business plan;
- Provide oversight of the management of the Bank’s anti-money laundering/ countering the financing of terrorism (‘AML/CFT’) function, systems and controls to mitigate risks;
- Setting all Bank’s frameworks, policies and suite of procedures; and
- Ensuring that the Bank operates a sustainable business model with a focus on its Environmental, Social and Governance obligations;
- Oversight of the performance of the Bank’s obligations under SEAR in line with the Individual Accountability Framework;
- Providing oversight of the Bank’s performance of its obligations under the Fitness and Probity Regime and the embedding of the conduct standards throughout the firm;
- Providing oversight of colleague conduct standards throughout the Bank;
- Overseeing the evolution of the Bank’s culture, including on matters relating to diversity and inclusion, in the day-to-day operation of the Bank ensuring that the Bank’s values and behaviours are aligned to the risk culture; and
- Implementing and monitoring the tone for appropriate Risk Culture across the Bank.

The CRO maintains a right of independent access to both the Board and BRCC to facilitate the independent communication of significant or material risk matters impacting the Bank.

The CRO has a direct reporting line to the Board and the Board Risk and Compliance Committee. In line with this reporting mandate, the CRO can refer any decision of ExCo or the ExCo Committees/Sub-Committees to the Board Risk and Compliance Committee (or Board) for review (“CRO’s Right of Escalation”).

In addition to the ExCo, the Bank has established and maintains a set of management-level committees to support the Bank's leaders and that retain risk management-specific responsibilities. Specifically, the management-level committee structure enables the Bank to operationalise decision-making protocols and define clear lines of reporting of escalation across the Bank.

The GRC is an ExCo sub-committee, chaired by the CRO, who has unfettered access to the BRCC. GRC serves as a forum for Group-wide risk management issues and maintains oversight across all of the Bank's key Risk Categories, excluding those which fall directly under the remit of ALCO.

Three Lines of Defence

- First Line of Defence:** Functions and teams within the first line that undertake frontline commercial, operational, and business support activities. In their day-to-day activities, these teams take risks which are managed through the effective design and operation of mitigating controls. Each Head of first line function/team is responsible for ensuring that activities undertaken are within the Board-approved risk appetite and in compliance with external and internal requirements. First Line Risk and Assurance teams act in an advisory capacity to First Line Management on Risk, Compliance and Governance related matters and issues; act as an assurance provider to First Line (business) on the effectiveness of the Risk and Control environment and compliance with regulatory obligations; and assist First Line Management with cultivating, embedding and measuring a strong risk culture within the business.
- Second Line of Defence:** The Group Risk Function (incl. Compliance Function) is an independent Risk Management function, under the direction of the CRO and is the key component of the Group's Second Line of Defence. The Group Risk Function is responsible for challenging and supporting in the implementation of risk management measures by the business lines in order to ensure that the process and controls in place within the First Line of Defence are properly designed and effective to execute the bank strategy within approved Risk Appetite and in compliance with internal policies. The Compliance Function monitors compliance with regulatory requirements and internal policies, provides advice on compliance to the management body and other relevant staff, and establishes policies and processes to manage compliance risks and to ensure compliance.
- Third Line of Defence:** Group Internal Audit (GIA) comprises the Third Line of Defence. It plays a critical role by providing independent assurance to the Board over the adequacy, effectiveness and sustainability of the Group's internal control, risk management and governance systems and processes, thereby supporting both the Board and Senior Management in promoting effective and sound risk management and governance across the Group. All activities undertaken within, and on behalf of, the Group are within the scope of GIA. This includes the activities of risk and control functions established by the Group. The Head of GIA reports directly to the Chair of the Board Audit committee (BAC), thus establishing and maintaining independence of the function.

The full responsibilities of the three lines of defence are described in the risk management section of the Group's Annual Report 2025.

Risk Reporting and measurement Art 435.1.(c)

Risk Reporting

PTSB's Risk Reporting involves the process of compiling and communicating risk information to governing bodies, committees, and officers who have the inherent or delegated authority to act on it. It provides both current and forward-looking risk perspectives, provides comprehensive and understandable information to Management and to the Board on the Bank's overall risk profile, supports or influences strategic decision-making, enables

prompt escalation and remediation of material problems, and enhances appropriate and timely responses to identified problems.

The Bank executes its approach to risk reporting along four dimensions:

- **Integrated Reporting Architecture:** The Bank's overarching risk reporting architecture, covering the format and content of risk reporting;
- **Data Architecture:** Function-specific data infrastructure and aggregation capabilities used to feed into risk reporting;
- **Organisational Model:** Governance process and operating rhythm used to support the implementation of effective risk reporting across the Bank; and
- **Business Applications:** Clear channels to action any insights/recommendations resulting from risk reporting.

The standards and requirements relating to the four dimensions above are documented in the Risk Reporting Procedures.

Risk Measurement

The Bank has established and implements risk measurement which involves quantifying the Bank's risk exposure using statistical techniques and models. The Bank's risk measurement includes:

Data collection	Collecting relevant data (both internal and external) to robustly quantify the Bank's risk exposures.
Modelling	Use of statistical models to quantify the Bank's risk exposures.
Models validation	Validating risk models to evaluate whether these are robust and fit for purpose e.g. back testing and sensitivity analysis.
Stress testing	Conducting stress tests to evaluate the bank's operational and financial resilience to adverse events or market conditions. This involves quantifying potential losses under a range of stress scenarios.

Risk Mitigation and monitoring **Art 435.1.(d)**

Risk Mitigation strategies have been developed and implemented for all risks to which the Bank is, or may be, exposed. These strategies may include capitalisation, risk management through the deployment of robust internal controls, and risk mitigation techniques including risk transfer, as outlined below:

- **Capitalisation** – The Bank holds capital to ensure solvency (at a specified confidence level) in the event of a severe occurrence of the risk
- **Management** – Capitalisation may not be the best or most appropriate form of protection against the risk. Therefore, the Bank may choose to control the causes of the risk (e.g., through the use of robust internal processes and controls) to reduce the level of the risk faced; and
- **Mitigation** – The Bank can choose either not to take on the risk or transfer the risk to a third party; however, it remains ultimately responsible for management of the risk. For example, PTSB uses balance sheet management techniques and, where appropriate, hedging structures, to mitigate market risk. Interest rate and foreign exchange risk arising from the Balance Sheet can be mitigated by way of conventional hedging instruments such as interest rate and currency swaps.

Risk Monitoring is the execution of regular periodic analysis or continuous review of key business activities, performance levels, risks, and controls to understand the Bank's current risk profile and changes within the risk profile. Monitoring is performed by Risk Owners and, where relevant, second line and third line Functions.

Declaration by management body on the adequacy of risk Art 435.1.(e)

Information on the adequacy of the Group's risk management framework is set out in the Group's 2025 Annual Report within the Corporate Governance Statement and Risk Management section. During 2025, the Board, through the Board Risk & Compliance Committee and Board Audit Committee, reviewed the effectiveness of the Group's systems of risk management and internal control and concluded that, while certain areas required further enhancement, the Bank's risk management and internal control frameworks had operated effectively and was appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Group's activities.

Risk Profile Art 435.1.(f)

PTSB operates a straightforward business model, with an exclusive focus in Ireland, delivering Retail and SME banking with a medium risk appetite.

The Group's Risk Appetite Statement ("RAS") describes the Group's risk appetite at the enterprise level. This Risk Appetite Statement articulates the level and nature of risk the Bank is willing to accept, aligned with its strategic objectives. The RAS serves as a boundary to business, support, and control function leaders; enables a consistent approach to risk management; endorses risk discipline; and integrates risk management into decision making at all levels of PTSB. The RAS further ensures the Group's risk is communicated clearly and well understood by both Senior Management and Group employees so that risk management is continually embedded into the Group's culture.

The structure of the RAS enables the Group to maintain robust discussions of risk taking and risk management and provides a commonly understood baseline against which management recommendations and decisions can be debated and effectively and credibly challenged.

The RAS is an articulation of how the Group's appetite for and tolerance of risk will be expressed. This comes in the form of qualitative statements about the nature and type of risk that the Group will take on, and quantitative limits and thresholds that define the range of acceptable risk. The RAS includes component risk appetite statements for each of the distinct key risk categories, including qualitative expressions of risk appetite as well as quantitative measures contributing to the assessment of risk profile. The process of monthly monitoring and reporting of ARS Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) to ensure prompt and proactive adherence with the Board-approved risk appetite.

Key Ratios associated with the risk profile of the Group include the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Capital – Transitional		
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	15.9%	14.7%
Tier 1 Ratio	18.2%	17.9%
Total Capital Ratio	20.9%	20.4%
Leverage Ratio – Transitional		
Leverage Ratio – Transitional	6.5%	7.1%
Liquidity		
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	277%	255%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	163%	165%
Asset Encumbrance	2%	3%
Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL)		
Loan to Deposit Ratio	87%	89%
NPA ³ s as % of gross loans	1.4%	1.8%

Information on material transactions with related parties and intragroup transactions are disclosed in note 42 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report.

³ Non Performing Assets

Governance Arrangements

The following narrative information for Article 435.2 CRR is provided in accordance with the disclosure requirements referenced in table EU OVB of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#).

Further information on the risk governance arrangements, including the role and responsibilities of the Board of Directors in relation to risk management, are set out in detail in the Risk Governance section of the 2025 Annual Report.

Directorships held by Board Members Art 435.2.(a)

The number of directorships held by members of the Board as at 31 December 2025 is listed in the tables below. There have been no additional directorships approved by the competent authority in respect of the Directors during the reporting period. The Board of Directors section on pages 73 to 78 of the 2025 Annual Report also contains information relating to directorships held by members of the Board of Directors.

Table 3: Board Directorships

Julie O'Neill	Permanent TSB p.l.c.
	Permanent TSB Group Holdings p.l.c.
	XL Insurance Company SE
	Architas Multi-Managers Europe Limited
Eamonn Crowley	Permanent TSB p.l.c.
	Permanent TSB Group Holdings p.l.c.
	Blue Cube Personal Loans Ltd (liquidation)
	Springboard Mortgages Ltd
	Springboard Funding No.1 Ltd
	Joint Mortgage Holdings No.1 Ltd
	Permanent TSB Finance Limited
	Banking & Payments Federation CLG
Barry D'Arcy	Permanent TSB p.l.c.
	Permanent TSB Group Holdings p.l.c.
	Irish Banking Culture Board Company Limited By Guarantee
Hugh O'Donnell	Permanent TSB p.l.c.
	Permanent TSB Group Holdings p.l.c.
	Bon Secours Health System Company Limited By Guarantee
Ruth Wandhofer	Permanent TSB p.l.c.
	Permanent TSB Group Holdings p.l.c.
	Leximar Limited
Marian Corcoran	Permanent TSB Group Holdings p.l.c.
	Permanent TSB p.l.c.
	MC2 Change Limited

	Industrial Development Authority (IDA) Ireland
	DCU Educational Support Services DAC
	Hewlett-Packard International Bank DAC
Paul Doddrell	Permanent TSB Group Holdings p.l.c.
	Permanent TSB p.l.c.
	3 to 48 Ltd
	Cabot Financial (Ireland) Ltd
	CCE Trustee Limited
Anne Bradley	Permanent TSB Group Holdings p.l.c.
	Permanent TSB p.l.c.
	Pieta House CLG
	Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited
	The Irish Air Navigation Service
Celine Fitzgerald	Permanent TSB Group Holdings p.l.c.
	Permanent TSB p.l.c.
Catherine Moroney	Permanent TSB Group Holdings p.l.c.
	Permanent TSB p.l.c.
	Saburai Consulting Limited
	Cynergy Bank (UK) Limited
	Intact Insurance Ireland Designated Activity Company
Rick Gildea	Permanent TSB Group Holdings p.l.c.
	Permanent TSB p.l.c.

Table 4: Summary of Board Directorships

Director	Total Number of Directorships (including PTSB and PTSBGH)	CRD IV Directorships as counted under Article 91 (3) and (4) of Directive 2013/36/EU ⁴
Julie O'Neill	4	3
Eamonn Crowley	8	1
Barry D'Arcy	3	1
Hugh O'Donnell	3	1
Ruth Wandhofer	3	1
Marian Corcoran	6	3
Paul Doddrell	5	3
Anne Bradley	5	3
Celine Fitzgerald	2	1
Catherine Moroney	5	3
Rick Gildea	2	1

Number of Directorships: the first column of figures is the total number of directorships held and the second is the number of directorships as counted under Article 91(3) and (4) of Directive 2013/36/EU (for the purposes of calculating these directorships, multiple directorships within a consolidated group are counted as a single directorship and directorships in organisations which do not predominantly pursue commercial objectives are also not included). 'Personal Consultancy Directorships' are treated as Non-Commercial Directorships on the basis they are set up for the sole purpose of managing the private economic interests of the Board members or their family members and that they do not require day-to-day management by the Board member.

Criteria for the selection of Members of the Board **Art 435.2.(b)**

The responsibilities of the Nomination, Culture and Ethics Committee include reviewing and assessing Board composition on behalf of the Board, recommending the appointment of Directors, and reviewing the size, structure, composition, diversity, and skills of the Board and its Committees. The Nomination, Culture and Ethics Committee keep the refreshment needs of the Board under review and have a defined approach to succession planning to ensure that membership is refreshed at appropriate intervals.

The Nomination, Culture and Ethics Committee has approved a Board Suitability Matrix which sets out the optimal balance of knowledge, experience and skills on the Board. The Board Suitability Matrix draws on EBA Guidance but also reflects the Bank's evolving risk profile, needs and objectives. The Board Suitability Matrix defines knowledge as: achievement in education, training and practice; experience as the practical and professional experience gained in previous positions; and skills which are personal attributes, how the person is capable of behaving and acting. The Board Suitability Matrix requires the Board collectively to have appropriate knowledge and experience in such areas as retail personal and/or business banking; culture and ethics; sustainability; customer advocacy/experience; accounting, audit and financial interpretation; model governance; risk management; governance and oversight, and internal control; technology (including IT and cyber/resilience); Innovation (platforms, artificial intelligence, digital evolution, fintech); organisational

⁴ Excludes non-commercial entities

change/transformation/resilience;; strategy development and execution; legal and regulatory; capital markets/treasury/investor relations; ESG/sustainability/climate; data and analytics; and workforce capability and strategy. Further details on the knowledge, experience and skills that each director contributes to the Board is set out in the biographies section of the 2025 Annual Report on pages 80 to 81.

A Board-approved Policy for the Assessment of the Suitability of Members of the Board (Board Suitability Policy) is in place and outlines the board appointments process. The Board Suitability Policy provides guidance for the purpose of ensuring that appointments to the Board are appropriate to the circumstances of the Company and overall add to the Board's collective effectiveness. The Board Suitability Policy requires both individual and collective on-going suitability assessments to be carried out whenever there is a change to Board composition or individual responsibilities. Further details of succession planning, recruitment and planned appointments are set out on pages 104 to 107 of the 2025 Annual Report.

Board Diversity Policy Art 435.2.(c)

The Board also recognises how diversity of thought is a key driver for robust discussions, improved collective decision-making, talent development and the cultivation of trust among colleagues, customers and shareholders. A diverse Board utilises differences in the knowledge, experience and skills (in particular those identified as pertinent to PTSB's business and culture) as detailed in the Board Suitability Matrix which outlines the desired mix of knowledge, experience and skills, including regional and industry experience, education and professional experience, together with other aspects of Director diversity. These factors are carefully considered in determining the optimal composition of the Board and are balanced appropriately where feasible.

The Nomination, Culture and Ethics Committee discuss and agree annually all measurable objectives for achieving diversity on the Board and recommend them to the Board for adoption. When setting diversity objectives, the Nomination, Culture and Ethics Committee consider diversity benchmarking results, census data and latest regulatory guidance published by competent authorities, the EBA, or other relevant international bodies or organisations. At any given time, the Nomination, Culture and Ethics committee may seek to improve one or more aspects of its diversity and measure progress accordingly.

At 31 December 2025 the Board gender diversity ratio stood at 55% (67% for Non-Executive Directors); the Board aims to achieve and maintain gender balance. This also exceeded the new UK FCA Listing Rules target to have at least 40% female representation on the Board. The Bank is committed to having a diverse board, to achieving and maintaining the targets set in this regard and to ensuring an open and fair recruitment process based on merit. The Board has an objective that the majority of Non-Executive Directors, including the Board Chair together with the Chairs of the Board Audit and Risk and Compliance Committees to have relevant banking and/or financial experience and this will also be taken into account when recommending appointments. The Board has also met its diversity target of having at least one senior Board position held by a female with the Chair position held by a female during the year, meeting the UK FCA Listing Rules and is also in line with the role model ambitions of the Board in increasing diversity and inclusion across the rest of the Group. The Board achieved gender balance with regard to its committee composition and has regard to wider diversity aspects among the members of the Board Committees.

The Bank has adopted an Ireland only business model and has no operations outside of Ireland. Therefore, to execute its mandate effectively, the Board is primarily comprised of directors who understand the social, economic, business and cultural environment in which the Bank operates. However, the Board also understands the benefit of having an 'external' perspective, to draw learnings and insights from other jurisdictions and cultures to support independent and effective decision making. Therefore between 20% - 30% of the Non-Executive Directors are expected to be in a position to draw on current or recent knowledge and experience obtained from having lived or worked outside of Ireland.

The selection process for Board candidates will continue to be conducted, and nominations/appointments made, with due regard to the benefits of diversity on the Board. All Board appointments are made on merit, in the context of the knowledge, experience and skills that the Board as a whole requires to be effective.

The Board Diversity Report on pages 92 to 97 of the 2025 Annual Report sets out further details on the Board Diversity Policy, its objectives, and relevant targets set out in that policy, and the extent to which these objectives and targets have been achieved.

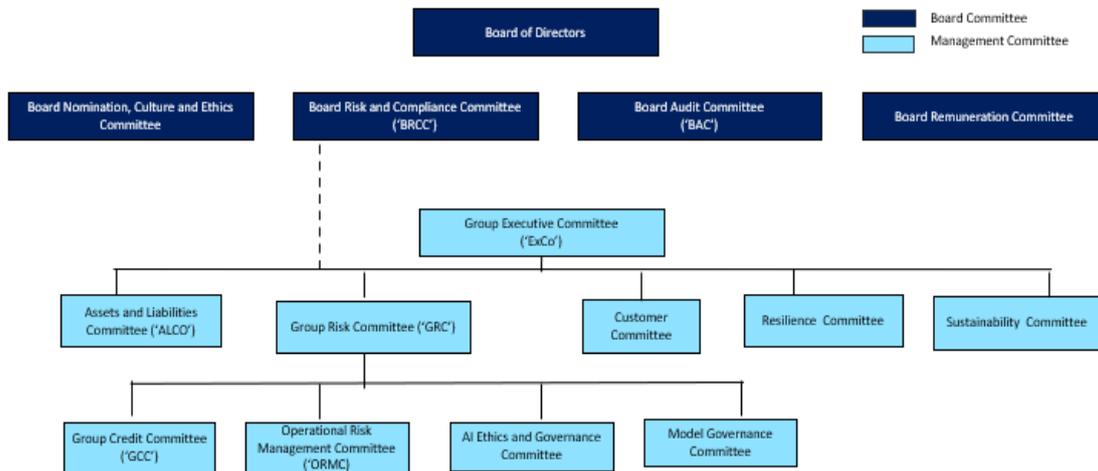
Board Risk and Compliance Committee Art 435.2.(d)

The Board has established a Board Risk and Compliance Committee with responsibility for oversight and for providing advice to the Board in relation to the consolidated Group and its subsidiaries on risk governance, current and future risk exposures, risk tolerance/appetite and strategy, taking into account all other relevant risks, and for overseeing the implementation of that strategy by Senior Management. This includes strategy for capital and liquidity management, the setting of risk and compliance policies and principles, and the embedding and maintenance throughout the organisation of a supportive culture in relation to management of risk and compliance. The Board Risk and Compliance met on 14 occasions during 2025. Further details in respect of the Board Risk and Compliance Committee, including committee composition and matters considered by the Committee during the year are set out on pages 108 to 110 of the 2025 Annual Report.

Information flow to Management body Art 435.2.(e)

PTSB’s risk governance structure establishes independent reporting lines which facilitate effective risk oversight by the Board via the Board Risk & Compliance Committee “BRCC”.

The following diagram illustrates the high-level Risk Governance Structure of the Group demonstrating the information flow on risk throughout the Group including to the Board of Directors:



- The **Board** has overall governance responsibility for the Bank. It is responsible for the management of risks across the Bank, including oversight of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Bank’s Enterprise Risk Management Framework. It approves the Bank’s Risk Appetite, Strategic Direction, Financial Medium Term Plan (MTP) and Budget as part of the Strategic Planning Process.
- **Board Risk and Compliance Committee (BRCC)** is a Board Committee with responsibility for overseeing and providing advice to the Board on Risk Governance and the current and future risk exposures of the Bank. It supports the Board in carrying out its responsibilities of ensuring that risks are properly

identified, reported, assessed, and controlled, and that the Bank's strategy is consistent with its approved Risk Appetite.

- The **Board** delegates executive responsibility to the **CEO** for the Bank's operations, compliance and performance. The CEO is the principal executive accountable to the Board for the day-to-day management of the Bank.
- The **ExCo**, which is chaired by the CEO, is accountable to the Board for delivery of the Bank's MTP and Financial and Strategic Plans.
- ExCo has a Risk Sub-Committee (**GRC**) which includes representation of all ExCo members. GRC is chaired by the CRO and the committee has delegated accountability for Bank-wide Enterprise Risk Management Issues and implementation of the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management Framework and Risk Appetite Statement.
- **ALCO** is chaired by the CFO, and the committee is accountable to ExCo for the respective Risk Management obligations delegated to ALCO by ExCo. Relevant decisions/matters arising from ALCO are reported to the BRCC (via the CRO) for independent oversight and to ExCo (via the relevant ExCo member/Sub-Committee Chair) for information/noting, or, to raise the attention of ExCo where appropriate.
- The ExCo may not override or modify the decision of its Risk Sub-Committee (ALCO, GRC and GRC Sub-committees) but may appeal decisions to the Board (or relevant Board Committee).
- The CRO can refer any decision of ExCo or the ExCo Sub-Committees to the Board Risk and Compliance Committee (or Board) for review.
- The CRO maintains a right of **independent access** to both the Board and BRCC to facilitate the independent communication of significant or material risk matters impacting the Group.

Scope of Application

Regulatory Requirements Art 436 (a)

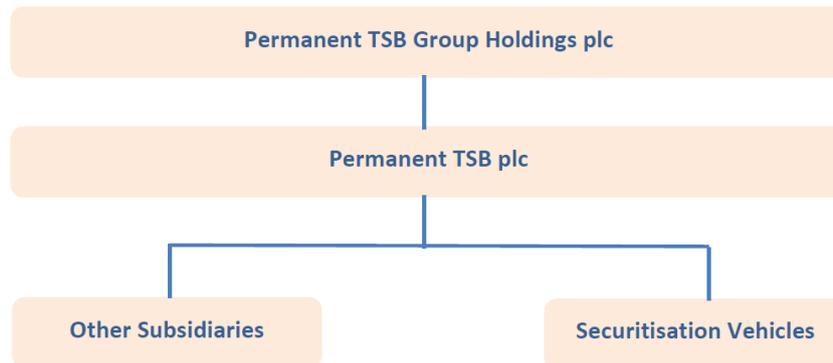
These disclosures apply to Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc which is the highest level of consolidation for prudential reporting purposes. The Group's regulatory requirements, in respect of these disclosures, are contained within the CRR, which is directly applicable in all EU countries and CRD IV transposed into Irish law through S.I. No. 158 & No. 159 of 2014 (as amended by CRD V transposed into Irish law through S.I. No 710 of 2020), as well as various technical standards and EBA guidelines. Under these requirements, the Group's total capital for Pillar 1 must be adequate to cover its credit, market and operational risks, including capital buffers. The Group must also hold sufficient capital to cover the additional risks identified under the Pillar 2 process including any add-on's imposed on the Group as part of the supervisory SREP assessment.

The Group fulfils all of its capital requirements set out above as at 31 December 2025.

The following narrative information is provided in accordance with the disclosure requirements referenced in table EU LIA of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#).

Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts Art 436.(b) and (d)

The scope of consolidation for the Group is the same for accounting and prudential purposes. The Group previously had a captive insurance company which is now in liquidation and is therefore not consolidated for accounting or prudential purposes.



The main differences between accounting exposures and regulatory exposures (see template EU LI2 below) result from adding back IRB impairment provisions and the inclusion of off-balance sheet amounts adjusted for credit conversion factors.

Currently, no assets or liabilities are subject to capital requirements for more than one risk framework listed in Part Three of the CRR (see template EU LI1 below).

The Group has no trading book and only a small portion of its balance sheet is carried at fair value. See Note 1 in the Group's 2025 Annual Report for more details on accounting policies.

Template EU LI1 - Differences between the accounting scope and the scope of prudential consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk

categories Art 436.(c)

31-Dec-25	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Difference in the basis of consolidation for accounting and prudential purposes	Carrying values under scope of prudential consolidation	Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Balance sheet category	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Assets								
1 Cash at bank	75	-	75	75	-	-	-	-
2 Items in the course of collection	25	-	25	25	-	-	-	-
3 Loans and advances to banks	1,719	-	1,719	1,719	-	-	-	-
4 Derivative assets	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	-
5 Other assets	51	-	51	51	-	-	-	-
6 Current Tax Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Assets classified as held for sale	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
8 Debt securities	5,360	-	5,360	5,360	-	-	-	-
9 Equity securities	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10 Prepayments and accrued income	168	-	168	168	-	-	-	-
11 Loans and advances to customers	22,249	-	22,249	22,249	-	-	-	-
12 Interests in associated undertakings	32	-	32	32	-	-	-	-
13 Property and equipment	189	-	189	189	-	-	-	-
14 Intangible assets	263	-	263	94	-	-	-	169
15 Deferred taxation	304	-	304	6	-	-	-	298
Total assets	30,465	-	30,465	29,974	24	-	-	468
Liabilities								
1 Deposits by banks	104	-	104	-	-	-	-	104
2 Customer accounts	25,599	-	25,599	-	-	-	-	25,599
3 Derivative liabilities	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
4 Debt securities in issue	1,723	-	1,723	-	-	-	-	1,723
5 Other liabilities	131	-	131	-	-	-	-	131
6 Accruals	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
7 Current tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Provisions	64	-	64	-	-	-	-	64
9 Subordinated liabilities	347	-	347	-	-	-	-	347
Total liabilities	27,984	-	27,984	-	-	-	-	27,984
Equity								
1 Share Capital	272	-	272	-	-	-	-	272
2 Share Premium	804	-	804	-	-	-	-	804
3 Other Reserves	(818)	-	(818)	-	-	-	-	(818)
4 Retained Earnings	1,978	-	1,978	-	-	-	-	1,978
5 Shareholder's equity	2,236	-	2,236	-	-	-	-	2,236
6 Other equity instruments	245	-	245	-	-	-	-	245
Total equity	2,481	-	2,481	-	-	-	-	2,481
Total equity and liabilities	30,465	-	30,465	-	-	-	-	30,465

Pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025

31-Dec-24	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Difference in the basis of consolidation for accounting and prudential purposes	Carrying values under scope of prudential consolidation	Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Balance sheet category	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Assets								
1 Cash at bank	72	-	72	72	-	-	-	-
2 Items in the course of collection	23	-	23	23	-	-	-	-
3 Loans and advances to banks	2,202	-	2,202	2,202	-	-	-	-
4 Derivative assets	59	-	59	-	59	-	-	-
5 Other assets	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
6 Current Tax Assets	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
7 Assets classified as held for sale	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	-
8 Debt securities	4,327	-	4,327	4,327	-	-	-	-
9 Equity securities	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
10 Prepayments and accrued income	63	-	63	63	-	-	-	-
11 Loans and advances to customers	21,423	-	21,423	21,423	-	-	-	-
12 Interests in associated undertakings	21	-	21	21	-	-	-	-
13 Property and equipment	183	-	183	183	-	-	-	-
14 Intangible assets	213	-	213	69	-	-	-	144
15 Deferred taxation	316	-	316	4	-	-	-	312
Total assets	28,932	-	28,932	28,417	59	-	-	457
Liabilities								
1 Deposits by banks	105	-	105	-	-	-	-	105
2 Customer accounts	24,120	-	24,120	-	-	-	-	24,120
3 Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Debt securities in issue	1,731	-	1,731	-	-	-	-	1,731
5 Other liabilities	129	-	129	-	-	-	-	129
6 Accruals	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
7 Current tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Provisions	46	-	46	-	-	-	-	46
9 Subordinated liabilities	257	-	257	-	-	-	-	257
Total liabilities	26,400	-	26,400	-	-	-	-	26,400
Equity								
1 Share Capital	272	-	272	-	-	-	-	272
2 Share Premium	804	-	804	-	-	-	-	804
3 Other Reserves	(813)	-	(813)	-	-	-	-	(813)
4 Retained Earnings	1,901	-	1,901	-	-	-	-	1,901
5 Shareholder's equity	2,164	-	2,164	-	-	-	-	2,164
6 Other equity instruments	368	-	368	-	-	-	-	368
Total equity	2,532	-	2,532	-	-	-	-	2,532
Total equity and liabilities	28,932	-	28,932	-	-	-	-	28,932

Template EU LI2 - Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements **Art 436.(d)**

	a	b				c	d	e
	Total	Items subject to						
	€m	Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	CCR framework	Market risk framework			
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m			
31-Dec-25								
1 Assets carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template EU LI1)	29,998	29,974	-	24	-			
2 Liabilities carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	-	-	-	-	-			
3 Total net amount under the scope of prudential consolidation	29,998	29,974	-	24	-			
4 Off-balance-sheet amounts	643	643	-	-	-			
5 Differences in valuations								
6 Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2								
7 Differences due to consideration of provisions	123	123	-	-	-			
8 Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)								
9 Differences due to credit conversion factors								
10 Differences due to Securitisation with risk transfer								
11 Other differences	3	17	-	(14)	-			
12 Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	30,767	30,757	-	10	-			
31-Dec-24								
	28,476	28,417	-	59	-			
	-	-	-	-	-			
	28,476	28,417	-	59	-			
	1,512	1,512	-	-	-			
	215	215	-	-	-			
	(27)	12	-	(38)	-			
	30,176	30,156	-	21	-			

The template below lists the subsidiaries and special purpose entities (SPEs) existing at year-end. All subsidiaries and SPEs and fully consolidated from an accounting and prudential perspective.

Template EU LI3 - Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity) **Art 436.(b)**

a Name of the entity	b Method of accounting consolidation	c Method of prudential consolidation				g Deducted	h Description of the entity
		c Full consolidation	d Proportional consolidation	e Equity Method	f Neither consolidated nor deducted		
Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc	Full consolidation	X					Financial holding company
Permanent TSB plc	Full consolidation	X					Credit institution
Permanent TSB Finance Ltd	Full consolidation	X					Financial corporation other than credit institution
Springboard Mortgages Ltd	Full consolidation	X					Financial corporation other than credit institution
Joint Mortgage Holdings No.1 Ltd	Full consolidation	X					Financial corporation other than credit institution
Springboard Funding No.1 Ltd	Full consolidation	X					Financial corporation other than credit institution
Fastnet Securities 16 DAC	Full consolidation	X					Securitisation vehicle
Fastnet Securities 17 DAC	Full consolidation	X					Securitisation vehicle
Fastnet Securities 18 DAC	Full consolidation	X					Securitisation vehicle
Fastnet Securities 19 DAC	Full consolidation	X					Securitisation vehicle

The following narrative information is provided in accordance with the disclosure requirements referenced in table EU LIB of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#).

Impediments to the transfer of financial funds Art 436.(f)

The Group is subject to regular reviews of its internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) through the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP). SREP requirements are reviewed on an annual basis.

There are no entities within the Group other than Permanent TSB plc subject to minimum capital requirements.

Shortfall of own funds for subsidiaries not included in consolidation Art 436.(g)

There is no shortfall of own funds for subsidiaries not included in consolidation.

Use of Article 9 for individual reporting Art 436.(h)

The Group has availed of the discretion in Article 9 (1) of the CRR to meet its individual reporting for Permanent TSB plc on an 'amended solo' basis. This discretion treats subsidiaries of a group as if they were branches rather than separate legal entities.

Own Funds

Details of the composition of the Group's own funds and a reconciliation to the financial statements is provided below.

Template EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds **Art 437 (a), (d), (e) and (f)**

€'M		(a) (b)		(a)
		Dec-25		Dec-24
		Amounts	Cross reference to CC2	Amounts
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,076	29 & 30	1,076
	of which: Ordinary Shares	272	30	272
	of which: Deferred Shares	-		-
	of which: Share Premium	804	31	804
2	Retained earnings	1,873	33	1,748
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(818)	32	(813)
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	-		-
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) 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	98	34	155
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	2,229		2,165
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(0)		(0)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(169)	15	(144)
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) are met) (negative amount)	(298)	17	(312)
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	-		-
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	(13)		-
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)	-		-

	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	(8)	35	(8)
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) are met) (negative amount)	-		-
22	Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold (negative amount)	-		-
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	-		-
24	Not applicable			
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-		-
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	-		-
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	-		-
26	Not applicable			
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
EU-27a	Other regulatory adjustments	(0)		(17)
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(489)		(481)
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	1,739		1,684

The Group's regulatory CET1 capital at 31 December 2025 increased by €55m to €1,739m (31 December 2024: €1,684m). The increase is primarily due to eligible profits recognised in the year (c.+€98m) and decrease in Deferred Tax Asset deduction (+€14m) partially offset by increased prudential deduction for Intangible Assets (-€25m) and AT1 Coupon payments (-€43m).

	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	245	36	368
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	245	36	368
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-		-
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1 as described in Article 486(3) of CRR	-		-
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) subject to phase out from AT1	-		-
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) 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	245		368
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	-		-
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-		-
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-		-
41	Not applicable			
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
EU-42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	-		-
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-		-
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	245		368
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	1,985		2,052

	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	298	28	250
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) 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) subject to phase out from T2	-		-
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) 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	-		41
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	298		291
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	-		-
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
54	Direct and indirect 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 and indirect 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	-		-
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	-		-
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	298		291
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	2,282		2,344
60	Total risk exposure amount	10,936		11,494

	Capital ratios and requirements including buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	15.91%	14.65%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	18.15%	17.86%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	20.87%	20.39%
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	10.69%	10.33%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	1.50%	1.50%
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	0.50%	-
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.69%	1.83%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffer (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	9.69%	8.05%
69	Not applicable		
70	Not applicable		
71	Not applicable		

The increase in the CET1 ratio YoY (+126bps) was primarily due to the recognition of full year eligible profits (c. +€98m) offset by investments in intangible software assets (c. -€25m), AT1 coupon payments (c. -€43m) and reduction in RWAs (c. -€558m), which was primarily driven by changes under CRR3 and other BAU movements.

	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)	33	30
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)	-	-
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) are met)	6	4
	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	43	44
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	44
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	37	41
	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)	-	-

Template EU CC2 - reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements
Art 437 (a)

	a	b	c	
	Dec-25			
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Cross reference to CC1	
	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 at bank	75	75	
2	Items in the course of collection	25	25	
3	Loans and advances to banks	1,719	1,719	
4	Derivative assets	24	24	
5	Other assets	51	51	
6	Current Tax Asset	0	0	
7	Assets classified as held for sale	5	5	
8	Debt securities	5,360	5,360	
9	Equity securities	1	1	
10	Prepayments and accrued income	168	168	
11	Loans and advances to customers	22,249	22,249	
12	Interests in associated undertakings	32	32	
13	Property and equipment	189	189	
14	Intangible assets	263	263	
15	<i>Of which are deducted from Own funds</i>		169	8
16	Deferred taxation	304	304	
17	<i>Of which are deducted from Own funds</i>		298	10
18	Total assets	30,465	30,465	
Liabilities – Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements				
19	Deposits by banks	104	104	
20	Customer accounts	25,599	25,599	
21	Derivative liabilities	4	4	
22	Debt securities in issue	1,723	1,723	
23	Other liabilities	131	131	
24	Accruals	12	12	
25	Current tax liability	0	0	
26	Provisions	64	64	
27	Subordinated liabilities	347	347	
28	<i>Of which are allowable for own funds purposes</i>		298	46
29	Total liabilities	27,984	27,984	
Shareholders' Equity				
30	Share capital	272	272	1
31	Share premium	804	804	1
32	Other reserves	(818)	(818)	3
33	Retained earnings	1,978	1,978	2
34	<i>Of which profits for the current financial year</i>		114	EU-5a
35	<i>Of which direct holdings of own CET1 instruments</i>		(8)	16
36	Other equity instruments	245	245	30 & 31
37	Total shareholder's equity	2,481	2,481	

Template EU CCA: Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments⁵
 Art 437 (b) and (c)

		a	a	a	a
		Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	€250m Fixed Rate Reset Perpetual Temporary Write Down AT1 Securities	€300m Fixed Rate Reset Callable Green Tier 2 Capital Notes due 2035
1	Issuer	Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc	Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc	Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc	Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc
2	Unique identifier (ex CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	IE00BWB8X525	IE00BWB8X525	XS2538798583	XS3183164220
EU-2a	Public or private placement	Public	Public	Public	Public
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Irish	Irish	Irish	Irish
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Yes
	Regulatory treatment				
4	Transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo& (sub-) consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Group and solo (the external issuance is downstreamed to PTSB plc in the AT1 format)	Group and solo (the external issuance is downstreamed to PTSB plc)
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary shares	Ordinary shares	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	227	45	245	298
9	Nominal amount of instrument	227,051,625	45,446,814	EUR 250,000,000	EUR 300,000,000
EU-9a	Issue price	EUR4.50	EUR 1.70	100.00 per cent	99.827 per cent
EU-9b	Redemption price	N/A	N/A	100 per cent of principal amount plus any accrued and unpaid interest	100 per cent of nominal amount
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' Equity	Shareholders' Equity	Shareholders' Equity	Liability – amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	42129	08.11.2022	26.10.2022	22.09.2025
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated
13	Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	22.12.2035
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	No	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A	N/A	On any day beginning 26 October 2027 and ending on 26 April 2028. 100 per cent of principal amount plus any accrued and unpaid interest In addition Tax/Regulatory call.	The Bank may redeem the Tier 2 on any date from and including 22 September 2030 and the first reset date of 22 December 2030. The optional redemption amount is EUR1,000 per the calculation amount
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A	26 April and 26 October annually from 2028	see response to 15 above

⁵ The Group is not subject to the TLAC standard

Coupons & dividends					
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A	N/A	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A	N/A	13.25% , reset reference rate: Mid-swap rate (Euribor) + margin 10.546%	3.875%, first margin +1.550%, reset reference rate: Mid-swap rate (Euribor)
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	N/A	N/A	No	No
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	N/A	N/A	Fully discretionary	Mandatory
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	N/A	N/A	Fully discretionary	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N/A	N/A	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	N/A	N/A	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	N/A	N/A	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	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
30	Write-down features	N/A	N/A	Yes	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	Group CET 1 Capital Ratio of the Issuer falls below 7% (regulatory basis).	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	Fully or Partially	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	Temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	Write up to Initial Principal Amount subject to any MDA requirements and Maximum Write Up Amount subject to Supervisory Permission, if required	N/A
EU-34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	1	1	2(a)	2(b)
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Senior debt
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

EU-37a Full terms and conditions of all Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments
Art 437(c)

Details of the full terms and conditions of all of the above instruments can be found at the following location on the Group’s website:

- For Common Equity Tier 1 instruments please refer to the Articles of Association found at the following link: <https://www.permanentstsbgroup.ie/~media/Files/P/Ptsb-CORP/documents/document-center/governance/memorandum-and-articles-of-association.pdf>
- For Additional Tier 1, Tier 2 and Eligible Liabilities instruments: <https://www.permanentstsbgroup.ie/investors/debt-investors/unsecured-funding>

Capital Requirements

The following narrative information for Article 438(a) CRR is provided in accordance with the disclosure requirements referenced in table EU OVC of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#).

Group's approach to assessing the adequacy of its internal capital to support current and future activities **Art 438(a)**

Capital Management Objectives and Policies

The objective of the Group's capital management policy is to ensure that the Group has sufficient capital to cover the risks of its business, support its strategy and to comply with prevailing regulatory capital requirements at all times. The policy requires the Group to minimise refinancing risk by managing the maturity profile of non-equity capital. The capital adequacy requirements, set by the Regulator, are used by the Group as the basis for its capital management. The Group seeks to maintain sufficient capital to ensure that all regulatory requirements are met.

Capital Ratios at 31 December 2025

At 31 December 2025, the regulatory CET1 is 15.91% (31 December 2024: 14.65%) and Total Capital ratio is 20.87% (31 December 2024: 20.39%), exceeding the Group's 2025 capital requirement of 10.69% CET1 and 15.50% Total Capital.

ICAAP information

The Group's ICAAP demonstrates that the Group has sufficient capital at all times to support its business objectives, execute the strategy within the Group's risk appetite and meet regulatory requirements.

The ICAAP consists of a comprehensive assessment of the risk profile of the Group and an appropriate risk governance structure and risk appetite in place to ensure adequate capital resources are maintained. The ICAAP is crucial to the overall resilience of the Group in periods of stress forward-looking capital adequacy assessments across a comprehensive range of scenarios and sensitivities.

The ICAAP is reviewed on an ongoing basis and is embedded in the Group's Strategic Planning Process. The ICAAP is aligned to the European Central Bank (ECB) Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Guide published in 2018.

The key objective of the ICAAP is to identify and quantify all capital-related risks and ensure that the Group maintains a sufficient level of capital to:

- execute the strategy;
- absorb economic shocks;
- identify and quantify single risk factors; and
- equip senior management with contingency actions.

The Board approved ICAAP Report and supporting documentation is submitted to the CBI annually at a minimum and is subject to regulatory review as part of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

Template EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts Art 438(d)

€'M		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		a	b	c
		Dec-25	Sept-25	Dec-25
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)*	9,872	9,726	790
2	Of which the standardised approach	3,461	3,331	277
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Of which slotting approach	-	-	-
EU 4a	Of which equities under the simple riskweighted approach	-	-	-
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	6,208	6,199	497
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	1	2	0
7	Of which the standardised approach	-	-	-
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	0	1	0
9	Of which other CCR	1	1	0
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk	1	3	0
EU 10a	Of which the standardised approach (SA)	-	-	-
EU 10b	Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)	1	3	0
EU 10c	Of which the simplified approach	-	-	-
11	<i>Not applicable</i>			
12	<i>Not applicable</i>			
13	<i>Not applicable</i>			
14	<i>Not applicable</i>			
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	-	-	-
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	-	-	-
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	-	-	-
EU 19a	Of which 1250%	-	-	-
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	-	-	-
21	Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)	-	-	-
EU 21a	Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)	-	-	-
22	Of which the Alternative Internal Models Approach (A-IMA)	-	-	-
EU 22a	Large exposures	-	-	-
23	Reclassifications between trading and non-trading books	-	-	-
24	Operational risk	1,062	1,005	85
EU 24a	Exposures to crypto-assets	-	-	-
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250 % risk weight)	16	11	1
26	<i>Output floor applied (%)</i>			
27	<i>Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)</i>			
28	<i>Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)</i>			
29	Total	10,936	10,736	875

*RWEAs of €203m at 31st December 2025 are recognised as an Article 3 adjustment. This adjustment is not included under the standardised, F-IRB or A-IRB approaches.

The December 2025 RWAs increased by €200m primarily driven by an increase in exposures measured under the standardised approach €130m due to increase in 'other items' and BTL exposures switching to standardised approach, offset by redemptions on mortgage loans.

Other increases were seen in Operational Risk RWAs (+€57m) primarily due to increase in the three-year average income.

Exposures measured under the IRB approach increased by €9m. Template EU CR8 provides more detail on the movement of RWA measured under the IRB approach.

Template EU CMS1 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level Art 438 (d) and (da)

Dec-25

		a	b	c	d	EU d
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
		RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs (a + b)	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	6,208	3,461	9,669	8,130	8,130
2	Counterparty credit risk	-	1	1	1	1
3	Credit valuation adjustment	-	1	1	1	1
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	-	-	-	-
5	Market risk	-	-	-	-	-
6	Operational risk	-	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062
7	Other risk weighted exposure amounts	-	203	203	203	203
8	Total	6,208	4,728	10,936	9,397	9,397

The table above shows the composition of RWA by risk type and separated by modelled approaches for which the Group has supervisory approval and where the standardised approaches are used.

As of 31st December 2025, the output floor for RWA according to CRR3 has no impact on the Group's RWA.

Template EU CMS2 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level Art 438 (d) and (da)

Dec-25

		a	b	c		d	EU d
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)					
		RWEAs for modelled approaches that institutions have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for column (a) if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor	
1	Central governments and central banks	-	-	16	16	16	
EU 1a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	
EU 1b	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	
EU 1c	Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA	-	-	-	-	-	
EU 1d	Categorised as International organisations in SA	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Equity	-	-	61	61	61	
4	Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Corporates	-	-	275	275	275	
5.1	Of which: F-IRB is applied	-	-	-	-	-	
5.2	Of which: A-IRB is applied	-	-	-	-	-	
EU 5a	Of which: Corporates - General	-	-	275	275	275	
EU 5b	Of which: Corporates - Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	
EU 5c	Of which: Corporates - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Retail	-	-	609	609	609	
6.1	Of which: Retail - Qualifying revolving	-	-	-	-	-	
EU 6.1a	Of which: Retail - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-	
EU 6.1b	Of which: Retail - Other	-	-	609	609	609	
6.2	Of which: Retail - Secured by residential real estate	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	
EU 7a	Of which: Retail - Categorised as secured by mortgages on immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA	6,117	4,577	7,682	6,142	6,142	
EU 7b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	
EU 7c	Categorised as exposures in default in SA	92	92	172	172	172	
EU 7d	Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA	-	-	-	-	-	
EU 7e	Categorised as covered bonds in SA	-	-	20	20	20	
EU 7f	Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA	-	-	66	66	66	
8	Others	-	-	768	768	768	
9	Total	6,208	4,669	9,669	8,130	8,130	

The table above shows credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) RWA broken down by regulatory exposure classes as per Article 112 CRR. For this purpose, RWA which are calculated with the internal rating-based (IRB) approach and assigned to exposure classes as per Article 147 CRR need to be reported in accordance with exposure classes as per Article 112 CRR for the standardised approach.

The table shows in the first two columns the credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) RWA for which the Group is using a supervisory approved model and the respective RWA as if computed by standardised approach. Additionally, the total actual RWA is reported, which include the RWA calculated in the IRB approach and the standardised approach.

As of 31st December 2025, the output floor for RWA according to CRR3 has no impact on the Group's RWA.

Template EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach Art 438(h)

		Risk weighted exposure amount				
		Dec-25	Sept-25	Jun-25	Mar-25	Dec-24
		a	b	c	d	d
1	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	6,199	6,544	6,460	6,983	6,880
2	Asset size (+/-)	176	197	193	130	254
3	Asset quality (+/-)	(70)	(57)	(70)	(82)	(122)
4	Model updates (+/-)	-	-	-	-	-
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)	(62)	(484)	2	(611)	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)	(34)	-	-	-	-
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other (+/-)	-	-	(40)	40	(28)
9	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	6,208	6,199	6,544	6,460	6,983

The main movements between September 2025 to December 2025 are as follows:

- Asset size increase driven primarily by new business outpacing redemptions
- Asset quality impact during the quarter was mainly driven by improvement in the PDs and LGDs on performing exposures.
- Methodology and policy driven by BTL exposures switching to standardised approach.

Note: the 'acquisition and disposals' flow relates to Glas 3.1 exposures being derecognised.

Composition of own funds and eligible liabilities Article 45i(3)(b) BRRD

This section provides detailed information on the composition of PTSB Group Holdings own funds and eligible liabilities, its main features, its ranking in the creditor hierarchy and its maturities.

As of 31st December 2025, the Group's available own funds and eligible liabilities amounted to €3,997m, consisting of €2,282m own funds and €1,715m subordinated liabilities. The Group's regulatory CET1 capital included in the own funds currently contains €0 million from the IFRS 9 transitional impact.

As of 31st December 2025, no subordinated liabilities were issued prior to 27th June 2019 and therefore grandfathered regarding the eligibility criteria newly established through Article 72b CRR.

Template EU TLAC1 - Composition - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

This table shows the composition of the Group's own funds and eligible liabilities and ratios.

		Dec-25		
		a	b	c
		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)	G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (TLAC)	Memo item: Amounts eligible for the purposes of MREL, but not of TLAC
Own funds and eligible liabilities and adjustments				
1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	1,739		
2	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	245		
3	Empty set in the EU			
4	Empty set in the EU			
5	Empty set in the EU			
6	Tier 2 capital (T2)	298		
7	Empty set in the EU			
8	Empty set in the EU			
11	Own funds for the purpose of Articles 92a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and 45 of Directive 2014/59/EU	2,282		
Own funds and eligible liabilities: Non-regulatory capital elements				
12	Eligible liabilities instruments issued directly by the resolution entity that are subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered)	1,715		
EU-12a	Eligible liabilities instruments issued by other entities within the resolution group that are subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered)	-		
EU-12b	Eligible liabilities instruments that are subordinated to excluded liabilities issued prior to 27 June 2019 (subordinated grandfathered)	-		
EU-12c	Tier 2 instruments with a residual maturity of at least one year to the extent they do not qualify as Tier 2 items	-		
13	Eligible liabilities that are not subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered pre-cap)	-		
EU-13a	Eligible liabilities that are not subordinated to excluded liabilities issued prior to 27 June 2019 (pre-cap)	-		
14	Amount of non subordinated eligible liabilities instruments, where applicable after application of Article 72b (3) CRR	-		
15	Empty set in the EU			
16	Empty set in the EU			
17	Eligible liabilities items before adjustments	1,715		
EU-17a	Of which subordinated liabilities items	1,715		
Own funds and eligible liabilities: Adjustments to non-regulatory capital elements				
18	Own funds and eligible liabilities items before adjustments	3,997		
19	(Deduction of exposures between multiple point of entry (MPE) resolution groups)			
20	(Deduction of investments in other eligible liabilities instruments)	0		
21	Empty set in the EU			
22	Own funds and eligible liabilities after adjustments	3,997		
EU-22a	Of which: own funds and subordinated liabilities	3,997		
Risk-weighted exposure amount and leverage exposure measure of the resolution group				
23	Total risk exposure amount (TREA)	10,936		
24	Total exposure measure (TEM)	30,674		
Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities				
25	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA	36.55%		
EU-25a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	36.55%		
26	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TEM	13.03%		
EU-26a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	13.03%		
27	CET1 (as a percentage of the TREA) available after meeting the resolution group's requirements	9.69%		
28	Institution-specific combined buffer requirement			
29	of which capital conservation buffer requirement			
30	of which countercyclical buffer requirement			
31	of which systemic risk buffer requirement			
EU-31a	of which Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer			
Memorandum items				
EU-32	Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013			

Main features of eligible liabilities instruments

A description of the main features of the Group's senior non-preferred subordinated eligible liabilities instruments eligible for subordinated MREL and TLAC and issued by PTSB Group Holdings plc are published on PTSB website (<https://www.permanenttsbgroup.ie/investors/debt-investors/unsecured-funding>).

Ranking in the creditor hierarchy and maturity

The following table provides a simplified overview of the ranking of liabilities in an insolvency proceeding under Irish law.

Rank	Label of the claims	Legal basis	Description
1	Equity	Section 618(1)(b) of the Companies Act, 2014	All equity / share capital, including convertible bonds that have converted prior to or on insolvency, will rank pari passu on a winding-up save to the extent that the provisions of the constitution of the institution and / or the terms of the relevant equitable instrument provide otherwise.
2	Subordinated claims	Section 618(2) of the Companies Act, 2014	The extent and depth of the subordination of a claim in this category will depend on the terms of the relevant debt instrument issued by the institution.
3	Unsecured claims	Section 618(1) of the Companies Act, 2014	These claims rank pari passu with one another (save to the extent that any creditors may have agreed to subordination amongst themselves or with the institution) and will typically include: - all claims owing to senior and junior bondholders to the extent unsecured (including residual claims arising after the realisation / valuation of security); and - all claims owing by other ordinary course unsecured creditors, including and amounts owing to any preferential creditors over any applicable statutory cap on preferential claims.

Template EU TLAC3b: creditor ranking - resolution entity

The table below provides information required by Article 45i 3 (b) of BRRD2. It presents, at the level of the resolution entity PTSB Group Holdings plc, the breakdown of own funds and liabilities based on their maturities and MREL eligibility, as well as their ranking in the creditor hierarchy in normal insolvency proceedings.

		Dec-25			Sum of 1 to 3
		Insolvency ranking			
		1 (most junior)	2	3 (most senior)	
1	Description of insolvency rank (free text)	Equity	Subordinated claims	Unsecured claims	
2	Empty set in the EU				
3	Empty set in the EU				
4	Empty set in the EU				
5	Own funds and liabilities potentially eligible for meeting MREL	1,721	543	1,715	3,979
6	of which residual maturity ≥ 1 year < 2 years	0	0	0	0
7	of which residual maturity ≥ 2 year < 5 years	0	0	1,715	1,715
8	of which residual maturity ≥ 5 years < 10 years	0	298	0	298
9	of which residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	0	0	0	0
10	of which perpetual securities	1,721	245	0	1,966

Counterparty credit risk

The following narrative information for Article 439 CRR is provided in accordance with table EU CCRA.

Internal capital allocation and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures

Art 439(a)

The Group is exposed to counterparty credit risk⁶ through its portfolio of derivatives contracts, comprising mostly of interest rate and forward currency agreements. Derivative instruments are used by the Group to hedge against interest rate risk and foreign currency risk exposures.

Credit exposure arises on derivative transactions as there is a risk that the counterparty to the contract defaults prior to its maturity. If, at that time, the Group incurs a loss to replace the contract, this gives rise to a claim on the counterparty.

In line with the Board approved policy, counterparty credit limits, including limits to central counterparties, are approved at least annually at an individual customer level by the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and are based primarily on the counterparty's credit rating, internal credit review and business requirements.

Internal capital is allocated by applying the relevant Standardised Approach risk weights, based on credit assessments from recognised External Credit Assessment Institutions to the Bank's counterparty credit exposures.

Policy for securing collateral Art 439(b)

It is Group practice, where possible and appropriate, that Master Agreements are put in place to cover derivatives business on a counterparty specific basis. It is also Group practice in relation to wholesale market counterparties to supplement International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) documentation with a Credit Support Annex (CSA) to accommodate the reduction of net exposure on an agreed basis, and in line with market practice, by way of transferring a margin amount. As of 31 December 2025, all outstanding derivative transactions are covered by master agreements.

Acceptable collateral is predominantly cash-based, although the documentation in general allows for securities to be used as collateral. In line with market practice, the underlying transactions and the associated collateral are subject to daily/weekly mark to market calculation, with any required transfer of collateral made in line with contractual requirements. Accordingly, as at 31 December 2025, no specific credit reserves are maintained for exposures of this type.

Limitation on wrong-way exposures Art 439(c)

Due to both the limited and vanilla nature of the Group's derivative exposure to investment grade counterparties, wrong-way risk does not arise within the derivative portfolio. This situation is reviewed regularly.

Impact on collateralisation of a rating downgrade Art 439(d)

Certain counterparties require an 'independent amount', which is in addition to the minimum threshold amount, to be deposited due to the Group's credit rating. This obligation is detailed in the CSA agreements the Group entered into. While no counterparty rating triggers have been exercised at the end of 2025 any rating downgrade of the Group would not necessitate the posting of a significant amount of additional collateral due to the very limited size of the derivative book.

⁶ Exposure to counterparty credit risk as referred to in Part Three, Title II, Chapter 6 of the CRR

Template EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach Art 439(f), (g), (k) and (m)

€'m	Dec-25	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value-post CRM	Exposure Value	RWEA
EU-1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
EU-2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	1	1	-	1.4	3	2	2	0
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	90	1	1	0
5	VaR for SFTs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Total	-	-	-	-	92	4	4	1

€'m	Dec-24	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value-post CRM	Exposure Value	RWEA
EU-1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
EU-2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	0	1	-	1.4	3	2	2	1
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	666	13	13	2
5	VaR for SFTs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Total	-	-	-	-	669	15	15	3

Template EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights Art 439 (I)

Dec-25

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

Note: The Group applied under Article 494(d) to revert all IRB exposures classes to standardised which was effective from 1st July 2025 (6 months after application date), except for exposures secured by residential property.

Template EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs Art 439(i)

€'M		Dec-25		Dec-24	
		a Exposure value	b RWEA	a Exposure value	b RWEA
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)		0		1
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	8	0	18	1
3	(i) OTC derivatives	8	0	18	1
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-	-	-
5	(iii) SFTs	-	-	-	-
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	6		19	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		-		-
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-	-	-
13	(i) OTC derivatives	-	-	-	-
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-	-	-
15	(iii) SFTs	-	-	-	-
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-		-	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
19	Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-

Template EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures **Art 439(e)**

									Dec-25
									€'M
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs					
Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral			
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	
1	Cash - domestic currency	18	7	6	7	-	89	-	-
2	Cash - other currencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
4	Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total	18	7	6	7	-	89	-	89

									Dec-24
									€'M
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs					
Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral			
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	
1	Cash - domestic currency	57	0	19	0	-	366	-	300
2	Cash - other currencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372
4	Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	341	-	-
7	Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total	57	0	19	0	-	707	-	672

Capital buffers

Information on the amount of additional capital to be held to meet its institution specific countercyclical buffer is provided below. The countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) is designed to counter procyclicality in the financial system. When cyclical systemic risk is judged to be increasing, institutions should accumulate capital to create buffers that strengthen the resilience of the banking sector during periods of stress when losses materialise. In light of the evolution of the risk environment since the pandemic shock, the Central Bank has been gradually rebuilding macroprudential capital buffers through an increase in the CCyB and has indicated that it considers 1.5% as an appropriate level for when risk conditions are deemed to be neither elevated nor subdued.

As at the balance sheet date, the effective rate of the CCyB is 1.5%.

Template EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer Art 440(b)

€'M	a	a
	Dec-25	Dec-24
Total risk exposure amount	10,936	11,494
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	1.50%	1.50%
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	164	172

Template EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer **Art 440(a)**

Dec-25

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements			Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book				
€'M													
Breakdown by country													
Ireland	7,109	16,489	-	-	-	23,598	764	-	-	764	9,544	99.76%	1.50%
United Kingdom	12	13	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	1	12	0.13%	2.00%
Australia	3	4	-	-	-	7	0	-	-	0	3	0.03%	0.00%
United States of America	2	3	-	-	-	5	0	-	-	0	1	0.01%	0.00%
Germany	1	1	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	1	0.01%	0.75%
Portugal	0	2	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	1	0.01%	0.00%
Other countries (<€2M each)	6	8	-	-	-	14	0	-	-	0	5	0.05%	0.00%
of which have a buffer													
Spain	0	2	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	1	0.01%	0.50%
France	1	1	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Poland	0	0	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Czech Republic	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.25%
Luxembourg	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	0.50%
Hong Kong	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	0.50%
Greece	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	0.25%
Denmark	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.50%
Slovakia	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.50%
Sweden	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.00%
Lithuania	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Hungary	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Netherlands	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.00%
Belgium	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Latvia	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Bulgaria	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.00%
Norway	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.50%
Cyprus	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Romania	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Korea, Republic Of	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
TOTAL	7,133	16,520	-	-	-	23,654	765	-	-	765	9,567	100.00%	

Pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025

Dec-24

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements			Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book				
€'M													
Breakdown by country													
Ireland	6,917	16,667	-	-	-	23,584	829	-	-	829	10,368	99.49%	1.50%
United Kingdom	-	31	-	-	-	31	4	-	-	4	47	0.45%	2.00%
Australia	-	5	-	-	-	5	0	-	-	0	2	0.02%	0.00%
United States of America	-	4	-	-	-	4	0	-	-	0	2	0.02%	0.00%
Other countries (<€2M each)	-	11	-	-	-	11	0	-	-	0	3	0.03%	0.36%
of which have a buffer													
France	-	1	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Germany	-	1	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	0.75%
Sweden	-	1	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.00%
Netherlands	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.00%
Belgium	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Luxembourg	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	0.50%
Denmark	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.50%
Cyprus	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Hong Kong	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
TOTAL	6,917	16,718	-	-	-	23,635	834	-	-	834	10,421	100.00%	

Credit risk

The following narrative information for Article 435.1(a), (b), (d) and (f) CRR is provided in accordance with the disclosure requirements referenced in table EU CRA of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#).

Credit Risk is defined as the risk of financial loss due to the failure of a customer, guarantor or counterparty, to meet their financial obligations to the Bank as they fall due.

The Credit Risk Appetite framework is set within the Risk Appetite Framework, reflecting the economic and regulatory ROI environment and the Group's overall approach, including roles, responsibilities and Governance forums through which the Group's Risk Appetite is established, communicated, and monitored.

The core mortgage and unsecured lending appetite metrics are cascaded to the relevant business units and integrated in the Group's Strategic Planning Process (SPP'). These portfolio level limits allow the 1st line business areas manage the day-to-day operation at individual customer level, controlled within the bank's systems and monitored regularly by both the first and second lines.

Credit Risk Management

The Group's credit risk management approach is focused on detailed credit assessment at underwriting together with early borrower engagement where there are signs of pre-arrears or delinquency with a view to taking remedial action to prevent the loan becoming defaulted. Where a borrower is in pre-arrears, arrears or default the Group will consider offering treatments/options which apply to the borrower's circumstance cognisant of appropriateness, affordability and sustainability. The Group's system of Portfolio Credit Risk Management incorporates the following key components:

- Credit policy;
- Lending authorisation;
- Credit risk mitigation;
- Credit risk monitoring;
- Arrears management and forbearance; and
- Credit risk measurement.

Each of these components is described in detail on pages 47 to 49 of the Group's Annual Report 2025.

Design of Metrics & Limits

Risk Appetite Metrics and Limits are designed to align with the strategic objectives of the Group to maintain stable earnings growth, stakeholder confidence and capital adequacy. This is achieved through setting concentration limits for higher risk product segments, ensuring new business meets pricing hurdle rates and through monitoring default rates and losses. Limits are also set in the context of the peer group, regulatory and economic landscape, to ensure the Group does not become an outlier in the market.

Credit Risk Appetite is considered an integral part of the annual planning / budget process and reviewed at various checkpoints in the year to ensure the appetite is being met and is not expected to be breached during the budget time frame.

The structure and organisation of the credit risk management and control function

The Credit Risk function is led by the Chief Credit Officer (“CCO”) who reports to the CRO. The CCO occupies a ‘Head of Credit’ role and appointments to this role are subject to pre-approval under the CBI Fitness and Probity Regime.

Within Credit Risk there are certain tasks carried out which could be deemed to fall within the definition of a first line role. Where this is the case, adequate second line oversight is identified and implemented. This is a dynamic situation which continues to evolve as the business changes over time.

The **Chief Credit Officer (CCO)** is responsible for:

- Leading the Credit Risk team which advises on the Bank’s Credit Risk profile;
- Developing the Credit Risk Management Framework, internal controls, policies, systems, processes and tools, to facilitate effective Credit Risk management by the Bank;
- Providing comprehensive and timely information on the Bank’s material credit risks and reporting on the Bank’s Credit Risk profile;
- Ensuring Credit Risk management, monitoring and reporting processes are transparent and appropriate;
- Providing relevant and timely advice and guidance in relation to Credit Risk management to relevant stakeholders;
- Ensuring that effective and controlled decision-making processes exist within a clearly defined Credit Risk governance structure;
- Oversee the execution of credit model development roadmap across both regulatory and commercial model development projects;
- Overseeing the development, adequacy and delivery of the Bank’s Credit Risk Stress Testing Framework; and
- Overseeing the performance and development of the Bank’s Credit Risk team.

Within the Credit risk function headed up by the CCO there are four main teams:

- **Impairment and Forecasting:** Overseeing Impairment Policy, model outputs and reporting along with forecasting/capital optimisation
- **Portfolio Management, Commercial Models and Strategy:** Managing problem debt and overseeing credit portfolio reporting and performance. Developing and maintaining credit risk models (e.g., scorecards) and optimisation models to support automated credit decisioning
- **Regulatory Models:** IRB and IFRS9 Regulatory Modelling
- **Retail Credit Centre:** Underwriting of credit applications

There are a number of other areas within the wider Group Risk function that are directly involved with the ongoing management of Credit Risk within the Bank:

- Frameworks & Policy Oversight (Enterprise Risk Management & Operations)
- Compliance Monitoring and Assurance Team (Enterprise Risk Management & Operations)
- Analytics Platforms & Processes (Central Data & Analytics Office)
- Group Internal Audit
- Individual business units

The relationships between credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions

The Group has in place a strategic framework to govern the way in which credit risk is managed over three lines of defence.

First line functions manage the customer experience and ensure all new credit applications are submitted in compliance with established procedures. They are supported by the updated policy documents and relevant calculators/ models for the assessment of applications. The back book is managed in a similar way.

First line functions are responsible for:

- Managing all activities relating to Credit Risk at local level in a manner consistent with enterprise-wide risk appetite
- Maintaining and adhering to internal controls, Credit Risk framework, Credit policies and procedures including embedding responsibility for data completeness and accuracy
- Establishing appropriate governance structures to support the implementation of the Credit Risk framework
- Identifying, monitoring, reporting, and owning all risks associated with operational activities as they relate to Credit risk

Credit Risk provides key second line oversight in respect of the Credit risk activities carried out across the Bank. This is supported by BRCC, GRC and GCC. The second line consists of second line committees (for Credit risk) and the Centralised Credit Function.

Second Line Committees for Credit Risk consist of the Board Risk & Compliance Committee (“BRCC”), Group Risk Committee (“GRC”) and Group Credit Committee (“GCC”). BRCC, GRC & GCC are responsible for:

- Approving changes to credit policy
- Ensuring that the relevant business units have the appropriate resources in place to manage their credit and risk management responsibilities accordingly
- The ongoing monitoring of performance
- Approving actions necessary to ensure ongoing compliance.

The Centralised Credit Function:

- Supports the setting and design of RAS & KRI metrics in conjunction with the business for approval by the Board
- Designs and maintains the Credit Policy and accompanying credit tools, decision engines and ratings systems
- With the support of Enterprise Risk Management Operations, monitors compliance and prepares MI and insights for review by the relevant committees
- Designs discretion structures and oversees portfolio limits
- Advises, challenges and controls / escalates Credit Risk issues
- Decisions higher risk cases and monitors Credit & Underwriting Quality
- Manages action logs and remediation of action points arising from Second Line Committees, GIA etc.

The third line (GIA function) provides independent assurance to the Board in relation to Credit Risk Management.

The following narrative information for Article 442 CRR is provided in accordance with the disclosure requirements referenced in table EU CRB of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#).

Definition of past due and impaired Art 442(a)

An account is classified as **past due** where the customer is 1 day or more past due on any material credit obligation (where a material amount of principal or interest remains outstanding at the reporting date the counting of days past due commences from the first date that a payment, or part thereof met materiality thresholds and became overdue).

As part of the implementation of IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018, defaulted exposures are assessed as Stage 3, **credit impaired**. While the standard does not define default, it does require institutions to use the definition of default that is used internally for credit risk management purposes, noting a rebuttable presumption that exposures greater than 90 days past due will be considered as defaulted.

The Group has aligned its definition of default for IFRS 9 and capital calculation purposes and has not chosen to rebut the 90-day presumption. Under the Group's definition of default an exposure is considered defaulted and is classified as Stage 3 **credit-impaired** where an account is greater than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation or is otherwise assessed as unlikely to pay. Where a material amount of principal on interest remains outstanding at the reporting date, the counting of days past due commences from the first date that a payment, or part thereof, met materiality thresholds and became overdue. Key indicators of unlikely to pay include:

- Accounts that have, as a result of financial distress, received a concession from the Group with respect to terms or conditions. Such exposures will remain in Stage 3 until certain exit conditions are met and for a minimum probationary period of 12 months before moving to a performing classification;
- Accounts that have, as a result of financial distress, received a concession from the Group with respect to terms or conditions which result in a significant terminal payment. Such exposures must fulfil additional conditions in relation to that terminal payment before moving to a performing classification; and
- Accounts where the customer is assessed as otherwise unlikely to pay, including bankruptcy, personal insolvency, assisted voluntary sale, disposal etc.

Approaches to determining specific credit risk adjustments Art 442(b)

As required under IFRS 9, Expected Credit Loss (ECL) impairment requirements apply to all financial assets classified at amortised cost, other financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, certain off balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

ECL Impairment Model

Under IFRS 9, the Group applies a 12-month ECL to all financial instruments where there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1) and a lifetime ECL applies when a significant increase in credit risk has been identified (Stage 2 and Stage 3).

The Group uses a three-stage impairment model to calculate ECL as follows:

- **Stage 1** - includes financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

A 12-month ECL is recognised for Stage 1 assets. 12-month ECL is the expected credit loss that results from default events that are possible within 12 months of the reporting date. It is not the expected cash shortfalls over the 12-month period but the entire credit loss on an asset weighted by the probability that the default will occur in the next 12 months.

- **Stage 2** - includes financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that does not have objective evidence of impairment.

A lifetime ECL is recognised for Stage 2 assets, being the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

- **Stage 3** - includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date, i.e. are credit-impaired.

A lifetime ECL is recognised for Stage 3 assets.

Note 1 of the Group's Annual Report 2025, 'Corporate information, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies, estimates and judgements' provides further detail on the Group impairment methodology.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery or on foot of a negotiated settlement. Indicators that there is no prospect of recovery include the Borrower being deemed unable to pay due their financial circumstances or the cost to be incurred in seeking recovery is likely to exceed the amount of the write-off. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier than collateral realisation. Write-off on those financial assets subject to enforcement activity will take place on conclusion of the enforcement process.

In subsequent periods, any recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the provision for credit losses in the income statement.

Forbearance

The Group's definition of forbore is consistent with the definitions provided in the EBA NPL guidelines.

The tables on the following pages provide details of the types of credit exposures the Group is exposed to, based on exposure at default, and any credit impairments thereon.

Template EU CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances **Art 442 (f)**

		Dec-25	Dec-24
		a	a
		Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
010	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	382	718
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	123	172
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(197)	(507)
040	Outflows due to write-offs	(4)	(7)
050	Outflow due to other situations	(192)	(500)
060	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	309	382

Note: €74m of 'outflows due to other situations' relates to the Glas 3.1 NPL Disposal

Template EU CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions **Art 442(c) and (e)**

Dec-25

€'M		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	1,562	1,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	22,418	19,761	2,657	309	-	309	(181)	(36)	(146)	(139)	-	(139)	-	21,072	166	
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
030	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
040	Credit institutions	158	158	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
050	Other financial corporations	3	2	1	0	-	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	-	(0)	-	0	0	
060	Non-financial corporations	881	402	479	13	-	13	(54)	(8)	(46)	(10)	-	(10)	-	541	3	
070	Of which SMEs	385	167	217	1	-	1	(24)	(3)	(20)	(1)	-	(1)	-	229	1	
080	Households	21,376	19,199	2,177	296	-	296	(128)	(28)	(100)	(129)	-	(129)	-	20,531	164	
090	Debt securities	5,361	5,361	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
110	General governments	5,119	5,119	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
120	Credit institutions	242	242	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
130	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
140	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	1,504	1,350	153	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
180	Credit institutions	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
190	Other financial corporations	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
200	Non-financial corporations	123	46	77	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
210	Households	1,380	1,304	76	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
220	Total	30,845	28,034	2,810	310	-	310	(182)	(36)	(146)	(139)	-	(139)	-	21,072	166	

€'M		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	2,020	2,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	21,615	19,583	2,032	382	-	382	(257)	(123)	(134)	(135)	-	(135)	-	20,228	243	
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	182	182	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	2	1	1	0	-	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	-	(0)	-	0	0	
060	Non-financial corporations	775	416	359	12	-	12	(47)	(9)	(37)	(6)	-	(6)	-	471	5	
070	Of which SMEs	288	138	150	2	-	2	(17)	(3)	(14)	(1)	-	(1)	-	169	2	
080	Households	20,656	18,983	1,673	370	-	370	(210)	(113)	(97)	(129)	-	(129)	-	19,757	238	
090	Debt securities	4,327	4,327	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
110	General governments	4,218	4,218	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
120	Credit institutions	109	109	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
130	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
140	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	1,534	1,420	114	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
180	Credit institutions	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
190	Other financial corporations	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
200	Non-financial corporations	95	27	68	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
210	Households	1,439	1,393	46	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
220	Total	29,497	27,350	2,147	384	-	384	(258)	(124)	(134)	(135)	-	(135)	-	20,228	243	

Template EU CQ1: Credit quality of forborne exposures Art 442(c)

		Dec-25							
		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					
€'M									
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	82	132	132	132	(4)	(69)	140	63
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060	Non-financial corporations	2	7	7	7	(0)	(6)	1	1
070	Households	80	125	125	125	(4)	(64)	139	62
080	Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Total	82	132	132	132	(4)	(69)	140	63

		Dec-24							
		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 forbore exposures	
		Performing forbore	Non-performing forbore		On performing forbore exposures	On non-performing forbore exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	
			Of which defaulted	Of which impaired					
€'M									
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	105	175	175	175	(5)	(62)	213	113
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060	Non-financial corporations	0	5	5	5	(0)	(3)	2	2
070	Households	105	170	170	170	(5)	(60)	211	111
080	Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Total	105	175	175	175	(5)	(62)	213	113

Template EU CQ3: Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days **Art 442(d)**

Dec-25

		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	1,562	1,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	22,418	22,406	12	309	137	24	28	31	48	8	32	309
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	158	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	3	3	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
060	Non-financial corporations	881	881	0	13	6	3	1	2	0	0	1	13
070	Of which SMEs	385	385	0	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	1
080	Households	21,376	21,365	12	296	131	21	27	29	48	8	31	296
090	Debt securities	5,361	5,361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	5,119	5,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	242	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	1,504	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	Credit institutions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Other financial corporations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	123	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
210	Households	1,380	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
220	Total	30,845	29,329	12	310	137	24	28	31	48	8	32	310

Pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025

Dec-24

		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	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	2,020	2,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	21,615	21,601	15	382	169	27	45	50	46	10	36	382
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	182	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	2	2	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0
060	Non-financial corporations	775	774	0	12	9	1	1	0	0	0	1	12
070	Of which SMEs	288	288	0	2	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	2
080	Households	20,656	20,642	14	370	160	26	45	50	45	10	35	370
090	Debt securities	4,327	4,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	4,218	4,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	109	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	1,534	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	Credit institutions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Other financial corporations	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	95	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
210	Households	1,439	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
220	Total	29,497	27,948	15	384	169	27	45	50	46	10	36	382

Template EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography Art 442(c) and (e)

Dec-25

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying/Nominal amount			of which: subject to impairment*	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		of which: non-performing*						
				of which: defaulted				
010	<i>On balance sheet exposures</i>	28,088		309		(321)		-
020	<i>Ireland</i>	24,275		305		(317)		-
030	<i>Spain</i>	844		0		(0)		-
040	<i>France</i>	723		0		(0)		-
050	<i>Portugal</i>	296		0		(0)		-
060	<i>Austria</i>	340		-		(0)		-
061	<i>Italy</i>	242		0		(0)		-
062	<i>Belgium</i>	220		0		(0)		-
063	<i>Netherlands</i>	85		0		(0)		-
064	<i>United Kingdom</i>	27		3		(3)		-
065	<i>Australia</i>	7		0		(0)		-
066	<i>United States</i>	5		0		(0)		-
067	<i>Germany</i>	2		0		(0)		-
068	<i>Switzerland</i>	2		-		(0)		-
069	<i>Canada</i>	1		0		(0)		-
070	<i>Other countries**</i>	1,019		0		(0)		-
080	<i>Off balance sheet exposures</i>	1,505		1			-	
090	<i>Ireland</i>	1,499		1			-	
140	<i>Other countries</i>	5		0			-	
150	<i>Total</i>	29,593		310		(321)	-	-

* In line with the requirements for large institutions with an NPL ratio (in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2024/3172) lower than 5%, columns "Of which non-performing" and "Of which subject to impairment" are not required to be disclosed.

** Other countries include debt securities of €1,012m relating to supranational organisations

Template EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry **Art 442(c) and (e)**

		Dec-25					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount			of which: loans and advances subject to impairment*	Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		of which: non-performing*					
				of which: defaulted			
€'M							
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53		0		(4)	-
020	Mining and quarrying	2		-		(0)	-
030	Manufacturing	109		0		(4)	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4		0		(0)	-
050	Water supply	5		-		(0)	-
060	Construction	57		0		(2)	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	166		4		(17)	-
080	Transport and storage	103		0		(5)	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	132		0		(9)	-
100	Information and communication	10		0		(0)	-
110	Real estate activities	0		-		(0)	-
120	Financial and insurance activities	34		3		(4)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	32		0		(2)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	82		1		(3)	-
	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	0		0		(0)	-
150	Education	12		-		(1)	-
160	Human health services and social work activities	63		2		(6)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	10		-		(2)	-
190	Other services	16		0		(1)	-
200	Total	894		13		(63)	-

* In line with the requirements for large institutions with an NPL ratio (in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2024/3172) lower than 5%, columns "Of which non-performing" and "Of which loans and advances subject to impairment" are not required to be disclosed.

		Dec-24					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount			of which: loans and advances subject to impairment*	Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			of which: non-performing*				
					of which: defaulted		
€'M							
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53		1		(4)	-
020	Mining and quarrying	3		-		(0)	-
030	Manufacturing	92		0		(4)	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2		0		(0)	-
050	Water supply	7		-		(0)	-
060	Construction	53		0		(2)	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	159		4		(13)	-
080	Transport and storage	83		0		(5)	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	85		0		(6)	-
100	Information and communication	12		0		(0)	-
110	Real estate activities	0		-		(0)	-
120	Financial and insurance activities	39		3		(4)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	24		0		(1)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	89		0		(3)	-
150	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	0		-		(0)	-
160	Education	8		-		(1)	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	59		2		(7)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	8		-		(1)	-
190	Other services	11		0		(1)	-
200	Total	787		12		(53)	-

Template EU CQ7: Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes **Art 442(c)**

€'m		Dec-25		Dec-24	
		a	b	a	b
		Collateral obtained by taking possession		Collateral obtained by taking possession	
		Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes	Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	-	-	-	-
020	Other than PP&E	2	-	4	(1)
030	Residential immovable property	2	(0)	4	(1)
040	Commercial Immovable property	-	-	-	-
050	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	-	-	-	-
060	Equity and debt instruments	-	-	-	-
070	Other	-	-	-	-
080	Total	2	-	4	(1)

Template EU CR1-A: Maturity of exposures **Art 442(g)**

€'M		Dec-25					
		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	713	930	1,084	21,185	-	23,912
2	Debt securities	-	631	2,197	2,534	-	5,361
3	Total	713	1,560	3,281	23,719	-	29,273

€'M		Dec-24					
		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	736	1,033	1,042	20,329	-	23,140
2	Debt securities	-	287	2,281	1,759	-	4,327
3	Total	736	1,321	3,323	22,088	-	27,467

Encumbered and Unencumbered Assets

Article 443

An asset is classed as encumbered when a third party that is not the owner has a claim over the asset. The Group aligns its definition of encumbrance to the regulatory reporting framework of partial encumbrance meaning that an asset is only considered encumbered when it is pledged to a third party. Encumbrance impacts the transferability of the asset by restricting its free use until the claim is lifted.

Template EU AE1 - Encumbered and unencumbered assets*

Dec-25

		Carrying amount of encumbered assets		Fair value of encumbered assets		Carrying amount of unencumbered assets		Fair value of unencumbered assets	
			of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA
		010	030	040	050	060	080	090	100
010	Assets of the disclosing institution	728	420			29,496	6,466		
030	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
040	Debt securities	202	202	201	201	4,784	4,784	4,726	4,726
050	of which: covered bonds	-	-	-	-	199	199	196	196
060	of which: securitisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
070	of which: issued by general governments	202	202	201	201	4,545	4,545	4,488	4,488
080	of which: issued by financial corporations	-	-	-	-	41	41	41	41
090	of which: issued by non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Other assets	475	185			24,586	1,778		

Dec-24

		Carrying amount of encumbered assets		Fair value of encumbered assets		Carrying amount of unencumbered assets		Fair value of unencumbered assets	
			of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA
		010	030	040	050	060	080	090	100
010	Assets of the disclosing institution	1,045				27,951			
030	Equity instruments	-				5		5	
040	Debt securities	645		622		3,260		3,169	
050	of which: covered bonds	-		-		-		-	
060	of which: securitisations	-		-		-		-	
070	of which: issued by general governments	645		622		3,232		3,140	
080	of which: issued by financial corporations	-		-		29		28	
090	of which: issued by non-financial corporations	-		-		-		-	
120	Other assets	400				24,533			

*Reporting of columns 030, 050, 080 and 100 are not applicable as the Bank's asset encumbrance level is below 15% and total assets are less than €30bn during 2024.

Template EU AE2 - Collateral received and own debt securities issued*

Dec-25

		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued		Unencumbered	
				Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	
			of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA
		010	030	040	060
130	Collateral received by the disclosing institution	-	-	173	-
140	Loans on demand	-	-	-	-
150	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-
160	Debt securities	-	-	173	-
170	of which: covered bonds	-	-	-	-
180	of which: securitisations	-	-	-	-
190	of which: issued by general governments	-	-	-	-
200	of which: issued by financial corporations	-	-	172	-
210	of which: issued by non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand	-	-	-	-
230	Other collateral received	-	-	-	-
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitisations	-	-	-	-
241	Own covered bonds and securitisations issued and not yet pledged			3,646	-
250	TOTAL COLLATERAL RECEIVED AND OWN DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED	728	420		

Dec-24

		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued		Unencumbered	
				Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	
			of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA
		010	030	040	060
130	Collateral received by the disclosing institution	7		213	
140	Loans on demand	-		-	
150	Equity instruments	-		-	
160	Debt securities	7		203	
170	of which: covered bonds	-		-	
180	of which: securitisations	-		-	
190	of which: issued by general governments	7		-	
200	of which: issued by financial corporations	-		169	
210	of which: issued by non-financial corporations	-		-	
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand	-		-	
230	Other collateral received	-		2	
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitisations	-		-	
241	Own covered bonds and securitisations issued and not yet pledged			3,895	
250	TOTAL COLLATERAL RECEIVED AND OWN DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED	1,074			

*Reporting of columns 030 and 060 are not applicable as the Bank's asset encumbrance level is below 15% and total assets are less than €30bn during 2024.

Template EU AE3 - Sources of encumbrance

		Dec-25	
		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations encumbered
		010	030
010	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	195	202

		Dec-24	
		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations encumbered
		010	030
010	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	656	689

Encumbered Assets

(narrative disclosed per table EU AE4 of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#))

As a retail bank encumbering assets through the use of secured funding facilities represents a standard funding channel for the Group.

The Group's encumbrance level is primarily driven by mortgage assets which are included in securitisation special purpose entities and become encumbered when the associated notes are purchased by external investors or pledged as collateral through market Repurchase Agreements or Central Bank funding facilities. There is no legal obligation to supply additional collateral to these securitisation structures. The Group does not have a covered bond programme and, as such does not have a requirement for over collateralisation.

Other sources of encumbrance include the use of sovereign bond debt securities and cash in repurchase arrangements. Sovereign bond debt securities are encumbered through repurchase arrangements primarily with third party market counterparties. Maturity dates are typically short-term ranging from 1 week to 3 months. Cash encumbrance relates both to cash within securitisation structures and collateral paid under derivative and repurchase contracts.

A portion of unencumbered assets would not be deemed available for encumbrance by the Group. These include intangible assets, for example, deferred tax and property, plant and equipment as well as derivative assets and held for sale assets.

The Group's business model does not lead to significant currency or intragroup encumbrance.

A key objective of the Group Treasury funding strategy is to monitor the encumbrance level of the Group. A number of viable options including deleveraging, unsecured debt issuance and collateral efficiency in the securitisation programme have been identified as effective means with which to pro-actively manage encumbrance. The Asset Encumbrance ratio has decreased to 2% as at 31 December 2025 from 3% as at 31 December 2024. As at 31 December 2025, the Group was primarily funded through unsecured customer deposits with the remainder of the Balance Sheet funded through wholesale funding, being either MREL

(minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities) unsecured senior debt, subordinated debt or market issued securitisations. The underlying mortgage collateral and trapped cash within the securitisation vehicles are the primary driver of the 3% encumbrance ratio together with sovereign reverse repos. None of these assets were encumbered at the year end. The Bank held €3.3bn in retained notes at 31 December 2025 that represented the fair value of available ECB eligible collateral (€4.2bn at 31 December 2024).

There is no difference between the regulatory consolidation scope used for the purpose of the disclosures on asset encumbrance and the scope retained for the application of the liquidity requirements on a consolidated basis as defined in Part One, Title II, Chapter 2, Section 2 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

There is no difference between pledged and transferred assets in accordance with the applicable accounting frameworks and encumbered assets as reported by the Group.

The median is derived based on the four quarter end exposure values of the previous 12-month period. The exposure values are in line with Annex XVI to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2021/451.

Use of the standardised approach

Article 444

In 2025, the Central Bank of Ireland approved reclassifications in respect of the methodology by which the Bank's risk weighted assets are calculated such that the standardised method is now applied for all portfolios with the exception of PTSB-originated Home Loans, which remain categorised as IRB.

The Group now uses the Standardised Approach for the calculation of risk weights for the following exposure classes:

- a) Retail Exposures (including Credit Cards, Overdrafts and Term Loans)
- b) Residential Mortgages (acquired loans only⁷)
- c) Buy-to-let mortgages
- D) Corporate (including acquired Asset Finance & SME loans)
- e) Central governments or central banks
- f) Multilateral development banks
- g) International organisations
- h) Institutions
- i) Covered Bonds

External Credit Assessment Institutions ('ECAI') Art 444(a) & (b)

ECAI ratings are not used in the determination of risk weights for the exposure classes in (a) to (d) above.

In terms of exposure to classes (i) to (v) above, the Group has nominated Moodys, Standard & Poors and Fitch as the ECAI. There were no changes to these nominations in the disclosure period.

Transfer of external credit assessments 444(c) & (d)

Issuer credit ratings are transferred to exposures by mapping the relevant rating to the applicable credit quality step, in accordance with both the CRR and the standard association published by the European Banking Authority.

⁷ risk weighted assets in respect of the Ulster Bank mortgage portfolio acquired are calculated per the standardised method

Template EU CR5 – standardised approach Art 444(e)

Dec-25

	€'M	Risk Weight													
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	70%	75%	80%
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1	Central governments or central banks	5,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 2b	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development banks	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 3a	International organisations	972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	836	-
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	-	-	-	-	3,982	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	401	-
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	3,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	-
9.1.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	3,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	-
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	191	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	-
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10c	Other items	69	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 11c	Total	6,633	-	-	201	4,339	3	1	-	6	-	-	-	1,237	-

	€'M	Risk Weight											Total	Of which unrated
		90%	100%	105%	110%	130%	150%	250%	370%	400%	1250%	Others		
		o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y		
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	5,557	5,557
2	Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 2b	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42
EU 3a	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	972	972
4	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	-
6	Corporates	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	289	289
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b	Equity	-	54	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	57	57
8	Retail exposures	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	843	843
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	94	104	-	21	-	6	-	-	-	-	395	5,007	5,007
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,180	4,180
9.1.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,791	3,791
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	390
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	312
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	94	-	-	21	-	6	-	-	-	-	395	515	515
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	-	80	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	80	80
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	-
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10c	Other items	-	763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	857	857
11	not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 11c	Total	94	1,246	-	21	-	6	9	-	-	-	439	14,236	13,703

Pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025

Dec-24

	€'M	Risk Weight														Total	Of which unrated	
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%			Otros
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n			o
1	Central governments or central banks	5,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5,494	-
2	Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
5	International organisations	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618	-
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	184	184
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	522	-	-	-	-	-	-	522	522
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	4,707	-	-	113	571	-	-	-	-	0	5,390	5,390
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	12	-	-	-	-	101	101
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other items	66	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	630	-	-	-	-	-	719	719
17	Total	6,216	-	-	-	23	4,707	-	-	635	1,475	12	4	-	-	0	13,070	6,917

Market Risk

The following narrative information for Article 435.1(a), (b), (c) and (d) CRR is provided in accordance with the disclosure requirements referenced in table EU MRA of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#).

The Bank does not have a trading book and is therefore not subject to the risks associated with trading book positions. The risks described below relate to the Bank's limited banking book positions.

While The Board has overall responsibility for market risk oversight and is supported in this by the BRCC and ALCO, in relation to the daily management of market risk the Bank operates a "Three Lines of Defence" model.

This model is applied as follows:

- Group Treasury (First Line) is responsible for the day-to-day management of Market Risk;
- The Financial Risk Team within Group Risk (Second Line) is responsible for oversight of compliance with the Market Risk Framework and its associated policies;
- Group Internal Audit (Third Line) provides independent assurance to the Board regarding the effective operation of the market risk governance, risk management and control processes established and maintained by the First and Second Line.

Scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems

PTSB monitors its market risk profile through risk appetite metrics and KRI monitoring (in both First and Second Lines of Defence) as well as testing of relevant controls (through First Line of Defence testing as well as Second Line of Defence Business Control Assurance testing).

Pillar 1 capital requirements for market risk (Art 445)

The Group does not hold any capital against market risk as at 31 December 2025 or 31 December 2024 in accordance with points (b) and (c) of Article 92 (3) of the CRR.

Credit valuation adjustment risk

Article 445a

The Group is exposed to Credit Valuation Risk (CVA) through its portfolio of derivatives contracts, comprised primarily of a small number of forward foreign exchange contracts. The Group executes Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) through Qualifying Central Clearing Parties (QCCPs) and, under the Group's accounting framework, Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) are accounted for at amortised cost and are not fair valued. Accordingly, both IRS and SFTs are exempt from a CVA capital charge.

The Group uses the Reduced-Basic Approach to calculate the own funds requirements for CVA, as the Group does not hold eligible hedges used for the sole purpose of mitigating CVA risk. The CVA position is monitored on a monthly basis.

Template EU CVA 1 – Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Reduced Basic Approach (R-BA) Art 445a (3)

Dec-25			
		a	b
		Components of Own Funds Requirements	Own Funds Requirements
1	Aggregation of systematic components of CVA risk	0	
2	Aggregation of idiosyncratic components of CVA risk	0	
3	Total		0

Note: The Own funds requirements are less than €150k

Operational Risk

The following narrative information for Article 435.1 (a) to (d) CRR is provided in accordance with the disclosure requirements referenced in table EU ORA of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#).

The Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk Management Framework aims to set overall standards for the management of Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risks with the goals of helping protect customers, staff, business and shareholders, and of supporting the Group achieve its strategic priorities, within the Board-approved Risk Appetite.

The implementation of this Framework is intended to accomplish the following broad objectives, consistent with the risk management objectives outlined in the Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework ('ERMF'), which are:

- Establishing a framework for determining the enterprise-wide statement of Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk appetite, to describe the nature and magnitude of Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk that the Group is willing to assume in pursuit of its business and strategic objectives and proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of business and operations as well as the operating environment.
- Formalising and maintaining robust Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk governance and risk management organisational structure.
- Ensuring that the Group designs and implements robust, proportionate, and sustainable risk management processes that supplement the ERMF, to effectively support the identification, assessment, measurement, mitigation, control, monitoring, testing and reporting of current and emerging Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risks in a repeatable, interconnected, and timely manner.

Management of Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk

The management of Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk is aligned to key processes and components set out in the Bank's ERMF, which identifies core risk management stages which collectively ensure that the Bank appropriately identifies and manages current and emerging risks the Bank is exposed to. At a high level, the key risk management stages are:

1. **Risk Identification:** to identify, determine the applicability of, and inventorying current and emerging Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risks, PTSB executes Risk Identification processes including: (1) Scenario Analysis: Risk and Control Self Assessments' (RCSAs); Third Party Risk Management; New Product Approval Process; Operational Risk Events; Horizon Scanning and information sharing; and Monitoring and Thematic Risk Reviews.
2. **Risk Assessment and Measurement:** PTSB, using a number of risk assessment techniques including Risk and Control Self Assessments, review and challenge and oversight of change activity, assess and measure risks to ensure sound risk management practices are in place, assess the likelihood and impact of those risks, and understand the control environment the Bank has implemented to mitigate those risks.
3. **Risk Mitigation and Control:** PTSB has implemented mitigation and control processes to manage the Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risks. In addition, the RCSA process enables PTSB to identify and assess additional controls or raise issues and actions that are relevant to Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risks.
4. **Risk Monitoring and Testing:** PTSB monitors its Operational and Information Technology Risk profile through Operational Risk Events, KRIs, KPIs and the Inherent and Residual Risk ratings in the bank-wide RCSAs. Additionally, relevant controls are tested through First line of defence testing as well as through

independent Second line of defence Monitoring and Testing activity through oversight of control testing and independent thematic reviews.

5. **Risk Reporting and Escalation:** PTSB regularly reports on Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risks to relevant members of Management, Management and Board-level committees and also has put in place reporting packages to enable monitoring of the Operational Risk profile across all of its sub-risk categories. PTSB follows enterprise protocols for escalation, e.g. in relation to risk appetite metrics breaches, etc.

Structure of Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk Management function

The Bank adopts a 'Three Lines of Defence' approach to operationalise its internal control activities, inclusive of Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk management. The ICF outlines the functional make-up of the Bank's Three Lines organisational model and the respective reporting lines that enable segregation of duties across risk-taking, risk oversight and risk assurance functions.

Reporting of Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk

Operational and Information and Communication Technology Risk Management collates all relevant RCSA, Control Testing, Risk Event, Scenario, and KRI data/MI and formally reports these to the Head of Operational & IT Risk. These reports are presented to the Operational Risk Management Committee for oversight and challenge and then for onward submission, as set out in the ERMF. Reports are shared internally in support of Group Risk's obligation to collate and produce reporting for the CRO, relevant risk management committees and the Board.

Policies for mitigating risks

As part of the RCSA process, key controls must be identified for inherent risks, apart from where risk acceptance has been agreed through the relevant governance channel. Identifying gaps where risks materialise through weaknesses in the control environment, or missing controls, will help identify and inform our understanding of Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk exposure. All identified key controls must be assessed for adequacy and effectiveness by the business unit, in line with the risk-based approach. In addition, key controls must be reassessed where relevant MI (Events, Audit reviews, and external events) highlight potential issues with the effectiveness of the control. Issues and their associated actions must be used to address risks that are not mitigated to an acceptable level. Issues should record the control gap or weakness and the action required to reduce the residual risk exposure to within an acceptable level.

Approach to Operational Risk used by the bank

The Standardised Approach is applied to calculate Own Funds Requirements for Operational Risk. Per Article 312 (1) certain criteria must be met to qualify for use of the Standardised Approach. The specific criteria referred to in Article 312 (1) are outlined in Article 320. The Group's rationale for meeting the criteria set-out in Article 320 are outlined in the 3 points below: -

1. The Group has an Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk Management Framework in place. This Framework describes the Group's approach to the management of Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risks including the approach to the identification, assessment, measurement and monitoring of such risks.
2. The Framework has been developed in alignment with, and as a subsidiary Framework to, the Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework ('ERMf'). The core risk management processes underpinning the Group's identification and management of current and emerging risks include: Risk Identification; Risk Assessment & Measurement; Risk Mitigation & Control; Risk Monitoring & Testing; and Risk Reporting and Escalation. The management of Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risks is aligned with this approach.

3. The Group monitors and reports on its Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk profile on a continuous basis using qualitative information and quantitative metrics. In addition to reviewing RCSA's, this involves the measurement and monitoring of the Group's Operational and Information & Communication Technology Risk Events and through the testing of internal controls.

Capital Requirements for Operational Risk (Art 446 (1) (a))

As per Article 313, the Group's business indicator is calculated in accordance with Article 314 and is below €1bn. The business indicator component is calculated by multiplying the business indicator by factor of 0.12

Article 314, Business Indicator

The Group has a business indicator of €0.7bn at 31st December 2025 which is the annual average of the absolute values over the last three financial years of the Interest, Leases and Dividend Component, the Services and Financial Component.

Interest, Leases and Dividend Component (ILDC)

- Includes net interest income, lease income, and dividend income.
- Calculated as the annual average of absolute values over the last three financial years.
- Adjustments for interest expenses, depreciation, and impairment losses apply.

Services Component (SC)

- Covers income from fees and commissions for services provided.

Financial Component (FC)

- Includes trading and other financial activities.
- Excludes administrative expenses, staff costs, depreciation, amortisation, and impairment losses.

The Group has excluded €7m of net interest income relating to disposal of loans and included €8m relating to acquisition of loans in the Business Indicator.

The above approach to Own Funds Requirements resulted in an Operational Risk Requirement of €85m as at 31 December 2025 (€76m at 31 December 2024).

Template EU OR3 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk exposure amounts Art 446 (b), (c)

	Dec-25
	a
1 Business Indicator Component (BIC) Alternative Standardised Approach (ASA) Own Funds Requirements EU1 (OROF) under Article 314(4)	85
2 Not applicable	-
3 Minimum Required Operational Risk Own Funds Requirements (OROF)	85
4 Operational Risk Exposure Amounts (REA)	1,062

Template EU OR2 - Business Indicator, components and subcomponents Art 446 (b), (c)

		a	b	c	d
	BI and its subcomponents	2025	2024	2023	Average value
1	Interest, lease and dividend component (ILDC)				599
EU 1	ILDC related to the individual institution/consolidated Group (excluding entities considered by Article 314(2a) and/or the business lines considered by Article 314(2b) where applicable)				599
1a	Interest and lease income	935	946	812	898
1b	Interest and lease expense	361	348	187	299
1c	Total assets/Asset component	29,762	28,477	27,406	28,548
1d	Dividend income/dividend component	-	-	-	-
2	Services component (SC)				106
2a	Fee and commission income	104	98	86	96
2b	Fee and commission expense	46	43	44	44
2c	Other operating income	1	0	4	2
2d	Other operating expense	10	12	6	10
3	Financial component (FC)				3
3a	Net profit or loss applicable to trading book (TB)	2	1	1	1
3b	Net profit or loss applicable to banking book (BB)	3	1	2	2
EU 3c	Approach followed to determine the TB/BB boundary (PBA or accounting approach)				Accounting Approach
4	Business Indicator (BI)				708
5	Business indicator component (BIC)				85

Disclosure on the BI:

		a
6a	BI gross of excluded divested activities	715
6b	Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities	7
EU 6c	Impact in BI of mergers/acquisitions	8

Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book

Interest Rate Risk definition Art 448.1(e)

Interest rate risk arises from structural and duration mismatches between assets and liabilities in the balance sheet which generate a risk to earnings or capital caused by the movement in the absolute level of interest rates, the spread between two rates, the shape of the yield curve or any other interest rate relationship. The Bank is primarily exposed to re-price, yield curve and basis risk. In line with regulatory standards, the approved Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) framework determined that the Bank's interest rate risk exposure must be derived from both an earnings (accrual) and economic value of equity perspective (EVE).

IRRBB management and mitigation strategies Art 448.1(f)

The Group's RAS and the associated Market Risk Framework (*the Framework*) set out the Group's approach to management of interest rate risk. The Framework is approved annually by the BRCC on the recommendation of the ALCo.

IRRBB arising within the Group is subject to strict internal controls and reporting procedures and is monitored by the ALCo and the BRCC on a regular basis. Group Treasury is responsible for the management of IRRBB. Group Risk and Group Internal Audit provide oversight and challenge of Group Treasury's compliance with the Market Risk Framework and associated Policies.

The Bank does not run a trading book.

IRRBB is mitigated primarily through the adoption of natural hedging strategies which seek to align the maturity and repricing profiles of assets and liabilities in the banking book. Where this is insufficient, the execution of interest rate swaps is considered to reduce the residual risk.

IRRBB measurement

Interest rate risk is measured on both an Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and Earnings at Risk basis. PTSB separately measures the basis risk exposure of the banking book using a historic look back approach to determine the severity of the applied shock.

These measures are further supplemented by NII sensitivity analysis, PV01 sensitivity, duration mismatch and comprehensive stress testing. These measures capture all material interest rate risk associated with the assets, liabilities and Off Balance-Sheet positions in the Group's banking book.

Assumptions Art 448.1(c)

All balances are included at their contractual re-pricing profiles where applicable with behavioural assumptions applied to non-contractual balances as per the exceptions list detailed below.

1. Current Accounts (Core portion only, volatile at contractual maturity) are profiled evenly over 7 years.
2. Retail Non-Maturity Deposits (Core portion only, volatile at contractual maturity) are also profiled evenly over 7 years. All other non-maturity deposits are assumed to re-price in month one reflecting the variable interest rate nature of the products.
3. Equity is profiled evenly over 6 years.
4. Non-Performing Loans (NPLs): The cash flows arising from NPLs are profiled according to credit risk input parameters (cure rate and probability of default).

5. Credit Cards and Overdrafts: These are split into revolving and borrowing balances. Those that are borrowing are profiled evenly over 1 year to reflect their relative price inelasticity and the revolving element is put in the 1-month bucket.
6. Assets held for sale: These are profiled either at their agreed sale date or evenly over 1 year (buy to let assets) or 3 years (home loan assets).

Prepayments on asset balances are applied based on historical experience and updated quarterly.

Economic Value of Equity Art 448.1(e) (i) and (v), 448.2

The Economic Value of Equity (EVE) components of the IRRBB framework forms a key part of the IRRBB measurement tools for the Bank. EVE is a specific calculation of EV where the equity balances are removed from the re-price profile.

Weighted risk factors are applied to each re-pricing time bucket to calculate the present value of the risk profile. The weighted factors for each bucket are based on a discount factor reflecting the specific stress scenario.

Earnings at Risk

The Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) component measures the risk to net interest income under shock interest rate scenarios.

Where products are re-priced using administered rates, the Bank maintains assumptions for how the product rates are likely to move in response to a shift in market yield curves. These pass-through assumptions are provided by the Retail Banking unit on an annual basis, at a minimum, and take into consideration current and future market expectations, the competitive environment and potential customer impacts. These pass-through assumptions differ to those used for disclosure of template EU IRRBB1 which require 100% pass-through of shifts in market yield curves to product rates subject to interest rate floors.

Stress Testing

The Bank stress tests IRRBB on both an EVE and EaR basis. For each stress scenario, the risk level is taken to be the most negative of the two measures or zero if they are both positive.

The stress scenarios are either prescribed through regulation (EBA Guidelines 2022/03), standard market or PTSB specific in terms of balance sheet composition.

Stress scenarios Art 448.1(e) (iii)

1. **Parallel Up (*)**: This shock consists of an upward shock in rates which varies by currency. The EUR shock is 200bps and the GBP shock is 250bps. The Bank's balance sheet is largely EUR.
2. **Parallel Down (*)**: This shock is the mirror image of the Parallel Up shock, subject to floors.
3. **Steepener (*)**: Interest rates are shocked downwards at tenors of up to 5 years and shocked upwards for longer term rates. For this and the 3 scenarios that follow, the exact amount of the shock is determined by an exponential function that depends on the tenor of the time bucket midpoint and scalars.
4. **Flattener (*)**: Interest rates are initially shocked upwards and then downwards as the tenor lengthens, becoming a negative shock for 7 years and further out the curve.
5. **Short Up (*)**: Interest rates are shocked upwards at the short end, with less of an impact out the curve, i.e. the maximum shock is for the overnight bucket.
6. **Short Down (*)**: Interest rates are shocked downwards at the short end with less of an impact out the curve.

7. **Up100:** This shock is often used as an indicative measure of the Bank's expected gain from a 100bps rise in rates. All rates are shocked upwards by 100bps.
8. **Dn100:** This shock demonstrates the effect of the downward pass-through assumptions. All rates are shocked by 100 bps downwards, subject to applicable flooring.

(*) represents an EBA prescribed core scenario

The IRRBB risk position is reported monthly to ALCO, EXCO and Board.

Basis Risk

Basis risk is defined by EBA as "Risk arising from the impact of relative changes in interest rates on interest rate sensitive instruments that have similar tenors but are priced using different interest rate indices. Basis risk arises from the imperfect correlation in the adjustment of the rates earned and paid on different interest rate sensitive instruments with otherwise similar rate change characteristics".

A basis risk add-on is applied to all relevant IRRBB NII metrics, i.e. Δ NII under regulatory and internal shock scenarios. The Bank also calculates a basis risk add-on that is applied to all relevant IRRBB EVE metrics, i.e. Δ EVE under regulatory and internal shock.

Basis spread shocks are selected as the 99th percentile of historical monthly observations of year-on-year changes in basis spreads between the respective reference rate and the overnight rate.

Based on the selected basis spread shocks, the widening and tightening scenarios with a one-year horizon are calibrated. The widening scenario is defined as an increase in the reference rate curve with the size of the basis spread shock, whereas the tightening scenario is defined as a decrease in the reference rate curve with the size of the basis spread shock.

The basis risk add-on is computed by applying the widening and tightening scenario to the in-scope positions and selecting the worst outcome of the widening and tightening scenario.

EVE, EAR and Basis Risk are calculated monthly.

Art 448(1), point (g)

Current Accounts (Core portion only, volatile at contractual maturity) are profiled evenly over 7 years in line with the maximum asset maturity.

Retail Non-Maturity Deposits (Core portion only, volatile at contractual maturity) are also profiled evenly over 7 years.

All other non-maturity deposits are assumed to re-price in month one reflecting the variable interest rate nature of the products.

Art 448.1 (e) (iv)

Group Treasury manages the Bank's IRRBB position to ensure that limits are not breached.

In the first instance, to the extent that it is economically and strategically feasible, Group Treasury seeks to achieve natural/economic hedging of the interest rate risk positions. Alternatively, derivatives will be executed to mitigate interest rate risk.

Template EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities*

Art 448.1(a) and (b)

Supervisory shock scenarios		Dec-25							
		a		b		c		d	
		Changes of the economic value of equity		Changes of the net interest income		Dec-25		Dec-24	
		Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24				
1	Parallel up	-108.85	-5.68	32.45	56.35				
2	Parallel down	102.87	-18.51	-76.76	-60.91				
3	Steeper	32.69	41.65						
4	Flattener	-51.00	-43.39						
5	Short rates up	-87.17	-50.90						
6	Short rates down	80.36	44.67						

*The Bank does not have any assumptions different from those used for disclosure of template EU IRRBB1. **Art 448.1 (e) (ii), 448.2**

Explanation of the significance of the IRRBB measures and of their significant variations since previous disclosures **Art 448.1 (d)**

The Bank stress tests IRRBB on both an EVE and EaR basis under the Supervisory Outlier Test (SOT) approach. For each stress scenario, the risk level is taken to be the most negative of the two measures or zero if they are both positive.

The 31 December 2025 interest rate risk level, based on the Supervisory Outlier Test (SOT) EVE calculation (more severe than EAR) in the Short Up scenario (short term rates increase while long term rates stay flat), was calculated as €105m (31 December 2024: €51m in the Short Up scenario). The Bank's exposure to upwards shocks increased during 2025 as it expanded the size of its HQLA portfolio by €1.3bn nominal. Forming a partial offset, the Bank reduced its fair value interest rate swaps by a net €0.7bn in 2025.

NII sensitivity has increased from €61m⁸ to €77m as the Bank's NMDs were at a lower customer rate on average at end 2025, meaning there is less offset from the interest rate floor (the Bank would not charge negative rates to retail depositors) in a downward scenario.

⁸ Restated from €42m to €61m due to an amendment to new business sensitivity.

Exposure to securitisation positions

Key objectives of securitisation activity Art 449(a)

The primary objective of the PTSB securitisation programme is funding either through external market issuances; structuring and retaining notes to increase counterbalancing capacity or as collateral to facilitate liquidity management transactions with market counterparts. PTSB is primarily an originator of retained securitisations. There are no investments currently made by PTSB in any securitisation positions. PTSB adheres to its underlying risk policies. The Group does not currently issue or originate any securitisation transactions without appropriate governance in line with the Group's policies and approval frameworks. From a monitoring perspective, assessment of PTSB's securitisation processes and exposures are reviewed regularly and approved by the independent risk function in line with the PTSB credit policies.

As an originator, PTSB uses securitisations primarily for contingent liquidity purposes. The Group transfers pools of loans and advances primarily residential mortgages, to securitisation special purpose entities (SSPEs), which issue notes. These transactions are structured in a manner that facilitates the group in retaining the majority of the ownership risks and rewards. In a retained transaction the group can use the securitised notes for secured funding via repo operations with the ECB or external market counterparts. These notes are eliminated at consolidation.

The Group will when applicable, use the STS framework on the basis that asset pools meet the STS requirements but may issue non-STS securitisations to achieve funding from non-STS eligible collateral.

The Group may issue securitisations with the objective of achieving capital relief or optimising capital.

The Group does not currently operate any securitisation transaction that transfers the credit risk of exposures to third parties via the significant risk transfer framework or otherwise.

Securitisation risks Art 449(b)

Regarding credit risk, the Group maintains robust credit policies and has a well-developed governance framework that ensures detailed lending policies are implemented. The Group provides servicing on the underlying pool of loans within all Group originated securitisations. The Group Credit policy lays down the rules for arrears management in order to manage credit risk post origination, whilst ensuring compliance with legislation and codes of practice. Risk incurred in retained own-originated transactions is primarily driven from residential mortgage portfolios originated by the Groups operations. The primary risk is the credit risk attached to the underlying asset pool which is addressed by the previous outline of the Groups risk framework and policies. Liquidity risk can apply when there are insufficient funds received to service the SPPE payments to noteholders as they are due. Underlying asset pools may be subject to interest rate risks in a non-trading environment.

Securitisation positions are subject to potential risks, including the risk of credit rating downgrades on the notes. Such downgrades can occur due to external market conditions, deterioration in the performance of the underlying assets, or changes in the credit rating agencies methodologies. If the Group were to act as an investor in transactions originated by third parties, credit risk would be the primary risk associated with the underlying exposure. Credit risk is mitigated though the framework in the securitisation structure and the added credit enhancements. Liquidity and market risk is managed by the structural features of the securitisations and engagement in hedging transactions. The Group will evaluate both STS and non-STS frameworks under the same risk assessment procedures.

When the Group originates a new securitisation, the risks are minimised through the use of standard securitisation structures, high quality counterparties to perform the structuring and oversight and governance provided by appropriately qualified experienced external and internal parties. Where the Group has obtained

Euro system eligibility on securitisation notes, the Group is exposed to the risk of this eligibility being withdrawn through failure to comply with Securitisation Regulation 2017/2402 and the Single Framework 2015/510, Section 1 General eligibility criteria for marketable assets.

At the end of 2025, assets securitised by the Group have not been derecognised for accounting or for Pillar 1 capital purposes and are classified within loans and receivables to customers, with the Group retaining the exposure to the credit risk and interest rate risk on the underlying securitised loans.

The Group only has risk appetite to invest in senior tranches of external third-party Irish securitisation transactions which benefit from subordination, credit enhancement and other structural features of standard securitisations (e.g. excess spread).

The risks listed above apply equally to STS and non-STS positions with the exception of the Euro system eligibility criteria.

Approach used to calculate risk weighted exposure amounts **Art 449(c)**

The risk weighted exposures for the underlying mortgage loans which are not derecognised are calculated using the IRB approach to credit risk for Pillar 1 capital purposes. This is in accordance with foundational structure and guidelines set forth in Article 254 (2) of the CRR.

Securitisation SPEs at 31 December 2025 **Art 449(d)**

The following Securitisation SPEs are sponsored by PTSB and PTSB provides assets servicing and cash management on their behalf. In addition, these SSPEs are included within the regulatory scope of consolidation.

- Fastnet Securities 16 DAC
- Fastnet Securities 17 DAC
- Fastnet Securities 18 DAC
- Fastnet Securities 19 DAC

Under the terms of these securitisations, the rights of the providers of the related funds are limited to the mortgage loans in the securitised portfolios, together with any related income generated by the portfolios and the subordinated loans provided by the Group, without further recourse to the Group.

(ii) There are no SPPEs sponsored by the Group at this time.

(iii) The Group does not provide any securitisation related services to a third-party entity.

(iv) Fastnet 16, 17, 18 and 19 DAC are the four SSPE's included in the groups regulatory scope of consolidation.

Art 449(d)

The Group doesn't provide support for any other legal entities in accordance with Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three CRR.

Art 449(f)

The Group doesn't have any affiliated legal entities that invest in securitisations originated by the institutions or in securitisation positions issued by SSPEs sponsored by the institutions.

Summary of accounting policies **Art 449(g)**

The SPEs used to originate securitisations are generally included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Although the Bank does not own more than half of the voting power of these SPEs, it has the power to control the relevant activities of the SPE including the ability to affect the variable returns of the investee and hence these SPEs are consolidated. The SPE is treated

and assessed along the criteria set out within the IFRS 10, which establishes the principals for when the Bank is acknowledged to control another entity and is required to consolidate it through the Groups financial statements.

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets has expired or the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

The Bank's investments in derecognised non-performing loan securitisations, if held, would be classified as a "purchased or originated credit impaired asset" (POCI). These are recorded at fair value at original recognition, and interest income is subsequently recognised on a credit adjusted EIR basis. The Bank did not hold any such investments at the end of 2025.

Use of External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) **Art 449(h)**

The Bank calculates the risk weights of its purchased securitisations exposures using the Securitisation External Ratings Based Approach (SEC-ERBA). The Bank uses the following ECAIs in calculating the risk weights of the purchased securitisation exposures: S&P Ratings Services, Morningstar DBRS Ratings and Moody's Investors Services.

Art 449(i)

The Group does not use the internal assessment approach and therefore is not required to set forth a description of the Internal Assessment Approach as set out in chapter 5 of Title II of title part III CRRII.

Template EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book **Art 449(j)**

Dec-25

€'M	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional			Synthetic		Sub-total	Traditional			Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Synthetic	Sub-total
	STS	of which SRT	Non-STS	of which SRT	of which SRT		STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	STS	Non-STS				
1 Total exposures	4,078	-	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Retail (total)	4,078	-	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 residential mortgage	4,078	-	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Wholesales (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dec-24

€'M	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional			Synthetic		Sub-total	Traditional			Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Synthetic	Sub-total
	STS	of which SRT	Non-STS	of which SRT	of which SRT		STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	STS	Non-STS				
1 Total exposures	4,953	-	389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Retail (total)	4,953	-	389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 residential mortgage	4,953	-	389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Wholesales (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There were no new securitisations executed or existing securitisations collapsed during the year.

Template EU-SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor **Art 449(k) point (ii)**

																	Dec-25	
€'M		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU-p	EU-q
		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
		<= 20%	> 20% to 50%	> 50% to 100%	> 100% to 1250%	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions
1	Total exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Traditional securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Of which, resecuritisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

The Bank has not been party to any transactions that are deemed to be associated with synthetic securitisations and between securitisation and re-securitisation exposures, whereby the bank acted as an originator or sponsor.

Template EU-SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments **Art 449(I)**

Dec-25

€'M		a	b	c
		Exposures securitised by the institution - Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
		Total outstanding nominal amount	Of which exposures in default	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
1	Total exposures	4,404		
2	Retail (total)	4,404	31	(11)
3	residential mortgage	4,404	31	(11)
4	credit card	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	Wholesale (total)	-	-	-
8	loans to corporates	-	-	-
9	commercial mortgage	-	-	-
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-

Dec-24

€'M		a	b	c
		Exposures securitised by the institution - Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
		Total outstanding nominal amount	Of which exposures in default	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
1	Total exposures	5,342		
2	Retail (total)	5,342	37	(14)
3	residential mortgage	5,342	37	(14)
4	credit card	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	Wholesale (total)	-	-	-
8	loans to corporates	-	-	-
9	commercial mortgage	-	-	-
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-

Environmental, Social and Governance Risks (ESG risks)

Table 1 - Qualitative information on Environmental risk

a) Institution’s business strategy to integrate environmental factors and risks, taking into account the impact of environmental factors and risks on institution’s business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning

PTSB acknowledges that climate change represents a source of financial stability risk and recognises the important role that the Bank plays in supporting our customers and broader Irish society in navigating the transition to a low carbon economy.

In 2025, the Bank introduced our refreshed [Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027](#) in response to evolving market conditions and to reinforce PTSB’s commitment to long-term sustainable growth.

The Bank’s Sustainability Strategy is focussed on three pillars:

1. **Investing for Impact** – Housing, Impact Lending and Green Products and Propositions.
2. **Protecting our Planet** – Risk Mitigation, Emissions Reduction and Supply Chain Management.
3. **Shaping an Inclusive Future** – Financial Wellbeing, Community Engagement and Inclusion Pathways and Partnerships.

Aligned with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), the Bank completed a double materiality assessment.

The assessment evaluated both stakeholder impact and financial materiality of identified impacts, risks and opportunities, to determine those that were most material to our business, and important to our stakeholders. The findings were insightful and worked to guide and inform the development of PTSB’s refreshed Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027, while identifying E1 Climate Change as a material topic for the Bank.

Through delivery of the objectives set out within PTSB’s Sustainability Strategy, we are committed to further integrating sustainability into all areas of our business by channelling investment and directing our impact towards areas that enhance societal wellbeing. This includes consideration for Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) risk, which includes a focus on Climate-related and Environmental (CR&E) risks and opportunities.

During 2025, the Bank has continued to make progress in integrating consideration for CR&E risk into our business. Progress includes:

Protecting our Planet – Risk Mitigation for Environmental Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilising a bankwide ESG Risk Working Group to integrate consideration for ESG risk into business processes and analysis as outlined in the European Banking Authority’s (EBA) Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and the EBA’s Guidelines on Environmental Scenario Analysis.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing a gap analysis of the EBA’s Guidelines and developing a bankwide ESG Risk Action Plan to close the gaps (including a focus on Environmental factors). The ESG Risk Action Plan sets a roadmap for the integration of ESG risk into the Bank’s governance structures, risk management processes and operations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refreshing the Bank’s CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment to include a qualitative review of Nature-related risk across all Key Risk Categories.

Protecting our Planet – Risk Mitigation for Environmental Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating the findings of the CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment across the organisation to build capacity in relation to CR&E risk.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing integration and remediation of CR&E data to inform CR&E risk analysis and Business Strategy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the CR&E Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) with quantitative elements that highlight the cross-cutting nature of CR&E risk across Key Risk Categories, including the further development and refinement of limits and tolerances for a subset of Key Risk Indicator (KRIs).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantifying the level of Flood risk across the Retail Mortgage Portfolio, with new business controls introduced to help to mitigate the risk.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing the Bank’s ESG Questionnaire (ESGQ) to support due diligence and the effective onboarding of our Business Banking customers, while helping to improve the quality of our data to inform decision making.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering ESG risk training to Board, Executive Committee, Senior Leadership, and stakeholders across the Bank to build capacity in line with the EBA’s Guidelines.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring and disclosing our carbon impact across Scope 1, 2 and 3 (including our financed emissions).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing Science-Based Targets (SBTs) in line with the Science Based Target initiative’s (SBTi) Version 2 Guidance for Financial institutions. This included developing a Carbon Reduction Plan to support us in achieving our targets. The Bank’s SBTs were validated by the SBTi during 2025 and are outlined below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scope 1: to reduce absolute scope 1 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2023 base year. ○ Scope 2: to continue active annual sourcing of 100% renewable electricity from 2023 through 2030. ○ Scope 3: reduce all in-use operational GHG emissions from the Bank’s Mortgage Loan Portfolio 51.5% per square meter by 2030 from a 2023 base year.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosing under the requirements set out in the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) as part of our annual reporting cycle.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosing through CDP (formerly, the Carbon Disclosure Project) and receiving a ‘B’ rating, acknowledging that the Bank is actively managing our environmental impacts in relation to climate change and are demonstrating a commitment to sustainability.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving an upgraded MSCI RSG Rating of ‘A’, recognising that the Bank has strong management measures relative to its ESG risks and opportunities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to invest in resources to deliver on its Sustainability Strategy objectives. The Bank has in place a Chief Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Officer (CSCAO), Head of Sustainability and supporting team. A professional services firm is also in place to provide strategic guidance and advisory support, as required.

PTSB’s Sustainability Strategy includes a focus on delivering green products and propositions to support customers in the transition to a low-carbon economy, while also supporting the Bank in continuing to manage CR&E risk across the portfolio.

Progress made during 2025 includes:

Investing for Impact – Green Products and Propositions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to build consideration for CR&E risk into the Bank’s product and proposition development process

Investing for Impact – Green Products and Propositions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering c.€1.26bn green lending through the Bank’s Green Mortgage during 2025 (+44% YoY and accounting for 44% of New Mortgage Lending).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing a Home Upgrade Tool in early 2026 which allows homeowners to plan the specific home energy upgrade options suitable for their home based on their Building Energy Rating (BER). The Bank was the first lender in the Irish market to introduce a Home Upgrade Tool with this level of retrofit package functionality and customisation capability.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in the Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland’s (SBCI) Home Energy Upgrade Loan Scheme, aimed at supporting eligible applicants who wish to invest and improve in the energy efficiency of a residential property. To support delivery, in early 2026 the Bank reduced variable interest rates for the SBCI’s Home Energy Upgrade Loans by up to 0.56%, including a new market-leading rate of 2.99% for loans of €50,000 to €75,000.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in the SBCI’s Growth and Sustainability Loan Scheme, focussed on providing eligible businesses with long-term financing to enhance their growth and sustainability efforts, with the ability to offer a total of €70m in loans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing Green Bonds under the Bank’s Green Bond Framework. PTSB’s Green Bond Framework has been established to help mitigate climate change through reduced carbon emissions and energy demand, protect vulnerable ecosystems, and support the strategic outcomes of Project Ireland 2040, the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals, and Ireland’s Climate Action Plan. During 2025, PTSB issued a €300m Green Tier 2 instrument at a coupon of 3.875%. The issuance was 11.5 times oversubscribed with a final order book of €3.45bn, comprising over 130 investors. These bonds finance energy-efficient housing.

PTSB has an overarching Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP), that brings together the Bank’s three-year strategic direction, financial plan and change delivery roadmaps. The ISP sets out the Bank’s core priorities over a medium-term time horizon and considers the needs of all our stakeholders. Through the ISP, PTSB channels its investment and resources into the initiatives that will support and accelerate delivery of the Bank’s strategy in a safe and compliant manner.

Key Commitments Within the ISP Include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embedding consideration for sustainability (including consideration for ESG risk) into all areas of our business.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting sustainability-related regulation and mitigating against ESG risk.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that our workforce have the right knowledge and capability to deliver our sustainability objectives.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing mortgage and retrofit propositions for personal customers (including a focus on green products and propositions).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing sustainability propositions for our Business Banking customers.

During 2025, the Bank made progress in further embedding consideration for sustainability into strategy delivery and execution. The implementation of a new strategy performance review process on a bi-annual basis ensures that sustainability-related key performance indicators (KPIs), within our broader suite of Business Strategy KPIs, are reviewed, challenged and progress and/or interventions are reported at Board level. In addition, members of our Sustainability team take part in the Bank’s Strategic Planning Process (the process through which the ISP

is developed and refreshed) to ensure that due consideration is being given to sustainability-related issues during the strategy development process and the resulting change delivery portfolio.

The Bank has not yet formally implemented climate-related scenario analysis to assess the resilience of its Business Strategy. However, in accordance with the requirements set out in the EBA's Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and the EBA's Guidelines on Environmental Scenario Analysis, the Bank will enhance its capabilities in this area as part the delivery of its ESG Risk Action Plan.

A CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment was completed, adopting a forward-looking perspective using CR&E risk transmission channels to identify how CR&E risk drivers may manifest risk across the Banks Key Risk Categories as defined in the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF). This assessment drew on four plausible climate futures based on the Network for Greening Financial System (NGFS) scenarios designed for use in the financial sector and included quantitative analysis to assess materiality of a subset of CR&E risk transmission channels.

The Bank integrates consideration for CR&E risk into its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP), with a focus on iterative improvement through each risk cycle. For more information on the ICAAP and the ILAAP, please refer to part (I).

Insights gained from PTSB's CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment (which ensures that all material risks are identified, monitored and effectively managed) will further increase our understanding of CR&E risk, strengthen our ICAAP and ILAAP scenario development processes and inform our strategy and associated Risk Appetite into the future.

The Bank has in place a CR&E Risk Management Framework (CR&E RMF) which sits within the overarching ERMF. The Framework includes an official definition of CR&E risk with sub-risk categories (Physical and Transition) for reference by all business units and works to support the integration and understanding of the cross-cutting nature of CR&E risk across the organisation.

PTSB's ERMF sets out the approach for risk identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation, and reporting. CR&E risk management is integrated within the existing ERMF through the inclusion of a CR&E Risk Management Framework and adopted across the Three Lines of Defence (3LOD) Model.

The First Line of Defence (1LOD Business Units and Functions), undertake frontline commercial and operational activities and their support function is responsible for identifying, owning, managing, monitoring, and mitigating against CR&E risk.

The Second Line of Defence (2LOD Risk and Compliance Function), ensure that all CR&E risks are identified, assessed, measured, monitored, managed, and properly reported on by the relevant Business Units from across the Bank.

As the Third Line of Defence (3LOD), Group Internal Audit provide independent assurance to the Board over the adequacy, effectiveness and sustainability of the Bank's internal control, risk management and governance systems and processes, thereby supporting both the Board and Senior Management in promoting effective and sound risk management and governance across the Bank, in relation to CR&E risk.

In accordance with the requirements set out in the EBA's Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks, the Bank commenced the development of an ESG risk definition. The process included the enhancement of the existing CR&E risk definition to encompass broader environmental factors (including nature) and considered broader integration within the Bank's ERMF. For more on PTSB's approach to Risk and Strategy alignment, please refer to part (b).

b) Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address environmental risk in short-, medium-, and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information

Under the ‘Protecting our Planet’ Pillar of PTSB’s Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027, the Bank is working to manage and mitigate CR&E risk, while also finding new and innovative ways to support our stakeholders to navigate the transition to a low carbon economy.

Sustainability is at the heart of the Bank’s Business Strategy and ISP, enabling us to put it at the centre of how we run and grow our business. For more on our Business Strategy and ISP, please refer to part (a).

PTSB’s Board of Directors (the Board) is accountable for the success of the Bank and for overseeing and approving the Bank’s ISP and monitoring its implementation and effectiveness within its Risk Appetite. In addition, the Board is accountable for formulating, approving and supervising the implementation of the Bank’s Business Strategy, to realise its long-term financial interests and maintain its solvency.

Two Board-level KPIs related to CR&E risk factors were introduced as part of the refreshed Business Strategy. These KPIs aim to enhance the monitoring and oversight capacity of the Board in relation to CR&E risk, such as financed emissions. Throughout 2025, the Board met at regular intervals to receive updates in relation to sustainability programming and CR&E risk integration. Meetings took place at least once per quarter, and more often as required.

Key Environmental Topics Reviewed and Considered by the Board during 2025
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refreshing the approach to Sustainability Programme governance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and introducing the Bank’s Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027, which includes a focus on ESG risk management.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horizon scanning of the CR&E risk regulatory landscape.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating the Bank’s CR&E Risk Appetite and underpinning metrics, including the setting of limits and tolerances for a subset of KRIs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering PTSB’s regulatory and voluntary CR&E risk disclosures, including the EU Taxonomy, Pillar 3 ESG Templates, CSRD disclosure and the TCFD Report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying market opportunities for further development of the Bank’s product and propositions, including green products and propositions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the Bank’s SBTs in line with the SBTi’s V2 Guidance for financial institutions and preparing a corresponding Carbon Reduction Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on the EBA’s Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks, EBA’s Guidelines on Environmental Scenario Analysis, CSRD, SBTs and carbon reduction activity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing the Bank’s gap analysis of the EBA’s Guidelines and ESG Risk Action Plan to close the gaps (including a focus on environmental factors). The ESG Risk Action Plan sets a roadmap for the integration of ESG risk into the Bank’s governance structures, risk management processes, and operations.

Other core activities that support Environmental risk management across the Bank include:

- Implementing a new Business Strategy performance review process on a bi-annual basis to ensure that sustainability KPIs are reviewed, challenged and progress and/or interventions are reported at Board level. Members of our Sustainability team take part in the Bank’s Strategic Planning Process (the process through which the ISP is developed and refreshed) to ensure that due consideration is being given to environmental-related issues throughout the strategy development process and the resulting change delivery portfolio.

- Developing SBTs in line with the SBTi Version 2 Guidance for financial institutions. This included developing a Carbon Reduction Plan to support us in achieving our targets. The Bank’s SBTs were validated by the SBTi during 2025 and are outlined below:
 - Scope 1: to reduce absolute scope 1 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2023 base year.
 - Scope 2: to continue active annual sourcing of 100% renewable electricity from 2023 through 2030.
 - Scope 3: reduce all in-use operational GHG emissions from the Bank’s Mortgage Loan Portfolio 51.5% per square meter by 2030 from a 2023 base year.
- The implementation of PTSB’s ESG Data Strategy which supports the Bank in continuing to measure its environmental impact, while further informing the evolution of its environmental targets. The ESG Data Strategy is supported by a dedicated ESG Data Workstream focussed on data remediation activity and advancing data collation at source. Data remediation activity is ongoing.
- Mobilising a bankwide ESG Risk Working Group to integrate consideration for ESG risk into business processes and analysis as outlined in the EBA’s Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and the EBA’s Guidelines on Environmental Scenario Analysis.
- Completing a gap analysis of the EBA’s Guidelines and developing a bankwide ESG Risk Action Plan to close the gaps (including a focus on Environmental factors). The ESG Risk Action Plan sets a roadmap for the integration of ESG risk into the Bank’s governance structures, risk management processes and operations.

For more on PTSB’s risk governance structure and the authority, responsibility, and accountability for risk management across the Bank, please refer to part (e).

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

As detailed in part (b), PTSB has in place an overarching three-year strategic and financial plan for the Bank called the ISP. Sustainability is at the heart of the ISP, enabling us to put it at the centre of how we run and grow our business. Financial investment and resources are allocated to the delivery of CR&E activities as part of the development of the Bank’s Business Strategy and ISP.

PTSB recognises the role that business needs to play in supporting the targets set out in the Paris Agreement, including the role of financial services in supporting Ireland’s Climate Action Plan and financing the private sector to navigate the green transition. Green products and propositions are a key area of focus under the ‘Investing for Impact’ Pillar of the Bank’s Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027.

In line with the guidance set out within the CSRD and the ESRS, the Bank completed a DMA.

The assessment considered both stakeholder impact and financial materiality of identified impacts, risks and opportunities, to determine those that were most material to our business, and important to our stakeholders. The findings were insightful and worked to guide and inform the development of PTSB’s refreshed Sustainability Strategy while identifying E1 Climate Change as a material topic for the Bank.

PTSB’s loan portfolio is residential in nature with c.93% of the book (as of the 31 December 2025) being secured on residential property. Given its scale and nature, this Portfolio is deemed material for the Bank and a priority area for managing and mitigating CR&E risk.

An overview of the Bank’s products, propositions and targets can be found below.

Green Products, Propositions and Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing to build consideration for CR&E risk into the Bank’s product and proposition development process.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering c.€1.26bn green lending through the Bank’s Green Mortgage during 2025 (+44% YoY and accounting for 44% of New Mortgage Lending).

Green Products, Propositions and Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing a Home Upgrade Tool in early 2026 which allows homeowners to plan the specific home energy upgrade options suitable for their home based on their BER. The Bank was the first lender in the Irish market to introduce a Home Upgrade Tool with this level of retrofit package functionality and customisation capability.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in the Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland's (SBCI) Home Energy Upgrade Loan Scheme, aimed at supporting eligible applicants who wish to invest and improve in the energy efficiency of a residential property. To support delivery, in early 2026 the Bank reduced variable interest rates for the SBCI's Home Energy Upgrade Loans by up to 0.56%, including a new market-leading rate of 2.99% for loans of €50,000 to €75,000.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in the SBCI's Growth and Sustainability Loan Scheme, focussed on providing eligible businesses with long-term financing to enhance their growth and sustainability efforts, with the ability to offer a total of €70m in loans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing Green Bonds under the Bank's Green Bond Framework. PTSB's Green Bond Framework has been established to help mitigate climate change through reduced carbon emissions and energy demand, protect vulnerable ecosystems, and support the strategic outcomes of Project Ireland 2040, the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals and Ireland's Climate Action Plan. During 2025, PTSB issued a €300m Green Tier 2 instrument at a coupon of 3.875%. The issuance was 11.5 times oversubscribed with a final order book of €3.45bn, comprising over 130 investors. These bonds finance energy-efficient housing.

d) Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks

PTSB takes several factors into consideration to determine areas of focus and, thereby, where to prioritise resources for its CR&E activity. These include but are not limited to our business model and strategy, principal risks, sectoral issues, public policy and regulation, and the impact of our activities on wider society.

Policies and Procedures to Mitigate and Reduce CR&E Risk	
Business Customers	<p>PTSB's Business Lending Policy prohibits provision of finance to Borrowers engaged in Excluded Business Activities that the Bank deems to contribute to irreversible environmental and/or social harm to society. These activities include non-renewable energy extraction (for example gas, oil or coal), unnecessary deforestation, and the sale of weapons. Compliance with this Policy is a condition of doing business with PTSB.</p> <p>Our Business Lending Policy requires that all credit applications include commentary on how ESG factors are likely to impact the applicant's future business performance. Governance arrangements are considered with reference to items such as compliance with industry standards and tax records. The Business Lending Policy is approved by the Board and is delivered via the Bank's Group Credit Committee and delegated authority structures.</p> <p>The Bank has established an ESGQ for Business Banking customers. The ESGQ forms part of the loan origination process for small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) lending applications of €250,000 and above and includes climate change mitigation-related questions. Information gathered supports the assessment of chronic Physical risk (such as coastal erosion) and the impact of emissions, facilitating the integration of CR&E risk into the Bank's credit lending decisions.</p>
Personal Customers	<p>Our Residential Mortgage Lending Policy outlines the requirement for the Bank's Mortgage customers to demonstrate insurance cover for Physical risk impacts (for example, flooding).</p> <p>Please refer to part (c) for more on the Bank's Green Mortgage.</p>

Policies and Procedures to Mitigate and Reduce CR&E Risk	
Suppliers	<p>Sustainable Sourcing and Procurement is at the heart of the Bank's Sustainability Strategy and ensuring that we purchase goods and services and engage with our suppliers in a sustainable way is fundamental to its delivery.</p> <p>Our Procurement Policy sets out a framework for engaging with our suppliers, including a commitment to procure goods and services from suppliers who can support the needs of our business in a sustainable manner. The Framework is supported by our Sustainable Supplier Charter, which sets out our expectations of suppliers and acts as a 'Code of Conduct' detailing what is expected from all suppliers regarding business practice and responsibilities as a supplier to PTSB.</p> <p>Our Sustainable Supplier Charter has 7 core areas, in line with ISO20400 Sustainable Procurement Guidelines which outline our expectations of suppliers of PTSB. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental • Human Rights • Operating Practices • Labour Practices • Supply Chain • Social • Health, Safety and Wellbeing <p>These core areas are underpinned by the UN SDGs.</p> <p>The Sustainable Supplier Charter is approved by the Head of Sourcing, with implementation overseen by the Bank's Sustainability Committee.</p> <p>The Bank holds membership to the Financial Supplier Qualification System (FSQS), an online platform where suppliers submit their compliance data and information relating to their organisation, allowing us to have a consistent view of our suppliers to ensure they meet our minimum standards. As part of due diligence within the onboarding process, new suppliers submit information relating to their organisation including ESG topics such as emissions targets, carbon emissions, and renewable energy use.</p>

For more on the Bank’s policies and procedures that relate to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks, please refer to the Sustainability Statement within PTSB’s 2025 Annual Report.

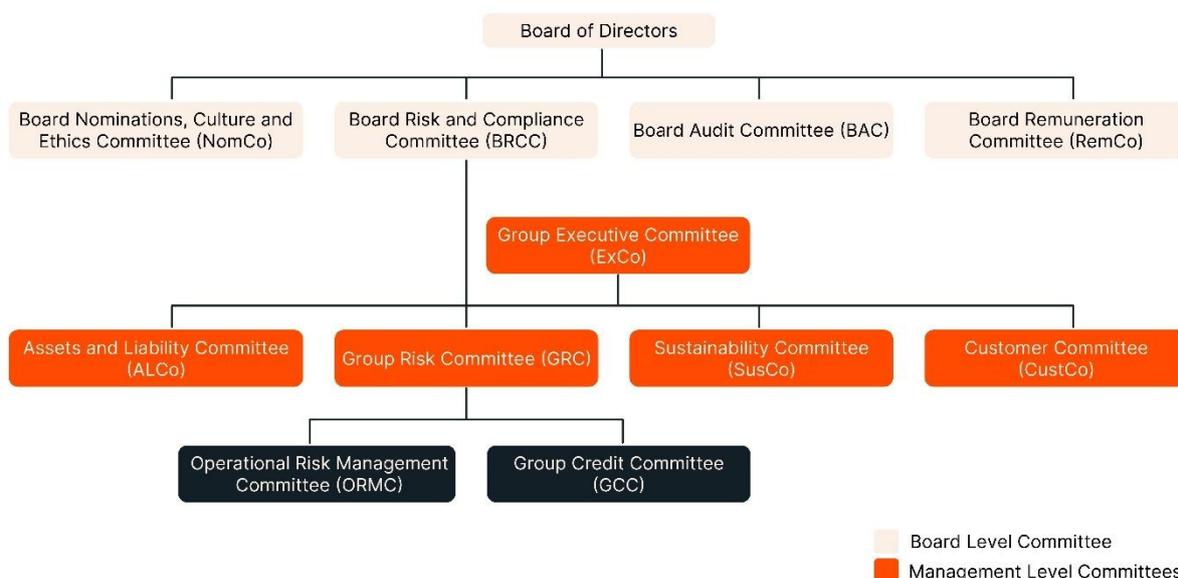
e) Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of environmental risk management covering relevant transmission channels

The Bank considers how CR&E risk manifests itself across PTSB’s Key Risk Categories through defined transmission channels. These include Physical risk transmission channels (acute and chronic) and Transition risk transmission channels (which may manifest as Credit, Operational and IT, Liquidity, Compliance, Reputational and Business risk).

Oversight of these transmission channels is embedded within the Bank’s risk governance arrangements through Board and Executive Committee forums, supported by the ERMF, the CR&E Risk Management Framework, and outputs from the CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment.

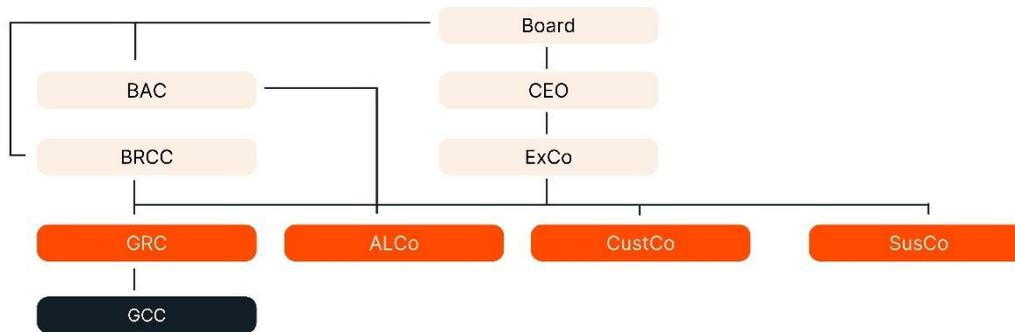
The Board receives regular updates on CR&E risk exposures and its potential impact across Key Risk Categories, including through the RAS and the ICAAP and the ILAAP, enabling effective oversight of the implementation of the Bank’s ESG Risk Action Plan.

The Bank’s Risk Governance Structure is outlined below:



The Board is collectively responsible for the governance of the Bank. Various committees assist the Board and Executive Committee in managing and monitoring the risks and opportunities that sustainability (including CR&E risk) presents. Within the Bank, CR&E risk is coordinated at an enterprise level, with the functions and business segments sharing responsibility for addressing CR&E risks and opportunities.

The Bank’s Sustainability Governance Structure is outlined below:



The Board Committees with CR&E risk oversight responsibility include the Board Audit Committee (BAC) and Board Risk and Compliance Committee (BRCC).

PTSB has Executive Level Committees that oversee the delivery of the Bank's ESG Risk Action Plan (which includes a focus on CR&E risk) and associated external commitments under PTSB's Sustainability Strategy. These committees take a bankwide approach to overseeing our climate strategy, targets, commitments, policies and frameworks, goals and disclosures, working with a broad set of leaders representing areas from across the Bank to ensure alignment and coordination.

The Executive Level and Management Committees with CR&E risk responsibility include the Executive Committee (ExCo), Group Risk Committee (GRC), Group Credit Committee (GCC), Customer Committee (CustCo), Asset and Liabilities Committee (ALCo), Disclosures Forum (DF) and the Sustainability Committee (SusCo).

The SusCo is chaired by the Chief Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Officer and includes representation from Executive Committee members and Senior Leaders representing business units across the organisation.

The Committee is responsible for the delivery of PTSB's Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027 by ensuring that there is sufficient governance, oversight, alignment and challenge of activity across its key areas of focus.

Key activities of the SusCo include, but are not limited to:

- Leading the implementation of the Bank's Sustainability Strategy, ensuring that all activity is embedded into the Bank's Business Strategy and Integrated Strategic Plan;
- Ensuring that Sustainability-related Impacts (identified through the Bank's Double Materiality Assessment) are appropriately considered;
- Identifying key stakeholder groups that will be required to deliver on Sustainability Strategy objectives;
- Assigning business owners to manage and deliver sustainability programming across the key areas of focus set out within the Sustainability Strategy;
- Overseeing delivery of the Bank's Science-based Targets (SBTs), including Carbon Reduction Plan activity and associated policies;
- Developing sustainability Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and processes that enable the Bank to effectively measure and manage them; and,
- Monitoring and reporting progress to the Board and Executive Committee at regular intervals throughout the year.

For more on the Bank’s Executive Committees with responsibility for CR&E risk, please refer to Template 3, part (a).

An overview of the Management level roles and responsibilities for CR&E risk can be found below.

Management Level Roles and Responsibilities for CR&E Risk	
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sits on the Board and is Chair of the ExCo. • Responsible for overseeing PTSB’s Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027 which includes a focus on ESG Risk. • Responsible for assessing and managing Environmental risks (including CR&E risk) and opportunities and is a member of the SusCo.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the Bank’s financial planning including capital management and all external reporting and disclosures for PTSB. • Responsible for oversight and reporting of ESG disclosures (including CR&E-related disclosures). • Reports directly to the CEO and sits on the Board of PTSB. • Attends the BAC, the Committee who oversee material ESG disclosures (including CR&E-related disclosures). • Is a member of the SusCo.
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Individual Accountability Framework (IAF), the CRO has been assigned Prescribed Responsibility 24 (PR 24), ‘the responsibility for managing financial risks from climate change’. • Responsible for assessing the impact of CR&E risk on the Bank’s overall Risk Profile and supports the CEO in overseeing PTSB’s Sustainability Strategy and climate action agenda. • Presents the monthly CRO Report to the Board, which includes an update on CR&E risk. • Attends the BRCC, which has delegated responsibility from the Board to assess the impact of CR&E risk on the Bank’s overall Risk Profile. • Is a member of the ExCo. • Is a member of the SusCo.
Chief Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Officer (CSCAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for leading the development and implementation of the Bank’s Sustainability Strategy in line with regulation and supervisory expectations, while ensuring all activity is aligned with the Bank’s overarching Business Strategy and Integrated Strategic Plan. • Is a member of the ExCo and reports directly to the CEO. • Chairs the SusCo.
Chief Customer and People Officer (CCPO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for developing and implementing key elements outlined in the Bank’s Sustainability Strategy, for example the delivery of green products and propositions that support the Bank’s customers in transition. • Is a member of the ExCo.

f) Management body's integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks, organisational structure both within business lines and internal control functions

Please refer to parts (a), (b) and (e) for more information.

g) Integration of measures to manage environmental factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body covering relevant transmission channels

CR&E risk considerations are integrated across all governance forums through delivery of the Bank's ESG Risk Action Plan. Please refer to part (e) for information on committee roles, responsibilities and tasks.

A CR&E Risk Framework has also been developed that is linked to the ERMF. CR&E risk is a Key Risk Category defined within the Bank's ERMF of which there are two sub-risk categories; Physical risk and Transition risk. Both sub-risk types may act as a driver that impacts the financial services sector to varying degrees over a range of plausible climate scenarios, across the short, medium and long-term. The Bank has continued to integrate consideration for CR&E risk into the ERMF's associated policies with an emphasis on the cross-cutting nature of CR&E risk as a driver that may manifest risk across all other Key Risk Categories. For more information in relation to the Bank's ERMF, please refer to part (a).

Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA)

The RCSA is one type of formal assessment of the risks and the effectiveness of the controls the Bank employs to manage risks, including those aligned to CR&E risk and its sub-risks within the ERMF.

The RCSA process supports the monitoring of CR&E risk within selected Business Units. Business Units are required to review the accuracy and completeness of these risks and mitigating controls on an on-going basis and report their test results periodically.

Risk Register

The Risk Register contains the details of current and emerging risks from each of the Group Risk functions, including CR&E risk, utilising the 'top down' risk identification and 'bottom up' RCSA processes which form the basis of the Bank's Top 10 and Emerging Risks Report.

Risk Appetite

The Board sets the Risk Appetite, representing the level and nature of risk (within the Risk Categories) that the Bank is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives. A qualitative CR&E RAS has been included within the Bank's RAS confirming that the Bank's appetite for CR&E risk is 'Medium'.

A suite of CR&E metrics has been developed to provide oversight of CR&E risk across the identified material transmission channels of the Bank's Key Risk Categories.

These metrics are reported through established governance structures to the Board and include metrics from Credit Risk, Operational Risk and Compliance risk.

CR&E Risk Integration

The Bank continues to make progress in building consideration for CR&E risk into all areas of its business. Progress includes:

- Mobilising a bankwide ESG Risk Working Group to integrate consideration for ESG risk into business processes and analysis as outlined in the European Banking Authority's (EBA) Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and the EBA's Guidelines on Environmental Scenario Analysis;

- Completing a gap analysis of the EBA's Guidelines and developing a bankwide ESG Risk Action Plan to close the gaps. The ESG Risk Action Plan sets a roadmap for the integration of ESG risk into the Bank's governance structures, risk management processes and operations;
- Refreshing the Bank's CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment to include a qualitative review of Nature-related risk across all Key Risk Categories;
- Integrating the findings of the CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment across the organisation to build capacity in relation to CR&E risk; and,
- Commencing development of an ESG risk definition and the assessment of its integration into the Bank's ERMF.

For more on the progress made, please refer to part (a).

The management of CR&E risk within each of the individual ERMF Key Risk Categories continues to be key area of focus for the Bank given the cross-cutting nature of the risk.

Management and Governance

Please refer to part (e).

Identifying Risks

Please refer to part (a).

h) Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to environmental risk

PTSB's risk governance structure establishes the authority, responsibility, and accountability for risk management across the Bank and enables effective and efficient monitoring, escalation, decision-making, and oversight with respect to risks by appropriate Board and management-level governing bodies.

The Board receives regular updates in relation to the risk that is applicable to the Bank, receiving updates through the RAS Dashboard and Remediation Plan monthly, after reporting to the GRC and the BRCC.

PTSB's ESG Risk Action Plan establishes governance pathways for the oversight of ESG risk integration within the Bank's governance structures. It provides for regular reporting on the progress of plan milestones to both the Board and the BRCC.

For more information, please refer to part (e).

Two Board-level KPIs related to CR&E risk factors were introduced as part of the refreshed Business Strategy. These KPIs aim to enhance the monitoring and oversight capacity of the Board in relation to CR&E risk, such as financed emissions. Throughout 2025, the Board met at regular intervals to receive updates in relation to sustainability programming and CR&E risk integration. Meetings took place at least once per quarter, and more often as required.

For more information, please refer to parts (a) and (b).

As outlined in parts (a), (b) and (j), the Bank's ERMF sets out the approach for risk identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation, and reporting.

i) Alignment of the remuneration policy with Institution's environmental risk-related objectives

At present, the Bank does not have in place a Variable Pay Scheme (outside of commission-based scheme in place in our Retail Banking Network) and therefore does not currently have a mechanism to directly link Executive pay to sustainability outcomes.

Under the leadership of the CSCAO, a Head of Sustainability and supporting team are in place to manage and deliver the Bank's Sustainability. Similarly, under the leadership of the Chief Risk Officer, an Enterprise Risk Management Team and a Climate Risk Manager are in place to manage and deliver all CR&E risk programming.

Specific objectives aligned to the Bank's overall Sustainability Strategy are included within team member objectives, depending on their role within the function. Delivery of objectives is assessed through a formal performance review process that occurs at regular intervals throughout the year. Delivering on strategy, as well as the overall performance in the role, impacts the level of monetary base pay increase achieved.

The Bank continues to progress conversations regarding the introduction of an enterprise-wide Variable Pay Scheme. Sustainability metrics, alongside other relevant financial and non-financial metrics, will be included in any future Variable Pay Scheme. Further information on the structure of the Scheme will be included the Bank's in future disclosures it becomes available.

j) Integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks in the risk framework

CR&E risk is included as a Key Risk Category within the ERMF and comprised of two sub-risk categories: Physical Risk (Acute and Chronic) and Transition Risk. For more on CR&E risk and its two sub-risk categories, please refer to parts (k) and (l).

The ERMF outlines the approach for risk identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation, and reporting. CR&E risk is considered using a top-down (Materiality Assessment and Risk Register) and bottom-up (RCSA) process and is managed using the 3LOD Model. The delineation of roles and responsibilities across the 3LOD model is outlined in part (b).

A suite of supporting documentation (frameworks and policies) is maintained for Key Risk Categories and risk processes. The Bank has continued to integrate consideration for CR&E risk into the ERMF and associated policies. This supporting documentation describes the activities and tools required to support ongoing risk management process, and to promote a comprehensive and consistent approach to risk management across the Bank.

This process of identifying relevant policies was informed by the Bank's CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment. The assessment considered the transmission channels through a forward-looking perspective across short (0-3), medium (3-5) and long (>5) term horizons, as well as across four plausible climate future scenarios aligned to the NGFS. It was supported by input from across all business units to incorporate the views of the Bank's subject matter experts.

During 2025, a qualitative review of Nature-related risk across all Key Risk Categories was completed. PTSB will continue to work to integrate consideration for Nature into future CR&E Risk Materiality Assessments as well as into the Bank's ERMF. For more on the Bank's CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment, please refer to part (l).

k) Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the environmental risk management framework is based

The Bank has in place a formal definition for CR&E risk and its two sub-categories that is maintained and consistent across the ERMF, RAS, and CR&E RMF. The definition provides a shared language for all business units and individuals when considering how CR&E risk may be relevant or manifest itself within their areas of responsibility. The definition is as follows:

- 1) Physical Risk – The risk of economic cost and financial losses resulting from the increasing severity and frequency of:

- Acute Physical Risk – arises from extreme weather events such as floods, storms, droughts, and heatwaves.
 - Chronic Physical Risk – arises from longer-term gradual shifts in climate patterns, such as increasing temperatures, sea-level rises, water stress, biodiversity loss, land use change, habitat destruction and resource scarcity.
- 2) Transition Risk – The risk of economic cost, financial loss or an adverse outcome related to the process of adjustment towards a low-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy. Transitioning to a low-carbon economy may require substantial policy, legal, technology and market changes. These changes may result in financial loss and reputational risk to organisations, with the severity of this depending on the scope and speed of change required. Transition Risk may include:
- Policy Risk that come with the evolution of policies and regulations that promote the adaptation to a less carbon intensive and more sustainable economy, and those that constrain actions that lead to climate change and harm the environment;
 - Legal Risk that relates to litigation claims against institutions and their representatives who fail to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and who fail to disclose material climate and environmental information;
 - Market Risk that arises through changing demand and supply for commodities, products and services;
 - Reputation Risk that relates to the changing stakeholder perception of institutions’ contribution to or detraction from the transition to a lower-carbon economy.

The Bank follows all applicable supervisory guidance regarding the integration of CR&E risk including the ECB’s Guide on Climate-related and Environmental Risks, the EBA’s Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks EBA’s Guidelines on Environmental Scenario Analysis.

For more information on PTSB’s approach to regulatory compliance, please refer to part (a).

The Bank follows best practice in relation to the measurement of its carbon emissions (across Scope 1, 2 and 3) using the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. In the measurement of the Bank’s Scope 3 (financed emissions) the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), Financed Emissions Standard is utilised. Through our partnership with Efficio, we have used the CarbonCube® spend based carbon footprint calculator, refining the methodology of calculating emissions through detailed classification of spend categories for Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Upstream Transportation and Distribution and Business Travel.

For more on the Bank’s SBTs, please refer to part (a).

As part of preparing PTSB’s Sustainability Statement, the Bank undertook a DMA in line with the guidance set out in the CSRD to assess sustainability-related IROs and identify those that were material to the Bank.

The findings from the DMA worked to guide and inform the development of a refreshed Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027 for the Bank.

The Sustainability Strategy is focussed on three pillars:

1. **Investing for Impact** – Housing, Impact Lending and Green Products and Propositions.
2. **Protecting our Planet** – Risk Mitigation, Emissions Reduction and Supply Chain Management.
3. **Shaping an Inclusive Future** – Financial Wellbeing, Community Engagement and Inclusion Pathways and Partnerships.

For each area of focus of the Bank's Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027, we have outlined our objectives, how we will deliver on these objectives and our measures of success as monitored and managed through KPIs. For more information, please refer to the Bank's Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027.

The Sustainability Strategy is aligned to the UN SDGs and the Bank is accredited under the Business Working Responsibly Mark, an audit-based process that embeds a strategic management system which facilitates internal organisational collaboration and supports the integration of environmental and social imperatives into core business practices.

I) Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to environmental risks, covering relevant transmission channels

The Bank has completed a CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment, which provided a detailed review of the potential impacts of CR&E risk upon the Gross Risk Profile of the Bank across all the Key Risk Categories defined in the ERMF. This assessment leveraged four plausible climate futures based on the NGFS scenarios designed for use in the financial sector and applied quantitative analysis to assess materiality of a sub-set of CR&E risk transmission channels.

The below table provides a description of defined CR&E risk drivers used to identify CR&E risk transmission channels. For the purposes of this assessment, the following definition of CR&E risk transmission channels was used: 'the causal impact chains that explain how CR&E Risk drivers give rise to the financial risks faced by PTSB (directly or indirectly)'.⁹

ERMF Sub-Risk	Driver	Description
Physical Risk	Acute	Increased severity or frequency of extreme weather events and subsequent impacts such as flooding and storms.
	Chronic	Long-term gradual shifts to climate patterns and subsequent impacts such as, sea-level rise, temperature rises, and coastal erosion.
Transition Risk	Policy & Regulation	Changes to external policy and regulation to support the transition towards a low carbon economy and other climate impacts.
	Technology	Technological advancements that enable the transition towards a low-carbon economy that may impact business competitiveness or resilience.
	Behaviour & Sentiment	Changes to behaviour and sentiment (consumers, investors, suppliers, third parties, and wider market) related to the transition towards a low-carbon economy that may impact demand for certain products, services, and performance.

The Bank's CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment considered the transmission channels through a forward-looking perspective across short (0-3), medium (3-5) and long (>5) term horizons, as well as across four plausible climate future scenarios. These scenarios were based on NGFS scenarios namely: 'Orderly', 'Disorderly', 'Hot House World' and 'Too Little Too Late'. The scenarios were used to provide a structured narrative regarding the potential impacts of climate-related risk as applicable to the financial sector.¹⁰ Given the cross-cutting nature of CR&E risk, the diverse forms through which it may manifest across other Risk Categories (as defined in the ERMF) was reviewed in detail, including quantification where applicable.

⁹ Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, 2021, 'Climate-related risk drivers and their transmission channels' (<https://www.bis.org/bcb/publ/d517.pdf>)

¹⁰ Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), Scenarios Portal, 5th vintage, 2024 <https://www.ngfs.net/ngfs-scenarios-portal/>

The assessment identified CR&E risk as an important consideration and driver of risk for all categories assessed at an enterprise-level. Furthermore, material CR&E risk transmission channels were identified across four Key Risk Categories (Credit, Business, Compliance, Reputational and Conduct risk).

A summary of the material risks identified across the Bank’s ERMF Key Risk Categories can be found below.

ERMF Risk Categories	Potential Material Risk Identified	Comments
Credit	<p>Retail Mortgage Book:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction to collateral values due to: exposure to Physical Risk (flooding), exposure to Transition Risk (energy efficiency). Decreased customer affordability to service repayments due to macroeconomic disruption related to low-carbon transition and increased energy prices. 	<p>Impacts may not manifest at significant scale in near term, but long-term portfolio risk exposure informed by lending decisions made in short-medium term given the term of typical mortgage loan.</p> <p>Relevant CR&E risks identified for Business Banking and Asset Finance portfolios. Not currently assessed as posing material risks given their relative share of overall exposure. Overall Loan Book exposure is 93% retail mortgages.</p>
Compliance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of the Bank failing to identify and respond to new CR&E risk regulatory requirements in timely and effective manner. 	<p>CR&E risk obligations embedded in regulatory environment and this trend is anticipated to continue over time, particularly if PTSB were to move from Lesser Significant Institution (LSI) to Significant Institution (SI).</p>
Reputational & Conduct	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of negative brand associations related to activity of the organisation linked to CR&E factors and performance. Risk of failure to consider customer needs or expectations related to CR&E factors leading to negative outcomes for customers or certain customer cohorts. 	<p>Market environment already partially sensitive to climate change related information and public disclosures and this is not anticipated to change.</p> <p>The Bank currently has a green product offering in place that must continue to remain responsive to wider customer needs.</p>
Business	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of systemic widening of insurance gap and decreased collateral values impacting suitability of product offering for customers. Risk of climate change-related macroeconomic shock triggering economic downturn and requiring unplanned change to strategy. 	<p>Both risks partly covered through risks identified in other Key Risk Categories, in particular Credit risk (Flood risk and collateral values).</p>
Operational & IT		<p>Physical risk disruption of operations, including Business Critical Processes, identified as relevant. Not assessed as material at this time based on localised impacts, facility Flood risk exposure analysis and existing Business Continuity Plans.</p>
Market		<p>No material risk identified at this time.</p>
Capital Adequacy		<p>No direct material impacts on Capital Adequacy Risk. Potential indirect impacts captured in other Risk Categories (such as collateral value impacts described Credit risk).</p>
Liquidity & Funding		<p>Relevant risks identified due to macroeconomic disruption under an accelerated net zero transition, including customer income disruption</p>

ERMF Risk Categories	Potential Material Risk Identified	Comments
		impacting deposit volumes. Most impactful under long-term horizon for PTSB.
Model		No material risk identified at this time.

As part of the review of PTSB's CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment, the Bank completed a qualitative review of Nature-related risk. The assessment considered how changes to nature and biodiversity could result in additional risk for the Bank using Physical and Transition sub-risk drivers. This review was conducted through the lens of how the Bank's value chain interfaces with nature (for example, the natural world and the ecosystems that underpin the economy, spanning both living and non-living components across land, air, water and biodiversity). Nature related risk is relevant for the Bank; however, no new material risks were identified as part of this exercise.

During 2025, CR&E risk was measured as part of the Bank's Operational and IT Risk Pillar 2 ICAAP. A CR&E Physical Risk standalone sub-scenario was assessed through a business disruption scenario, in respect of non-financial risk impacts. The outputs of this scenario analysis are used as an input to the overall Bank's Operational and IT Risk Pillar 2 ICAAP assessment, contributing to the determination of the level of capital held to absorb potential climate and environmental related operational losses.

In addition, the potential impact of CR&E risk was assessed as part of a Credit risk sensitivity analysis within the 2025 ICAAP. As part of this assessment a range of possible scenarios were considered, and sensitivity analysis was presented. This sensitivity analysis showed that the expected quantum of climate-related Credit risk is likely to be immaterial over the short-term but may manifest over the medium to long-term. The Bank has considered this impact and have deemed that the overall Expected Credit Loss (ECL) as of the 31 December as appropriate.

CR&E risk was also evaluated within the Bank's ILAAP. The evaluation incorporated a quantitative analysis of CR&E risk, including the assessment of the impact of adverse (NGFS) macroeconomic scenarios linked CR&E risk on the Bank's Deposit Portfolio and the Sovereign Bond Portfolio within the Liquidity Buffer.

PTSB has in place a procedure to request a BER along with certain property details (size, construction etc.) as part of the new Retail Mortgage application process. In addition, the Bank procures data from an external provider to populate other key factors in terms of location, construction year, geo-location, which will support mapping and assessing CR&E risk impact into the future.

The Bank's Business Banking Portfolio (c.3.5% of the overall Portfolio as of the 31st December 2025) does not include any significant heavy industry, and is comprised mainly of office, retail, light industrial and multi-unit residential premises.

In 2025, the Bank continued to engage our Business Banking customers through our ESGQ. The ESGQ forms part of the loan origination process for SME lending applications of €250,000 and above and includes climate-change mitigation-related questions. This due diligence facilitates the Bank's understanding regarding risks related to climate change and integration into its credit and lending decisions.

In addition, the Bank's Business Lending Policy prohibits provision of finance to Borrowers engaged in Excluded Business Activities that the Bank deems to contribute to irreversible environmental and/or social harm to society. These activities include non-renewable energy extraction (for example gas, oil or coal), unnecessary deforestation, and the sale of weapons.

The Bank is working collaboratively with its suppliers, introducing a Sustainable Supplier Charter and measuring and disclosing the carbon impact of its supply chain. For more on the Charter, please refer to part (d).

Additional detail related to the risk management and exposures related to CR&E risk can be found in part (j), and the Bank's policies related to counterparty climate risk mitigation are included within part (d).

m) Activities, commitments and exposures contributing to mitigate environmental risks

The Bank has a number of policies, commitments and activities in place to mitigate against Environmental risk.

As detailed in part (l), the Bank undertook a CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment which contains a detailed review of CR&E risk across the Key Risk Categories defined in the ERMF over short, medium and long-term horizon(s).

For more on green products and propositions (including the Bank's Green Mortgage), please refer to part (c).

For more on the Bank's ESGQ for our Business Banking Customers, please refer to part (a).

For an overview of the Bank's SBTs and Carbon Reduction Plan, please refer to part (a).

For an overview of the Bank's Sustainable Supplier Charter, please refer to part (d).

Through the Bank's ESG Risk Action Plan, we have continued to build capability and capacity by delivering ESG risk training to the Board, Executive Committee, Senior Leadership and key stakeholders in line with the EBA's Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks.

n) Implementation of tools for identification, measurement and management of environmental risks

The Bank has implemented a range of tools and processes to support the identification, measurement and management of Environmental risk, with particular focus on CR&E risk. The approach is underpinned by a Board-approved Risk Appetite and is supported by Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), reporting metrics and information-gathering tools, which continue to be developed and enhanced over time.

The Board has set PTSB's CR&E risk Appetite as 'Medium'. This is supported by the development of KRIs related to CR&E risk factors across several Risk Categories.

In relation to Operational and IT risk, a KRI has been developed to capture Physical risk events, which has since been integrated into regular monthly tracking and reporting processes.

During 2025, material CR&E-related Compliance risks were reviewed and mapped against existing metrics and indicators. The findings of this exercise showed that the risks were sufficiently captured by existing compliance risk management processes with no evidence of outstanding gaps.

In addition, a number of reporting metrics related to Credit risk have been identified and approved to monitor associated risks. These metrics span consideration of the Retail Mortgage, Business Banking and Asset Finance Portfolios, and include Physical and Transition risk metrics. The development of these metrics is progressing with monthly metric monitoring in place. In addition, limits and tolerances have been introduced for a subset of KRIs. Tolerances and limits for additional KRIs will be introduced over time to further mature the Bank's CR&E Risk Appetite ('Medium' for CR&E risk).

PTSB has developed two information gathering tools to better understand ESG risk (including CR&E risk) considerations related to counterparties and new clients. The first is the introduction of an ESGQ that forms part of the loan origination process for SME lending applications of €250,000 and above and includes climate change mitigation-related questions. This due diligence facilitates the Bank's understanding regarding risks related to climate change and integration into its credit and lending decisions.

The Bank is committed to continuing to evolve the ESGQ over time using insights gathered from our Business Banking customers and in line with policy and industry best practice. For more on the Bank's ESGQ, please refer to part (a).

Secondly, PTSB's Sustainable Supplier Charter sets out the Bank's expectations of suppliers and acts as a 'Code of Conduct' detailing what is expected from all suppliers regarding business practice and responsibilities as a supplier to PTSB. As part of due diligence within the onboarding process, new suppliers submit information relating to their organisation including ESG topics such as carbon emissions, emissions targets and renewable energy use. For more on the Charter, please refer to part (d).

These tools have been introduced to gather more accurate information, with the aim of improving the quality of the Bank's ESG data over time.

[o\) Results and outcome of the risk tools implemented and the estimated impact of environmental risk on capital and liquidity risk profile](#)

For more on the Bank's ICAAP and ILAAP, please refer to part (l).

The Bank integrates consideration for CR&E risk into its ICAAP and ILAAP, with a focus on iteratively improving through each risk cycle based on materiality. The Bank will continue to integrate consideration for CR&E risk into the ICAAP and the ILAAP in line with the requirements set out within the EBA's Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks. For more information on the ICAAP and the ILAAP, please refer to part (l).

[p\) Data availability, quality and accuracy, and efforts to improve these aspects](#)

The Bank continues to recognise the critical role that data plays in the identification, measurement and monitoring of CR&E risk and has an ESG Data Strategy in place.

CR&E data remains foundational to quantitative disclosures and underpins scenario analysis, stress testing, KRI development and monitoring, collateral valuations, and portfolio concentration analysis.

During 2025, good progress was made in respect to data remediation.

Progress includes:

- Time horizon mapping of the Bank's back book assets based on Physical Risk data (coastal, fluvial, and pluvial), supporting enhanced scenario analysis and stress testing;
- Geolocation remediation, through incorporation of address matching with GeoDirectory data to improve accuracy in asset-level location details;
- Transition Risk validation, via expanded collection of BER certificates and refined estimates using the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland's (SEAI) data; and,
- Leveraging datasets to support disclosures, including updates to the Sustainability Statement, EU Taxonomy, TCFD, and Pillar 3 ESG templates.

Recognising the strategic importance of CR&E risk data quality, the Bank has deepened its assessment of external data providers and broadened its engagement with third-party vendors to meet evolving data requirements. This includes onboarding additional providers to support expanded coverage across asset classes and risk dimensions. Planned enhancements are underway, including the integration of improved projected flood depth and frequency data, enabling more accurate flood scoring to support collateral valuations and stress testing.

q) Description of limits to environmental risks (as drivers of prudential risks) that are set, and triggering escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits

Exposure to CR&E risk factors is limited through PTSB's Business Lending Policy that prevents lending towards activities that the Bank deems to contribute to irreversible environmental and/or social harm including the extraction of oil, coal and gas, and deforestation.

PTSB's Risk Appetite for CR&E risk is set as 'Medium' by the Board. This is supported by the development of KRIs across several Risk Categories. A Physical Risk KRI produced as part of Operational and IT risk monitoring has been integrated into the monthly reporting processes with limits, tolerances and standard escalation procedures.

During 2025, material CR&E-related Compliance risks were reviewed and mapped against existing metrics and indicators. The findings of this exercise showed that the risks were sufficiently captured by existing compliance risk management processes with no evidence of outstanding gaps.

In addition, a number of reporting metrics related to Credit risk have been identified and approved to monitor associated risks. These metrics span consideration of the Retail Mortgage, Business Banking and Asset Finance Portfolios, and include Physical and Transition risk metrics. The development of these metrics is progressing with monthly metric monitoring in place. In addition, limits and tolerances have been introduced for a subset of KRIs. Tolerances and limits for additional KRIs will be introduced over time to further mature the Bank's CR&E Risk Appetite ('Medium' for CR&E risk).

This process, as well as the development of additional CR&E KRIs across other Risk Categories, remains a key focus of the Bank's ESG Risk Action Plan.

r) Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework

The Bank has completed a CR&E Risk Materiality Assessment which provided a detailed review of the potential impacts of CR&E risk upon the Gross Risk Profile of the Bank across the Key Risk Categories defined in the ERMF. For more on the findings of the assessment, please refer to part (l).

As outlined in part (g), a bankwide ESG Risk Action Plan has been developed which sets a roadmap for the integration of ESG risk into the Bank's governance structures, risk management processes and operations. Delivery of the Plan will support the Bank in integrating consideration for ESG risk into our business environment analysis, ensuring that ESG-related risk and stakeholder expectations inform strategic decision making and planning in line with supervisory expectation.

Table 2 - Qualitative information on Social Risk

a) Adjustment of the institution's business strategy to integrate social factors and risks taking into account the impact of Social Risk on the institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning

Aligned with the CSRD and ESRS, the Bank completed a double materiality assessment. The assessment evaluated both stakeholder impact and financial materiality of identified impacts, risks and opportunities, to determine those that were most material to our business, and important to our stakeholders.

The findings were insightful and worked to guide and inform, guiding and informing the development of PTSB's refreshed Sustainability Strategy 2025.

2027, while identifying S1 Own Workforce (Working Conditions) and S4 Consumers and End-Users (Housing and Customer Experience) as material topics for the Bank.

Additionally, while not a material topic identified through the DMA, S2 Workers in the Value Chain was recognised as important in relation to how PTSB may impact society and is a key consideration for the Bank in relation to its policies and activities.

The findings from the DMA played an integral role in guiding and informing the development of the Bank's Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027. The Strategy is focussed on channelling investment and directing impact towards areas that enhance societal wellbeing and includes consideration for social factors.

The Sustainability Strategy is focussed on three pillars:

1. **Investing for Impact** – Housing, Impact Lending and Green Products and Propositions.
2. **Protecting our Planet** – Risk Mitigation, Emissions Reduction and Supply Chain Management.
3. **Shaping an Inclusive Future** – Financial Wellbeing, Community Engagement and Inclusion Pathways and Partnerships.

For each area of focus of the Bank's Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027, we have outlined our objectives, how we will deliver on these objectives and our measures of success as monitored and managed through KPIs.

PTSB has an overarching Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP), that brings together the Bank's three-year strategic direction, financial plan and change delivery roadmaps. The ISP sets out the Bank's core priorities over a medium-term time horizon and considers the needs of all our stakeholders. Through the ISP, PTSB channels its investment and resources into the initiatives that will support and accelerate delivery of the Bank's strategy in a safe and compliant manner.

Key Commitments Within the ISP Include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedding consideration for sustainability (including consideration for ESG risk) into all areas of our business.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting sustainability-related regulation and mitigating against ESG risk.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that our workforce have the right knowledge and capability to deliver our sustainability objectives.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing mortgage and retrofit propositions for personal customers (including a focus on green products and propositions).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing sustainability propositions for our Business Banking customers.

During 2025, the Bank made progress in further embedding consideration for sustainability into strategy delivery and execution. The implementation of a new strategy performance review process on a bi-annual basis ensures that sustainability-related KPIs, within our broader suite of Business Strategy KPIs, are reviewed, challenged and progress and/or interventions are reported at Board level. In addition, members of our Sustainability team take part in the Bank’s Strategic Planning Process (the process through which the ISP is developed and refreshed) to ensure that due consideration is being given to sustainability-related issues during the strategy development process and the resulting change delivery portfolio.

For more on the Bank’s planning cycle, please refer to Template 1, part (a).

PTSB considers social factors and our wider responsibility to the communities we serve in our financial planning processes, including those not formally identified as material through our DMA process. This approach helps ensure our decisions support inclusive access to financial services, respond to emerging Social risks, and contribute to the long-term resilience of our customer base. It also reflects our intention to align with regulatory expectation regarding the integration of social considerations into core business planning.

The areas considered during the planning cycle (which are aligned to the outputs of the DMA and support delivery of objectives set out within PTSB’s Sustainability Strategy) and work to mitigate against and reduce the impacts of Social risk include:

Material Social DMA Topics	Sustainability Strategy Areas of Focus	Progress in 2025
S4: Consumers and End Users <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Customer Experience 	Investing for Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Impact Lending 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • €2.9bn in New Mortgage Lending (+39% YoY). • Participating in the First Home Scheme, an affordable housing scheme that supports customers to buy a new home or to build their first home. • Launching a new Home Upgrade Tool in early 2026 which allows homeowners to plan the specific home energy upgrade options suitable for their home based on their Building Energy Rating (BER). • Participating in the Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland’s (SBCI) Home Energy Upgrade Loan Scheme, aimed at supporting eligible applicants who wish to invest and improve in the energy efficiency of a residential property. To support delivery, in early 2026, the Bank reduced variable interest rates for the SBCI’s Home Energy Upgrade Loans by up to 0.56%, including a new market-leading rate of 2.99% for loans of €50,000 to €75,000. • Delivering c.€56m in Impact Lending, channelling finance into channelling finance into key SME green and social sectors.
	Protecting our Planet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Mitigation • Supply Chain Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilising a bankwide ESG Risk Working Group to integrate ESG risk into business processes and analysis • Developing an ESG risk definition (including a definition of Social risk). • Developing an ESG Risk Policy. • Commencing work on a Qualitative Materiality Assessment of Social Risk.

Material Social DMA Topics	Sustainability Strategy Areas of Focus	Progress in 2025
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to embed the Bank’s Sustainable Supplier Charter. For more on our approach to Sustainable Procurement, please refer to Template 1, part (d)
	<p>Shaping an Inclusive Future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Wellbeing Partnerships & Pathways Community Engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing a Financial Wellbeing Strategy 2026-2028 focussed on education, inclusion and innovation. c.10,000 financial reviews completed last year, supporting customers in taking control of their financial future. Publishing our Reflecting Ireland Report ‘An insight into consumer behavioural change’ which outlined research on financial literacy in Ireland. Launching an in-app voluntary block for customers who wish to stop card transactions involving gambling merchants. c.€20.7. million in funding made available to the Social Finance Foundation since 2009. c.€270,000 in charitable giving through PTSB Community (the Bank’s financial giving programme), which included matched funding by the Bank. Since its establishment, the PTSB Community has contributed more than €2.5 million in funding to Irish community organisations working to address social issues across the country. Encouraging employee volunteering with registered charities across Ireland through the PTSB Volunteering Programme. More than 2,500 volunteering hours were provided on the ground last year, equating to c.€ 80,000 of in-kind giving. Multi-year partnership with AsIAm – Ireland’s Autism Charity. First Bank in Ireland to receive Autism-Friendly Branch accreditation and having all 98 of PTSB’s branches nationwide certified as Autism Friendly. c.600 students completing LIFT Ireland’s ‘Minding Our Futures’ Schools Programme (which included modules on Sustainability and Financial Wellbeing), proudly supported by PTSB. Continuing to ensure responsible marketing and research. All marketing and communications activity in the Bank is guided by regulation, including the Consumer Protection Code 2012, the Advertising Standards Association of Ireland (ASAI) Code 7th Edition and, the values and operating principles set by the Association of Irish Market Research Organisations (AIMRO).

During 2025, the Bank completed a gap analysis of the EBA’s Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks which informed the development of a bankwide ESG Risk Action Plan.

The Action Plan sets a roadmap for the integration of ESG risk into the Bank’s governance structures, risk management processes and operations, ensuring that ESG risk (including Social risk) and stakeholder expectation inform strategic decision making and capital planning.

The Bank commenced delivery of the activity set out within the Action Plan during 2025. Key progress includes:

- Mobilising a bankwide ESG Risk Working Group to integrate ESG risk into business processes and analysis as outlined in the EBA's Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks the EBA's Guidelines on Environmental Scenario Analysis;
- Developing an ESG risk definition (including consideration for Social risk);
- Developing an ESG Risk Policy;
- Commencing work on a Qualitative Materiality Assessment of Social Risk.
- Formalising ESG risk Governance Pathways; and,
- Delivering ESG risk training to Board, Executive Committee, Senior Leadership and stakeholders across the Bank to build capability and capacity.

For more information, please refer to the Sustainability Statement in PTSB's 2025 Annual Report.

b) Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address Social Risk in short-term, medium-term and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes

As part of development of PTSB's Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027, the Bank has defined short-term (0-3 year) objectives related to social factors under each of the strategic pillars: Investing for Impact, Protecting our Planet, and Shaping an Inclusive Future. For more information, please refer to part (a).

Through delivery of our Sustainability Strategy, the Bank is committed to channelling investment and directing our impact towards areas that enhance societal wellbeing. These objective forms part of our broader approach to integrating social consideration into our strategy, governance, and risk management frameworks, in line with regulatory requirements. For more information, please refer to part (a).

The Bank is committed to maintaining ongoing compliance with regulatory requirements, which if breached could have a social impact, such as General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Consumer Protection Code (CPC), including requirements within section 3.1 relating to vulnerable customers, and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism legislation.

During 2025, the Bank commenced a programme of work to meet the requirements set out within the revised CPC 2025 Framework. The process involved a comprehensive assessment of our alignment with the updated Regulation. The findings informed the development of an action plan, supported by the mobilisation of resources from across the Bank to ensure effective and timely implementation. The work reflects PTSB's ongoing focus on securing customers interests, strengthening governance, and embedding robust conduct standards throughout the Bank.

In addition, we consider Social risk in relation to the Bank's colleagues and have frameworks and policies in place to mitigate against the risk.

Further detail in relation to the Bank's consideration of Social risk across relevant policies is outlined in parts (c) and (e).

The Bank has made progress in advancing its management of Social risk during 2025. For more, please refer to part (a).

Further information can be found in the Bank's Sustainability Statement in the Bank's 2025 Annual Report.

c) Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce socially harmful activities

The Board is responsible for setting, approving and overseeing the implementation of the overall business strategy and the key policies/frameworks of the Bank within the applicable regulatory and legal requirements, considering its long-term financial interests and solvency.

PTSB has policies and procedures in place to support our engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce socially harmful activities. These include the Bank's Business Lending Policy, Sustainable Supplier Charter and the ESGQ for our Business Banking Customers.

In addition, PTSB has additional policies and procedures in place that work to mitigate against Social risk. An overview of these policies and procedures can be found in the below table.

Policies and Procedures Which Work to Mitigate Against Social Risk	
• Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy	• Equality through Diversity and Inclusion Charter
• Anti-Money Laundering/ Terrorist Financing	• Financial Crime Compliance Framework
• Business Lending Credit Policy (Please refer to Template 1, part (d))	• Grievance Procedure
• Code of Ethics	• Group Credit Policy
• Colleague Conduct Policy	• Group Safety Statement
• Complaints Charter	• Individual Accountability Framework
• Complaints Management Policy	• Information Security Policy
• Conduct Management Framework	• Learning and Development Policy
• Conflict of Interest Policy	• Our Culture Charter
• Credit Risk Management Framework	• Remuneration Policy
• Data Protection Policy	• Smart Working Framework
• Dignity and Respect Code	• Speak Freely
• Disciplinary Procedure	• Succession Planning Policy
• Enhanced Customer Support Policy	• Sustainable Supplier Charter (Please refer to Template 1, part (d))
• Human Rights Charter	

We keep our policies under review and update them as required as part of the Bank's policy review cycle.

For more information on policy contents and objectives, as well as the most senior level role in PTSB accountable for the implementation, please refer to the Bank's Sustainability Statement in PTSB's 2025 Annual Report.

d) Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of Social Risk management covering counterparties' approaches to:

PTSB defines its administrative, management, and supervisory (AMS) bodies as the Board, the Executive Committee, and their respective Sub-Committees. The full suite of Board Sub-Committees and Executive Committees are outlined in Template 1, part (e).

The Board, the ExCo and its Committees are collectively responsible for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of objectives, strategy and policies in the context of Social risk.

<p>i. Activities towards the community and society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SusCo is responsible for the delivery of PTSB’s Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027 by ensuring that there is sufficient governance, alignment, oversight and challenge of activity across each of its key area of focus. • Please refer to part (a) for more on the Bank’s activities toward the community and society.
<p>ii. Employee relationships and labour standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Board is the overarching committee responsible for the review, design, implementation, and effectiveness of the Bank’s Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027. The Board oversees Social risk relating to employee relationships and labour standards through approval and supervision of relevant people policies, governance frameworks and reporting mechanisms. These arrangements support the identification, management and monitoring of risks relating to working conditions, wellbeing, diversity and inclusion, and conduct. • The NomCo is accountable for culture, behaviour, ethics and reputation management oversight in the Bank. • Expectations for labour standards are also extended to counterparties through the Bank’s Sustainable Supplier Charter and procurement processes. Please refer to Template 1, part (d) for more on the Bank’s Sustainable Supplier Charter.
<p>iii. Customer protection and product responsibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bank’s Customer Committee (CustCo) is a sub-committee of the ExCo and is chaired by the Chief Retail Banking Officer. The Committee is responsible for approving new, and changes to current, products and services that are aligned to the Bank’s Sustainability Strategy, reviewing escalated customer events, complaints, and issues from relevant forums and sub-committees, and advising on or delegating appropriate action, monitoring Conduct Risk indicators against the Board-approved Conduct Risk Appetite and Principles, and sponsoring training and communications related to conduct and customer risk. Please refer to part (b) for more on customer protection and product responsibility. • The ExCo also oversee customer protection and product responsibility through the Bank’s product governance frameworks, including the New Product Approval Process (NPAP). The NPAP ensures that Social risk considerations, including customer outcomes and conduct risk, are assessed and appropriately governed for new products and material product changes, with oversight and escalation aligned to the relevant governance forums.
<p>iv. Human rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTSB has in place a Human Rights to support the Bank in meeting all relevant human rights legislation in the Republic of Ireland. • In addition, the Bank has in place a Dignity and Respect Code and Equality through Diversity and Inclusion Charter. The Code and the Charter focus on the prevention of discrimination, the provision of equal opportunities and states that individuals should be treated with dignity and respect in the workplace.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mitigate against human rights risk, or violations that may occur, the Bank has due diligence procedures in place. This includes the implementation of a Colleague Conduct Policy that establishes the requirements for the effective management of appropriate behaviours within the Bank, procedures to support the Bank in meeting all relevant human rights legislation in the Republic of Ireland and a suite of reporting mechanisms through our Speak Freely channels. Procedures are in place for dealing with reported human rights allegations and instances to ensure they are addressed on a timely basis.
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e) Integration of measures to manage social factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body

PTSB’s ERMF sets out the approach for risk identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation, and reporting. For more information on the ERMF, please refer to Template 1, part (a).

Consideration for Social risk is integrated into the Bank’s internal governance arrangements through the ERMF and the Three Lines of Defence model. Responsibilities for managing Social risk are allocated across business units, Risk and Compliance functions, and Internal Audit, with oversight provided by relevant Executive and Board-level committees. Regular reporting, risk assessments and management information provide a feedback loop from risk management to the management body, supporting effective supervision of Social Risk objectives, strategy and policies. For more on the Banks governance structure, please refer to Template 1, part (e).

Frameworks that Relate to Social Risk
Conduct Management Framework
Regulatory Compliance Framework
Operational and IT Risk Management Framework
Business Risk Management Framework
Reputational Risk Management Framework
Enterprise Risk Management Framework
Credit Risk Management Framework

The below provides an overview of some examples of how the Bank builds consideration for Social risk into its frameworks.

In-app Voluntary Gambling Block (Reputational Risk Management Framework)

PTSB is committed to playing its part in supporting customer through education, inclusion supports and the delivery of digital tools and supports.

During 2025, PTSB launched a digital voluntary block for customers who wish to stop card transactions involving gambling merchants. This is an important initiative in promoting financial wellbeing and supporting customers in managing gambling-related harm.

The new feature allows PTSB customers to block debit and credit card transactions that are classified as gambling instantly through their PTSB App. Along with betting sites, the block also covers online casinos, poker sites, and lottery websites.

Enhanced Customer Support for Customers in Vulnerable Circumstances (Conduct Risk Management Framework)

PTSB is committed to understanding the needs of our customers and to ensuring that the products and propositions we provide allow all people, including those who may be in vulnerable circumstances or underrepresented, equal opportunity to access them.

To support the above, the Bank has in place a set of Vulnerable Customer Guiding Principles, an Enhanced Customer Support Policy and Framework to enable us to remove barriers, meet the needs of customers who may require additional support and to provide guidance and support to our colleagues.

PTSB has of a 3-year partnership with AsIAM – Ireland’s National Autism Charity and became the first Bank in Ireland with Autism Friendly Branch Accreditation. All 98 of PTSB’s branches are accredited as Autism friendly.

Cyber Security (Operational and IT Risk Management Framework)

The Irish banking landscape continues to evolve, and the Bank recognises the fundamental role that we play in protecting both our customers and our business from online security threats.

Led by our Chief Technology and Innovation Officer, our Technology Team constantly monitor cyber security threat levels, in addition to completing horizon scanning. Based on threat intelligence, the Bank prioritises investment in cyber defences and implements preventative measures accordingly. Proactive planning, ongoing vigilance and enhanced monitoring are key to our approach to cyber safety within the organisation.

To set out our commitments to protect both customers and the Bank, control requirements are defined within PTSB’s Information Security Policy.

In addition, to support our workforce in navigating the online world in a safe and responsible way the Bank continues to invest in learning and development, with compulsory cyber security training and awareness campaigns delivered to all colleagues on an annual basis.

Data Protection (Regulatory Compliance Framework)

Our day-to-day business activities require the processing of personal data. While Data Protection is a fundamental right under the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, protected by both European and Irish legislation of which the Bank complies, PTSB has its own Data Protection Policy in place which sets out our approach.

Complying with the requirements and principles of the Policy is a condition of employment for our colleagues. The Bank has in place procedures to deal with data security breaches and reports regularly to the ExCo and Board. Ensuring data protection is considered as part of change programmes, raising awareness and providing ongoing education and training to our people are critical ways in which we mitigate against data protection risk.

Responsible Marketing and Research (Conduct Risk Management Framework)

All marketing and communications activity in the Bank is guided by regulation, including the Consumer Protection Code 2012, the Advertising Standards Association of Ireland (ASAI) Code 7th Edition and, the values and operating principles set by the Association of Irish Market Research Organisations (AIMRO).

The Bank keeps its approach to risk management under constant review. As the ESG landscape continues to evolve, the Bank will continue to review its approach to Social risk management.

For more information on the Bank’s policies and procedures which work to mitigate against Social risk, please visit the Bank’s Sustainability Statement in our 2025 Annual Report.

f) Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to Social Risk

PTSB’s risk governance structure establishes the authority, responsibility, and accountability for risk management across the Bank and enables effective and efficient monitoring, escalation, decision-making, and oversight with respect to risks by appropriate Board and management-level governing bodies.

The Board receives regular updates in relation to the risk that is applicable to the Bank. Updates are provided through the RAS Dashboard and Remediation Plan monthly, after reporting to the GRC and the BRCC.

Consideration for Social risk is reflected within the Bank's RAS through a range of qualitative and quantitative metrics across relevant Risk Categories. This includes established RAS metrics relating to Conduct risk, Data Protection, Operational risk and Anti-Money Laundering (AML), which support the monitoring of key Social risk drivers and provide early indicators of emerging risk.

These metrics are reported through established governance forums, with breaches or adverse trends subject to escalation and management action in line with the Bank's risk governance arrangements.

In addition, the Bank's RCSA is a formal assessment of risks and the effectiveness of the controls to manage these risks. For more on the RCSA, please refer to Template 1, part (g).

g) Alignment of the remuneration policy in line with institution's Social Risk-related objectives

Specific objectives aligned to the Bank's overall Sustainability Strategy (which includes a focus on Social factors) are included within team member objectives, depending on their role within the function.

Attainment of objectives is assessed through a formal performance review process that occurs at regular intervals throughout the year. Delivering on strategy, as well as the overall performance in the role, determines the level of monetary pay increase achieved.

For more on remuneration, please refer to Template 1, part (i).

h) Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the Social Risk management framework is based

During 2025, the Bank commenced work on the development of an ESG risk definition (which includes the consideration for Social risk), an ESG Policy and a Qualitative Materiality Assessment of Social risk in line with the expectations set out within the EBA's Guidelines on the management of environmental social and governance (ESG) risk.

This work is ongoing through the Bank's ESG Risk Action Plan, with the aim of further integrating consideration for Social risk within the Bank's existing ERMF and 3LOD Model. For more on the ESG Risk Action Plan, please refer to Template 1, part (g).

i) Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to Social Risk, covering relevant transmission channels

PTSB's ERMF sets out the approach for risk identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation, and reporting. For more information, please refer to Template 1, part (a).

Through the Bank's Sustainable Supplier Charter and Business Lending Policy, PTSB is committed to engaging with our suppliers in a sustainable way, while not providing finance to activities which the Bank deem to contribute to irreversible environmental and/or social harm to society. For more information, please refer to Template 1, part (d).

Please refer to part (a) for more information on the DMA and the integration of material social topics into the Bank's Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027.

j) Activities, commitments and assets contributing to mitigate Social risk

PTSB has a number of commitments in place to support the Bank in managing its Social risk.

For more on these commitments, please refer to part (a).

k) Implementation of tools for identification and management of Social Risk

Please refer to part (a) for more on the Bank's DMA and the integration of these material social topics into the Bank's Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027.

For information on the Bank's Business Lending Policy and ESGQ for Business Banking customers, please refer to Template 1, part (d).

The integration of Social risk into PTSB's ERMF and 3LOD Model is ongoing through delivery of the Bank's ESG Risk Action Plan.

PTSB keeps its approach to risk management under constant review. As the ESG landscape continues to evolve, the Bank will continue to review its approach to Social risk management in line with regulatory expectation.

l) Description of setting limits to Social Risk and cases to trigger escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits

The Bank is exposed to a broad range of risks and we recognise that the management of risk is a fundamental part of banking. To ensure good governance and risk informed decision making, the Board has set out a RAS for those risks to which the Bank is exposed. The RAS is an articulation of how the Bank's appetite for, and tolerance of, risk will be expressed. KRIs are the primary quantitative measure used as part of assessing risk appetite in the Bank. KRIs are used by Management to identify changes, and possible changes, to their risk profiles.

Through delivery of PTSB's ESG Risk Action Plan, the Bank has made progress in integrating consideration for Social risk into the business in line with regulatory expectation. For more information, please refer to part (a)

While some tolerances and limits are in place (for example, established RAS metrics relating to Conduct risk, Data Protection, Operational risk and AML, which support the monitoring of key Social risk drivers and provide early indicators of emerging risk, work is ongoing through delivery of the Bank's ESG Risk Action Plan. For more information, please refer to part (a)

The Bank has in place a Sustainability Exclusion Category within our Business Lending Policy. For more information, please refer to Template 1, part (d).

In addition, the Bank has in place additional requirements set out in other policy documents that help to encourage the right behaviour and mitigate against Social risk. For more information, please refer to parts (c) and (e).

m) Description of the link (transmission channels) between Social Risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework

During 2025, the Bank commenced work on a Qualitative Materiality Assessment of Social risk, with the aim of identifying how social risk drivers may manifest risk across the Bank's Key Risk Categories. For more information, please refer to part (a).

Table 3 - Qualitative information on Governance risk

a) Institution's integration in their governance arrangements governance performance of the counterparty, including committees of the highest governance body, committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental, and social topics

PTSB is committed to operating responsibly and conducting our business to the highest ethical and professional standards. In addition, we are focused on upholding the highest standard of conduct and behaviour among our people.

The Individual Accountability Framework (IAF), introduced by the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) in 2023, aims to enhance accountability in financial services through three key components: the Senior Executive Accountability Regime (SEAR), the IAF Conduct Standards, and enhancements to the Fitness and Probity (F&P) Regime.

Aligned with CSRD and the ESRS, the Bank completed a double materiality assessment. The assessment evaluated both stakeholder impact and financial materiality of identified IROs to determine those that were most material to our business, and important to our stakeholders. The findings were insightful and worked to guide and inform the development of PTSB's refreshed Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027, while identifying G1 Business Conduct as a material topic for the Bank.

PTSB defines its administrative, management, and supervisory (AMS) bodies as the Board, the Executive Committee, and their respective Sub-Committees.

The full suite of Board Sub-Committees and Executive Committees are outlined in Template 1, part (e).

The following groups or individuals form part of PTSB's AMS bodies and support the Bank in adhering to its Governance commitments.

The Board of Directors (Board)	
The Board is collectively responsible for the governance of the Bank and is responsible for:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting and overseeing performance against strategy including the Sustainability Strategy 2025-2027.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring business activity aligns with the Bank's stated Purpose, Ambition, Values and Culture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting and overseeing all risk, financial, compliance and performance standards
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrating leadership, setting the tone from the top.

Board Committees*	
Board Audit Committee (BAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BAC is a sub-committee of the Board and is chaired by a Non-Executive Director. The BAC monitors the effectiveness and adequacy of financial controls, risk management and internal audit processes. It reviews financial statements to confirm they are accurate and fairly represent the company's financial health. The BAC also oversees the work of internal and external auditors and considers the external auditor's independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process. The Committee reviews discoveries of fraud and legal violations reported by the internal audit team. Additionally, the BAC review the Bank's governance and approval processes as they related to financial statements, and internal

Board Committees*	
	controls to ensure compliance with laws and regulations, making recommendations to the Board on approving financial reports and maintaining transparency.
Board Risk and Compliance Committee (BRCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BRCC is a sub-committee of the Board and is chaired by a Non-Executive Director. • The BRCC oversees the Bank’s risk management, ensuring risks are identified, monitored, and managed within PTSB’s RAS. • It monitors compliance with laws, regulations and ethical standards, overseeing policies on fraud prevention, anti-money laundering and regulatory compliance. • The BRCC supports the Board on risk management and ensures that PTSB’s Strategy is consistent with the Bank’s Risk Appetite. • The Committee focuses on operational resilience, the incidence and management of material risk events. It also reviews the Bank’s engagement with regulators and the effectiveness of risk management controls. • The Board has delegated responsibility to the BRCC to assess the impact of ESG risk on the Bank’s overall Risk Profile and to provide oversight on the execution of a bankwide ESG Risk Action Plan.
Nomination, Culture and Ethics Committee (NomCo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NomCo is a sub-committee of the Board and is chaired by a Non-Executive Director. • The NomCo is accountable for culture, behaviour, ethics and reputation management oversight in the Bank. • Directors must act in a way they consider, in good faith, would promote the success of the Bank for the benefit of shareholders as a whole and, in doing so, have regard (amongst other matters) to the likely consequences of any decision in the long-term, the need to foster the Bank’s business relationships with customers, suppliers and others, interests of the Bank’s employees; impact of the Bank’s operations on the community, environment and tax payer, and desirability of the Bank maintaining a reputation for high standards of Business Conduct. • The NomCo receives regular updates on key themes and issues reported through the Bank’s Speak Freely process.

* Management Committees with responsibility for economic, environmental and social oversight responsibility

For more on the Bank’s Board Committee structures, please refer to Template 1, part (e).

For more on the ExCo responsibilities and the management level roles and responsibilities, please refer to Template 1, part (e).

Executive Management Oversight*	
Customer Committee (CustCo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CustCo is a sub-committee of the ExCo and is chaired by the Chief Retail Banking Officer. • The Committee is responsible for approving new, and changes to current, products and services that are aligned to the Bank’s

Executive Management Oversight*	
	Sustainability Strategy, reviewing escalated customer events, complaints, and issues from relevant forums and sub-committees, and advising on or delegating appropriate action, monitors Conduct Risk indicators against the Board-approved Conduct Risk Appetite and Principles, and sponsors training and communications related to conduct and customer risk.
Group Risk Committee (GRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GRC is a sub-committee of the ExCo and is chaired by the CRO. • The Committee assesses bankwide risk management issues and ensures that fair customer outcomes are delivered. • A key role of the GRC is the assessment of the impact of CR&E risk on the Bank's overall Risk Profile.
Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ALCo is a sub-committee of the ExCo and is chaired by the Group Treasurer. • The Committee is responsible for approving the pricing of new product offerings or applying material changes to the pricing of existing products.
Colleague Conduct Committee (CCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CCC is a sub-committee of the ExCo and is chaired by the Chief Customer and People Officer. • The CCC is responsible for conduct-related matters are reported to the Bank's on a quarterly basis and to the NomCo on an annual basis, with reporting outlining high-level themes and actions to address common/reoccurring issues. Where there are common or reoccurring issues, these are dealt with through policy updates and HR People Management training.
Group Expenditure Committee (GEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GEC is a sub-committee of the ExCo and is chaired by the CEO. • The GEC manages enterprise change and consists of the Prioritisation and Intervention Forum, Management Design Authority, and a Business and IT readiness Forum which is made up of key stakeholders from business units across the Bank. • These Committees and Forums meet at regular intervals and are in place to provide oversight of the Bank's Change Management activity.
Resilience Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Resilience Committee is a sub-committee of the ExCo and is chaired by Head of Operations, Resilience and Payments. • The Committee is responsible for and reviews our Enterprise Incident Response Plan and preparation at regular intervals. There is an Adverse Weather Policy in place that provides guidelines should such circumstances arise.
Group Credit Committee (GCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GCC is a sub-committee of the GRC and is chaired by the Chief Credit Officer. • The GCC oversees and is accountable for the execution and delivery of portfolio credit risk management, encompassing the identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of Portfolio Credit Risks. • The GCC ensures that the appropriate operating frameworks governing the portfolio credit risk management activities of the Bank are approved and are enforced. It operates as the forum for Bank-wide portfolio credit risk management issues across the full Credit Risk Management Lifecycle.
Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ORMC is a sub-committee of the GRC and is chaired by the Head of Operational and IT Risk. • The Committee is responsible for monitoring the oversight of new or amended Third Party/Outsourcing relationships, new products,

Executive Management Oversight*	
	and/or significant changes to existing products and strategic change that is implemented across the Bank, highlighting any risks where required.
Third Party Management Committee (TPMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TPMC is chaired by the Head of Operations, Resilience and Payments The TPMC is the governance body accountable for formalising the Third-Party Management arrangements with Third Party service providers. The Committee approves onboarding of new Third Parties over a certain risk threshold, oversee the performance of existing service providers, monitor Third Party breaches, escalations and remediation plans, and review material changes to existing Third Party arrangements. The Bank is committed to working collaboratively with its suppliers and has in place a Sustainable Supplier Charter. For more on the Charter, please refer to part (d).

*Management Committees with responsibility for economic, environmental and social oversight responsibility

During 2025, the Bank completed a gap analysis of the ECB’s Guide on Climate-related and Environmental Risks and the EBA’s Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks which informed the development of a bankwide ESG Risk Action Plan. The Action Plan sets a roadmap for the integration of ESG risk into the Bank’s governance structures, risk management processes and operations, ensuring that ESG-related risk and stakeholder expectation inform strategic decision making and capital planning.

The Bank commenced delivery of the activity set out within the Action Plan during 2025. Key progress includes:

- Mobilising a bank-wide ESG Risk Working Group to integrate ESG risk into business processes and analysis as outlined in the EBA’s Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks the EBA’s Guidelines on Environmental Scenario Analysis;
- Developing an ESG risk definition (including consideration for Governance risk);
- Developing an ESG Risk Policy;
- Commencing work on a Qualitative Materiality Assessment of Social Risk;
- Formalising ESG risk Governance Pathways; and,
- Delivering ESG risk training to Board, Executive Committee, Senior Leadership and stakeholders across the Bank to build capability and capacity.

This work is ongoing through the Bank’s ESG Risk Action Plan, with the aim of further integrating consideration for Governance risk within the Bank’s existing ERMF and 3LOD Model

b) Institution's accounting of the counterparty's highest governance body’s role in non-financial reporting

At present, the Bank does not conduct reviews of our Business Customers’ or our Suppliers’ Non-Financial Reports.

For our Business Customers the Bank has introduced an ESGQ which forms part of the loan origination process for SME lending applications of €250,000 and above and includes climate change mitigation-related questions. For more information, please refer to part Template 1, part (d).

For our Suppliers, we do conduct assessments through mandatory questions that are included in our tendering processes and through onboarding to our FSQS. For more, please refer to Template 1 part (c).

c) Institution's integration in governance arrangements of the governance performance of their counterparties including: (i) Ethical considerations; (ii) Strategy and risk management; (iii) Inclusiveness; (iv) Transparency; (v) Management of conflict of interest; (vi) Internal communication on critical concerns.

The incorporation of the governance performance of bank counterparties into PTSB's governance arrangements is detailed in the table below.

The full suite of Board Sub-Committees and Executive Committees are outlined in Template 1, part (e) in addition to those outlined in part (a).

Governance Arrangements:	
(i) Ethical considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NomCo oversees cultural and ethical standards.
(ii) Strategy and risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Board is collectively responsible for the governance of the Bank and has delegated responsibility for supplier management to the following committees: the ORMC and TPMC.
(iii) Inclusiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NomCo oversees cultural and ethical standards, including inclusiveness, across internal operations and external relationships with counterparties.
(iv) Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NomCo oversees cultural and ethical standards.
(v) Management of conflict of interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bank has in place procedures to deal with Conflict of Interest that may arise. The Human Resources Team monitors adherence to this Policy and reports to the ExCo and Board on a half-yearly basis.
(vi) Internal communication on critical concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dedicated Third-Party Management Committee sits monthly to review Third Party performance.

d) Institution's integration in risk management arrangements the governance performance of their counterparties considering: (i) Ethical considerations; (ii) Strategy and risk management; (iii) Inclusiveness; (iv) Transparency; (v) Management of conflict of interest; (vi) Internal communication on critical concerns.

The ERMF describes PTSB's overarching approach to enterprise risk management, forming a critical component of the Bank's ICF. The ERMF outlines the structures and practices that enable the Bank to recognise the economic substance of all risk exposures and make informed risk-taking decisions. It sets out the Bank's approach to risk governance, risk culture, risk strategy, risk appetite, risk management processes (including risk identification, risk assessment and measurement, risk mitigation, risk monitoring and testing, risk reporting and escalation), risk assurance, and the monitoring and maintenance of risk data and IT systems. The Framework is further supported by the RAF, risk category frameworks, risk policies, and risk procedures, which collectively guide the Bank's risk management practices.

The incorporation of the governance performance of bank counterparties into PTSB's risk management arrangements is detailed in the table below.

Risk Management Arrangements:	
(i) Ethical considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Business Lending Policy states that finance must not be provided to Borrowers that engage in a list of Excluded Business Activities which the Bank deem to contribute to irreversible environmental and/or social harm to society. In addition, all credit applications must include commentary on how ESG factors are likely to impact the applicant's future business performance. Governance arrangements are considered with reference to items such as compliance with industry standards and tax records.

Risk Management Arrangements:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Procurement Policy sets out a framework for engaging with our suppliers, including a commitment to procure goods and services from suppliers who can support the needs of our business in a sustainable manner. • The Sustainable Supplier Charter sets out the Bank’s expectations of suppliers and acts as a ‘Code of Conduct’ detailing what is expected from all suppliers regarding business practice and responsibilities as a supplier to PTSB. We have categorised our Sustainable Supplier Charter into the following 7 core areas, in line with ISO20400 Sustainable Procurement Guidelines which outline our expectations of suppliers of PTSB. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental • Human Rights • Operating Practices • Labour Practices • Supply Chain • Social • Health, Safety and Wellbeing <p>These core areas are underpinned by the UN SDGs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bank’s Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy is in place to support PTSB in effectively managing the risks associated with bribery and corruption. The Policy aligns with the Bank’s Code of Ethics which states that ‘Bribery and corruption are unacceptable, and everyone involved in or dealing with the Group is expected to act honestly and with integrity at all times.’ • The Bank has in place a Code of Ethics that provides a general framework for expected behaviour and guides our workforce in doing the right thing. It codifies how best to interact with our stakeholders and provides standards that colleagues must follow in both their professional life, and in conducting their own personal financial affairs. It is there to protect us from unacceptable behaviour and minimise opportunities for misconduct. Complying with the requirements and principles of the Code is a condition of employment for our colleagues. • The Bank has in place a Colleague Conduct Policy, an overarching colleague framework which includes the policies and procedures that are integral to upholding high standards of colleague conduct across the organisation. • The Bank has in place a Human Rights Charter to support the Bank in meeting all relevant human rights legislation in the Republic of Ireland in respect to Own Workforce. • To support the cultural evolution of PTSB, the Bank has developed an alternative approach to simplifying and clarifying the channels by which an employee can speak up and raise a concern; namely, Speak Freely.
(ii) Strategy and risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bank’s CR&E Risk Management Framework, which sits under the overarching ERMF, describes PTSB’s approach to the management of CR&E risk including setting out the Bank’s approach to CR&E Risk

Risk Management Arrangements:	
	<p>identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation and reporting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bank’s Third-Party Risk Management Policy sets out the approach and minimum requirements for the effective identification and mitigation of the risks associated with Third Party (including outsourcing) engagements across the Bank. • The Bank’s Retail Mortgage Lending Policy provides guidance on minimum standards that must be met and applied to all aspects of Retail Mortgage lending. This includes requirements for Retail Mortgage customers to demonstrate insurance cover for Physical Risk impacts (for example, flooding and subsidence). • The Bank’s Credit Policy addresses all material aspects of the full credit lifecycle. • The Information Security Policy sets out the requirements for the Bank to manage its information and information technology systems. This includes the requirements for Bank staff, contractors and suppliers. • The Bank’s Sourcing and Procurement Policy is aimed at providing an understanding of the process requirements for the purchase of goods, services or works on behalf of the Bank, to ensure compliance to internal governance and associated regulations, and to ensure the selection of the most competitive suppliers based on commercials and technical capability, aligned to the Bank’s priorities.
(iii) Inclusiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTSB’s Sustainable Supplier Charter includes expectations around diversity, inclusion, and ethical labour practices. Suppliers are expected to uphold inclusive values and comply with human rights standards. • The Bank’s Equality through Diversity and Inclusion Charter sets out the Bank’s position in terms of its commitment to promoting equality, through diversity, equity and inclusion and in challenging discriminatory behaviour together with setting the supports available for colleagues in promotion and challenging such behaviour.
(iv) Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bank’s Stakeholder Engagement Policy encompasses our overarching approach to stakeholder engagement in PTSB, from who we identify as our stakeholders, to the processes currently in place to ensure that they are genuinely involved and considered in key decisions.
(v) Management of conflict of interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bank has in place a Conflict-of-Interest Policy to provide guidance to employees and to ensure that the Bank proactively manages both personal and organisational Conflict of Interests. Every employee is responsible for identifying, reporting and managing Conflict of Interests and, in doing so, must comply with the letter and spirit of the Policy.
(vi) Internal communication on critical concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dedicated Third-Party Management Committee sits monthly to review Third Party performance. • The Bank’s Operational Resilience Framework details the Bank’s structured and systematic approach to managing Operational

Risk Management Arrangements:	
	Resilience activities, with its key focus of ensuring that the Bank can withstand severe but plausible situations and recover effectively and efficiently from major disruptive events.

The Bank keep its policies under review and updates them as required as part of its policy review cycle.

Template 1: Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

This template provides information on exposures to non-financial counterparties operating in sectors that significantly contribute to climate change. The rows are categorised by sector of economic activities using NACE codes based on the principal activity of the counterparty. At 31st December 2025, there were no NFC customers who meet the NFRD criteria.

For this disclosure, the rows of the template breakdown include the gross carrying amount of loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments to non-financial corporations, other than those held for trading or held for sale assets, by sector of economic activities using NACE codes based on the principal activity of the counterparty.

Exclusions from Paris Aligned Benchmarks (column b)

For the December 2025 disclosure, the Group has used the exercise completed for Dec 2023 reporting to identify counterparties within relevant sectors that are excluded from the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks as specified in Article 12(1), points (d) to (g) and Article 12(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818.

The Group acknowledges the request from the regulator for this portion of the template to exclude companies that significantly harm one or more of the EU Taxonomy Environmental Objectives. However, no significant testing against the Do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria has taken place as of publication of this disclosure. The percentage of lending to non-financial corporates excluded from Paris-aligned benchmarks on this basis is <1.5%.

Environmentally Sustainable Activities (column c)

Exposures that qualify as environmentally sustainable because they are financing activities that contribute or enable the environmental objective of climate change mitigation in accordance with Articles 10 and 16 of the Regulation (EU) 2020/852 are disclosed in column C of template 7.

GHG Finance Emissions (columns i-k)

In line with EBA ITS on Pillar 3 disclosures on ESG, information on Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of the Group's counterparties are required to be disclosed.

Exposures that qualify as environmentally sustainable because they are financing activities that contribute or enable the environmental objective of climate change mitigation in accordance with Articles 10 and 16 of the Regulation (EU) 2020/852 are disclosed in column C of template 7.

The Group uses the PCAF standard for accounting and disclosing Financed Emissions. The availability, specificity, and accuracy of the data we use to make these calculations varies widely per classification. Therefore, the financed emissions overview presented in this report should be interpreted as our "estimates on a best effort basis," in accordance with PCAF methodology, using the current information and data we have at hand.

The non-financial corporate exposures are assessed under three asset classifications:

1. Commercial Real Estate; Our calculations of the Financed Emissions for companies with activities in Commercial Real Estate sector were performed in line with the calculations we did for the mortgage portfolio (scope 3 emissions) with limited assurance performed on this approach. The Bank has reported only scope 3 emissions for these exposures.
2. Motor Vehicle Loans: Assets are allocated between various asset types (e. g. cars and trucks) and emissions are determined per type based on both internal and external data, with limited assurance performed on this approach. The Bank has reported scope 1 and 3 emissions for these exposures.

3. Business loans and unlisted equity: €227m of NFC exposures were classified as business loans for December reporting. The Bank had identified gaps in our internal data which require remediation to allow us to accurately calculate GHG emissions for these exposures. We have reported no GHG emissions for these exposures.

Improved estimates or revised calculations may result in materially different outcomes. As we improve our calculations and methodologies, we will address changes in outcomes in future reports.

Pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025

Dec-25

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (Mln EUR)				GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions (column l): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j						
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions									
Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change*	667	8	-	370	9	(47)	(35)	(6)	4,583	2,006	-	227	179	227	34	8.9
1 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53	-	-	32	0	(4)	(4)	(0)	227	8	-	18	10	25	0	10.2
3 B - Mining and quarrying	2	-	-	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	11	6	-	1	1	0	0	4.6
4 B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 B.07 - Mining of metal ores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	2	-	-	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	11	6	-	1	1	0	0	4.6
8 B.09 - Mining support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 C - Manufacturing	109	-	-	34	0	(4)	(3)	(0)	599	244	-	44	55	10	1	6.7
10 C.10 - Manufacture of food products	9	-	-	1	-	(0)	(0)	-	49	2	-	5	4	-	0	4.5
11 C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	1	-	-	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	9	2	-	1	0	-	0	3.1
12 C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	1	-	-	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	4	2	-	0	0	-	0	8.1
14 C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plating materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products	0	-	-	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	21.0
20 C.20 - Production of chemicals	2	-	-	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	24	3	-	2	-	-	-	2.7
21 C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	23	-	-	23	-	(2)	(2)	-	157	157	-	0	13	10	-	10.7
24 C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2	-	-	-	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	22	1	-	1	-	0	0	3.3
26 C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0	-	-	-	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	7.5
27 C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	8	-	-	1	-	(0)	(0)	-	36	3	-	4	4	-	0	5.7
28 C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	21	-	-	3	0	(1)	(0)	(0)	131	32	-	10	10	-	0	5.6

Pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (Mln EUR)				GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions (column l): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions	GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting								
								<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years							
29 C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	4	-	-	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	1	4	-	0	8.1	
30 C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31 C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	2	-	-	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	41	2	-	-	-	0	2.9	
32 C.32 - Other manufacturing	31	-	-	4	-	(1)	(0)	-	127	41	-	17	14	-	0	5.8
33 C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	5	-	-	-	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7.8
34 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	1	-	3	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	8	3	-	3	1	-	0	4.8
35 D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	4	1	-	3	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	8	3	-	3	1	-	0	4.8
36 D35.11 - Production of electricity	1	1	-	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	1	0	-	0	4.7
37 D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	-	-	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	59	7	-	5	0	-	0	2.9
40 F - Construction	57	-	-	4	0	(2)	(1)	(0)	878	125	-	45	11	0	1	3.9
41 F.41 - Construction of buildings	46	-	-	4	0	(2)	(1)	(0)	725	102	-	35	10	0	1	4.0
42 F.42 - Civil engineering	11	-	-	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	154	23	-	10	1	-	0	3.4
43 F.43 - Specialised construction activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	166	7	-	108	4	(17)	(13)	(3)	1,138	722	-	36	59	40	32	10.6
45 H - Transportation and storage	103	-	-	44	0	(5)	(4)	(0)	985	275	-	49	17	36	0	7.4
46 H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 H.50 - Water transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 H.51 - Air transport	48	-	-	2	0	(1)	(0)	(0)	746	101	-	44	3	1	-	3.6
49 H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	52	-	-	42	0	(4)	(3)	(0)	183	159	-	3	14	34	0	11.1
50 H.53 - Postal and courier activities	3	-	-	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	57	15	-	2	0	-	-	3.6
51 I - Accommodation and food service activities	132	-	-	122	0	(9)	(8)	(0)	355	301	-	10	14	108	0	12.3
52 L - Real estate activities	34	-	-	23	3	(4)	(2)	(2)	320	314	-	16	11	7	0	6.6
Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change*	631	-	-	110	4	(16)	(11)	(3)				271	297	62	2	7.0
54 K - Financial and insurance activities	405	-	-	1	0	(0)	(0)	(0)				159	244	0	1	6.9
55 Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	227	-	-	109	4	(16)	(11)	(3)				112	53	62	1	7.0
56 TOTAL	1,298	8	-	480	13	(63)	(46)	(10)	4,583	2,006	-	498	476	288	36	7.9

In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks - Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006

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

The Group is committed as part of its sustainability ambitions to support its customers to increase their residential energy efficiency whilst encouraging the purchase of energy efficient properties. Energy efficiency is represented by Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating, with A indicating the best and G the worst in terms of energy efficiency.

Energy efficiency has been derived from EPC labels where available. Where an EPC label was not available, the energy efficiency rating of the property has been estimated through analysis of collateral data including location and year of construction, together with Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) national database.

The development of data capture capabilities for EPC and Energy Performance Scores will continue to be a key area of focus for the Group in 2026. Our approach continues to evolve in line with industry developments and numbers may change with time.

Dec-25																
Counterparty sector	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Total gross carrying amount amount (in MEUR)															
	Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral)						Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral		
	0; <= 100	> 100; <= 200	> 200; <= 300	> 300; <= 400	> 400; <= 500	> 500	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated	
1 Total EU area	21,449	5,201	9,360	5,158	1,286	306	133	2,079	1,514	2,246	1,142	478	433	195	13,363	100.00%
2 Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	559	63	208	257	25	1	5	-	0	1	0	-	-	5	552	100.00%
3 Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	20,886	5,139	9,153	4,900	1,261	305	128	2,079	1,514	2,245	1,141	478	433	190	12,806	100.00%
4 Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	100.00%
5 Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated	13,358	2,933	6,501	3,315	561	40	8								13,358	100.00%
6 Total non-EU area	44	3	30	9	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	-	0	40	100.00%
7 Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.00%
8 Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	44	3	30	9	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	-	0	39	100.00%
9 Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated	40	3	27	9	1	0	0								40	100.00%

Template 3: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics

This template requires the disclosure of information on the Group's alignment efforts with the Paris Agreement objectives for a selected number of sectors and the extent to which financial flows are consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development as defined in the Paris Agreement.

Following a programme of work, the Bank developed our science-based targets (SBTs) in line with the SBT Initiative's Version 2 Guidance for Financial institutions. This work included the development of a corresponding Carbon Reduction Plan to support us in achieving our Targets.

The SBTi provide a pathway for companies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, aiming to mitigate the impacts of climate change while ensuring sustainable business growth. Targets are deemed 'science-based' when they align with the latest climate science necessary to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as outlined in the Paris Agreement.

The Targets were validated by the SBTi organisation during 2025 and are outlined below:

Scope 1: Reduce absolute scope 1 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2023 base year.

Scope 2: Continue active annual sourcing of 100% renewable electricity from 2023 through 2030.

Scope 3: Reduce all in-use operational GHG emissions from the Bank's Mortgage Loan Portfolio 51.5% per square meter by 2030 from a 2023 base year.

At 31 December 2025, the Bank had no Science Based Targets for the sectors below. These sectors account for 0.29% of the total gross carrying amounts

Dec-25

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Sector	NACE Sectors (a minima)	Portfolio gross carrying amount (Mn EUR)	Alignment metric**	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in % ***	Target (year of reference + 3 years)
1	Power		4				
2	Fossil fuel combustion		-				
3	Automotive		6				
4	Aviation		48				
5	Maritime transport		8				
6	Cement, clinker and lime production		23				
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production		-				
8	Chemicals		0				
9	... potential additions relevant to the business model of the institution		-				

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

Template 4: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms

The purpose of this disclosure is to show aggregate exposure to the 20 most carbon-intensive companies globally. The Group selected top 20 lists of carbon intensive counterparties globally from the following sources:

- Carbon-Majors-Report-2017
- Bloomberg Global-500-greenhouse-gases-performance-2010-2015
- Bloomberg Global-500-greenhouse-gas-report-fossil-fuel-energy-sector

For the 31st December 2025 disclosure, these top 20 lists were reviewed to determine if the Group had any exposure to any of the counterparties on the listings in the banking book. This assessment resulted in a nil exposure return

Dec-25				
a	b	c	d	e
Gross carrying amount (aggregate)	Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount (aggregate)*	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Weighted average maturity	Number of top 20 polluting firms included
1	-	-	-	-

*For counterparties among the top 20 carbon emitting companies in the world

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

Physical risks are defined as the risk of economic cost and financial losses resulting from the increasing severity and frequency of acute physical risk (arising from extreme weather events such as floods, storms, droughts and heatwaves) and chronic physical risk (arises from longer-term gradual shifts in climate patterns, such as increasing temperatures, sea-level rises, water stress, biodiversity loss, land use change, habitat destruction and resource scarcity).

The gross carrying amount in column (b) is as defined in Part 1 of Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451 of those exposures towards non-financial corporates (including loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments), classified under the accounting portfolios in the banking book according to that Regulation, excluding financial assets held for trading and held for sale assets.

In order to identify the appropriate physical climate risk events for consideration in this disclosure, the Bank first assessed the most material types of climate physical risks for its lending portfolio - these primary risk types were determined to correspond to coastal, fluvial and pluvial flooding events.

The Bank has assessed sensitivity to climate change physical events using JBA Flood Risk Scores. All collaterals have been mapped to a geolocation-based Flood Score that considers the likelihood, severity and type of flooding events under different scenarios and time periods.

For the completion of Template 5, the Bank have considered 'Very High Risk' Flood Scores covering the period up to 2050 under the 'RCP8 .5' scenario (which forecasts a global temperatures increase of c. 5 degrees above pre-industrial levels by 2100).

The Group will continue refining our physical risk definitions, metrics and thresholds over time based on emerging data/techniques.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Variable: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events	Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)													
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
	Breakdown by maturity bucket					Average weighted maturity	of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	of which Stage 2 exposures							Of which non-performing exposures	of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53	0	0	1	-	11.0	-	-	1	1	-	(0)	(0)	-
2 B - Mining and quarrying	2	0	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	0	0	-	(0)	(0)	-
3 C - Manufacturing	109	-	-	1	-	13.0	-	1	-	1	-	(0)	(0)	-
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 F - Construction	57	0	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	0	-	-	(0)	-	-
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	166	3	2	2	-	7.1	-	2	4	5	2	(2)	(1)	(1)
8 H - Transportation and storage	103	-	9	17	-	11.0	-	-	26	23	-	(1)	(1)	-
9 L - Real estate activities	34	6	1	0	-	4.6	-	1	7	6	1	(1)	(0)	(1)
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	20,930	21	82	268	352	19.6	-	157	566	103	16	(11)	(6)	(4)
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	559	17	22	48	-	9.9	-	7	80	77	3	(9)	(6)	(2)
12 Repossessed colaterals	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	762	6	5	22	-	11.0	-	1	33	33	-	(4)	(4)	-

Remuneration **Article 450(1) and (2)**

The following narrative information is provided in accordance with the disclosure requirements referenced in table EU REMA of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#).

These disclosures summarise information regarding the Remuneration Policy at PTSB as required by Article 450(1) and 450(2) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013. This includes an overview of the decision-making process and governance of remuneration, an overview of the Remuneration Policy (“the Policy”) including the link between pay and performance, the identification of Material Risk Takers (“MRTs”) and aggregate quantitative information on pay.

These disclosures should be read in conjunction with the Corporate Governance Statement and Directors Report on Remuneration within the Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 on pages 121 to 125.

Decision making process and governance **450.1(a)**

Information Relating to the Bodies that Oversee Remuneration

While the Board retains ownership of, and responsibility for, the Remuneration Policy within PTSB, the Remuneration Committee (the “RemCo”) is delegated certain responsibilities with respect to remuneration. The RemCo recommends the Policy to the Board for approval, and monitors and evaluates its application. The Chief Executive Officer is ultimately responsible for the implementation of this Policy, however the Customer & People and Risk & Compliance functions play key roles in its development prior to the RemCo’s consideration.

The RemCo is currently comprised of four independent non-executive directors, Celine Fitzgerald, (Chair) Julie O’Neill, Ruth Wandhofer, and Catherine Moroney.

During 2025 a total of nine meetings took place.

The purpose, responsibilities, and terms of membership of the RemCo are set out in its Terms of Reference which may be viewed on the Bank’s website www.permanenttsbgroup.ie. The Committee reviews its terms of reference each year and recommends any changes considered necessary to the Board. The RemCo is exclusively responsible for establishing the selection criteria, selecting, appointing and setting the terms of reference for any remuneration consultants who advise the RemCo.

The Chairperson of the Board (if not a member), the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Customer & People Officer, the Chief Risk Officer and any other individuals the RemCo wishes, may be invited to attend meetings of the RemCo at the request of the Chairperson of the RemCo. Based on the items of business under consideration, the Chairperson of the RemCo may ask these invited members to step out of the meeting for some or all items on the agenda.

The Bank’s Customer & People Division and the HR function that forms part thereof is responsible for the preparation of proposals on changes to the Policy, with input from other relevant functions. The Risk & Compliance function reviews specific proposals for consideration of remuneration-related risks and compliance with applicable regulations.

The Chief Risk Officer and Risk & Compliance Function have input into the Policy and its implementation. The Chief Risk Officer provides an update at least annually to RemCo on risk considerations relating to remuneration matters, including the alignment of remuneration policy and risk management and the regulatory risk attaching to remuneration, and an assessment of proposed pay-outs under any variable remuneration schemes in place.

The Chief Financial Officer provides an update annually on the impact of making variable remuneration payments on PTSB's ability to maintain all capital and liquidity ratios including buffer requirements.

In line with regulatory requirements, the implementation of the Remuneration Policy is subject to central and independent internal review by the Bank's Internal Audit function for compliance with policies and procedures for remuneration adopted by the Board.

External consultant whose services have been used in relation to Remuneration Policy

The RemCo may commission independent advisors for advice on any matters in relation to the Remuneration Policy they determine is necessary.

In 2025, the RemCo was advised by Deloitte LLP, primarily in relation to executive director and senior management remuneration, components of pay, Remuneration Policy, trends in the external market, and for perspective on regulatory compliance with a strong emphasis on ensuring compliance with the fifth Capital Requirements Directive (CRD V), and in the context of the Bank's plans to introduce a new variable pay scheme.

During 2025, the Committee also employed the services of Willis Towers Watson who provided market benchmarking data and remuneration trend analysis and support in relation to the Bank's planning for compliance with the EU Pay Transparency Directive once implemented in 2026.

Other Stakeholders' role in the development of the Remuneration Policy

The Policy has been designed to comply with the regulatory requirements and the specific agreements contained within the Framework Agreement between the Minister for Finance and the Bank.

PTSB operates established policies, practices and procedures that are designed to identify, document and manage conflicts of interest. These are consistent with ethical codes of conduct and are in accordance with PTSB's long term business strategy. They apply to remuneration matters as they would to all other areas of the business and include requirements for People Manager oversight and individual voluntary disclosures to be made and recorded.

PTSB's customers are a core consideration when reviewing the Policy. Customer and Conduct are key performance underpins for the existing variable remuneration scheme for staff based in our Retail Banking Division and in the design of any future enterprise-wide variable pay schemes.

Scope of Remuneration Policy

The Bank has no subsidiaries or overseas operations and the Remuneration Policy applies consistently across all staff, including Material Risk Takers.

Description of Staff or Categories of Staff Whose Professional Activities Have a Material Impact on the Institutions' Risk Profile

Staff deemed to have a material impact on the Bank's risk profile during 2025 were identified as Material Risk Takers (MRTs) in accordance with Commission delegated Regulation (EU) No.2021/923.

In line with the approved definitions and interpretations set out under Commission delegated Regulation (EU) No.2021/923, the Bank's MRT population typically comprises all members of the Board and Executive Committee, in addition to the Heads of Control Functions (i.e. Risk, Compliance and Internal Audit), the members of relevant management committees and any other individuals whose professional activities have a material impact on the Bank's risk profile.

The identification process for MRTs, including the definitions and interpretations to be applied by the Bank was approved by the Board Risk and Compliance Committee (“the BRCC”) and the RemCo.

HR is responsible for carrying out the self-assessment process in line with the approved definitions and interpretations. The Risk & Compliance function, as well as relevant business support functions are involved in the identification process. The Executive Committee and Chief Risk Officer undertake a review of the list of MRTs to ensure that all individuals whose professional activities have a material impact on an institution's risk profile are captured prior to BRCC review and subsequent RemCo approval.

During 2025, a total of 41 employees were identified as MRTs (2024: 39).

Remuneration Policy 450.1(b) to (f)

Information relating to the design and structure of the remuneration system for identified staff

Overview of Key Features & Objectives of the Remuneration Policy

PTSB’s remuneration policies and practices are designed to provide fair and competitive, market-aligned, performance-based remuneration that is fully compliant with regulatory requirements. We seek to reward colleagues for strengthening our corporate culture and values, our risk culture, and optimal customer outcomes. We also seek to reward the delivery of the highest standards of integrity and accountability, our environmental, social and governance agenda and individual, team and Bank-wide performance. Our aim is that pay and reward will support the Bank in achieving its strategic objectives, while ensuring we operate within the Bank’s risk appetite, and deliver long-term sustainable performance.

In this regard, we continue to embed an approach to performance management which reflects our espoused culture and links directly to pay outcomes. In reviewing performance, the Bank also ensures that there are adequate succession plans in place.

In light of the Framework Agreement between the Minister for Finance and the Bank, there have been a number of remuneration related constraints in place which have impacted PTSB in recent years, particularly in relation to variable pay. The extent of these constraints has restricted the Bank’s ability to achieve fully the desired linkages between pay and performance. In December 2022, the Minister for Finance agreed amendments to the aforementioned Framework Agreement, including that which had restricted our ability to offer pay with a variable component. In June 2025, further amendments to the Placing Agreement were agreed by the Minister For Finance which removed the cap of €500,000 on any individual's annual aggregate remuneration (excluding employer’s pension contributions).

In 2025, the RemCo reviewed the design of a new sustainable variable remuneration scheme for all colleagues that complies with all appropriate regulation, legislation and the terms of State Agreements on remuneration, and which takes account of the special considerations that apply in respect of the remuneration of identified staff. The scheme remains to be implemented subject to engagement with the Bank’s Staff Representative Bodies and when launched, will improve the linkages between remuneration and individual colleague and Bank-wide performance and support the delivery of sustainable business performance. No variable pay plan operated for the 2025 performance year, with the exception of the Branch Based Commission Scheme (BBCS) referenced overleaf.

The components of the current Remuneration Policy are set out below and are split between fixed and variable components.

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration is paid to staff to perform their individual roles as set out in their contract of employment. The main components consist of salary, pension and benefits. The Bank utilises a policy of median base pay versus market peer groups. The RemCo is cognisant of the need to attract and retain skilled management and staff. If the Bank is unable to attract, retain and motivate key skilled and qualified people its business may be negatively impacted.

PTSB has undertaken a review of all elements of remuneration against the definition of fixed remuneration set out by the European Banking Authority. All elements that have been classified as fixed have been determined to meet all relevant criteria, including that they are non-discretionary, transparent, and permanent, do not provide incentives for risk assumption and do not depend on performance.

Variable remuneration

As a result of the Framework Agreement between the Minister for Finance and PTSB, the Bank no longer operates the majority of variable remuneration arrangements which had previously been in place. There are no share based variable remuneration schemes and the only remaining performance-related, cash-based variable remuneration scheme in place is for staff in the Branch Retail Banking Division. This scheme has been agreed with the Department of Finance and is summarised under the 'Branch Based Commission Scheme (BBCS)' section below.

As noted above, in December 2022, the Minister for Finance agreed certain amendments to the aforementioned Framework Agreement, including the relaxation of the constraint that had restricted our ability to offer pay with a variable component. In 2024, the RemCo approved the design and implementation of the infrastructure required to support the launch of a new variable pay scheme at an appropriate future date. The design was reviewed again in 2025 and it is intended that the participating population in the variable pay scheme will be all employees including Material Risk Takers and senior management. The launch of the scheme remains subject to engagement with the Bank's Staff Representative Bodies and further details will be provided in future disclosures.

Branch Based Commission Scheme (BBCS)

In order to promote the development of personal banking relationships with our customers, the BBCS is designed to incentivise and reward performance in relation to (i) customer satisfaction, (ii) individual conduct and (iii) activity. Pay-outs are only made if the scheme's gateways and performance metrics are met. These gateways include results from Mystery Shopping experiences, Net Promoter Scores (NPS), and Branch Complaint Handling, Audit and Compliance reviews. This is in line with the CBI's guidance which seeks to put the customer's needs first. We recognise the importance of conduct risk and fair treatment of customers for our business, and therefore if customer and conduct thresholds are not met, individuals may not receive a payment under the scheme.

Only Territory Sales Managers, Territory Sales Staff and Branch Staff are eligible to participate in this scheme. Material Risk Takers are not eligible to participate in the BBCS. In addition, payments under the scheme are subject to individuals achieving a satisfactory level of individual performance and may also be subject to clawback where, in the relevant period, circumstances come to light which, if known by the Bank at the date of payment of the BBCS award in question, would reasonably have led to:

- (i) a downward adjustment to the BBCS recipient's performance rating for the year in question;
- (ii) a conclusion that the BBCS recipient had engaged, prior to the BBCS payment date, in misconduct warranting a disciplinary sanction, including but not limited to material breach of any law, regulation or applicable code of practice;

- (iii) a downward adjustment or elimination of the quantum of the BBCS payment in question by reason of any computational or accounting error.

Payments under the scheme may also only be made if they do not limit PTSB's ability to strengthen its capital base or maintain all capital and liquidity ratios including buffer requirements.

Payments are made in cash after the end of the relevant financial year. It is not considered necessary to deliver a proportion of the amount in shares, or other instruments, given that no MRTs participate in the scheme.

Guaranteed variable remuneration

Other than the potential for sign-on payments on recruitment, PTSB's Remuneration Policy does not allow for guaranteed variable remuneration (i.e. any variable pay which is not linked to performance) to be paid to any individual, as it is not consistent with sound risk management nor the pay-for-performance principle. In practice, PTSB does not provide sign-on payments. PTSB does not use retention bonuses, other than in exceptional circumstances, and have not deployed this measure since 2018. No MRT received a retention bonus in 2025.

Further details on Remuneration Policy for independent control functions

Heads of Control Functions are identified as MRTs and as such their remuneration is overseen by the RemCo. Individuals in Control Functions are remunerated through fixed remuneration only and did not participate in any variable pay schemes with a performance-related component during 2025. Heads of Control Functions have direct access to the Chairperson of the relevant Board Sub-Committees.

Further details on Remuneration Policy for Material Risk Takers

There are no differences in Remuneration Policy for different categories of MRTs or any differences between different geographies.

Further details on remuneration are provided in the Directors' Report on Remuneration which forms part of PTSB's 2025 Annual Report.

Payments on termination

Payments on termination of employment will be in accordance with the provisions of CRDV and applicable Irish legislation. In line with regulatory requirements, any payments in relation to early termination will reflect performance achieved over time and will not reward failure or misconduct. The Bank applies this principle in respect of all staff.

Given that PTSB has received State support, any payments to members of the Board made on termination of employment which are classified as variable pay under the EBA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies, may only be paid where justified.

Leavers will receive any payments required under the terms of their contracts. Any payment in respect of the BBCS is non-contractual and will be dealt with in line with the leaver policy for that scheme. If the participant has served notice or ceased employment prior to the payment date, the default position is that the individual is not eligible for a payment.

The Bank's Voluntary Severance (VS) criteria apply to all staff. A payment made to an MRT on termination of employment will be considered as to whether it should be subject to the variable pay cap and/or pay-out process rules. Redundancy payments in line with the Bank's Termination Framework and VSS should not, in the normal course, be subject to the variable pay cap and/or pay-out process rules.

Review of the Remuneration Policy During 2025

During 2025, and within the terms of State agreements, the RemCo kept the Bank's Remuneration Policy (including that applicable to the Directors and all other MRTs), and movements in the external market, under review.

As part of this process, the RemCo reviewed the Bank's Remuneration Policy and strategy to assess the appropriateness of the approach to reward and the competitiveness of current arrangements and future direction, to take account of market developments including amongst the Bank's peer group. The RemCo also kept under review all aspects of remuneration for the Board Chairperson, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, members of the Executive Committee and the wider employee population.

As part of its review, the RemCo reviewed those elements of the Policy that support the introduction of a new short-term variable remuneration scheme for all colleagues at an appropriate future date. The scheme design complies with all appropriate regulation, legislation, and the terms of State Agreements on remuneration, and takes into account the special considerations that apply in respect of the remuneration of identified staff. When launched, the scheme will improve the linkages between remuneration and individual colleague, team, and Bank-wide performance to ensure the delivery of sustainable business performance. .

Description of the Ways in Which Current and Future Risks are Taken into Account in the Remuneration Processes

The Chief Risk Officer and Risk & Compliance Function have input into the Policy and its implementation. The Chief Risk Officer provides an update at least annually to RemCo on risk considerations relating to remuneration matters, including the alignment of the Policy and risk management and the regulatory risk attaching to remuneration and an assessment of proposed pay-outs which qualify as variable remuneration. The Chief Financial Officer provides an update annually on the impact of making variable remuneration payments on the ability of the Bank to strengthen its capital base or maintain all capital and liquidity ratios including buffer requirements.

Ratios Between Fixed and Variable Remuneration

Under CRDV, there is a 1:1 cap on the ratio between the variable and fixed components of remuneration for MRTs. The Bank's ratio is 0:1 for 2025 (0:1 for 2024). Severance payments paid under our voluntary severance ("VS") scheme criteria, in line with the specific exemptions in respect of certain severance payments outlined in the EBA Guidelines, have been deemed not subject to the variable pay cap.

Management Body Remuneration Article 450 (2)

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

Remuneration for year ending 31 December 2025	Gross Salary €'000	Fees €'000	Performance Bonus €'000	Other Remuneration €'000	Pension Funding Contribution €'000	Total €'000
Executive Directors						
Eamonn Crowley	576	0	0	22	115	713
Barry D'Arcy ¹¹	363	0	0	17	47	427
Non-Executive Directors						
Julie O'Neill	0	320	0	0	0	320
Ronan O'Neill ¹²	0	63	0	0	0	63
Ruth Wandhofer	0	74	0	0	0	74
Marian Corcoran	0	74	0	2	0	76
Paul Doddrell	0	74	0	0	0	74
Celine Fitzgerald	0	77	0	0	0	77
Anne Bradley	0	75	0	0	0	75
Catherine Moroney	0	75	0	0	0	75
Richard Gildea	0	112	0	0	0	112
Hugh O'Donnell	0	64	0	0	0	64

¹¹ Barry D'Arcy was appointed as Chief Financial Officer (and Executive Director) on 25 February 2025. Salary has been prorated to reflect earnings from time of appointment as an Executive Director.

¹² Ronan O'Neill retired from the Board on 30 July 2025. Fees have been prorated to reflect his service period.

Quantitative remuneration disclosures

Remuneration of Material Risk Takers

The following tables provide information on the remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff) **450.1.(g) to (i)**

EU REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year 2025

			Dec-25				
			a	b	c	d	
			MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff	
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of identified staff	10	2	7	22	
2		Total fixed remuneration	1.0	1.2	3.4	5.8	
3		Of which: cash-based	1.0	1.2	3.4	5.8	
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	10	2	7	22
10			Total variable remuneration	-	-	-	0.3
11			Of which: cash-based	-	-	-	0.3
12	Of which: deferred		-	-	-	-	
EU-13a	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interest		-	-	-	-	
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)		1.0	1.2	3.4	6.1	

Notes

1. Other Senior Management is defined as members of the Executive Committee identified as MRTs.
2. Quantitative disclosures are calculated in accordance with the EBA guidelines on the Remuneration Benchmarking Exercise.
3. No variable remuneration was awarded to MRTs during 2025 other than one severance payment under the Bank's Voluntary Severance Scheme. Severance payments are deemed to be variable for regulatory purposes only but are not performance related payments.
4. All remuneration is paid fully in cash which is not subject to deferral.
5. All monetary values are expressed in millions of Euros.

EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff) 2025

Dec-25

		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	-	-	-	1.0
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount	-	-	-	0.3
8	Of which paid during the financial year	-	-	-	0.3
9	Of which deferred	-	-	-	-
10	Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	-	-	-	0.3
11	Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	-	-	-	0

Notes

1. One MRT classified as 'Other Identified Staff' was in receipt of a variable remuneration (severance payment) in 2025.
2. All monetary values are expressed in millions of Euros.

EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration

There is no outstanding deferred remuneration for MRTs.

There was no deferred remuneration awarded to MRTs in 2025, paid out and reduced through performance adjustments.

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

No individual was remunerated at this level in 2025.

EU REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff) 2025

Dec-25

	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	10	2	12		4		13	12		41	
2 Of which: members of the MB	10	2	12							12	
3 Of which: other senior management					1		5	1		7	
4 Of which: other identified staff					3		8	11		22	
5 Total remuneration of identified staff	1.0	1.2	2.2		1.3		4.7	3.4		11.7	
6 Of which: variable remuneration	-	-	-		-		0.0	0.3		0.3	
7 Of which: fixed remuneration	1.0	1.2	2.2		1.3		4.7	3.1		11.4	

Notes:

1. Other Senior Management is defined as members of the Executive Committee identified as MRTs.
2. The following business areas do not operate within PTSB: Investment banking and Asset Management.
3. All remuneration is paid fully in cash which is not subject to deferral.
4. All monetary values are expressed in millions of Euros.

Leverage Ratio

Art 451.1(a)

The leverage ratio was introduced by Article 429 of the CRR to act as a backstop to the capital ratios. It is a non-risk-based measure expressed as a percentage of Tier 1 capital to exposures; exposures being similar to balance sheet assets with certain adjustments (see reconciliation below).

The CRR2 introduced a binding leverage ratio of 3% of Tier 1 capital in June 2021.

The leverage ratio of the Group at 31 December 2025 was 6.5% on a fully loaded basis (31 December 2024: 7.1% fully loaded).

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

Art 451.1.(b)

€'M		a	a
		Applicable amount	
		Dec-25	Dec-24
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	30,465	28,931
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	-	-
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	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	10	20
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	-	8
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	695	408
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	-	-
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
12	Other adjustments	(496)	(520)
13	Total exposure measure	30,674	28,847

Template EU LR2 - LRCOM: Leverage ratio common disclosure **Art 451(1) (a),(b),(c), 451(2) and 451(3)**

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
		Dec-25	Dec-24
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	30,451	28,884
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)	(481)	(473)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	29,970	28,411
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	-	-
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised	1	1
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	-	-
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified	9	19
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	10	20
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	-	0
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	-	8
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	-	8
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	1,584	1,609
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(889)	(1,201)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	695	408

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	-	-
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	-	-
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	1,985	2,052
24	Total exposure measure	30,674	28,847
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio (%)	6.47%	7.11%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	6.47%	7.11%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	6.47%	7.11%
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 (percentage points)	-	-
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	Fully Loaded	Fully Loaded
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	15	15
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	-	0
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)	30,689	28,862
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)	30,689	28,862
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)	6.47%	7.11%
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)	6.47%	7.11%

Template EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures) **Art 451.1(b)**

€'M		a	a
		Dec-25	Dec-24
		CRR leverage ratio exposures	CRR leverage ratio exposures
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	30,451	28,884
EU-2	Trading book exposures	-	-
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	30,451	28,884
EU-4	Covered bonds	201	68
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	6,570	6,112
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	-	-
EU-7	Institutions	332	340
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	20,761	19,919
EU-9	Retail exposures	805	782
EU-10	Corporate	261	177
EU-11	Exposures in default	170	247
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	1,351	1,238

The following narrative information for Article 451(d) and (e) CRR is provided in accordance with the disclosure requirements referenced in table EU LRA of [Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172](#).

Processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage¹³ **Art 451.1(d)**

The Group monitors its leverage ratio against internal risk metrics which are set well above the regulatory minimum of 3% so that, in the event of a breach of the internal metric, the Group can implement actions within a reasonable timeframe to return it to normal levels. The Group has procedures in place to take remediating actions. Such measures could include actions to raise new Tier 1 capital or a sale of a loan portfolio to reduce the Bank's total assets.

Factors impacting on the leverage ratio during the period **Art 451.1(e)**

The Leverage Ratio on a transitional basis at 31 December 2025 is 6.5% (31 December 2024: 7.1%) compared to a regulatory minimum of 3%. The main factor for the decrease since prior year is the decrease in the leverage exposure value (denominator) due to new mortgage lending and purchase of sovereign bonds.

¹³ Maturity mismatches and asset encumbrance are not applicable to the Group in managing the risk of excessive leverage

Liquidity and Funding Risk

The following narrative information for Article 435.1 and Article 451a(4) CRR is provided in accordance with Table EU LIQA of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172

Strategies and processes in the management of the liquidity risk

The management of liquidity together with funding risk forms an integral part of the Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework.

The exposure to liquidity and funding risk is governed by the Group's liquidity and funding policies, Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and associated limits. The liquidity and funding policies are designed to comply with regulatory standards with the objective of ensuring the Group holds sufficient counterbalancing capacity to meet its obligations, including deposit withdrawals and funding commitments, as and when they fall due under both normal and stressed conditions. The process establishes quantitative rules and targets in relation to the measurement and monitoring of liquidity risk. The Liquidity and Funding Risk Framework is approved by the BRCC on the recommendation of the ALCO. The effective operation of liquidity and funding policies are delegated to the ALCO, while Group Risk and GIA functions provide further oversight and challenge to the Liquidity Risk Framework.

The Liquidity and Funding Risk Framework outlines the mechanisms by which liquidity and funding risk is managed within the Board approved Risk Appetite and is in line with the overarching liquidity and funding risk principles as follows:

- Liquidity: maintain a prudent liquid asset buffer above the internally determined or regulatory mandated (whichever is greater) liquidity requirement such that the Group can withstand a range of severe yet plausible stress events; and
- Funding: develop a stable, resilient and maturity-appropriate funding structure, with focus on customer deposits augmented by term wholesale funding sources.

Structure and organisation of the liquidity risk management function

While the Board has overall responsibility for market and liquidity risk oversight and is supported in this by the BRCC and ALCO, in relation to the daily management of market risk the Bank operates a "Three Lines of Defence" model. This model is applied as follows:

- Group Treasury (First Line) is responsible for the day-to-day management of Market and Liquidity Risk;
- The Financial Risk Team within Group Risk (Second Line) is responsible for oversight of compliance with the Market and Liquidity Risk Frameworks and their associated policies;
- Group Internal Audit (Third Line) provides independent assurance to the Board regarding the effective operation of the market risk and liquidity risk governance, risk management and control processes established and maintained by the First and Second Line.

The degree of centralisation of liquidity management and interaction between the group's units

Group Treasury (First Line) are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Group's liquidity position and ensuring compliance with the regulatory requirements. Liquidity management focuses on the overall balance

sheet structure together with the control of risks arising from the mismatch in contracted maturities of assets and liabilities, undrawn commitments and other contingent liabilities.

Scope and nature of liquidity risk reporting and measurement systems

Liquidity risk is measured on a daily basis using a range of metrics against the internally as well as regulatory prescribed limit framework. The Group primarily monitors its liquidity position through the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The objective of the LCR is to promote the short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile of banks. It achieves this by ensuring that banks have an adequate stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) that can be converted easily and immediately in private markets into cash to meet the liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day liquidity stress scenario.

The Group measures and monitors the NSFR which is designed to limit over-reliance on short-term funding and promote longer-term stable funding sources. NSFR became binding from a regulatory perspective in June 2021.

The purpose of these metrics is to provide forewarning of any potential liquidity trigger events, ensuring the Group has sufficient time to intervene and mitigate any emerging risk. NSFR and Liquidity Stress Survivability constitute additional core liquidity and funding metrics within the overarching liquidity management framework that are measured, monitored and reported within the Group.

The Group also actively monitors a comprehensive suite of KRIs and Early Warning Indicators (EWIs) covering a range of market wide and Group specific events.

Policies for hedging and mitigating the liquidity risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants

Group Treasury is responsible for ensuring that adequate liquid assets are available at all times to meet current and foreseeable regulatory, operational and strategic liquidity needs of the Bank's business operations. Selected risk metrics are reported daily to Treasury, Risk Management and ALCO, while remaining metrics are reported on a weekly/monthly basis.

A Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) is in place to manage risk in the event of severe strain on the Bank's liquidity. Bank Treasury monitors the Recovery Plan (RP) Indicators as a part of normal business activity. The CFP is considered for activation in response to the triggering of RAS, KRIs or RP EWIs, and/or at the behest of the CEO or other nominated executives.

An outline of the bank's contingency funding plans

The Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) outlines the strategies and action plans that may be implemented to address liquidity crisis events and periods of market stress and disruption. Liquidity stress events that may adversely impact the Bank's liquidity position are regularly modelled to help inform the CFP strategy.

The CFP identifies processes incremental to the existing daily liquidity risk management and reporting framework to assist in making timely and well-informed decisions with appropriate governance and oversight.

The CFP sets out the strategies and actions available to address liquidity shortfalls in emergency situations under a range of stress environments. It also establishes clear lines of responsibility (Contingency Management Team (CMT)), includes clear invocation and escalation procedures (Heightened Monitoring Status and Activation Mode) and must be regularly tested and updated to ensure that it is operationally robust.

Stress testing

Stress testing forms a key pillar of the overall liquidity risk framework and is conducted from both an economic and normative perspective (as guided by the EBA). Overall, the Group takes a prudent approach in setting the inflow and outflow parameters at a level which is appropriate for each stress scenario with due consideration of the Group's business model, liquidity and funding risk exposures and the liquidity risk drivers, as outlined in the EBA SREP Guidelines. The stress testing framework is designed to reflect the liquidity position impact under idiosyncratic, systemic and combined stresses.

A declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of liquidity risk management arrangements

Through the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) process, the Board attests to the adequacy of the Group's liquidity position and risk management processes on an annual basis. The Group ILAAP provides a holistic view of the Group's liquidity adequacy. The ILAAP examines both the short- and long-term liquidity position relative to the internal and regulatory limits.

Risk Appetite Statement for Liquidity and Funding Risk

The Risk Appetite Statement ("RAS") includes component risk appetite statements for each key risk category, including Liquidity and Funding Risk.

In relation to Liquidity and Funding Risk, three Risk Appetite Metrics are in place at present. The metrics are focussed Regulatory requirements – LCR, NSFR and the ability of the Bank to survive a Liquidity Stress Event.

The Bank's RAS describes the risk appetite at the enterprise level, which serves as a core consideration in setting the Group's Liquidity and Funding risk strategy. It enables a consistent approach to Liquidity and Funding risk management; facilitates risk reporting; supports decision making across the Bank; and ensures risks are communicated clearly and well understood by both senior management and relevant employees, so that risk management is continually embedded into the Bank's culture.

The Bank's RAS, in line with the ERMF, includes quantitative limits and thresholds defining the range of acceptable risk, including actionable metrics ("RAS Metrics") and supporting key risk indicators ("KRIs") that can be monitored and reported on to ensure adherence to the Board-approved risk appetite. The RAS also includes risk appetite thresholds ("RAS Metric Thresholds" and "KRI Thresholds") for those respective measures.

The RAS Metrics and KRIs, and associated thresholds are developed and reviewed in line with the processes set out in the ERMF. In relation to Liquidity & Funding Risk, it is the responsibility of the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCo) to propose the relevant metrics covering these risks (to BRCC/Board).

The Liquidity and Funding risk RAS Metrics, including the appropriateness of these thresholds, are reviewed by Group Treasury, with input and challenge from Financial Risk, on an at least annual basis and updated as necessary.

Group Treasury is responsible for monitoring the Liquidity and Funding risk metrics included in the Bank's RAS and for reporting on these, with oversight and challenge provided by Group Risk.

Template EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR Art 451a(2)

Scope of consolidation (consolidated)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
Quarter ending on (DD Month YYY)	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS								
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), after application of haircuts in line with Article 9 of regulation (EU) 2015/61					6,305	6,025	5,677	5,483
CASH - OUTFLOWS								
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	21,828	21,494	21,150	20,822	1,171	1,159	1,150	1,150
Stable deposits	13,362	13,294	13,271	13,340	668	665	664	667
Less stable deposits	4,255	4,177	4,107	4,078	503	494	486	483
Unsecured wholesale funding	1,720	1,672	1,641	1,686	689	656	639	686
Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1,709	1,672	1,641	1,633	678	656	639	634
Unsecured debt	11	-	-	53	11	-	-	53
Secured wholesale funding								
Additional requirements	578	579	580	578	117	118	118	120
Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	89	90	91	92	89	90	91	92
Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit and liquidity facilities	489	488	489	486	27	27	27	27
Other contractual funding obligations	103	101	99	93	59	57	54	51
Other contingent funding obligations	1,120	1,125	1,093	1,015	449	451	440	410
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					2,484	2,441	2,402	2,417
CASH - INFLOWS								
Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	1	4	5	5	-	-	-	-
Inflows from fully performing exposures	269	280	284	274	231	243	248	238
Other cash inflows	9	21	21	20	9	21	21	20
(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					-	-	-	-
(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					-	-	-	-
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	279	305	311	299	240	264	269	258
Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows subject to 90% cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows subject to 75% cap	279	305	311	299	240	264	269	258
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE								
LIQUIDITY BUFFER					6,305	6,025	5,677	5,483
TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					2,244	2,177	2,133	2,158
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					281.13%	276.82%	266.50%	255.30%

Pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025

Scope of consolidation (consolidated)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
Quarter ending on (DD Month YYY)	31 December 2024	30 September 2024	30 June 2024	31 March 2024	31 December 2024	30 September 2024	30 June 2024	31 March 2024
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS								
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), after application of haircuts in line with Article 9 of regulation (EU) 2015/61					5,215	5,019	4,899	4,780
CASH - OUTFLOWS								
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	20,459	20,121	19,837	19,574	1,154	1,163	1,179	1,196
Stable deposits	13,419	13,550	13,707	13,809	671	678	685	690
Less stable deposits	4,075	4,094	4,159	4,248	483	486	494	505
Unsecured wholesale funding	1,751	1,848	2,000	2,056	707	737	811	795
Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1,698	1,795	1,918	2,027	654	685	729	765
Unsecured debt	53	53	82	30	53	53	82	30
Secured wholesale funding					21	42	42	42
Additional requirements	569	556	544	522	114	107	100	90
Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	87	80	73	64	87	80	73	64
Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit and liquidity facilities	482	476	471	458	27	27	27	26
Other contractual funding obligations	89	84	79	187	50	47	43	151
Other contingent funding obligations	931	838	809	839	376	336	319	328
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					2,421	2,433	2,495	2,603
CASH - INFLOWS								
Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	18	35	34	44	-	-	-	-
Inflows from fully performing exposures	274	239	227	247	238	203	192	214
Other cash inflows	21	4	4	2	21	4	4	2
(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					-	-	-	-
(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					-	-	-	-
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	312	278	265	293	258	207	195	216
Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows subject to 90% cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows subject to 75% cap	312	278	265	293	258	207	195	216
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE								
LIQUIDITY BUFFER					5,215	5,019	4,899	4,780
TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					2,163	2,226	2,299	2,386
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					242.34%	226.30%	214.12%	202.27%

Note: The Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) uses the simple average of the preceding 12 monthly periods ending on the quarterly reporting date as specified in the table.

The following narrative information for Article 451a (2) CRR is provided in accordance with Table EU LIQB of Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172

As a retail and small business bank, the main drivers of the LCR are flows relating to its customer deposits on the liability side and mortgages or other business lending on the asset side. The Bank has seen significant growth in its deposit base due to retail banks leaving the market, which has led to an increase in HQLA in the form of cash placed with the Irish Central Bank.

The Group's LCR at the end of December 2025 has increased to 277% (255% at 31 December 2024). The increase is driven by a higher available liquidity buffer.

The Group's funding profile consists of customer accounts, debt securities in issue and deposits by banks. Customer accounts primarily make up funding as at 31 December 2025.

The liquidity buffer consists of cash including balances held with central banks, EU sovereign bonds and a number of retained ECB eligible Fastnet securitisation notes.

The Group has no bilateral netting agreements approved by the competent authority. Treatment of derivative cash flows is reflected on a gross basis. Collateral is callable based on mark to market movements.

The Group's base currency is euro and the Group does not hold any significant currency which exceeds 5% of total liabilities.

Template EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio Art 451a(3)

Available stable funding (ASF) Items €'M		Dec-25					Sept-25				
	(in currency amount)	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
1	Capital items and instruments	2,474	-	-	298	2,771	2,394	123	-	335	2,728
2	Own funds	2,474	-	-	298	2,771	2,394	123	-	335	2,728
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		19,276	2,227	877	21,009		19,250	1,683	1,219	20,820
5	Stable deposits		14,240	1,352	598	15,410		14,193	1,035	800	15,267
6	Less stable deposits		5,036	875	279	5,599		5,057	647	419	5,552
7	Wholesale funding:		3,050	244	1,812	3,265		2,860	426	1,797	3,345
8	Operational deposits		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding		3,050	244	1,812	3,265		2,860	426	1,797	3,345
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	4	12	-	196	196	1	25	-	191	191
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	4					1				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		12	-	196	196		25	-	191	191
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					27,241					27,084

Required stable funding (RSF) Items €'M		Dec-25					Sept-25				
		a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
(in currency amount)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					14					14
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		-	-	-	-					
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-					
17	Performing loans and securities:		839	631	20,929	15,088		998	614	20,612	14,890
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		-	-	-	-		2	-	-	-
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		163	-	177	193		299	-	173	203
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of		214	155	1,140	3,489		228	150	1,121	3,270
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		0	0	0	289		0	0	0	90
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		462	476	19,611	11,405		468	464	19,316	11,415
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		387	401	16,993	11,150		391	390	16,708	11,161
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		-	-	1	1		-	-	1	1
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:		394	5	1,080	1,151		210	5	1,092	1,108
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of		8	-	-	6		16	-	-	13
29	NSFR derivative assets		1			-		-			-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		4			-		1			0
31	All other assets not included in the above		382	5	1,080	1,144		193	5	1,092	1,095
32	Off-balance sheet items		1,546	-	-	445		1,672	-	-	501
33	Total RSF					16,698					16,513
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					163.14%					164.02%

Available stable funding (ASF) Items €'M		Jun-25					Mar-25				
		a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	No maturity	< 6 months		6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr			
1	Capital items and instruments	2,404	123	250	39	2,443	2,402	-	123	289	2,690
2	Own funds	2,404	123	250	39	2,443	2,402	-	123	289	2,690
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		19,149	1,484	1,295	20,623		18,882	1,468	1,273	20,339
5	Stable deposits		14,281	872	853	15,248		14,185	837	820	15,091
6	Less stable deposits		4,868	612	443	5,375		4,697	631	453	5,248
7	Wholesale funding:		3,031	494	1,828	3,351		3,110	419	1,994	3,442
8	Operational deposits		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding		3,031	494	1,828	3,351		3,110	419	1,994	3,442
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	1	17	-	207	207	0	7	-	207	207
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	1					0				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		17	-	207	207		7	-	207	207
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					26,624					26,678

Note: The NSFR figures for 31 March 2025 have been restated.

Required stable funding (RSF) Items €'M		Jun-25					Mar-25				
	(in currency amount)	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		a No maturity	b < 6 months	c 6 months to < 1yr	d ≥ 1yr		e	a No maturity	b < 6 months	c 6 months to < 1yr	
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					14					14
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:		1,097	610	20,386	14,913		907	912	20,256	14,341
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		121	-	177	189		220	-	208	230
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		214	146	1,094	3,371		233	145	1,064	1,115
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		0	0	0	-		0	0	0	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		462	464	19,113	11,200		454	467	18,975	12,835
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		378	382	16,239	10,936		429	444	18,654	12,562
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		301	-	2	153		-	301	9	160
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:		293	6	1,091	1,158		240	10	1,043	1,126
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		17	-	-	14		19	-	-	16
29	NSFR derivative assets		1			-		-			-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		1			-		0			0
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		275	6	1,091	1,143		222	10	1,043	1,110
32	Off-balance sheet items		1,672	-	-	497		1,518	-	-	440
33	Total RSF					16,582					15,921
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					160.56%					167.57%

The following narrative information for Article 451a(3) CRR

As a retail and small business bank, the main drivers of available stable funding (“ASF”) relate to the growth in retail customer deposits.

The NSFR ratio which is the amount of available stable funding as a percentage of required stable funding after applying relevant ASF and RSF factors, decreased to 163% (31 December 2024: 165%). The decrease is driven by an increase in loans to sovereigns.

Use of the IRB Approach to Credit Risk

The following narrative information for Article 452 CRR is provided in accordance with Table EU CRE of Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172

Competent authority’s permission of the approach or approved transition

Art 452(a)

The Group is approved by the Central Bank of Ireland and European Central Bank to use the Internal Ratings Based Approach (IRB Approach) for its PTSB originated Home Loan portfolio. The Group calculates own estimates of Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) for this portfolio.

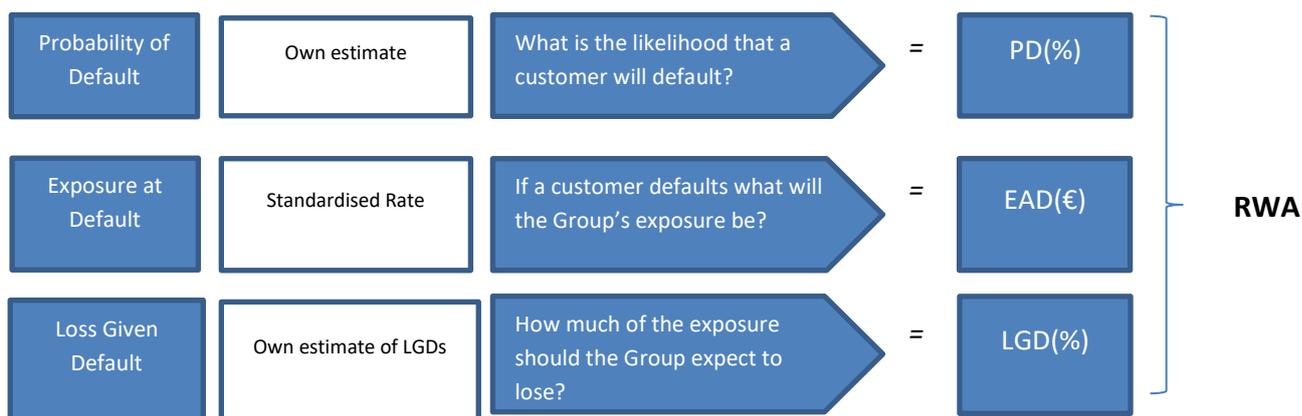
The Group was granted approval from the CBI to revert to a Standardised approach for its non-mortgage portfolios in June 2025, under CRR3 article 494d and as a result is uses an IRB approach solely for “Retail Exposures Secured by Residential Property”. Within this exposure class the Group also has CBI approval for Permanent Partial Usage for a number of Buy to Let sub-portfolios. IRB approaches are applied to over 70% of the Bank’s lending exposures. All IRB models used to compute RWA have been granted regulatory approval by the relevant competent authority.

Internal ratings process Art 452(c)

The IRB portfolio (PTSB originated Home Loan) is assigned Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) estimates. The PD estimates are based on models, which leverage scorecards that are generally constructed by regression analysis for all of the key portfolios. Typical scoring characteristics include financial details, product behavioural and current account data. LGD is calculated based on the discounted realised and estimated future recoveries and associated discounted costs for all observed defaults in the dataset. Having identified relevant drivers of loss, exposures are placed into 'pools' and LGD is calibrated for each pool. For EAD, the Group uses a Standardised approach for calculating EAD for its IRB portfolio.

The Group calculates its own estimates of certain key parameters for quantifying credit risk for the IRB portfolio. The results are combined in the Group’s IRB models to produce Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) which are a key driver (denominator) of the Group’s capital ratio. More detail on the calculation is illustrated in the diagram below:

Key parameters in the IRB RWA calculation



The following descriptions for exposures are relevant to the PTSB-originated Home Loan portfolio.

Probability of Default (PD)

Internal ratings are assigned as part of the credit approval process for the Group's residential mortgage. The consistency and transparency of the internal ratings are ensured by the use of rating models. A rating model is a set of specified and distinct rating criteria, which assigns a grade on the basis of a set of characteristics or attributes associated with an exposure. Credit scoring plays a central role in the ratings process.

Credit scoring combined with appropriate portfolio risk segmentation is the method used to assign grades, and PDs to individual exposures. PD models are developed at a portfolio level using available internal data at the time of development.

Scorecards have been designed based on the drivers or characteristics of default for the relevant portfolio. For instance, scorecards have been specifically developed for the Group's residential mortgages. Two broad types of scorecards are utilised by the Group, which are application scorecards and behavioural scorecards. The scorecards were constructed by regression analysis. Typical scoring characteristics include financial details, bureau information, product behavioural and current account data.

Scorecard output is used as part of a calibration process to determine a PD for each exposure. In doing so, exposures have been calibrated to one-year default rates that are applicable for each segment based on the regulatory approved definition of default. The one-year default rates in this calibration process have been calibrated to ensure they reflect the likely range of variability thereof.

IRB PD models undergo an annual periodic validation cycle. Variances between PD and actual default rates are calculated through this periodic validation cycle and where necessary revision of estimates is actioned.

Loss Given Default (LGD)

The Banks LGD models were developed using available default data at the time of development. Long Run and Downturn LGD was calculated based on the relevant regulations and applicable guidelines at the time of model development. Time in default is analysed as part of the model development process. During model validation these aspects are reviewed in terms of stability and compared with the values at time of development.

The model development process consists of three key areas: estimation of 'realised' LGD per account, identification of a scorecard to quantify and rank risk and the calibration of pools to meet the requirements set out in the CRR (especially that the higher of the 'downturn' and 'long run' LGD is selected). Therefore, as part of the estimation process, realised LGD is calculated based on the discounted realised and expected future recoveries and associated discounted costs for all observed defaults in the dataset. Account level losses are used to identify the relevant drivers of loss, and then exposures are placed into 'pools' and LGD is estimated for each pool. The final step calibrates each pool to the greater of the Downturn LGD and the Long Run Average LGD.

Structure of the Group's internal rating system

All of the Group's exposures classified both IRB and Standardised are mapped to a 25-point rating scale. The twenty five point internal rating scale ranges from 1 to 25, where 1 represents the best risk grade or lowest PD and 25 represents the defaulted exposures or PD = 100%. The internal rating scale or master scale is not a rating tool but is based on probability of default and is used to aggregate borrowers for comparison and reporting purposes after being rating by the underlying models as outlined earlier in the Internal Rating Process section. It should be noted that the models require recalibration at relevant intervals which can result in a change to the PD applicable to the rating grade and hence this can result in a change to the master scale profile at a portfolio level.

The twenty-five-point rating scale has been summarised for presentation purposes into 5 blocks or segments as per the disclosures in the Group's financial statements, namely:

- Investment Grade – Internal ratings 1 to 7
- Excellent Risk profile – Internal ratings 8 to 16
- Satisfactory Risk profile - Internal ratings 17 to 21
- Fair Risk Profile - Internal ratings 22 to 24
- Defaulted Cases
- The 'Investment Grade' category represent strong exposures to sovereigns or institutional investors.
- The 'Excellent' risk profile grades would typically include performing residential mortgages.
- The 'Satisfactory' risk profile grades typically include consumer finance exposures and larger mortgage exposures e.g. commercial investment property.
- The 'Fair Risk' profile incorporates the remainder of the Group's exposures that are not defaulted and includes certain cases that have not yet defaulted but are exhibiting underlying symptoms of potential default e.g. missed payments or partial payments.
- The 'Defaulted' category is self-explanatory and represents those facilities that have defaulted, where default is defined as 90 days past due or where the Group considers that the customer is unlikely to pay the outstanding liability in full.

The table below sets out the mapping from the internal rating scale to the Moody's rating scale, using summarised blocks from the Group's 25-point internal rating scale. As outlined earlier on the Group's master scale, 1 is the best risk category and 25 is the worst (i.e. defaulted) category.

Indicative mapping of the Group's rating segments to Moody's

Internal Rating Category	Moody's Equivalent	Internal Grade
Investment	AAA - A3	1-7
Excellent	Baa1 - Ba1	8-16
Satisfactory	Ba2 - B1	17-21
Fair	B2 - C	22-24
Defaulted	D	25

The mapping of the internal ratings to the Moody's rating scale is for illustrative purposes and it is not intended to reflect that there is a fixed relationship between the Group's internal rating grades and the Moody's rating grades since the rating approaches differ.

Credit Risk Mitigation

The Group's principal exposure to credit risk is in respect of retail mortgage lending. The value of the collateral held is reflected in the LGD estimation process. The LGDs for the Group's IRB retail portfolios are based on internal models and are divided into pools driven by appropriate drivers of loss. Compliance with the CRR minimum of 10% is maintained if necessary.

The internal audit function Art 452(c) (i)

GIA follows a risk-based approach to independently review and provide objective assurance on the compliance of all activities, including outsourced activities, with the bank's policies and procedures and with external requirements. This is effected through the performance of risk-based and general reviews which assess the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management, governance and control arrangements in place across all areas of the bank, including First and Second Lines, and through the consequent provision of written reports and an Audit Opinion to the Board Audit Committee.

The rating system review Art 452(c) (ii)

The Model Validation Team (MVT) is part of the Model Risk team within Group Risk and forms part of the second line of defence function. The Head of Model Risk reports to the Head of Risk.

The principal activities carried out by the MVT with respect to the Internal Ratings process include independent review and challenge of rating system developments prior to approval by the Bank's governance committee. Post implementation, the MVT is responsible for formal on-going periodic validation of IRB rating systems.

The initial validation process, carried out for all new developments or enhancements to rating systems, provides independent assurance as to the suitability of the methodologies used to develop the rating systems, as well as assessing model performance and compliance with CRD and other regulatory requirements. Any implementation of changes to rating systems are also subject to appropriate regulatory oversight in line with the materiality requirements detailed in EU 529/2014, and the Model Validation Team consider this materiality as part of the validation process.

The periodic validation process provides an on-going independent review of models and incorporates both quantitative and qualitative measures. It assesses procedures and systems to ensure the accuracy of PD and LGD estimates for PTSB-originated Home Loans. The tests employed in the validation process include statistical performance tests of the rating models' discriminatory power and accuracy, comparison of PD and LGD results against realised outcomes, and assessment of conservatism levels appropriate to the rating system. Validation processes are subject to on-going enhancement to reflect industry best practice and regulatory requirements and are subject to PTSB's governance process.

The results of initial validation reviews and periodic validations carried out, are reported on a regular basis in line with the Group's Governance processes. Oversight is provided to the CRO and to Group Risk Committee (GRC) as appropriate to the level of materiality involved. All outcomes and the on-going status of findings from validations are reported to GRC as part of the CRO Reporting pack.

The role of functions involved in credit risk models Art 452(d)

The Bank's model risk framework sets out the roles and responsibilities for management of all model risks, including internal rating models. These are summarised as follows:

Board-level Committees

The Board has overall responsibility for Model Risk oversight, including oversight of the Bank's model use strategy. The Board is responsible for ensuring there is an appropriate level of resources with the right skills, knowledge and sufficient budget allocated to manage Model Risk.

The Board delegates its responsibilities to the BRCC, which is charged with reviewing Model Risk and reporting back to the Board on a regular basis. The roles and responsibilities of the BRCC are set out in its Terms of Reference ("ToR"). The BRCC is responsible for overseeing and advising the Board in carrying out its

responsibilities relating to model risk, ensuring that all current and emerging risks are identified, assessed, measured, monitored, mitigated and reported. The BRCC receives regular reports from the CRO (representing the Second Line of Defence) related to the Bank's model risk profile, its control environment and the effectiveness of the Model Risk Framework. The BRCC reviews and recommends, for approval by the Board, the Bank's Model Risk Framework and core supporting documents, including the model risk components of the RAS.

In addition, the Board delegates its responsibilities to the Board Audit Committee ("BAC"), which is charged with conducting independent reviews, related to model risk management, and reporting back to the Board on a regular basis. The roles and responsibilities of the BAC are set out in its Terms of Reference. The BAC is responsible for reviewing reports from GIA on model risk related reviews and ensuring that any identified weaknesses are addressed by Business Units and Functions effectively and in a timely manner.

Management-level Committees

ExCo is the Senior Management executive committee of the Bank, which is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). ExCo is supported by several risk sub-committees and may not override or modify decisions of these sub-committees but may appeal decisions to the Board (or relevant Board committee).

The Group Risk Committee ('GRC') is an ExCo sub-committee, chaired by the Chief Risk Officer, who has unfettered access to the Board Risk and Compliance Committee ("BRCC"). GRC serves as a forum for Group-wide risk management issues and maintains oversight across all of the Bank's key Risk Categories, including model risk.

On delegated authority from the Board Risk & Compliance Committee (BRCC), the Group's Assets and Liabilities Committee ('ALCO') reviews, and is responsible for the oversight of all activities relating to Asset & Liability Management ('ALM'), Treasury and Market Risks, (including Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Treasury Counterparty Risk and Foreign Exchange Risk), and Capital Management. ALCO is an ExCo Sub-Committee and is accountable to ExCo.

The Model Governance Committee (MGC) is a sub-committee of the GRC, chaired by the Head of Model Risk, and subject to delegated authority from the Asset Liability Committee (ALCo). MGC is accountable for oversight of risk assessment of all relevant models of the model inventory and reporting in respect of these to GRC. Specifically, MGC is accountable for all matters in relation to the approval (both internal and external) of the Group's internal rating systems. MGC includes representatives of all key model risk generating functions together with representatives of second line functions responsible for oversight of aspects of model use.

Organisation of roles and responsibilities

The model risk framework covers the Bank's enterprise operations and applies to the organisational functions and risk management practices of the Bank's Three Lines of Defence, as defined in the Bank's Internal Controls Framework (ICF):

1. Business Units and Functions which utilise models or similar predictive analytic tools in the course of their commercial and operational activities are the Bank's First Line of Defence. They are responsible for identifying, owning, managing, monitoring and mitigating model risk.
2. The Risk and Compliance Function ("Risk Function") is responsible for ensuring that all risks are identified, assessed, measured, monitored, managed and properly reported by relevant Business Units / Functions and represents the Second Line Of Defence; Model Risk is a derivative risk. Models are introduced to assist in the management of a primary risk (e.g. credit risk, liquidity risk) or to enhance an operational process (e.g. credit automation, digital facial recognition). The use of models does not diminish the role and

responsibilities of Primary Risk teams in the Risk function as set out in the relevant risk management framework. Where models are utilised, the Model Risk team are responsible for oversight of compliance with this framework and adherence to policies for model risk management.

3. Group Internal Audit (“GIA”), provides independent assurance to the Board on the adequacy, effectiveness and sustainability of the Bank’s internal control, risk management and governance systems and processes and, thereby, supports both the Board and Senior Management in promoting effective and sound risk management and governance across the Bank. It is the Third Line of Defence.

Template EU CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range Art 452(g)

Dec-25												
CM	Original on-balance-sheet gross exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RW	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Total AIRB												
0.00 < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	106	-		-	-	-	-
0.00 to < 0.10	-	-	-	-	-	106	-		-	-	-	-
0.10 to < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
0.15 < 0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
0.25 < 0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
0.50 < 0.75	1,611	247	50.91%	1,737	0.63%	8,586	25.22%		400	23.02%	3	(2)
0.75 < 2.50	12,706	602	55.88%	13,043	1.32%	74,080	23.64%		4,529	34.72%	40	(31)
0.75 to < 1.75	8,758	422	55.31%	8,991	1.02%	49,321	23.87%		2,699	30.02%	22	(16)
1.75 to < 2.50	3,948	181	57.19%	4,052	2.00%	24,759	23.14%		1,830	45.16%	19	(15)
2.50 < 10.00	979	84	55.05%	1,025	4.55%	6,698	22.41%		720	70.25%	10	(8)
2.50 to < 5	979	84	55.05%	1,025	4.55%	6,698	22.41%		720	70.25%	10	(8)
5 to < 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
10.00 < 100.00	553	5	97.46%	558	18.54%	4,383	17.20%		468	83.84%	18	(18)
10 to < 20	370	4	96.78%	374	10.08%	2,918	17.18%		293	78.27%	6	(6)
20 to < 30	137	1	100.00%	137	29.00%	1,098	16.96%		136	99.07%	7	(8)
30 to < 100	47	0	100.00%	47	55.49%	367	18.02%		39	83.65%	5	(5)
100.00 (Default)	156	1	100.00%	157	100.00%	1,283	25.26%		92	58.42%	65	(65)
Subtotal exposure class	16,005	940	54.78%	16,520	2.97%	95,136	23.53%		6,208	37.58%	137	(123)
Total (all exposures classes)	16,005	940	54.78%	16,520	2.97%	95,136	23.53%		6,208	37.58%	137	(123)

Dec-25												
CM	Original on-balance-sheet gross exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RW	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Retail - Secured by Real Estate												
0.00 < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	106	-		-	-	-	-
0.00 to < 0.10	-	-	-	-	-	106	-		-	-	-	-
0.10 to < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
0.15 < 0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
0.25 < 0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
0.50 < 0.75	1,611	247	50.91%	1,737	0.63%	8,586	25.22%		400	23.02%	3	(2)
0.75 < 2.50	12,706	602	55.88%	13,043	1.32%	74,080	23.64%		4,529	34.72%	40	(31)
0.75 to < 1.75	8,758	422	55.31%	8,991	1.02%	49,321	23.87%		2,699	30.02%	22	(16)
1.75 to < 2.50	3,948	181	57.19%	4,052	2.00%	24,759	23.14%		1,830	45.16%	19	(15)
2.50 < 10.00	979	84	55.05%	1,025	4.55%	6,698	22.41%		720	70.25%	10	(8)
2.50 to < 5	979	84	55.05%	1,025	4.55%	6,698	22.41%		720	70.25%	10	(8)
5 to < 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
10.00 < 100.00	553	5	97.46%	558	18.54%	4,383	17.20%		468	83.84%	18	(18)
10 to < 20	370	4	96.78%	374	10.08%	2,918	17.18%		293	78.27%	6	(6)
20 to < 30	137	1	100.00%	137	29.00%	1,098	16.96%		136	99.07%	7	(8)
30 to < 100	47	0	100.00%	47	55.49%	367	18.02%		39	83.65%	5	(5)
100.00 (Default)	156	1	100.00%	157	100.00%	1,283	25.26%		92	58.42%	65	(65)
Subtotal exposure class	16,005	940	54.78%	16,520	2.97%	95,136	23.53%		6,208	37.58%	137	(123)
Total (all exposures classes)	16,005	940	54.78%	16,520	2.97%	95,136	23.53%		6,208	37.58%	137	(123)

Note: The Group applied under Article 494(d) to revert all IRB exposures classes to standardised which was effective from 1st July 2025 (6 months after application date), except for exposures secured by residential property.

Pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025

Dec-24												
PD scale	Original on-balance-sheet gross exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RW	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Total AIRB												
0.00 < 0.15	2	-	-	2	0.12%	165	63.64%	-	0	25.29%	0	(0)
0.00 to < 0.10	0	-	-	0	0.09%	99	63.79%	-	0	19.92%	0	(0)
0.10 to < 0.15	1	-	-	1	0.13%	67	63.63%	-	0	25.89%	0	(0)
0.15 < 0.25	7	163	75.37%	324	0.18%	488,335	63.37%	-	23	6.96%	0	(1)
0.25 < 0.50	35	88	52.94%	120	0.32%	122,677	64.78%	-	23	19.12%	0	(1)
0.50 < 0.75	1,347	295	83.46%	1,604	0.63%	86,552	28.04%	-	405	25.23%	3	(4)
0.75 < 2.50	11,867	705	88.37%	12,489	1.34%	166,811	24.10%	-	4,664	37.35%	40	(80)
0.75 to < 1.75	8,002	498	87.98%	8,442	1.02%	121,255	24.61%	-	2,749	32.56%	21	(26)
1.75 to < 2.50	3,865	207	89.32%	4,047	2.00%	45,556	23.04%	-	1,916	47.34%	19	(54)
2.50 < 10.00	1,115	136	80.82%	1,248	4.59%	122,446	26.02%	-	932	74.71%	15	(23)
2.50 to < 5	1,071	129	82.24%	1,189	4.45%	70,220	24.73%	-	872	73.30%	13	(20)
5 to < 10	45	7	55.99%	58	7.48%	52,226	52.30%	-	60	103.49%	2	(3)
10.00 < 100.00	624	8	69.01%	633	19.37%	29,605	19.15%	-	593	93.70%	24	(19)
10 to < 20	398	7	72.40%	405	10.40%	23,607	19.64%	-	361	89.14%	9	(9)
20 to < 30	167	1	59.76%	168	28.93%	3,780	17.19%	-	174	103.65%	8	(6)
30 to < 100	59	1	47.25%	59	53.60%	2,218	21.38%	-	57	96.73%	7	(4)
100.00 (Default)	234	3	56.27%	234	100.00%	10,715	29.87%	-	140	59.86%	88	(88)
Subtotal exposure class	15,230	1,398	82.68%	16,654	3.56%	1,027,306	25.58%	-	6,780	40.71%	171	(215)
Total (all exposures classes)	15,230	1,398	82.68%	16,654	3.56%	1,027,306	25.58%	-	6,780	40.71%	171	(215)

Dec-24												
PD scale	Original on-balance-sheet gross exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RW	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Retail - Secured by Real Estate												
0.00 < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00 to < 0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.10 to < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.15 < 0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.25 < 0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.50 < 0.75	1,296	223	93.37%	1,494	0.63%	7,479	25.67%	-	371	24.86%	2	(3)
0.75 < 2.50	11,741	671	89.82%	12,318	1.34%	72,085	23.53%	-	4,537	36.83%	38	(78)
0.75 to < 1.75	7,905	466	90.08%	8,307	1.02%	46,001	23.97%	-	2,657	31.98%	20	(24)
1.75 to < 2.50	3,836	205	89.22%	4,011	2.00%	26,084	22.64%	-	1,880	46.86%	18	(54)
2.50 < 10.00	1,035	105	88.45%	1,124	4.58%	7,687	21.87%	-	818	72.82%	11	(19)
2.50 to < 5	1,022	105	88.46%	1,110	4.54%	7,602	21.92%	-	808	72.78%	11	(18)
5 to < 10	13	0	54.78%	13	7.67%	85	17.71%	-	10	76.17%	0	(1)
10.00 < 100.00	605	6	72.41%	609	19.27%	4,764	17.42%	-	552	90.61%	20	(17)
10 to < 20	386	5	75.46%	389	10.20%	3,010	17.78%	-	336	86.18%	7	(8)
20 to < 30	165	1	54.78%	166	29.00%	1,344	16.49%	-	169	102.13%	8	(5)
30 to < 100	54	0	54.85%	54	55.05%	410	17.61%	-	47	87.16%	5	(4)
100.00 (Default)	217	2	57.10%	217	100.00%	1,711	25.84%	-	134	61.65%	74	(74)
Subtotal exposure class	14,894	1,006	90.31%	15,762	3.56%	93,726	23.41%	-	6,412	40.68%	146	(190)
Total (all exposures classes)	15,230	1,398	82.68%	16,654	3.56%	1,027,306	25.58%	-	6,780	40.71%	171	(215)

Pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025

Dec-24												
PD scale	Original on-balance-sheet gross exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RW	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Retail Qualifying Revolving												
0.00 < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00 to < 0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.10 to < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.15 < 0.25	2	163	75.37%	319	0.18%	488,287	63.37%	-	21	6.51%	0	(1)
0.25 < 0.50	11	88	52.94%	96	0.31%	121,015	65.18%	-	10	10.55%	0	(0)
0.50 < 0.75	22	72	52.68%	81	0.59%	76,642	59.05%	-	13	15.90%	0	(1)
0.75 < 2.50	18	33	59.35%	63	1.27%	82,075	66.58%	-	20	32.35%	1	(1)
0.75 to < 1.75	16	32	57.12%	55	1.15%	66,576	65.15%	-	16	29.22%	0	(0)
1.75 to < 2.50	1	2	102.40%	9	2.05%	15,499	75.70%	-	4	52.37%	0	(0)
2.50 < 10.00	45	32	55.58%	89	4.84%	110,279	63.03%	-	68	76.86%	3	(2)
2.50 to < 5	26	24	55.45%	55	3.15%	59,336	63.35%	-	33	60.18%	1	(1)
5 to < 10	20	7	56.00%	34	7.61%	50,943	62.51%	-	35	104.26%	2	(1)
10.00 < 100.00	12	2	60.83%	17	22.12%	23,482	62.65%	-	28	166.72%	2	(1)
10 to < 20	7	2	63.77%	12	15.72%	19,815	64.68%	-	18	158.34%	1	(1)
20 to < 30	0	0	115.49%	1	23.16%	2,135	78.26%	-	2	229.40%	0	(0)
30 to < 100	4	1	45.85%	4	38.56%	1,532	54.75%	-	8	177.88%	1	(0)
100.00 (Default)	7	1	54.96%	7	100.00%	8,072	83.58%	-	4	52.98%	6	(6)
Subtotal exposure class	117	391	63.07%	672	2.59%	909,852	63.56%	-	164	24.46%	13	(12)
Total (all exposures classes)	15,230	1,398	82.68%	16,654	3.56%	1,027,306	25.58%	-	6,780	40.71%	171	(215)

Dec-24												
PD scale	Original on-balance-sheet gross exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RW	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Other Retail												
0.00 < 0.15	2	-	-	2	0.12%	73	63.64%	-	0	25.29%	0	(0)
0.00 to < 0.10	0	-	-	0	0.09%	7	63.79%	-	0	19.92%	0	(0)
0.10 to < 0.15	1	-	-	1	0.13%	67	63.63%	-	0	25.89%	0	(0)
0.15 < 0.25	5	0	45.69%	5	0.20%	303	63.12%	-	2	35.42%	0	(0)
0.25 < 0.50	24	-	-	24	0.38%	1,753	63.20%	-	13	53.16%	0	(0)
0.50 < 0.75	29	-	-	29	0.63%	2,526	62.93%	-	20	70.51%	0	(0)
0.75 < 2.50	108	-	-	108	1.41%	13,230	63.62%	-	107	99.47%	1	(1)
0.75 to < 1.75	81	-	-	81	1.19%	9,151	62.99%	-	76	93.52%	1	(1)
1.75 to < 2.50	27	-	-	27	2.09%	4,079	65.48%	-	32	117.25%	0	(0)
2.50 < 10.00	35	-	-	35	4.49%	5,191	65.10%	-	45	130.16%	1	(2)
2.50 to < 5	24	-	-	24	3.38%	3,830	65.99%	-	30	128.29%	1	(1)
5 to < 10	11	-	-	11	6.84%	1,361	63.22%	-	15	134.10%	1	(1)
10.00 < 100.00	7	-	-	7	21.61%	1,434	63.90%	-	13	184.38%	1	(1)
10 to < 20	4	-	-	4	13.70%	846	64.47%	-	8	168.09%	1	(1)
20 to < 30	2	-	-	2	24.18%	312	63.52%	-	3	208.85%	0	(0)
30 to < 100	1	-	-	1	45.50%	276	62.39%	-	3	211.84%	0	(0)
100.00 (Default)	10	-	-	10	100.00%	1,065	80.08%	-	2	24.81%	8	(8)
Subtotal exposure class	219	0	45.69%	219	6.66%	25,575	64.44%	-	204	92.96%	12	(13)
Total (all exposures classes)	15,230	1,398	82.68%	16,654	3.56%	1,027,306	25.58%	-	6,780	40.71%	171	(215)

Template EU CR6-A – Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches Art 452(b)

Dec-25

		Exposure value as defined in Article 166 CRR for exposures subject to IRB approach	Total exposure value for exposures subject to the Standardised approach and to the IRB approach	Percentage of total exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB Approach (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan (%)
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Central governments or central banks	-	5,557	100.00%	-	-
2	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-
4	Institutions	-	543	100.00%	-	-
5	Corporates	-	289	100.00%	-	-
5.1	Of which Corporates - General	-	289	100.00%	-	-
5.2	Of which Corporates - Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.1	Of which Corporates - Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.2	Of which Corporates - Specialised lending under slotting approach	-	-	-	-	-
5.3	Of which Corporates - Purchased Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
6	Retail	16,520	22,188	26.73%	73.27%	-
6.1	of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	-	-	-	-	-
6.2	of which Retail – Secured by residential immovable property	-	21,345	23.83%	76.17%	-
6.3	Of which Retail - Purchased Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
6.4	of which Retail - Other retail exposures	-	843	100.00%	-	-
7	Equity	-	57	100.00%	-	-
EU 7a	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other non-credit obligation assets	-	857	100.00%	-	-
9	Total	16,520	29,491	44.87%	55.13%	-

Dec-24

		Exposure value as defined in Article 166 CRR for exposures subject to IRB approach	Total exposure value for exposures subject to the Standardised approach and to the IRB approach	Percentage of total exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB Approach (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan (%)
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Central governments or central banks	-	5,494	100.00%	-	-
1.1	Of which Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	Of which Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-
2	Institutions	442	442	-	100.00%	-
3	Corporates	-	184	100.00%	-	-
3.1	Of which Corporates - Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Of which Corporates - Specialised lending under slotting approach	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail	16,654	21,786	27.60%	72.40%	-
4.1	of which Retail – Secured by real estate SMEs	-	0	-	100.00%	-
4.2	of which Retail – Secured by real estate non-SMEs	-	20,806	26.40%	73.60%	-
4.3	of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	-	252	-	100.00%	-
4.4	of which Retail – Other SMEs	-	-	-	-	-
4.5	of which Retail – Other non-SMEs	-	728	71.67%	28.33%	-
5	Equity	64	64	-	100.00%	-
6	Other non-credit obligation assets	-	719	100.00%	-	-
7	Total	17,160	28,690	43.26%	56.74%	-

Note: The Group applied under Article 494(d) to revert all IRB exposures classes to standardised which was effective from 1st July 2025 (6 months after application date), except for exposures secured by residential property.

Template CR9 –IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale) **Art 452(h)**

A-IRB				Dec-25			
Retail - Secured by Real Estate	PD range	Number of obligors at the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
			of which: number of obligors which defaulted in the year				
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	0.00 to <0.15	1,033	2	0.19%	-	0.03%	0.45%
	0.00 to <0.10	1,033	2	0.19%	-	0.06%	0.45%
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	8,024	6	0.07%	0.63%	0.63%	0.25%
	0.75 to <2.50	76,793	151	0.20%	1.32%	1.34%	0.40%
	0.75 to <1.75	49,816	68	0.14%	1.02%	1.02%	0.32%
	1.75 to <2.5	26,977	83	0.31%	2.00%	2.00%	0.56%
	2.50 to <10.00	8,115	92	1.13%	4.55%	4.55%	1.78%
	2.5 to <5	8,020	89	1.11%	4.55%	4.55%	1.55%
	5 to <10	95	3	3.16%	-	9.77%	3.43%
	10.00 to <100.00	5,018	322	6.42%	18.54%	18.52%	10.76%
	10 to <20	3,179	70	2.20%	10.08%	10.08%	5.73%
	20 to <30	1,407	139	9.88%	29.00%	29.00%	11.78%
	30.00 to <100.00	432	113	26.16%	55.49%	55.49%	29.28%
	100.00 (Default)	1,990	-	-	100.00%	100.00%	-

Note: The Group applied under Article 494(d) to revert all IRB exposures classes to standardised which was effective from 1st July 2025 (6 months after application date), except for exposures secured by residential property.

A-IRB **Dec-24**

Retail - Secured by Real Estate	PD range	Number of obligors at the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		c	d				
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	0.00 to <0.15	1,190	-	-	-	-	0.40%
	0.00 to <0.10	1,190	-	-	-	-	0.40%
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	8,023	5	0.06%	0.63%	0.63%	0.43%
	0.75 to <2.50	75,082	180	0.24%	1.34%	1.37%	0.54%
	0.75 to <1.75	48,456	80	0.17%	1.02%	1.03%	0.45%
	1.75 to <2.5	26,626	100	0.38%	2.00%	2.00%	0.74%
	2.50 to <10.00	8,428	119	1.41%	4.58%	4.57%	2.39%
	2.5 to <5	8,260	114	1.38%	4.54%	4.53%	1.99%
	5 to <10	168	5	2.98%	7.67%	7.83%	3.87%
	10.00 to <100.00	5,786	457	7.90%	19.27%	19.30%	13.01%
	10 to <20	3,629	103	2.84%	10.20%	10.13%	8.48%
	20 to <30	1,636	181	11.06%	29.00%	29.00%	12.42%
	30.00 to <100.00	521	173	33.21%	55.05%	55.19%	30.29%
	100.00 (Default)	2,812	-	-	100.00%	100.00%	-

A-IRB **Dec-24**

Retail Qualifying Revolving	PD range	Number of obligors at the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		c	d				
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	0.00 to <0.15	14,803	42	0.28%	-	-	0.06%
	0.00 to <0.10	14,803	42	0.28%	-	-	0.46%
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	0.07%
	0.15 to <0.25	531,536	70	0.01%	0.18%	0.18%	0.10%
	0.25 to <0.50	126,456	70	0.06%	0.31%	0.33%	0.13%
	0.50 to <0.75	81,078	78	0.10%	0.59%	0.60%	0.14%
	0.75 to <2.50	89,994	163	0.18%	1.27%	1.31%	0.29%
	0.75 to <1.75	72,543	109	0.15%	1.15%	1.14%	0.24%
	1.75 to <2.5	17,451	54	0.31%	2.05%	2.05%	0.46%
	2.50 to <10.00	111,648	1,042	0.93%	4.84%	5.28%	2.20%
	2.5 to <5	63,622	335	0.53%	3.15%	3.41%	0.93%
	5 to <10	48,026	707	1.47%	7.61%	7.44%	4.22%
	10.00 to <100.00	23,148	1,243	5.37%	22.12%	15.95%	11.14%
	10 to <20	19,264	738	3.83%	15.72%	13.43%	10.21%
	20 to <30	2,308	249	10.79%	23.16%	23.27%	12.49%
	30.00 to <100.00	1,576	256	16.24%	38.56%	38.56%	20.18%
	100.00 (Default)	7,300	-	-	100.00%	100.00%	65.40%

A-IRB **Dec-24**

Other Retail	PD range	Number of obligors at the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		c	d				
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	0.00 to <0.15	892	-	-	0.12%	0.01%	0.23%
	0.00 to <0.10	840	-	-	0.09%	-	0.22%
	0.10 to <0.15	52	-	-	0.13%	0.13%	0.74%
	0.15 to <0.25	273	-	-	0.20%	0.20%	0.03%
	0.25 to <0.50	1,541	8	0.52%	0.38%	0.39%	0.17%
	0.50 to <0.75	2,236	5	0.22%	0.63%	0.63%	0.23%
	0.75 to <2.50	13,806	114	0.83%	1.41%	1.49%	0.84%
	0.75 to <1.75	9,527	54	0.57%	1.19%	1.22%	0.65%
	1.75 to <2.5	4,279	60	1.40%	2.09%	2.10%	1.32%
	2.50 to <10.00	5,785	270	4.67%	4.49%	4.24%	4.00%
	2.5 to <5	4,415	164	3.71%	3.38%	3.36%	3.13%
	5 to <10	1,370	106	7.74%	6.84%	6.83%	6.23%
	10.00 to <100.00	1,576	384	24.37%	21.61%	23.59%	24.43%
	10 to <20	924	127	13.74%	13.70%	14.09%	14.04%
	20 to <30	306	85	27.78%	24.18%	23.88%	27.56%
	30.00 to <100.00	346	172	49.71%	45.50%	50.35%	48.73%
	100.00 (Default)	1,141	-	-	100.00%	100.00%	73.77%

Use of Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

The following narrative for article 453 points (a) to (e) is provided in accordance with table EU CRC of Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/3172

Policies and processes for netting Art 453(a)

The Group does not currently apply contractual netting for its derivative exposures. Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) is, however, used to calculate credit exposure for the Group's repurchase agreements. Credit exposure on these agreements is calculated using the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method whereby regulatory volatility adjustments are applied to both sides of a transaction and the adjusted amounts are offset against each other to arrive at the Exposure at Default. The remainder of the Group's non-retail IRB and Standardised credit exposures are not impacted by CRM.

Collateral valuation and management Art 453(b),(c)

As the Group's principal exposure to credit risk is in respect of residential mortgages, which are calculated under the IRB approach, the value of the collateral held is reflected in its LGD estimation process.

A common way to view residential real estate collateral is to view it by loan to value (LTV). The following table summarises the overall exposure weighted indexed LTV.

Exposure weighted indexed LTV for retail mortgage portfolios

Indexed LTV	RoI Residential Mortgages	
	Owner Occupied	Buy-to-let
Dec-25	46%	48%
Dec-24	48%	56%

The LGDs for the Group's retail portfolios are based on internal models and are divided into pools driven by appropriate drivers of loss. As is required by the CRD there is currently a minimum value of 10% utilised where internal estimates are less than this value.

For non-retail IRB exposures, supervisory LGDs are used for minimum regulatory capital requirements calculation purposes as is required under CRD IV. These LGDs are not reduced through CRM and are applied directly to obligors in the calculation of risk weights.

Although the Group's derivative portfolio is typically collateralised through CSA agreements, at 31 December 2025 the Group has not received regulatory approval to recognise these agreements as CRM techniques for regulatory returns and consequently, do not reduce credit exposure. Collateral valuations are automated where possible and performed frequently by obtaining market prices from licensed third-party data providers.

Further information regarding the policies and processes for collateral valuation and management are described on page 47 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report.

The collateral taken by the group to mitigate risk is influenced by the exposure type and primarily consists of cash and real estate (for mortgage lending only).

Art 453(d)

Guarantees and credit derivatives are not used for credit protection purposes.

Risk Concentrations within credit risk mitigation Art 453(e)

The Group is an ROI based retail bank and due to its customer structure and operating focus in this market, the only collateral concentration risk that the Group is exposed to is the Irish residential property market.

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

Art 453(f)

Dec-25

		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount			
			b	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans and advances	2,730	21,238	21,238	-	-
2	Debt securities	5,361	-	-	-	-
3	Total	8,091	21,238	21,238	-	-
4	<i>Of which non-performing exposures</i>	3	166	166	-	-
EU-5	<i>Of which defaulted</i>	3	166	166	-	-

Dec-24

		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount			
			b	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans and advances	3,155	20,470	20,470	-	-
2	Debt securities	4,327	-	-	-	-
3	Total	7,482	20,470	20,470	-	-
4	<i>Of which non-performing exposures</i>	5	243	243	-	-
EU-5	<i>Of which defaulted</i>	5	243	243	-	-

Template EU CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects Art 453(g),(h),(i), 444(e)

Dec-25

	€'M	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and density RW	
		On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWAs	RW
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Central governments or central banks	5,557	-	5,557	-	16	0.29%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 2a	Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 2b	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral Development Banks	42	-	42	-	-	-
EU 3a	International Organisations	972	-	972	-	-	-
4	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Covered bonds	201	-	201	-	20	10.00%
6	Corporates	261	29	261	28	275	95.13%
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	33	24	33	24	61	107.78%
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b	Equity	33	24	33	24	61	107.78%
8	Retail	805	512	805	38	609	72.24%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	4,969	66	4,969	38	1,565	31.26%
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	4,168	13	4,168	12	1,051	25.15%
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	308	5	308	3	154	49.47%
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	493	48	493	23	360	69.82%
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	80	1	80	0	80	100.46%
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	332	-	332	-	66	20.00%
EU 10b	Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10c	Other items	857	-	857	-	768	89.58%
11	Not applicable						
12	TOTAL	14,108	632	14,108	128	3,461	24.31%

Note: The Group applied under Article 494(d) to revert all IRB exposures classes to standardised which was effective from 1st July 2025 (6 months after application date), except for exposures secured by residential property.

	€'M	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and density RW	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWAs	RW
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Central governments or central banks	5,494	-	5,494	-	9	0.17%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral Development Banks	42	-	42	-	-	-
5	International Organisations	618	-	618	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Corporates	177	14	177	7	171	93.08%
8	Retail	472	98	472	50	370	70.89%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	5,359	63	5,359	31	2,265	42.02%
10	Exposures in default	101	1	101	-	107	105.81%
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other items	719	-	719	-	634	88.22%
17	TOTAL	12,982	175	12,982	88	3,557	27.22%

Template EU CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques **Art 453(g)**

Dec-25

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		
1	Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Regional governments and local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1	Corporates – General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2	Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3	Corporates - Purchased Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Retail	16,520	-	99.80%	99.80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,208	6,208
6.1	Retail – Qualifying revolving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2	Retail – secured by residential immovable property	16,520	-	99.80%	99.80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,208	6,208
6.3	Retail - Purchased Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.4	Retail - Other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Total	16,520	-	99.8%	99.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,208	6,208

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		
1	Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Regional governments and local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1	Corporates – General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2	Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3	Corporates - Purchased Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The Group applied under Article 494(d) to revert all IRB exposures classes to standardised which was effective from 1st July 2025 (6 months after application date), except for exposures secured by residential property.

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		
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	16,654	-	88.3%	88.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,780	6,780	
4.1	Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs	0	-	99.9%	99.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
4.2	Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs	15,762	-	93.3%	93.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,412	6,412	
4.3	Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	164	
4.4	Of which Retail – Other SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.5	Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	204	
5	Total	16,654	-	88.3%	88.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,780	6,780	

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		
1	Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Institutions	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	110	
3	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.1	Of which Corporates – SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.3	Of which Corporates – Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Total	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	110	

CRR Disclosure Requirements

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
Article 431	Disclosure requirements and policies			
431	Applicable - covered by the Bank's CRR Disclosure Policy (Pillar 3)			
Article 432	Non-Material, proprietary or confidential information			
432	Applicable - covered by the Bank's CRR Disclosure Policy (Pillar 3)			
Article 433	Frequency & Scope of Disclosure			
433	Applicable - covered by the Bank's CRR Disclosure Policy (Pillar 3)			
Article 434	Means of disclosures			
434	Applicable - covered by the Bank's CRR Disclosure Policy (Pillar 3)			
Article 434a	Uniform disclosure formats			
434a (1)	Applicable - covered by the Bank's CRR Disclosure Policy (Pillar 3)			
Article 434b	Accessibility of information on the European single access point			
434b (1)	Applicable - covered by the Bank's CRR Disclosure Policy (Pillar 3)			

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
Article 434c	Report on the feasibility of the use of information reported by institutions other than small and non-complex institutions to publish an extended set of disclosures on the EBA website			
434c	Applicable - covered by the Bank's CRR Disclosure Policy (Pillar 3)			
Article 435	Disclosure of risk management objectives and policies			
435 (1)				
435 (1) (a)	Applicable	EU OVA, EU LIQA, EU CRA, EU ORA, EU MRA	Pages 8 to 18, 55 to 57, 78, 80 to 82 & 157 to 159	
435 (1) (b)	Applicable	EU OVA, EU LIQA, EU CRA, EU ORA, EU MRA	Pages 8 to 18, 55 to 57, 78, 80 to 82 & 157 to 159	
435 (1) (c)	Applicable	EU OVA, EU LIQA, EU ORA, EU MRA	Pages 8 to 18, 78, 80 to 82 & 157 to 159	
435 (1) (d)	Applicable	EU OVA, EU LIQA, EU CRA, EU ORA, EU MRA	Pages 8 to 18, 55 to 57, 78, 80 to 82 & 157 to 159	
435 (1) (e)	Applicable	EU OVA, EU LIQA	Pages 8 to 18 & 157 to 159	
435 (1) (f)	Applicable	EU OVA, EU LIQA, EU CRA	Pages 8 to 18, 55 to 57, & 156 to 158	
435 (2)				
435 (2) (a)	Applicable	EU OVB	Pages 19 - 24	
435 (2) (b)	Applicable	EU OVB	Pages 19 - 24	
435 (2) (c)	Applicable	EU OVB	Pages 19 - 24	
435 (2) (d)	Applicable	EU OVB	Pages 19 - 24	
435 (2) (e)	Applicable	EU OVB	Pages 19 - 24	
Article 436	Disclosure of the scope of application			
436				
436 (a)	Applicable			

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
436 (b)	Applicable	EU LIA, EU LI3	Pages 25 & 29	
436 (c)	Applicable	EU LI1	Pages 25 & 28	
436 (d)	Applicable	EU LIA, EU LI2	Pages 25 & 28	
436 (e)	Not Applicable	EU PV1		The Bank applies the simplified approach and does not follow the core approach as outlined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/101.
436 (f)	Applicable	EU LIB	Page 30	
436 (g)	Applicable	EU LIB	Page 30	
436 (h)	Applicable	EU LIB	Page 30	
Article 437	Disclosure of own funds			
437				
437 (a)	Applicable	EU CC1, EU CC2	Pages 31 to 37	
437 (b)	Applicable	EU CCA	Pages 38 & 39	
437 (c)	Applicable	EU CCA	Pages 38 & 39	
437 (d) (i) to (iii)	Applicable	EU CC1, EU CC2	Pages 31 to 37	
437 (e)	Applicable	EU CC1, EU CC2	Pages 31 to 37	
437 (f)	Not applicable	EU CC1, EU CC2		The Bank does not disclose capital ratios calculated using elements of own funds determined on a basis other than that laid down in the CRR.
Article 437a	Disclosure of own funds and eligible liabilities			
437a	Not applicable			The Bank is not a G-SII.
Article 438	Disclosure of own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts			
438				
438 (a)	Applicable	EU OVC	Page 40	
438 (b)	Applicable	EU KM1	Pages 5 & 6	
438 (c)	Not Applicable	EU OVC		The Bank has not been requested by the CBI to disclose the results of its ICAAP.
438 (d)	Applicable (except EU CVA4)	EU OV1, EU CMS1, EU CMS2, EU CVA4	Pages 41 to 43	The Bank uses the Reduced Basic approach to calculate

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
				credit valuation adjustment risk
438 (da)	Applicable	EU OV1, EU CMS1, EU CMS2	Pages 41 to 43	
438 (e)	Not Applicable	EU CR10.5		The Bank does not have any equity exposures under the IRB approach
438 (f)	Not Applicable	EU INS1		The Bank does not hold any own funds instruments in an insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or insurance holding company.
438 (g)	Not Applicable	EU INS2		The Bank is not a financial conglomerate.
438 (h)	Applicable (EU CR8 only)	EU CR8, EU CCR7, EU MR2-B, EU CVA4	Page 44	The Bank measures counterparty credit risk under IRB approach, credit valuation adjustment risk under the Reduced Basic approach and market risk under standardised approaches, hence EU CCR7, EU CVA4 and MR2-B are not applicable.
Article 439	Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk			
439				
439 (a)	Applicable	EU CCRA	Page 47	
439 (b)	Applicable	EU CCRA	Page 47	
439 (c)	Applicable	EU CCRA	Page 47	
439 (d)	Applicable	EU CCRA	Page 47	
439 (e)	Applicable	EU CCR5	Page 51	
439 (f)	Applicable	EU CCR1	Page 48	
439 (g)	Applicable	EU CCR1	Page 48	
439 (h)	Applicable			
439 (i)	Applicable	EU CCR8	Page 50	
439 (j)	Not applicable	EU CCR6		The Group has no Credit Derivatives

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
439 (k)	Not applicable	EU CCR1		The Group do not estimate alpha
439 (l)	Applicable (EU CCR3 only)	EU CCR3, EU CCR4	Page 49	Template EU CCR4 not applicable as the bank has no counterparty credit risk under the IRB approach.
439 (m)	Applicable	EU CCR1	Page 48	
439 (last para)	Not Applicable			The CBI does not provide any liquidity assistance to the Bank.
Article 440	Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers			
440				
440 (1) (a)	Applicable	EU CCyB1	pages 53 & 54	
440 (1) (b)	Applicable	EU CCyB2	page 52	
Article 441	Disclosure of indicators of global systemic importance			
441	Not applicable			Not applicable as PTSB is not identified as a G-SII in accordance with Article 131 of Directive 2013/36/EU
Article 442	Disclosure of exposures to credit risk and dilution risk			
442				
442 (a)	Applicable	EU CRB	Pages 58 & 59	
442 (b)	Applicable	EU CRB	Pages 58 & 59	
442 (c)	Applicable (except EU CR2a, EU CQ2, EU CQ6, EU CQ8)	EU CR1, EU CQ1, EU CQ2, EU CQ4, EU CQ5, EU CQ6, EU CQ7, EU CQ8, EU CR2a	Pages 59 to 69	EU CQ5 & EU CQ4 (cols b and d) are not applicable as bank's NPL ratio is lower than 5%. EU CR2a, EU CQ2, EU CQ6, EU CQ8 are not applicable as bank's NPL ratio is lower than 5%.
442 (d)	Applicable	EU CQ3	Pages 64 & 65	
442 (e)	Applicable	EU CR1, EU CQ4, EU CQ5	Pages 60, 61, 66 to 68	EU CQ5 & EU CQ4 (cols b and d) are not applicable as bank's NPL ratio is lower than 5%.
442 (f)	Applicable (except EU CR2a)	EU CR2a, EU CR2	Page 59	EU CR2a is not applicable as bank's NPL ratio is lower than 5%.
442 (g) (i) to (iii)	Applicable	EU CR1-A	Page 69	

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
Article 443	Disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered Assets			
443	Applicable	EU AE1 , EU AE2, EU AE3, EU AE4	Pages 70 to 73	
Article 444	Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach			
444				<p>The Central Bank of Ireland granted an exemption to the Group from the IRB approach for EU sovereign exposures. This exemption allows the Group to treat all exposures to Eurozone Sovereigns under the Standardised Approach and apply a 0% risk weighting. Consequently, ECAI ratings are not used in the calculation of risk weights for credit exposures to Eurozone Sovereigns. Similarly, the Group has an exemption to treat exposures to corporate/SME customers under the Standardised Approach, however, ECAI ratings are not used in the calculation of risk weights to these exposures.</p> <p>The Bank calculated RWAs using a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI for institutional and CCR exposures</p>
444 (a)	Applicable	EU CRD		
444 (b)	Applicable	EU CRD		
444 (c)	Applicable	EU CRD		
444 (d)	Applicable	EU CRD		
444 (e)	Applicable	EU CR4, EU CR5, EU CCR3	Pages 75 to 76, 49 and 182 to 183	
Article 445	Disclosure of exposure to market risk under the standardised approach			
445	Not applicable			<p>The Group does not currently hold any capital against Market Risk. The Group does not have a trading book and is therefore not subject to the risks associated with trading book positions. The foreign exchange position of the Group does not currently exceed the 2% of total own funds threshold as laid down in Article 351 of the CRR and, therefore, the Group currently has no requirement to hold pillar 1</p>

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
				capital against this risk. This will require monitoring.
Article 445a	Disclosure of CVA risk			
445a (1)	Applicable (template EU CVAA only)	EU CVAA, EU CVA3	Page 79	The Group uses the Reduced Basic approach to calculate credit valuation adjustment risk
445a (2)	Not applicable	EU CVAB, EU CVA3		
445a (3)	Applicable (template EU CVA1 only)	EU CVA1, EU CVA2	Page 79	
Article 446	Disclosure of operational risk management			
446				
446 (1) (a)	Applicable	EU ORA, EU OR2, EU OR3	Pages 80 to 83	
446 (1) (b)	Applicable	EU ORA, EU OR2, EU OR3	Pages 80 to 83	
446 (1) (c)	Applicable	EU ORA, EU OR2, EU OR3	Pages 80 to 83	
446 (1) (d)	Applicable	EU ORA	Pages 80 to 82	
446 (2)	Not applicable	EU OR1		The Bank's business indicator is less than €750 million
446 (2) (a)	Not applicable	EU OR1		
446 (2)(b)	Not applicable	EU OR1		
Article 447	Disclosure of key metrics			
447				
447 (a)	Applicable	EU KM1	Pages 5 & 6	
447 (aa)	Applicable	EU KM1	Pages 5 & 6	
447 (b)	Applicable	EU KM1	Pages 5 & 6	
447 (c)	Applicable	EU KM1	Pages 5 & 6	
447 (d)	Applicable	EU KM1	Pages 5 & 6	
447 (e)	Applicable	EU KM1	Pages 5 & 6	
447 (f)	Applicable	EU KM1	Pages 5 & 6	
447 (g)	Applicable	EU KM1	Pages 5 & 6	
447 (h)	Not Applicable	EU KM1		Article 92a and 92b relevant to G-SIIs only.
Article 448	Disclosure of exposures to interest rate risk on positions not held in the trading book			
448 (1)				
448 (1) (a)	Applicable	EU IRRBB1	Page 87	
448 (1) (b)	Applicable	EU IRRBB1	Page 87	
448 (1) (c)	Applicable	EU IRRBBA	Pages 84 to 86	

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
448 (1) (d)	Applicable	EU IRRBBA	Pages 84 to 86	
448 (1) (e) (i) to (v)	Applicable	EU IRRBBA	Pages 84 to 86	
448 (1) (f)	Applicable	EU IRRBBA	Pages 84 to 86	
448 (1) (g)	Applicable	EU IRRBBA	Pages 84 to 86	
448 (2)	Applicable	EU IRRBBA	Pages 84 to 86	
Article 449	Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions			
449				
449 (a)	Applicable	EU SECA	Pages 88 to 90	
449 (b)	Applicable	EU SECA	Pages 88 to 90	
449 (c)	Applicable	EU SECA	Pages 88 to 90	
449 (d)	Applicable	EU SECA	Pages 88 to 90	
449 (e)	Not applicable	EU SECA		Not applicable as PTSB doesn't provide support for any other legal entities.
449 (f)	Not applicable	EU SECA		Not applicable as PTSB doesn't have any such affiliated legal entities.
449 (g)	Applicable	EU SECA	Pages 88 to 90	
449 (h)	Applicable	EU SECA	Pages 88 to 90	
449 (i)	Not applicable	EU SECA		Not applicable as PTSB doesn't use the internal assessment approach
449 (j)	Applicable (EU SEC1 non trading book only)	EU SEC1, EU SEC2	Page 91	EU SEC2 is not applicable as the Bank has no trading book
449 (k)	Applicable	EU SEC3, EU SEC4	Page 92	EU SEC3 is not applicable as the Bank has no securitisation positions where it acts as originator or sponsor
449 (l)	Applicable	EU SEC5	Page 93	

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
Article 449a	Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)			
449a	Applicable (except GAR templates 6 - 10)	Table 1 - Qualitative information on Environmental risk Table 2 - Qualitative information on Social risk Table 3 - Qualitative information on Governance risk Template 1 Template 2 Template 3 Template 4 Template 5	Pages 94 to 115 Pages 116 to 125 Pages 126 to 133 Pages 134 to 137 Page 138 Page 139 Page 140 Pages 141 to 142	Large, listed institutions, shall continue preparing their disclosure requirements in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2024/3172, except for those templates related with the Green Asset Ratio (GAR) and Taxonomy Regulation (templates 6 to 10), for which the disclosure obligations are suspended until end-2026.
Article 449b	Disclosure of aggregate exposure to shadow banking entities			
449b	Not applicable	EU SB1		the bank has no shadow banking exposures
Article 450	Disclosure of remuneration policy			
450				
450 (1) (a)	Applicable	EU REMA	Pages 143 to 148	
450 (1) (b)	Applicable	EU REMA	Pages 143 to 148	
450 (1) (c)	Applicable	EU REMA	Pages 143 to 148	
450 (1) (d)	Applicable	EU REMA	Pages 143 to 148	
450 (1) (e)	Applicable	EU REMA	Pages 143 to 148	
450 (1) (f)	Applicable	EU REMA	Pages 143 to 148	
450 (1) (g)	Applicable	EU REM5	Pages 152	
450 (1) (h) (i) to (vi)	Applicable	EU REM1, EU REM2, EU REM3	Pages 150 to 151	REM3 is not applicable as no deferred remuneration awarded to MRTs

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
450 (1) (i)	Not applicable	EU REM4		No employee has been paid in excess of EUR 1 million
450 (1) (j)	Not applicable	EU REMA		This information has not been requested from the competent authority. Executive Director remuneration is provided per individual in the annual report.
450 (1) (k)	Not Applicable	EU REMA		Not applicable given the restrictions on variable pay in PTSB.
450 (2)	Applicable	EU REMA	Page 149	
Article 451	Disclosure of the leverage ratio			
451				
451 (1) (a)	Applicable	EU LR2	Pages 154 to 155	
451 (1) (b)	Applicable	EU LR1, EU LR2, EU LR3	Pages 153 to 156	
451 (1) (c)	Applicable	EU LR2	Pages 154 to 155	
451 (1) (d)	Applicable	EU LRA	Page 156	
451 (1) (e)	Applicable	EU LRA	Page 156	
451 (2)	Not Applicable	EU LR2		PTSB is not a public development credit institution
451 (3)	Applicable	EU LR2	Pages 154 to 155	
Article 451a	Disclosure of liquidity requirements			
451a (1)	Applicable	EU LIQA, EU LIQB, EU LIQ1,EU LIQ2	Pages 157 to 167	
451a (2)	Applicable	EU LIQB, EU LIQ1	Pages 160 to 162	
451a (3)	Applicable	EU LIQ2	Pages 163 to 166	
451a (4)	Applicable	EU LIQA	Pages 157 to 159	
Article 451b	Disclosure of crypto-asset exposures and related activities			
451b	Not applicable	EU CAE1		The Group does not have any crypto-asset exposures
Article 452	Disclosure of the use of the IRB Approach to credit risk			
452				
452 (a)	Applicable	EU CRE, EU CR6-A	Pages 168 to 173 & 177	
452 (b) (i) to (iv)	Applicable	EU CRE, EU CR6-A	Pages 168 to 173 & 177	
452 (c) (i) to (v)	Applicable	EU CRE, EU CR6-A	Pages 168 to 173 & 177	

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
452 (d)	Applicable	EU CRE, EU CR6-A	Pages 168 to 173 & 177	
452 (e) (i) to (iii)	Applicable	EU CRE, EU CR6-A	Pages 168 to 173 & 177	
452 (f)	Applicable	EU CRE, EU CR6-A	Pages 168 to 173 & 177	
452 (g)	Applicable	EU CR6	Pages 174 to 176	
452 (h)	Applicable (template CR9 only)	EU CR9, EU CR9.1	Pages 178 to 179	The Bank has no exposures under F-IRB
Article 453	Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques			
453				
453 (a)	Applicable	EU CRC	Page 180	
453 (b)	Applicable	EU CRC	Page 180	
453 (c)	Applicable	EU CRC	Page 180	
453 (d)	Not applicable	EU CRC		Guarantees and credit derivatives are not used for credit protection purposes
453 (e)	Applicable	EU CRC	Page 180	
453 (f)	Applicable	EU CR3	Page 181	
453 (g)	Applicable	EU CR4, EU CR7-A & EU CR7	Pages 182 to 185	EU CR7 relates to exposures to credit derivatives which is not applicable
453 (h)	Applicable	EU CR4	Pages 182 & 183	
453 (i)	Applicable	EU CR4	Pages 182 & 183	
453 (j)	Applicable	EU CR7-A & EU CR7	Pages 184 & 185	CR7 is not applicable as the bank does not have credit derivative exposures
Article 454	Disclosure of the use of the Advanced Measurement Approaches to operational risk			
454	Not applicable			The Group does not use the Advanced Measurement Approach to operational risk.
Article 455	Use of internal market risk model			
455 (1)				The Group does not use any internal market risk models under article 363 of the CRR to calculate its capital requirements.
455 (1) (a) (i) to (iv)	Not applicable			
455 (1) (b)	Not applicable			
455 (1) (c)	Not applicable			
455 (1) (d) (i) to (iii)	Not applicable			
455 (1) (e)	Not applicable			
455 (1) (f)	Not applicable			
455 (2)	Not applicable			
455 (2) (a)	Not applicable			
455 (2) (b)	Not applicable			

Article	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group	ITS 2024/3172 Table / Template reference	Page reference	Rationale for exclusion
455 (2) (c)	Not applicable			
455 (3)	Not applicable			
Article 473a	Introduction of IFRS 9			
473a (10)	Not applicable	IFRS9-FL		The IFRS9 transitional period ended on 31 st December 2024

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities. Supervisory public disclosure of the requirement

Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) 2014/59/EU Article 45i (3)	Applicable / Not applicable to Permanent TSB Group		Page Reference	Rationale for exclusion
Article 45i(3)	Applicable			
Article 45i(3)(a)	Applicable	EU KM2	Page 7	
Article 45i(3)(b)	Applicable (EU TLAC3b reported ¹⁴)	EU TLAC1, EU TLAC3	Pages 45 & 46	
Article 45i(3)(c)	Applicable	EU KM2	Page 7	
Article 45i(3)(c)	Applicable	EU TLAC1	Page 45	

¹⁴ EU TLAC3b captures only own funds and liabilities eligible to meet the requirement set out in Article 45 of Directive 2014/59/EU in accordance with Article 45e of that Directive

Glossary of terms

Advanced IRB The Advanced Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach allows a bank to use its own estimated risk parameters for the purpose of calculating regulatory capital for credit risk to estimate probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), exposure at default (EAD), maturity (M) and other parameters required to arrive at the total risk weighted assets (RWA).

Arrears Arrears relates to any interest or principal payment on a loan which has not been received on its due date. When customers are behind in fulfilling their obligations with the result that an outstanding loan is unpaid or overdue, they are said to be in arrears.

Basis point One hundredth of a per cent (0.01%), so 100 basis points is 1%. It refers to changes in interest rates and bond yields.

Basel III Basel III is a global, voluntary regulatory framework on bank capital adequacy, stress testing and market liquidity risk.

Buy-to-let Residential mortgage loan provided to purchase residential investment property for rental purposes.

CCF Credit Conversion Factor converts an off balance sheet exposure (e.g. guarantee or credit facility) into its credit exposure equivalent.

CET 1 ratio Ratio of a bank's common equity capital to its total risk-weighted assets.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital is recognised as the highest quality component of capital. It is subordinated to all other elements of funding, absorbs losses as and when they occur, has full flexibility of dividend payments and has no maturity date. It is predominately comprised of common shares; retained earnings; undistributed current year earnings; but may also include non-redeemable non-cumulative preferred stock.

Concentration risk The risk that any single (direct or indirect) exposure or group of exposures has the potential to produce losses large enough to threaten the institution's health or its ability to maintain its core business.

Contractual Maturity Date on which a scheduled payment is due for settlement and payable in accordance with the terms of a financial instrument.

CBI The Central Bank of Ireland directly supervises the bank since 1 January 2019 as a less significant institution.

CRD Capital requirements directive: Statutory law implemented by the European Union for capital adequacy. The CRD has introduced a supervisory framework in the European Union which reflects the Basel II and Basel III rules on capital measurement and capital standards.

CRR Capital Requirements Regulation is a European regulation on prudential requirements for credit institutions

Credit risk The risk of loss resulting from a counterparty being unable to meet its contractual obligations to the Group in respect of loans or other financial transactions.

Credit Risk Mitigation Methods to reduce the credit risk associated with an exposure by the application of credit risk mitigants. Examples include: collateral; guarantee; and credit protection.

CSA Credit Support Annex is an annex to an ISDA agreement which allows the exchange of cash, or other allowed collateral, between the counterparties based on the mark to market movements of their derivative contracts.

CVA Credit valuation adjustment is the difference between the risk-free portfolio value and the true portfolio value that takes into account the possibility of a counterparty's default.

Debt securities Instruments representing certificates of indebtedness of credit institutions, public bodies and other undertakings. Debt securities can be secured or unsecured.

Default When a customer fails to make timely payment of interest or principal on a debt security or to otherwise comply with the provisions of a bond indenture. Depending on the materiality of the default, if left unmanaged it can lead to loan impairment.

EAD Exposure at default Exposure at default is the gross exposure under a facility upon default of an obligor.

ECAI (External Credit Assessment Institution) means a credit rating agency registered or certified in accordance with Regulation EC 1060/2009.

Fair value The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Forbearance Forbearance occurs when a borrower is granted a temporary or permanent concession or agreed change to a loan, for reasons relating to the actual or apparent financial stress or distress of that borrower. Forbearance strategies are employed in order to improve the management of customer relationships, maximise collection opportunities and, if possible, avoid foreclosure or repossession. Such arrangements can include extended payment terms, a temporary reduction in interest or principal repayments, payment moratorium and other modifications.

Foundation IRB The Foundation Internal Ratings Based (IRB) Approach allows a bank to use their own estimated risk parameters for the purpose of calculating regulatory capital for credit risk to estimate probability of default (PD) to arrive at the total risk weighted assets (RWA).

GDP Gross Domestic Product is a monetary measure of the value of all final goods and services produced in a period of time (quarterly or yearly). GDP estimates are commonly used to determine the economic performance and standard of living of a whole country or region, and to make international comparisons.

Group Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc and its subsidiary undertakings.

Home loan A loan provided by a bank, secured by a borrower's primary residence or second home.

ICAAP Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process undertaken to ensure the Group is adequately capitalised against the risks in its business operations. The ICAAP is subject to review and evaluation by the regulatory authorities.

ILAAP ILAAP Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process is similar to the ICAAP process but concentrates on the adequacy of the bank's liquidity rather than capital.

IRB The Internal Ratings Based Approach (IRB) Approach allows a bank to use its own estimated risk parameters for the purpose of calculating regulatory capital for credit risk to estimate probability of default (PD), loss given

default (LGD), exposure at default (EAD), maturity (M) and other parameters required to arrive at the total risk weighted assets (RWA).

ISDA Master Agreements A standard agreement used in over-the-counter derivatives transactions. The ISDA Master Agreement, published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA), is a document that outlines the terms applied to a derivatives transaction between two parties. Once the two parties agree to the standard terms, they do not have to renegotiate each time a new transaction is entered into.

LCR Liquidity Coverage Ratio: The ratio to ensure that a bank has an adequate amount of high quality liquid assets in order to meet short-term obligations under a stress scenario lasting for 30 days. The minimum LCR requirement is 100%.

LGD Loss Given Default is the share of an asset that is lost when a borrower defaults on a loan.

Liquidity risk The risk that the Group may experience difficulty in financing its assets and / or meeting its contractual obligations as and when they fall due, without incurring excessive cost.

Loan to Deposit Ratio is a commonly used statistic for assessing a bank's liquidity by dividing the bank's total loans by its total deposits.

LTV Loan to value is a lending risk assessment ratio of mortgage amount to the value of property.

Market risk The risk of change in fair value of a financial instrument due to adverse movements in equity prices, property prices, interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates.

NPLs Non-performing loans are loans which are credit impaired or loans which are classified as defaulted, in accordance with the Group's definition of default. The Group's definition of default considers objective indicators of default including the 90 days past due criterion, evidence of exercise of concessions or modifications to terms and conditions; and are designed to be consistent with European Banking Authority (EBA) guidance on the definition of forbearance.

Non-performing assets Non-performing assets are defined as NPLs plus foreclosed assets.

NSFR Net Stable Funding Ratio: The NSFR is defined as the amount of available stable funding (ASF) relative to the amount of required stable funding (RSF). The ASF is defined as the portion of capital and liabilities expected to be stable over the time horizon considered by the NSFR, which extends to one year. NSFR became binding from a regulatory perspective in June 2021. The minimum NSFR requirement is 100%.

Operational Risk The risks inherently present in the Group's business, including the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal and external processes, systems and human error, fraud, or from external events.

Own funds The sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.

Past Due Loan where repayment of interest or principal is overdue by at least one day.

PD Probability of Default is a financial term describing the likelihood that a borrower will be unable to meet its debt obligations.

PPU Permanent Partial Use is a permission received from a bank's supervisor to allow it to revert to using the standardised approach instead of the IRB approach.

RWAs Risk weighted assets is a measure of amount of bank's assets or off-balance sheet exposures which are weighted according to risk.

Securitisation Securitisation is the process of taking an illiquid asset, or group of assets, and through financial engineering, transforming them into a security.

Standardised The Standardised Approach requires banks to follow prescribed steps to arrive at the total risk weighted assets (RWA) unless they have been approved to use a different approach (e.g. IRB).

Tier 1 capital A measure of a bank's financial strength defined by the Basel Accord. It is primarily comprised of common equity tier 1 capital, retained reserves and other hybrid debt-equity instruments.

Tier 2 capital Comprised of Tier 1 capital plus other qualifying subordinated debt. Additionally, it may include certain adjustments relating to the difference between excess expected losses on the Bank's IRBA portfolios over accounting expected credit losses.

Total Net Cash Outflows means total expected cash outflows, minus total expected cash inflows, in the specified stress scenario for the subsequent 30 calendar days.

Tracker mortgage A mortgage which follows the Base Rate of interest set by the European Central Bank and will be fixed at a certain percentage above this rate.