AIB

For the life you're after

Half-Year Financial Report

AIB Group plc

For the six months ended 30 June 2026

AIB Group plc is the holding company for Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. (AIB).

AIB is a financial services group operating predominantly in Ireland and the United Kingdom.

We provide a range of services to personal, business and corporate customers, with market-leading positions in key segments in our domestic market.

With 3.5 million customers, our purpose is empowering people to build a sustainable future.

Our business lines

Retail Banking (incl. AIB UK)

3.2m Active customers

Retail Banking supports our personal and business customers with a range of banking and financial services. In Ireland, AIB offers full-service retail banking and via EBS, Haven, AIB life and Payzone. In Northern Ireland, AIB offers full-service retail banking. And in Great Britain, we support our corporate customers with sector-specific expertise.

Climate & Infrastructure Capital

Relationship and transaction-driven model

Climate & Infrastructure Capital specialises in lending to large scale renewable and infrastructure projects, which are key drivers for sustainable economic growth, across Ireland, the UK, Europe and North America.

Capital Markets

Relationship-driven model

Capital Markets, which includes Goodbody, serves the Group's large and medium-sized business customers as well as our high net worth customers through Private Banking, taking a partnership approach and providing deep sector expertise combined with our comprehensive product offering. Goodbody provides wealth management, asset management and capital market services to private, corporate and institutional clients.

Our brands:

AIB | EBS | haven | Goodbody | Payzone | AIB life

Inside this Half-Year Report

Overview

Business Review

Risk Management

Financial Statements

This Half-Year Financial Report contains forward looking statements with respect to certain of the Group's plans and its current goals and expectations relating to its future financial condition, performance, results, strategic initiatives and objectives. See page 100.

Business Performance
H1 2026 Results

Financial performance

Profit After Tax
€939m

Profit after tax up 1%
Operating profit[1] increased 2% to €1.2bn, driven by operating income of €2.3bn (up 2%) partially offset by costs of €1.0bn (up 2%), and an impairment charge of €91m

Net Interest Income
€1,871m

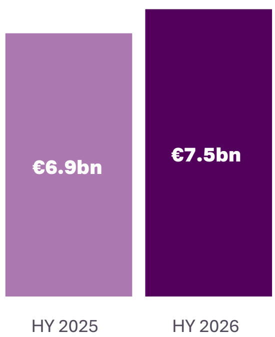
Resilient net interest income
Net interest income in line with the prior period as impact of balance sheet growth offset by lower average interest rates

Net Credit Impairment Charge
€91m

Asset quality has remained stable
Impairment charge of €91m, representing 25bps of average customer loans. ECL balance sheet cover remains at 1.6%

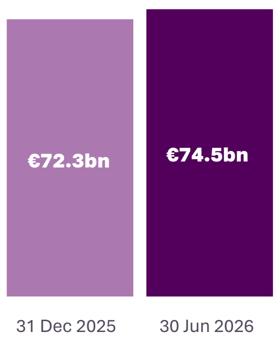
NPE ratio 2.35%
Non-performing exposures (NPEs) €1.75bn

New Lending
€7.5bn



New lending up 10%
Strong growth in Climate & Infrastructure Capital and Corporate lending

Gross Loans
€74.5bn



Loan growth of 3%
Increase of €2.2bn driven by strong new lending and favourable foreign exchange movements

Customer Deposits
€118.8bn

Customer deposits up 1%
Growth of €1.6bn driven by growth in personal balances

1. Operating profit before impairment losses and exceptional items.

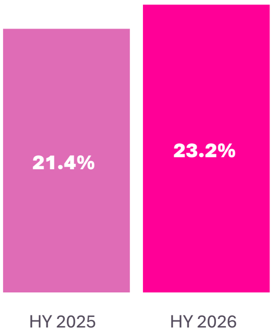
Medium-term financial targets (2026)

Return on Tangible Equity[1]

A measure of how well capital is deployed to generate sustainable earnings

Target: 15%

23.2%



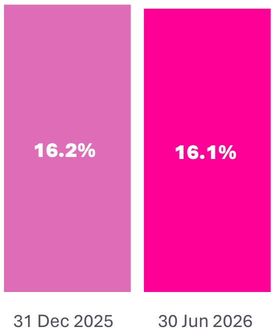
Return on tangible equity substantially ahead of medium-term target

CET1 Ratio (fully loaded)

A measure of our ability to withstand financial stress and remain solvent

Target: >14%

16.1%



Strong capital position, with a CET1 ratio of 16.1%[2], well in excess of regulatory requirements. Interim dividend of €406m

Absolute Cost Base[3]

Cost of running the business with a cost income ratio <50%

Target (full year)**:** <€2.0bn

€1,001m

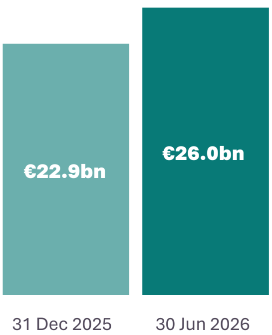
Cost income ratio[3] 44%. Costs up 2% reflecting strong cost discipline.
Staff numbers down 2% to 10,144

Sustainability performance[4]

Greening our Business

Target: €30bn by 2030

€26bn

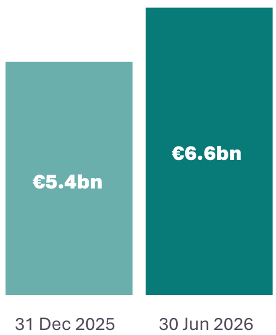


Amount of cumulative new green and transition lending[5] since 2019
Continued growth in new green and transition lending in H1 2026. Delivered by strong performance in energy-efficient residential and commercial buildings, renewable energy and transition financing. 87% of €30bn target achieved

Helping Customers to Buy their First Home

Target: > €6bn by 2026

€6.6bn

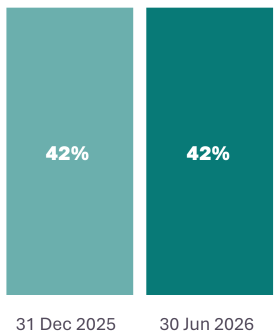


Amount of cumulative new lending to first-time buyers since 2024
Continued strong performance in new lending to first-time buyers in H1 2026, which accounted for 63% of AIB Group new mortgage lending in the Republic of Ireland. Since 2024, we have supported c. 23k customers[6] to buy their first home

Universal Inclusion

Target: Gender balanced[7]

42%



Women as a % of ELT and management[8]
Gender balance maintained across our management levels. Targeted programmes on leadership development and career progressions strategy ensure our female workforce has the resources and opportunities needed to succeed and thrive within AIB

1. Return on Tangible Equity (RoTE) is based on the target CET1 capital on a fully loaded basis. For definition and basis of calculation, see pages **24** and **28**.
2. Profits in the first half generated c.170 bps of CET1 and these profits are not included in the CET1 ratio pending a final decision on payout at year end.
3. Before exceptional items, bank levies and regulatory fees. For exceptional items, see pages **14** and **25**.
4. Our approach continues to evolve in line with ESG reporting frameworks, which may result in variations in methodologies and reported outcomes over time.
5. Our green and transition lending definition is aligned to our Sustainable Lending Framework (SLF), which outlines the key parameters on which a transaction can be classified as green or transition.
6. Customer is defined at account level, as such two buyers for one property is only counted as one customer.
7. The Equileap annual Gender Equality Global Report & Ranking equates 'gender balanced' with between 40% and 60% women.
8. Within AIB's career structure management is defined as those in Level 4-6 positions including the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and Goodbody. Payzone, contractors, AIB staff on career break or unpaid leave, as well as Board members are currently excluded from the figure.

Chief Executive's Review

Progress with purpose

"As a trusted partner to 3.5 million customers, AIB's role in supporting households, businesses and communities has never been more important. We remain focused on being there for our customers through our digital channels, branch network and Customer Engagement Centre"

Colin Hunt
Chief Executive Officer

The Group has delivered a strong first half performance in 2026, reflecting both the strength of our franchise and the resilience of the Irish economy. AIB achieved significant strategic progress with a strong financial outturn and very positive outcomes for our customers.

We are reporting a profit after tax of €939m, including total operating income of €2,282m comprising interest income of €1,871m, which was in line with the prior year, and other income of €411m, up 15%. Total operating expenses for the period amounted to €1,001m, with a cost income ratio of 44% (44% in H1 2025).

Return on tangible equity (RoTE) for the period was 23.2% and our CET1 ratio of 16.1% remained well above regulatory requirements. Our capital position remains very strong, providing considerable capacity to support growth, deliver on our strategic ambitions and return capital to shareholders. We are pleased to announce an interim cash dividend of 19.528 cent per share, which amounts to €406m. Meanwhile, the €1bn share buyback programme announced on 4 March 2026 continues to progress well.

Amid a challenging international backdrop marked by geopolitical tensions, trade uncertainty and market volatility, the Irish economy remained resilient. As a trusted partner to 3.5 million customers, AIB's role in supporting households, businesses and communities has never been more important. We remain focused on being there for our customers through our digital channels, branch network and Customer Engagement Centre.

Gross loans grew 3% to €74.5bn in the first half of 2026, reflecting positive trends across all our operating segments. New lending of €7.5bn was 10% higher compared to H1 2025. Importantly, 41% of this new lending was green or transition. Irish mortgage lending of €2.0bn, representing a market share of 30% (H1 2025: 32%), was 1% higher compared to the same period last year. Property related lending was up 1% to €1.0bn and non-property lending of €3.8bn was up 23% with a strong performance in Climate & Infrastructure Capital and corporate lending. Customer deposits of €118.8bn increased by €1.6bn or 1% compared to December 2025, driven by an increase in personal balances.

2026 is the final year of our current strategic cycle. In 2024, we set ourselves three clear priorities: putting our customers first, greening our business, and strengthening operational efficiency and resilience. As we enter the final six months of the cycle, I am pleased with the progress we have made across all three priorities. Most importantly, that progress is delivering meaningful benefits for our customers and our stakeholders.

June marked a major step forward with the launch of AIB's new app, giving customers a more convenient, secure and intuitive banking experience through the device they use every day.

Digital is only one of the ways we support our customers, but its importance has grown significantly in recent years, reflecting changes in customer behaviour and preferences. This newly launched app, and the cloud-based platform on which it is built, will help ensure AIB remains a trusted, resilient and innovative bank with best-in-class technology.

With a view to the future, we also announced this year that AIB has joined Qivalis, a consortium of leading European banks, to issue a regulated, euro-denominated stablecoin that will enable seamless, efficient and secure payments and settlements within Europe and globally, unlocking the benefits of blockchain technology to support the expansion of digital finance.

Meanwhile, we continue to focus on providing a comprehensive suite of financial products, including investments and protection. In June, Goodbody took an important step in expanding the Group's wealth management business in agreeing a deal to buy Belfast-based private wealth advisory firm Legacy Wealth Management. The deal, which is pending regulatory approval, progresses Goodbody's ambition to be an all-Ireland wealth management firm. Legacy has built a strong market position in Northern Ireland with assets under management of £700m, supported by long-standing client relationships and a financial-planning-led advice model.

I strongly believe that savings and investment products should be widely available to unlock the potential in Irish household savings. We are actively engaged with the Irish Government and the relevant industry bodies on the development of the much-anticipated Personal Investment Account for Irish residents. The scheme will provide a unique opportunity to nurture a culture of investment while also improving customers' overall financial resilience and wellbeing. Through our engagement we are consistently advocating for simplicity in the design and communication of the final product, to ensure it appeals to as many customers as possible looking to invest for the future and also support economic growth.

The first six months of 2026 saw some movement among the Group's Board of Directors. Brendan McDonagh advised that he would not seek re-election at the AGM on 30 April and would step down after more than nine years on the Board. Basil Geoghegan took over as Deputy Chair from Brendan. In May, James Emmett was appointed as an independent non-executive director, bringing over 30 years' international experience in banking and financial services to the Group.

Also in May, Donal Galvin, our Chief Financial Officer, informed us that he is stepping down from his role. Donal has made significant contributions to the Group during his 13 years with AIB, greatly advancing the financial resilience and capital strength of the Group. A process to appoint his permanent successor has commenced and an update will be provided in due course. Donal has been a highly valued colleague and member of the Executive Leadership Team. On a personal note, Donal has been a great support to me. On behalf of all of us at AIB, I wish him the very best for the future.

Customer First

During the first half of 2026, AIB continued to progress our customer strategy, underpinned by the three principles of Easy, Engage and Protect, focused on making banking easier, strengthening customer engagement and improving customer outcomes. This included continued development of customer insight, segmentation and personalisation capabilities, alongside ongoing simplification of customer journeys and enhancements to customer care.

Our new app, which is being rolled out on a phased basis, was designed with customers at its heart. Throughout its development, our customers helped shape the experience, and their feedback directly informed how the app works and what it delivers.

Importantly, the app has been built on an entirely new and advanced platform, which will allow us to scale at pace. We will begin with strategically important features, such as a specific youth proposition, new and convenient savings options and mortgage management tools, with more enhancements to follow as the market and our customers' expectations develop.

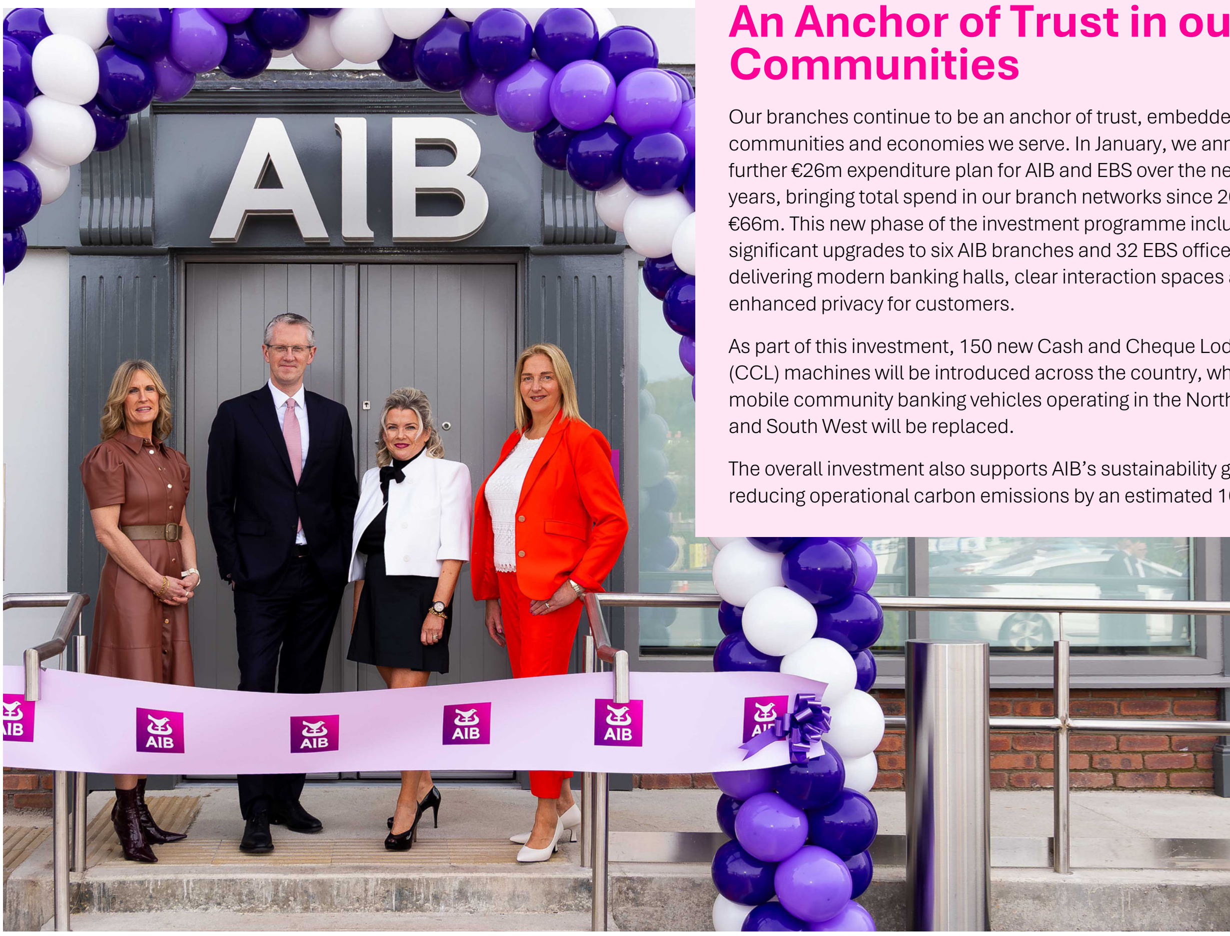
The app followed the industry-wide launch of Zippay, which enables customers to send, request and split money instantly using a mobile number; the redesign of a more engaging New-to-Bank onboarding journey; and the restructuring of our fees and charges to a simpler, more transparent flat monthly fee. Together, these improvements are making everyday banking simpler and more convenient, while ensuring customers can access support in the way that suits them best.

Meanwhile, our investment, pension and protection proposition with AIB life continues to develop and gain traction, with policy holders numbering c. 62,200 at 30 June, a c. 12% increase in the half-year. We have 144 AIB Financial Advisors guiding customers in their financial wellbeing the length and breadth of the country, while the new app will enhance the digital journey.

Our digital assistant Abi continues to provide efficient, comprehensive support when our customers need it. Abi now operates across 90 customer journeys in our Customer Engagement Centre (Vs 66 at year-end 2025), and across an initial set of 18 journeys on our new mobile app, triaging queries and offering customers swift support. To date, Abi has assisted 2.5 million customer calls, fielding an average of c. 6,500 a day. And feedback has been positive: Net Promoter Score (NPS) research shows improvements on journeys where Abi is used.

Supporting the Irish economy and its businesses is a key strategic focus. Our corporate and SME businesses remain strong, as we maintain market-leading positions for main current account holding and business credit products.

Customer experience performance continued its record-breaking run during the half-year, with all-time high NPS maintained across multiple customer journeys and customer satisfaction across branch, call centre and digital channels remaining strong. AIB also maintained strong brand performance during the period, including leadership amongst the Irish pillar banks on customer brand health and key customer measures.



Customer First

An Anchor of Trust in our Communities

Our branches continue to be an anchor of trust, embedded in the communities and economies we serve. In January, we announced a further €26m expenditure plan for AIB and EBS over the next two years, bringing total spend in our branch networks since 2024 to €66m. This new phase of the investment programme includes significant upgrades to six AIB branches and 32 EBS offices, delivering modern banking halls, clear interaction spaces and enhanced privacy for customers.

As part of this investment, 150 new Cash and Cheque Lodgement (CCL) machines will be introduced across the country, while two mobile community banking vehicles operating in the North West and South West will be replaced.

The overall investment also supports AIB's sustainability goals, reducing operational carbon emissions by an estimated 10%.

Chief Executive's Review *continued*

Greening our Business

At AIB, we believe that the need for climate action has not diminished; it has become clearer. Climate action is not just about targets and protecting our natural world – critical as they are. It is about the infrastructure, housing, energy, public health, security, competitiveness and resilience which we all need.

Greening our business is central to how we create long-term value. It is not separate from economic growth or competitiveness; it is increasingly fundamental to both. In the six months to June, our green and transition lending amounted to €3.1bn, bringing total green and transition finance issued since 2019 to €26bn, progressing significantly (87%) towards our 2030 target of €30bn.

Our Climate & Infrastructure Capital segment – now with a team of more than 100 specialists – is central to this through its lending to large-scale renewable energy and infrastructure projects across Ireland, the UK, Europe and North America. This segment performed very strongly in the first half with a rebound in activity: new lending of €1.2bn represents a 96% increase on H1 2025.

The conflict in the Middle East has provided another stark wake-up call to our reliance on imported energy, and the security of that supply. Last year, the Irish Government approved a landmark five-year €3.5bn investment in electricity grid infrastructure, the largest such commitment in the history of the State. Regulators also backed a grid investment programme worth up to €18.9bn, giving EirGrid and ESB Networks the financial firepower to expand and modernise the system at scale. At AIB, capital is available and we see strong appetite from investors, developers and businesses to back the transition.

Greening our Business

Powering Homes, Supporting Infrastructure

Earlier this year, AIB, through its Climate & Infrastructure Capital division, provided €83m as part of a €514m term loan facility to Dublin Waste to Energy (DWTE) to refinance existing debt facilities and fund plant upgrades that will increase processing capacity.

Located in Poolbeg, Dublin, DWTE is Ireland's largest waste-to-energy facility, processing over 30% of the country's municipal residual waste and generating approximately 61.5MW of electricity for export to the national grid – enough to power around 115,000 homes annually.

This financing supports critical national infrastructure while contributing to Ireland's energy security and circular economy ambitions.

Housing remains a cornerstone of essential infrastructure, especially in Ireland. Since the start of 2026, we have provided over €500m to fund new private homes, apartment schemes and mixed-use developments, providing finance to increase the supply of new homes, including new social and affordable housing.

Green mortgages continue to grow in popularity as house-hunters recognise the benefits of buying and upgrading energy-efficient homes. 61% of Group new mortgage lending went to energy-efficient homes in Ireland. We helped more customers become homeowners with €1.2bn of new lending going to first-time buyers since the start of the year. This means we have already achieved our goal, set in 2024, to provide >€6bn to first-time buyers by the end of 2026. We also reaffirmed our commitment to the second phase of the SBCI Home Energy Upgrade Loan Scheme (HEULS), helping more people retrofit their homes through lower-cost finance.

In the first half of 2026, we were a strong advocate for the development of the Irish Green Building Council's new Home Performance Pathway (HPP), a sustainability accreditation tailored to the needs of SME developers, helping to move the housing market overall towards better design, energy efficiency and long-term climate resilience. Meanwhile, one year on from launch there has been strong interest in our low-cost Business Sustainability Loan, particularly among the Agri sector.

We continue to provide evidence-based advice and support to our customers. Along with delivering training programmes with Chambers organisations both north and south of the border, we developed the Your Steps to Sustainability programme for households. The online hub is designed to make sustainable living more practical and relevant, focusing on energy, transport and nature, and showing how even small actions can benefit people's wallet, wellbeing and the wider world.

AIB is embedded in our communities, offering support that goes far beyond financial solutions. We're supporting local charities again this year via the AIB Community €1 Million Fund, the most successful to date, our sponsorship of the GAA continues to lift teams and communities nationwide, we partner with national organisations at a strategic level to increase their impact, and our people volunteer their time for causes close to their heart.

Operational Efficiency and Resilience

Efficiency is not an end in itself – it creates capacity to invest where it matters most.

The speed at which artificial intelligence (AI) is developing continues to reshape the global economy, presenting both extraordinary opportunities and complex challenges for businesses, policymakers and society as a whole. While we're seeing benefits in AIB as we roll out AI capabilities across appropriate functions, we are also witnessing ever more sophisticated financial crime. The pace of change is increasing, and we are determined to stay ahead of it.

In a world of uncertainty, resilience remains one of our greatest strengths.

Protecting our customers and our business remains a constant priority. During the first six months of 2026, we maintained >99.99% availability across our vital business services. Our focus remains on ensuring we detect threats early and respond rapidly, facilitated through our resilience Fusion Centre.

AI is unlocking new efficiencies across the Group. We are embedding it responsibly in areas where it can improve productivity, enhance customer outcomes and enable our people to focus on strategic work. Having deployed Copilot to support all colleagues, we are now focusing on high-impact areas, including software development and engineering, operations and customer service. We commenced the rollout of next-generation AI agents in the first half of the year, offering specialist support for colleagues' decision-making and productivity, and integrated AI-enabled analytics capabilities to improve effectiveness.

Our people remain central to the success of AIB and we continue to be recognised as an employer of choice – not least amongst the graduate cohort, who voted for AIB as Graduate Employer of the Year for the seventh time in April 2026. In conjunction with an AI lift in efficiency, our Dynamic Workforce Planning (DWP) approach – now across 85% of the Group – enables us to proactively assess and align capability requirements, ensuring we have the skills needed to deliver our strategic priorities. Through ongoing analysis of current and future workforce needs, DWP identifies opportunities for upskilling, redeployment and targeted recruitment, while supporting greater organisational effectiveness and productivity. This allows us to, for example, continue to operate our graduate and apprenticeship programmes at the same level, ensuring we develop tomorrow's leaders, ready to harness the tools of the future.

Outlook

Turning to the period ahead, the outlook is clouded by current geopolitical events. However, the global economy is expected to grow at a modest pace, with the International Monetary Fund forecasting a slight deceleration in growth to 1.7% this year in advanced economies from 1.9% in 2025. This will be characterised by relatively solid US growth (2.3%) and more sluggish Eurozone growth (0.9%) in 2026. However, recent forecasts from the Economic and Social Research Institute and Central Bank of Ireland show they expect continued strong Irish growth, with modified domestic demand expanding by around 3% in 2026.

Several factors should underpin Irish growth. Despite higher inflation, consumer spending is expected to be solid, underpinned by a robust labour market. Fiscal policy is also set to be supportive in the context of the healthy state of the public finances. Our economy will continue to operate at a structurally high growth rate amid rapid population gains and an innovative industrial base. While Ireland remains exposed to geopolitical risks globally, our specialism in high-growth export sectors has been to our benefit. Meanwhile, private sector balance sheets remain characterised by low debt and high levels of savings. These buffers will be vital if any downside risks emerge.

Operational Efficiency and Resilience

An Integrated Approach to Protecting our Customers

Reinforcing customer trust and resilience as strategic priorities for the Group, our Fusion Centre brings together cyber security, operational resilience, technology operations, physical security and business continuity into a single, integrated capability. By combining intelligence from both the physical and digital worlds, the Fusion Centre helps us identify, assess and respond to an increasingly interconnected threat landscape. We continue to enhance these capabilities through investment in advanced facilities, technology and specialist expertise, including the application of AI to strengthen detection, intelligence and response capabilities across the Group. By leveraging partnerships with leading security and resilience organisations, we are enhancing our ability to protect customers and ensure the resilience of the services they rely on.

In the months to year-end we will work to prioritise and deliver against the strategic priorities set out at the beginning of 2024 while we simultaneously plan for the future.

For our customers, we will continue to deepen our understanding of their needs and use those insights to make better decisions. We will accelerate personalisation, simplify how customers engage with us and continue improving experiences and outcomes.

Having already made significant progress against our ESG Performance Metrics, we will continue to advance our Greening our Business agenda, reducing our environmental footprint and maintaining a strong focus on supporting our customers and the economies we power in the transition to a lower-carbon future.

We will keep enhancing our operational efficiency and resilience by simplifying processes, strengthening our technology platforms and investing in the capabilities required to support a modern, customer-focused bank.

In laying the foundations for the next chapter of AIB's development, our ambition is matched by our determination to deliver. Building on the strong progress achieved to date, I look forward to sharing our strategy for the future and continuing to create sustainable value for all our stakeholders.

Colin Hunt
Chief Executive Officer

29 July 2026

30 Years Inspiring Next Generation Business Leaders

AIB and Junior Achievement Ireland (JAI) are celebrating 30 years of partnership. Over 35,000 national school students from across the country have participated in the JAI programme, with over 1,600 AIB volunteers using their experience to encourage children to think differently about business, sustainability and their futures. Since 2022, AIB has also sponsored the entrepreneurship-focused 'It's My Business' programme, giving students skills such as teamwork, critical thinking and decision-making.

Together, AIB and JAI are boosting confidence and belief – helping young people realise their potential and turning their ideas into possibilities.

Business Review

In this section

Business Review

1. Operating and Financial Review

Basis of preparation

The operating and financial review is prepared using IFRS and non-IFRS measures to analyse the Group's performance, providing comparability period-on-period. These performance measures are consistent with those presented to the Board and Executive Leadership Team. Non-IFRS measures include management performance measures which are considered alternative performance measures (APMs). APMs arise where the basis of calculation is derived from non-IFRS measures. A description of the Group's APMs and their calculation is set out on page 24. These measures should be considered in conjunction with IFRS measures as set out in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements from page 66. A reconciliation between the IFRS and management performance summary income statements is set out on page 25.

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

Basis of calculation

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

The impact of currency movements is calculated by comparing the results for the current reporting period to the results for the comparative reporting period retranslated at exchange rates for the current reporting period.

Management performance – summary income statement	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m	change %
Net interest income	1,871	1,874	—
Other income	411	358	15
Total operating income	2,282	2,232	2
Personnel expenses[1]	(500)	(477)	5
General and administrative expenses[1]	(351)	(358)	-2
Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(150)	(144)	4
Total operating expenses[1]	(1,001)	(979)	2
Bank levies and regulatory fees[1]	(109)	(108)	1
Operating profit before impairment losses and exceptional items[1]	1,172	1,145	2
Net credit impairment charge	(91)	(85)	7
Operating profit before exceptional items[1]	1,081	1,060	2
Income from equity accounted investments	2	13	
Profit before exceptional items[1]	1,083	1,073	1
Exceptional items[1]	(2)	(4)	
Profit before taxation	1,081	1,069	1
Income tax charge	(142)	(142)	—
Profit for the period	939	927	1

1. Performance has been adjusted to exclude items viewed as exceptional by management and which management view as distorting comparability of performance period-on-period. The adjusted performance measure is considered an APM.

Net interest income	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m	change %
Interest income	2,402	2,499	-4
Interest expense	(531)	(625)	-15
Net interest income	1,871	1,874	—
Average interest earning assets	140,865	136,070	4

	%	%	change
Net interest margin (NIM)	2.68	2.78	-0.10

Net interest income €1,871m

Net interest income decreased by €3 million compared to the half-year to June 2025, as the impact of lower average interest rates was largely offset by the Group's structural hedging programme[1] (SHP) and higher average interest-earning assets.

Interest income decreased by €97 million, or 4%, to €2,402 million in the half-year to June 2026, reflecting reduced asset yields resulting from lower average interest rates, partially offset by higher customer loan and investment securities volumes.

Interest expense decreased by €94 million, or 15%, to €531 million in the half-year to June 2026, primarily reflecting lower interest rates and a reduction in wholesale funding spreads.

Net interest margin 2.68%

NIM decreased by 10 basis points to 2.68% in the half-year to June 2026 compared to 2.78% in the half-year to June 2025, primarily driven by the impact of lower interest rates, partially mitigated by SHP.

Average interest earning assets of €140.9 billion in the half-year to June 2026 were €4.8 billion or 4% higher compared to the half-year to June 2025, underpinned by growth in customer deposits.

Average balance sheet	Half-year 30 June 2026			Half-year 30 June 2025		
Assets	Average balance € m	Interest € m	Average rate %	Average balance € m	Interest € m	Average rate %
Loans to customers[1]	72,600	1,577	4.38	70,643	1,532	4.37
Investment securities	22,858	322	2.84	19,011	324	3.44
Cash and loans to banks[2]	45,407	503	2.24	46,416	643	2.80
Average interest earning assets	140,865	2,402	3.44	136,070	2,499	3.70
Non-interest earning assets	7,164			7,910		
Total average assets	148,029	2,402		143,980	2,499	
Liabilities & equity						
Bank deposits[2]	1,188	16	2.79	1,531	21	2.96
Customer deposits[1]	57,298	234	0.82	52,726	276	1.05
Other debt issued	8,075	178	4.45	9,618	242	5.08
Subordinated liabilities	2,444	53	4.38	1,635	44	5.44
Lease liabilities	239	5	4.11	253	5	3.93
Average interest earning liabilities	69,244	486	1.41	65,763	588	1.80
Non-trading derivatives (economic hedges)		45			37	
Non-interest earning liabilities	64,334			62,274		
Equity	14,451			15,943		
Total average liabilities & equity	148,029	531		143,980	625	
Net interest income		1,871	2.68		1,874	2.78

1. The Group's structural hedging programme resulted in a negative impact of €3m on income from loans to customers in the half-year to June 2026 (half-year to June 2025: €83m), and a positive impact of €57m on income from customer deposits (half-year to June 2025: €17m), arising from cash flow and portfolio fair value hedges. See notes 3 and 4 to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.
2. Cash and loans to banks and Bank deposits include Securities financing and cash collateral payable to or receivable from derivative and repurchase agreement counterparties.

Business Review *continued*
1. Operating and Financial Review *continued*

Other income	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m	change %
Net fee and commission income*	328	340	-3
Net trading income	11	9	15
Net gain on financial assets measured at FVTPL	23	12	
Other income/(expense)	49	(3)	
Total other income	**411**	358	15

*Net fee and commission income	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m	change %
Customer accounts and payment services	125	131	-5
Card income	75	86	-13
Customer related foreign exchange	42	42	—
Wealth and insurance	44	41	6
Lending related fees	29	28	4
Investment banking	11	10	12
Other fees and commissions	2	2	—
Net fee and commission income	**328**	340	-3

Other income €411m

Other income increased by €53 million or 15% compared to the half-year to June 2025 as higher disposal and investment gains more than offset lower fee and commission income.

Net gain on financial assets measured at fair value of €23 million in the half-year to June 2026 increased by €11 million compared to the half-year to June 2025, driven by a higher gain on equity investments.

Other income/(expense) of €49 million in the half-year to June 2026 increased by €52 million compared with an expense of €3 million in the half-year to June 2025, primarily driven by gains on loan and investment securities disposals.

Net fee and commission income €328m

Net fee and commission income decreased by €12 million or 3% compared to the half-year to June 2025, primarily reflecting lower card and customer accounts & payment services income, partially offset by an increase in investment banking and wealth & insurance income.

The Group introduced a simplified monthly current account fee structure effective from 1 July 2026, replacing transactional charging arrangements for personal customers. As part of the transition, no account maintenance or transaction fees were charged in June 2026.

Operating expenses[1]	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m	change %
Personnel expenses	**500**	477	5
General and administrative expenses	**351**	358	-2
Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	**150**	144	4
Total operating expenses	**1,001**	979	2
Staff numbers[2]			
Staff numbers at period end	**10,144**	10,375	-2
Average staff numbers	**10,162**	10,423	-3
Cost income ratio	**%**	%	change
Cost income ratio[1]	**44**	44	—
Cost income ratio (IFRS basis)	**49**	49	—

Bank levies and regulatory fees	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m	Full-year 2025 € m
Irish bank levy	**94**	94	94
Deposit Guarantee Scheme Fees	**—**	—	(11)
Other regulatory levies and charges	**15**	14	31
Total bank levies and regulatory fees	**109**	108	114

1. Before bank levies and regulatory fees and exceptional items. The cost of exceptional items of €2m in the half-year to June 2026 (half-year to June 2025: €4m) comprised: personnel expenses €5m (half-year to June 2025: €5m) and general and administrative expenses writeback of €3m (half-year to June 2025: €1m).
2. Staff numbers are on a full time equivalent (FTE) basis.

Net credit impairment charge	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m	change %
Non-property business	**(38)**	(14)	
Personal	**(31)**	(35)	
Property and construction	**(21)**	(37)	
Residential mortgage	**—**	9	
Loans to customers[3]	**(90)**	(77)	17
Investment securities and securities financing	**(1)**	(8)	
Total net credit impairment charge	**(91)**	(85)	7

3. The half-year to June 2026 impairment outcome included a €85m charge on loans to customers (half-year to June 2025: €83m) and a €5m charge on off-balance sheet exposures (half-year to June 2025: €6m writeback).

Total operating expenses €1,001m

Operating expenses increased by €22 million or 2% compared to the half-year to June 2025.

Personnel expenses increased by €23 million compared to the half-year to June 2025 due to an increase in the allowance for variable pay and salary inflation partially offset by a reduction in average staff numbers.

General and administrative expenses decreased by €7 million compared to the half-year to June 2025 reflecting disciplined cost management.

Depreciation, impairment and amortisation increased by €6 million compared to the half-year to June 2025 primarily due to higher impairment charges in the current period.

Cost income ratio 44%

Costs of €1,001 million and income of €2,282 million resulted in a cost income ratio of 44% in line with the half-year to June 2025.

Net credit impairment charge €91m

There was a net credit impairment charge of €91 million in the half-year to June 2026 compared to €85 million in the half-year to June 2025.

For further information see pages 31 to 62 in the Risk Management section.

Business Review *continued*
1. Operating and Financial Review *continued*

Exceptional items	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Restructuring costs	**(5)**	(5)
Customer redress	**3**	1
Total exceptional items	**(2)**	(4)

Income tax	Half-year 30 June 2026	Half-year 30 June 2025
Income tax charge €m	**142**	142
Effective tax rate %	**13**	13

Exceptional items €2m
These (costs)/gains were viewed as exceptional by management.

Restructuring costs reflect termination benefit costs resulting from the implementation of the Group's strategy.

Customer redress reflects a net writeback/(charge) to provisions for remediation payments to customers and associated costs in respect of legacy matters.

Income tax charge €142m
The income tax charge was in line with the half-year to June 2025, representing an effective tax rate of 13%. The effective tax rate is influenced by geographic mix of profit streams which may be taxed at different rates.

For further information, see notes 8 and 17 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Assets

		30 June 2026 € bn	31 December 2025 € bn	change %
Gross loans to customers[1]		74.5	72.3	3
ECL allowance		(1.2)	(1.1)	7
Net loans to customers		73.3	71.2	3
Investment securities		24.2	21.5	12
Cash and loans to banks[1]		35.3	41.1	-14
Securities financing		8.7	7.3	19
Other assets[1]		6.6	7.1	-6
of which:	*Deferred tax assets*	*2.0*	*2.1*	-4
	Derivative financial instruments	*1.3*	*1.6*	-21
	Remaining assets[1]	*3.3*	*3.4*	—
Total assets		**148.1**	148.2	—

1. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Summary of movement in loans to customers

	Performing loans € bn	Non-performing loans € bn	Loans to customers € bn
Gross loans (opening balance 1 January 2026)	**70.7**	**1.6**	**72.3**
New lending	7.5	—	7.5
Redemptions	(5.5)	(0.1)	(5.6)
Net movement to non-performing	(0.3)	0.3	—
Foreign exchange & other movements	0.3	—	0.3
Gross loans (closing balance 30 June 2026)	**72.7**	**1.8**	**74.5**
ECL allowance	(0.7)	(0.5)	(1.2)
Net loans (closing balance 30 June 2026)	**72.0**	**1.3**	**73.3**

Gross loans €74.5bn

Gross loans increased by €2.2 billion or 3% compared to 31 December 2025 driven by strong new lending growth, which exceeded redemptions, and favourable foreign exchange movements.

New lending €7.5bn

New lending was €7.5 billion or 10% higher compared to the half-year to June 2025.

New lending comprises €6.7 billion term lending in the half-year to June 2026 (€6.2 billion in the half-year to June 2025) and €0.8 billion transaction lending (€0.7 billion in the half-year to June 2025).

Irish mortgage lending of €2.0 billion was 1% higher compared to the half-year to June 2025, representing a market share of 30% (half-year to June 2025: 32%).

Personal lending of €0.7 billion was broadly in line with the prior period.

Non-property lending of €3.8 billion was up €0.7 billion or 23% compared to the half-year to June 2025, driven by higher Climate & Infrastructure Capital and corporate lending.

Property related lending was 1% higher at €1.0 billion.

Investment securities €24.2bn

Investment securities increased by €2.7 billion or 12% from 31 December 2025 due to increased holdings in government and supranational securities.

Cash and loans to banks €35.3bn

Cash and loans to banks, including €34.7 billion of cash and balances at central banks, were €5.8 billion lower than 31 December 2025 as the growth in customer loans, investment securities and securities financing outpaced the growth in customer deposits.

Business Review *continued*
1. Operating and Financial Review *continued*

Credit profile of loan portfolio

The table below summarises the credit profile of the loan portfolio by asset class and includes a range of credit metrics that the Group uses in managing the portfolio. Further information on the Group's risk profile and non-performing loans is available in the Risk Management section on pages 29 to 62.

	30 June 2026					31 December 2025				
Loans to customers at amortised cost	**Residential mortgages € bn**	**Other personal € bn**	**Property and construction € bn**	**Non-property business € bn**	**Total € bn**	Residential mortgages € bn	Other personal € bn	Property and construction € bn	Non-property business € bn	Total € bn
Gross loans to customers	**37.7**	**3.5**	**8.6**	**24.6**	**74.4**	37.5	3.4	8.4	22.9	72.2
of which: Stage 2	***1.8***	***0.5***	***2.5***	***3.4***	***8.2***	*1.8*	*0.5*	*2.4*	*3.1*	*7.8*
Non-performing loans	***0.7***	***0.1***	***0.4***	***0.6***	***1.8***	*0.7*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.5*	*1.6*
Total ECL allowance	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**1.2**	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.1
Total ECL allowance cover	**0.5 %**	**4.6 %**	**5.2 %**	**1.8 %**	**1.6 %**	0.5 %	3.8 %	5.2 %	1.8 %	1.6 %
of which: Stage 2	***2.9 %***	***9.8 %***	***7.4 %***	***5.2 %***	***5.6 %***	*2.7 %*	*8.9 %*	*9.0 %*	*6.1 %*	*6.4 %*
Non-performing loans	***18.0 %***	***68.6 %***	***41.7 %***	***31.9 %***	***31.3 %***	*17.9 %*	*70.5 %*	*40.8 %*	*31.9 %*	*30.1 %*
Non-performing loans as a percentage of gross loans	**1.8 %**	**3.6 %**	**4.5 %**	**2.2 %**	**2.4 %**	1.8 %	2.5 %	4.0 %	2.2 %	2.2 %

Non-performing loans ratio 2.35%

Non-performing loans of €1.75 billion at 30 June 2026 representing 2.35% of gross loans to customers compared to 2.20% at 31 December 2025.

ECL cover 1.6%

The expected credit loss balance sheet cover of 1.6% was in line with 31 December 2025.

Liabilities & equity		30 June 2026 € bn	31 December 2025 € bn	change %
Customer deposits[1]		**118.8**	117.2	1
Debt securities in issue		**8.1**	8.2	—
Subordinated liabilities		**1.6**	2.6	-38
Other liabilities[1]		**5.5**	5.5	—
of which:	*Derivative financial instruments*	***1.7***	*1.4*	22
	Securities financing	***0.9***	*0.7*	30
	Remaining liabilities[1]	***2.9***	*3.4*	-16
Total liabilities		**134.0**	133.5	—
Equity		**14.1**	14.7	-4
Total liabilities & equity		**148.1**	148.2	—

Movement in equity	€ bn	€ bn
Opening balance (1 January)	**14.7**	15.4
Profit for the period	**0.9**	2.1
Distributions paid	**(1.4)**	(2.4)
Cancellation of warrants	**—**	(0.4)
Cash flow hedging reserves	**(0.1)**	—
Closing balance at the end of the period	**14.1**	14.7

	%	%	change
Loan to deposit ratio	**62**	61	1

1. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Customer deposits €118.8bn

Customer deposits increased by €1.6 billion or 1% compared to 31 December 2025 driven by an increase in personal balances.

Interest-bearing customer deposits of €58.1 billion at half-year to June 2026 increased by €1.8 billion or 3% compared to 31 December 2025 driven by an increase in notice and term deposits. The mix between current and interest bearing customer deposits remained in line with 31 December 2025.

Loan to deposit ratio 62%

The loan to deposit ratio was 62% at 30 June 2026 compared to 61% at 31 December 2025.

Debt securities in issue €8.1bn

Debt securities decreased by €0.1 billion from 31 December 2025 primarily driven by lower commercial paper issuance.

Subordinated liabilities €1.6bn

Subordinated liabilities decreased by €1.0 billion compared to 31 December 2025 following the redemption of Tier 2 subordinated notes.

Equity €14.1bn

Equity decreased by €0.6 billion to €14.1 billion compared to €14.7 billion at 31 December 2025 as profit for the period was more than offset by distributions paid.

Distributions paid in the half-year to June 2026 included the final dividend payment on ordinary shares for 2025 of €1.0 billion and the buyback of ordinary shares of €0.4 billion (as part of the €1.0 billion share buyback programme announced in March 2026).

Business Review *continued*
1. Operating and Financial Review *continued*

Segment overview

The Group's performance is managed and reported, in the management accounts, across Retail Banking, AIB Capital Markets (Capital Markets), Climate & Infrastructure Capital (C&IC), AIB UK and Group segment.

Under the Group's cost allocation methodology, substantially all of the costs of the Group's control, support and Treasury functions are allocated to Retail Banking, Capital Markets, C&IC and AIB UK. In addition, certain bank levies and regulatory fees, such as the Irish bank levy, are allocated to the Retail Banking, Capital Markets and C&IC segments.

Funding and liquidity income/charges are based on each segment's funding requirements and the Group's funding cost profile, which is informed by wholesale and retail funding costs. Income attributable to capital is allocated to segments based on each segment's capital requirement.

Retail Banking

The Group's leading Irish retail franchise which provides a comprehensive range of products and services through branch, digital and phone banking channels, while supporting the development of sustainable businesses within their local communities.

Capital Markets

Provides institutional, corporate, business banking services and specialised products to the Group's larger customers and customers requiring specific sector or product expertise. Goodbody offers further capabilities in wealth management, asset management and investment banking.

Climate & Infrastructure Capital

Serves the Irish, UK, European and North American markets, specialising in lending to large-scale renewable energy and infrastructure projects, which are key drivers for sustainable economic growth.

AIB UK

Provides lending, treasury, trade facilities, asset finance and invoice discounting services to large corporates in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and operates a full-service retail franchise in Northern Ireland with a focus on everyday banking, mortgage and business banking.

Group

Comprises wholesale treasury activities as well as Group control and support functions. Treasury manages the Group's liquidity and funding positions and provides customer treasury services and economic research while the control and support functions oversee the Group's strategy, establish clear governance and control frameworks and provide management services to the Group.

Retail Banking

Contribution statement	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m	change %
Net interest income[1]	**1,202**	1,201	—
Other income	**247**	243	2
Total operating income[1]	**1,449**	1,444	—
Total operating expenses	**(675)**	(671)	1
Bank levies and regulatory fees	**(98)**	(91)	8
Operating contribution before impairments and exceptional items[1]	**676**	682	-1
Net credit impairment charge	**(37)**	(31)	19
Operating contribution before exceptional items[1]	**639**	651	-2
Income from equity accounted investments	**2**	11	-82
Contribution before exceptional items[1]	**641**	662	-3

1. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Balance sheet metrics	30 June 2026 € bn	30 June 2025 € bn	change %
New lending	**3.1**	3.1	-1

	30 June 2026 € bn	31 December 2025 € bn	
Mortgages	**36.2**	36.0	
Personal	**3.3**	3.3	
Property	**0.4**	0.4	
Non-property business	**3.0**	2.9	
Gross loans	**42.9**	42.6	1
ECL allowance	**(0.4)**	(0.4)	-2
Net loans	**42.5**	42.2	1
Current accounts	**49.4**	49.0	1
Demand and time deposits	**42.1**	40.9	3
Customer deposits	**91.5**	89.9	2

Net interest income €1,202m
Net interest income was in line with the half-year to June 2025 as the benefits of higher deposit and lending volumes were offset by the impact of lower average interest rates.

Other income €247m
Other income increased by €4 million compared to the half-year to June 2025, driven by a higher gain on loan disposals and increased wealth & insurance income, partially offset by lower credit card and current account fee income.

Income from equity accounted investments €2m
Income from equity accounted investments decreased by €9 million compared to the half-year to June 2025 following the sale of the Group's minority shareholding in AIB Merchant Services in the second half of 2025.

Operating expenses €675m
Operating expenses increased by €4 million compared to the half-year to June 2025 primarily due to an increased charge for depreciation, impairment and amortisation.

Net credit impairment charge €37m
There was a net credit impairment charge of €37 million in the half-year to June 2026 (half-year to June 2025: €31 million). This primarily comprised a charge of €31 million on personal lending and €8 million on non-property business.

New lending €3.1bn
New lending was in line with the half-year to June 2025.

Gross loans €42.9bn
Gross loans increased by €0.3 billion or 1% compared to 31 December 2025 as new lending exceeded redemptions.

Customer deposits €91.5bn
Customer deposits increased by €1.6 billion or 2% compared to 31 December 2025 driven by higher personal balances.

Business Review *continued*
1. Operating and Financial Review *continued*

Capital Markets

Contribution statement	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m	change %
Net interest income[1]	**381**	380	—
Other income	**113**	92	23
Total operating income[1]	**494**	472	5
Total operating expenses	**(196)**	(187)	5
Bank levies and regulatory fees	**(9)**	(13)	-31
Operating contribution before impairments and exceptional items[1]	**289**	272	6
Net credit impairment charge	**(32)**	(1)	
Contribution before exceptional items[1]	**257**	271	-5

Balance sheet metrics	30 June 2026 € bn	30 June 2025 € bn	change %
New lending	**2.2**	2.2	4

	30 June 2026 € bn	31 December 2025 € bn	
Mortgages	**0.5**	0.5	
Personal	**0.1**	0.1	
Property	**5.4**	5.3	
Non-property business	**12.1**	11.3	
Gross loans	**18.1**	17.2	6
ECL allowance	**(0.6)**	(0.6)	7
Net loans	**17.5**	16.6	6
Investment securities[1]	**0.3**	0.4	-29
Current accounts	**10.3**	10.9	-5
Demand and time deposits	**7.1**	6.7	6
Customer deposits	**17.4**	17.6	-1

1. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Net interest income €381m
Net interest income was in line with the half-year to June 2025 as the benefits of higher deposit and lending volumes were offset by the impact of lower average interest rates and some loan margin compression reflecting changes in portfolio mix and market conditions.

Other income €113m
Other income increased by €21 million compared to the half-year to June 2025, driven by a higher gain on equity investments and increased investment banking fee income.

Operating expenses €196m
Operating expenses increased by €9 million compared to the half-year to June 2025 primarily due to higher personnel and general & administrative expenses.

Net credit impairment charge €32m
There was a net credit impairment charge of €32 million in the half-year to June 2026 (half-year to June 2025: €1 million), driven by charges in the non-property business of €26 million and property of €6 million, while the prior period benefited from non-property business writebacks.

New lending €2.2bn
New lending of €2.2 billion was broadly in line with the half-year to June 2025, with growth in Irish corporate and property lending offset by lower syndicated lending.

Gross loans €18.1bn
Gross loans increased by €0.9 billion or 6%, compared to 31 December 2025, driven by new lending exceeding redemptions and favourable foreign exchange movements.

Customer deposits €17.4bn
Customer deposits remained broadly stable compared to 31 December 2025.

Climate & Infrastructure Capital

Contribution statement	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m	change %
Net interest income	**75**	69	9
Other income	**8**	9	-11
Total operating income	**83**	78	6
Total operating expenses	**(23)**	(22)	5
Bank levies and regulatory fees	**(1)**	(1)	
Operating contribution before impairments and exceptional items	**59**	55	7
Net credit impairment writeback	**—**	7	
Contribution before exceptional items	**59**	62	-5

Balance sheet metrics	30 June 2026 € bn	30 June 2025 € bn	change %
New lending	**1.2**	0.6	96
	30 June 2026 € bn	**31 December 2025 € bn**	
Gross loans	**7.2**	6.3	14
ECL allowance	**(0.1)**	(0.1)	
Net loans	**7.1**	6.2	14
Current accounts	**0.2**	0.2	-4
Demand and time deposits	**0.1**	0.1	58
Customer deposits	**0.3**	0.3	8

Net interest income €75m

Net interest income increased by €6 million compared to the half-year to June 2025 primarily driven by higher average loan volumes.

Other income €8m

Other income decreased by €1 million compared to the half-year to June 2025.

Operating expenses €23m

Operating expenses increased by €1 million compared to the half-year to June 2025 driven by higher personnel expenses.

Net credit impairment charge

There was no net credit impairment charge in the half-year to June 2026 compared to a net writeback of €7 million in the half-year to June 2025.

New lending €1.2bn

New lending increased by €0.6 billion to €1.2 billion, of which 70% was in Europe and the UK. We continue to finance the transition to renewable energy and social infrastructure.

Gross loans €7.2bn

Gross loans increased by €0.9 billion or 14% to €7.2 billion driven by new lending exceeding redemptions and favourable foreign exchange movements.

Business Review *continued*
1. Operating and Financial Review *continued*

AIB UK (£)

Contribution statement	Half-year 30 June 2026 £ m	Half-year 30 June 2025 £ m	change %
Net interest income	**147**	145	1
Other income	**19**	14	33
Total operating income	**166**	159	4
Total operating expenses	**(83)**	(80)	4
Bank levies and regulatory fees	**(1)**	(1)	
Operating contribution before impairments and exceptional items	**82**	79	3
Net credit impairment charge	**(17)**	(44)	
Operating contribution before exceptional items	**65**	35	84
Income from equity accounted investments	**—**	2	
Contribution before exceptional items	**65**	37	75
Contribution before exceptional items € m	**74**	43	72

Balance sheet metrics	30 June 2026 £ bn	30 June 2025 £ bn	change %
New lending	**0.8**	0.8	—

	30 June 2026 £ bn	31 December 2025 £ bn	
AIB GB Corporate	**4.2**	4.1	
AIB NI Retail	**1.2**	1.2	
Gross loans	**5.4**	5.3	3
ECL allowance	**(0.1)**	(0.1)	16
Net loans	**5.3**	5.2	2
Current accounts	**3.6**	3.7	-2
Demand and time deposits	**3.8**	3.7	3
Customer deposits	**7.4**	7.4	1

Net interest income £147m
Net interest income was broadly in line with the half-year to June 2025.

Other income £19m
Other income increased by £5 million compared to the half-year to June 2025 primarily driven by a loss recognised in the prior period on a loan disposal.

Operating expenses £83m
Operating expenses increased by £3 million compared to the half-year to June 2025 driven by higher personnel expenses offset by lower general and administrative expenses.

Net credit impairment charge £17m
There was a net credit impairment charge of £17 million in the half-year to June 2026 (half-year to June 2025: £44 million) driven by a charge of £11 million on property and £5 million on non-property business.

New lending £0.8bn
New lending was in line with the half-year to June 2025 as higher corporate lending was offset by lower property lending.

Gross loans £5.4bn
Gross loans increased by £0.1 billion or 3% compared to 31 December 2025 as new lending exceeded redemptions.

Group

Contribution statement	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m	change %
Net interest income	**44**	52	
Other income/(expense)	**21**	(3)	
Total operating income	**65**	49	33
Total operating expenses	**(11)**	(4)	
Bank levies and regulatory fees	**—**	(2)	
Operating contribution before impairments and exceptional items	**54**	43	26
Net credit impairment charge	**(2)**	(8)	
Contribution before exceptional items	**52**	35	49

Balance sheet metrics	30 June 2026 € bn	31 December 2025 € bn	change %
Investment securities[1]	**23.9**	21.1	13
Securities financing	**8.7**	7.3	20
Customer deposits	**0.9**	1.0	-10

1. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Total operating income €65m

Total operating income increased by €16 million compared to the half-year to June 2025 primarily due to a higher gain on the disposal of investment securities partially offset by the impact of lower interest rates.

Investment securities €23.9bn

Investment securities of €23.9 billion, increased by €2.8 billion or 13% from 31 December 2025 due to increased holdings in government and supranational securities.

Business Review *continued*
1. Operating and Financial Review *continued*

Alternative performance measures

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

Average rate	Interest income/expense for balance sheet categories divided by corresponding average balance.
Average balance	Average balances for interest-earning assets are based on daily balances. Average balances for interest-earning liabilities are based on a combination of daily/monthly balances, with the exception of customer deposits and bank deposits which are based on daily balances.
Absolute cost base	Total operating expenses excluding exceptional items, bank levies and regulatory fees.
Cost income ratio	Total operating expenses excluding exceptional items, bank levies and regulatory fees divided by total operating income excluding exceptional items.
Cost income ratio (IFRS basis)	Total operating expenses divided by total operating income.
Exceptional items	Performance measures have been adjusted to exclude items viewed as exceptional by management and which management views as distorting the comparability of performance period-on-period. The adjusted performance measure is considered an APM. A reconciliation between the IFRS and management performance summary income statements is set out on page 25. Exceptional items include: • ***Customer redress*** reflects a net writeback/(charge) to provisions for remediation payments to customers and associated costs in respect of legacy matters. • ***Restructuring costs*** reflect termination benefit costs resulting from the implementation of the Group's strategy.
Loan to deposit ratio	Net loans to customers divided by customer deposits.
Net interest margin	Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.
Non-performing exposures	Non-performing exposures as defined by the European Banking Authority, include loans to customers (non-performing loans) and off-balance sheet exposures such as loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.
Non-performing loans cover	ECL allowance on non-performing loans at amortised cost as a percentage of non-performing loans at amortised cost.
Non-performing loans ratio	Non-performing loans as a percentage of total gross loans.
Return on Tangible Equity (RoTE)	Profit after tax less AT1 coupons paid, divided by targeted CET1 capital on fully loaded basis. Details of the Group's RoTE is set out in the Capital section on page 28.
Management performance – summary income statement	The following line items in the management performance summary income statement are considered APMs: • Total other income • Total operating income • Personnel expenses • General and administrative expenses • Total operating expenses • Bank levies and regulatory fees • Operating profit before impairment losses and exceptional items • Operating profit before exceptional items • Profit before exceptional items • Exceptional items

Reconciliation between IFRS and management performance summary income statements

Performance has been adjusted to exclude items viewed as exceptional by management and which management views as distorting the comparability of performance period-on-period. The adjusted performance measure is considered an APM. A reconciliation of management performance measures to the directly related IFRS measures, providing their impact in respect of specific line items and the overall summary income statement, is set out below.

				Half-year 30 June 2026				Half-year 30 June 2025
		Adjustments				Adjustments		
Summary income statement	IFRS Income Statement € m	Exceptional items € m	Other € m	Management performance[1] € m	IFRS Income Statement € m	Exceptional items € m	Other € m	Management performance[1] € m
Net interest income	1,871			1,871	1,874			1,874
Other income	411	—	—	411	358	—	—	358
Total operating income	2,282			2,282	2,232			2,232
Operating expenses	(1,112)	2	109	(1,001)	(1,091)	4	108	(979)
Bank levies and regulatory fees	—		(109)	(109)	—		(108)	(108)
Operating profit before impairment losses	1,170	2		1,172	1,141	4		1,145
Net credit impairment charge	(91)			(91)	(85)			(85)
Operating profit	1,079	2		1,081	1,056	4		1,060
Income from equity accounted investments	2			2	13			13
Profit before taxation/Profit before exceptional items	1,081	2		1,083	1,069	4		1,073
Exceptional items	—	(2)		(2)	—	(4)		(4)
Profit before taxation	1,081			1,081	1,069			1,069
Income tax charge	(142)			(142)	(142)			(142)
Profit for the period	939			939	927			927

1. Performance has been adjusted to exclude items viewed as exceptional by management and which management view as distorting comparability of performance period-on-period. The adjusted performance measure is considered an APM.

Business Review *continued*

2. Capital

Objectives

The objectives of the Group's capital management policy are to at all times comply with regulatory capital requirements and to ensure that the Group has sufficient capital to cover the current and future risk inherent in its business and to support its future development. Further details on capital and capital adequacy are provided in section 2.4 of Risk Management on page 233 of the Group's 2025 Annual Financial Report.

Regulatory capital and capital ratios[1]

	Transitional	Fully Loaded[5]	Transitional	Fully Loaded[5]
	30 June 2026 € m	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Equity[2]	13,160	13,160	14,696	14,696
Less: Additional Tier 1 Securities	(1,314)	(1,314)	(1,314)	(1,314)
Proposed ordinary dividend[3]	—	—	(988)	(988)
On-market share buyback	(590)	(590)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Regulatory adjustments:				
Deferred tax	(1,811)	(1,811)	(1,932)	(1,932)
Intangible assets and goodwill	(557)	(557)	(626)	(626)
Cash flow hedging reserves	441	441	321	321
Pension	(19)	(19)	(17)	(17)
Other adjustments[4]	(299)	(299)	(197)	(197)
	(2,245)	(2,245)	(2,451)	(2,451)
Total common equity tier 1 capital	9,011	9,011	8,943	8,943
Additional tier 1 capital				
Additional tier 1 issuance	1,314	1,314	1,314	1,314
Regulatory adjustments	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Total additional tier 1 capital	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309
Total tier 1 capital	10,320	10,320	10,252	10,252
Tier 2 capital				
Subordinated debt	1,651	1,651	1,681	1,681
Regulatory adjustments	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Total tier 2 capital	1,646	1,646	1,676	1,676
Total capital	11,966	11,966	11,928	11,928
Risk-weighted assets				
Credit risk	47,573	48,677	46,597	47,776
Market risk	219	219	426	426
Operational risk	7,041	7,041	7,084	7,084
Credit valuation adjustment and settlement risk	61	61	71	71
Total risk-weighted assets	54,894	55,998	54,178	55,357
	%	%	%	%
Common equity tier 1 ratio	16.4	16.1	16.5	16.2
Tier 1 ratio	18.8	18.4	18.9	18.5
Total capital ratio	21.8	21.4	22.0	21.5

1. Prepared under the regulatory scope of consolidation.
2. The CET1 position does not include interim profits for half-year 2026 and, as such, no foreseeable charges have been recognised, including the proposed interim dividend.
3. The proposed ordinary dividend was €988m in respect of 2025. Equity at 30 June 2026 was reduced by this dividend payment in May 2026.
4. Other primarily includes calendar provisioning, IRB shortfall of credit risk adjustments to expected losses and prudential valuation adjustment.
5. Fully loaded RWA refers to the total risk-weighted assets calculated without applying any transitional or phase-in measures, reflecting the CRR3 requirements (including the output floor) once fully effective.

Key Points

- The Group is reporting a Fully Loaded CET1 Ratio of 16.1% at 30 June 2026 against a regulatory requirement of 11.28%.
- The Board approved an interim dividend of 19.528 cent per share, equivalent to €406 million.
- The Pillar 2 requirement (P2R) remains unchanged at 2.4% for 2026.
- The Group has a CET1 target of greater than 14%.

Capital requirements

The table below sets out the Group's capital requirements at 30 June 2026.

Regulatory capital requirements	30 June 2026
CET1 requirements	
Pillar 1	4.50 %
P2R	1.35 %
Combined buffer requirement	5.85 %
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	*2.50 %*
O-SII buffer	*1.50 %*
Countercyclical buffer (CCyB) Impact	*1.43 %*
CET1 requirement	**11.28 %**
AT1	**1.95 %**
Tier 2	**2.60 %**
Total capital requirement	**15.83 %**

The table does not include Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G), which is not publicly disclosed.

The CCyB for Irish exposures is 1.5% at 30 June 2026 (equating to an estimated 1.03% Group requirement). The CCyB for UK exposures remains at 2% (equating to an estimated 0.29% Group requirement). Other jurisdictional exposures equate to a 0.10% Group requirement.

Capital ratios at 30 June 2026

The Fully Loaded CET1 Ratio decreased to 16.1% at 30 June 2026 from 16.2% at 31 December 2025.

Profit generated during the six months ending June 2026 contributed approximately 170 basis points to CET1 capital. This contribution has not been recognised in the reported CET1 position, pending a final decision on year-end distributions.

The decline in the CET1 ratio was largely driven by higher RWAs resulting from continued growth in the lending portfolio, offset by a new Project Finance model which reduced RWA.

The Transitional CET1 and Total Capital Ratios are 16.4% and 21.8% at 30 June 2026.

The Fully Loaded Total Capital Ratio is 21.4% at 30 June 2026 (21.5% at 31 December 2025).

Distributions

Distribution Policy

The Group has a sustainable ordinary cash dividend policy with 40-60% payout. Interim dividends are set at one third of the prior year's ordinary dividend per share. Above policy payouts are subject to annual review and necessary approvals, with the optionality to utilise share buybacks, special dividends or a combination of both for additional payouts.

Ordinary Dividend

The Group paid a final cash dividend of 46.257 cent per share on 8 May 2026 in respect of the 2025 financial year, amounting to €985 million. The total ordinary dividend for 2025 was 58.585 cent per share.

In respect of the six months to June 2026, the Board approved an interim dividend of 19.528 cent per share, equivalent to €406 million. This will be paid on 6 October 2026 to shareholders on the register on 14 August 2026. The final dividend amount is based on the numbers of shares on the record date.

Additional Distribution

The Group commenced a share buyback program of €1 billion on 4 March 2026. As at 30 June 2026, 42 million shares have been repurchased for cancellation for a total consideration of €410 million.

Odd-Lot

Following receipt of approval from shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 30 April 2026, the Group completed an odd-lot purchase of ordinary shares in the capital of AIB Group plc for a total consideration of approximately €1.4 million.

Model redevelopment

A new Project Finance IRB model was implemented in September 2025 which assesses exposures under the slotting approach. This has resulted in a €0.9 billion reduction in RWA as at 30 June 2026.

The ongoing rollout of the IRB approach may result in changes to RWAs as exposures transition from the Standardised Approach and become subject to model-derived risk parameters.

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

At 30 June 2026, the Group has a MREL Ratio of 34.9% of RWAs (31 December 2025: 35.2%), which is in excess of the requirement of 28.5% of RWA including the combined buffer requirement.

Business Review *continued*

2. Capital *continued*

Ratings

AIB Group plc is rated at investment grade with Moody's and S&P Global.

AIB Group plc

	30 June 2026	
Long term ratings	**Moody's**	**S&P Global**
Long term	A2	BBB+
Outlook	Stable	Stable
Investment grade	√	√

	31 December 2025	
Long term ratings	Moody's	S&P Global
Long term	A2	BBB+
Outlook	Stable	Stable
Investment grade	√	√

Return on Shareholder Equity (RoE), Return on Tangible Equity (RoTE) and Return on Assets (RoA)

	Half-year June 2026 €m	Half-year June 2025 €m
Profit after tax	**939**	927
AT1 coupons paid	**(43)**	(42)
Attributable earnings	**896**	885
Average Shareholder Equity	**13,089**	13,614
Return on Shareholder Equity (RoE)[1]	**13.8%**	13.1%
Average RWA[2]	**55,677**	59,471
RWA * 14% CET1 target[3]	**7,795**	8,326
Return on Tangible Equity (RoTE)[1]	**23.2%**	21.4%
Return on Assets (RoA)[1]	**1.2%**	1.2%

1. Annualised RoE, RoTE and RoA.
2. Average RWA reduction since June 2025 is driven by Mortgage SRT in Q4 2025 and the implementation of the Project Finance Model.
3. The Group's CET1 target for 2026 is greater than 14%.

Note: RoTE is considered an alternative performance measure.

Risk Management

In this section

The information that follows in sections, paragraphs or tables denoted as reviewed in the Risk Management section forms an integral part of the reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial statements, as described in note 1. All other information, including tables, in the Risk Management section are additional disclosures and do not form part of the reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Risk Management

Update on risk management and governance

The Group has a strong risk management approach to identify all risk types, including emerging risks, in order to protect its customers and achieve the Group's strategy. The Group's Risk Management Framework, which encompasses key principles and practices for managing the Group's risks, serves as a solid foundation for ensuring the identification and appropriate oversight of new risks from a governance standpoint. This robust Framework enables the Group to maintain a proactive and adaptable approach to risk management, allowing it to address emerging risks effectively. Further details on how risk is managed within the Group are set out in the Risk Management section of the Annual Financial Report 2025 on pages 178 to 239. There has been no significant change to the Group's Risk Management Framework during the first six months of the year.

The Group's Principal Risks and Uncertainties are identified by ongoing risk management practices as well as the annual Material Risk Assessment (MRA) process. Through these processes, combined with scenario analysis and stress testing, the Group considers risks that arise from the impact of external market developments, geopolitical events or other emerging risks which could potentially impact on its customers, earnings, capital and liquidity, as well as on its operations or reputation.

There have been no changes to the Principal Risks set out on pages 17 to 18 of the Annual Financial Report 2025. The Group's eleven principal risks should not be regarded as a complete and comprehensive statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. Other factors not yet identified, or not currently material, may adversely affect the Group.

Through the first half of 2026, geopolitical and policy-related uncertainty remained a central feature of the risk landscape. Ongoing conflicts, trade policy shifts, potential retaliatory measures, supply-chain disruption and higher energy prices continued to be monitored closely by the Group. These developments may weigh on global growth, inflation and financial markets, while posing risks for the Irish economy given its openness, export base and reliance on foreign multinational activity.

The Irish economy entered the period from a position of relative strength, although headline activity continued to be affected by multinational-sector volatility. The front-running of exports in 2025, particularly in the pharmaceutical sector, has complicated the interpretation of recent data and is expected to contribute to some moderation in headline growth. Underlying domestic conditions have remained resilient, supported by a strong labour market, although higher energy and input costs, weaker external demand and continued uncertainty may weigh on household incomes, business confidence and investment.

The Group's performance has remained strong despite this more uncertain backdrop. To date, there has been no evidence of a material deterioration in customer or portfolio performance directly linked to geopolitical developments. However, the Group remains vigilant and continues to assess direct and second-round impacts through sectoral, borrower-level and scenario analysis. This includes consideration of sectors and customers more exposed to energy prices, trade disruption, supply-chain pressures or weaker external demand.

The Group has also continued to strengthen its approach to identifying, monitoring and escalating geopolitical and emerging risks. Enhanced horizon-scanning, risk indicators and transmission-channel analysis, supported by established governance processes, help inform portfolio monitoring, business planning, stress testing and ECL scenario considerations.

The Group continues to proactively identify potential risks and challenges and will respond accordingly. In the current uncertain environment, the Group continues to ensure that prudent lending standards are maintained and that customers in vulnerable circumstances are treated appropriately.

Looking ahead, the pace of growth in Ireland is expected to moderate, while the outlook remains subject to downside risks from geopolitical developments, trade policy uncertainty, energy prices and global financial conditions. In the UK, growth is expected to remain exposed to similar external pressures, alongside domestic constraints on household incomes and fiscal capacity. While challenges remain in the Commercial Real Estate market, indicators of market activity and occupier demand suggest a more orderly adjustment, although the sector continues to be closely monitored.

Credit risk

Management judgements

Management judgements at 30 June 2026:

- In the year-to-date, the Irish economy has maintained robust growth driven by resilient domestic demand, outpacing its European peers. Globally, economic activity has slowed amid the disruption from the Middle East conflict, while inflation has risen due to higher energy prices. Risks remain elevated due to uncertainty surrounding the persistence of geopolitical tensions, energy prices, trade fragmentation and their implications for global growth, inflation and financial conditions.
- Given this challenging international backdrop, the Group's view is that risks to the economic outlook remain tilted to the downside. For the purposes of IFRS 9 expected credit loss (ECL) reporting, the following weightings for end-June 2026 have been applied: Base scenario 50%, Upside scenario 5%, Downside 1 scenario 35% (-5 percentage points) and Downside 2 scenario 10% (+5 percentage points). These weights have changed compared with year end 2025, as indicated in parentheses. Further details are outlined in the macroeconomic scenarios and weightings section below.
- The Group's sensitivity analysis to the macroeconomic scenario weightings are outlined on page 35. Under the 100% Downside 2 (Deep global recession) scenario, a 70% increase in ECL compared to the Reported ECL allowance stock is estimated.
- ECL allowance stock relating to post model adjustments (PMAs) has reduced by €57 million in the period to €237 million (31 December 2025: €294 million). ECL allowance stock relating to PMAs as a percentage of total ECL stock on loans to customers has also reduced to 19% (31 December 2025: 26%). The reduction primarily reflects the continued migration of exposures to the recalibrated investment property model and the partial release of sector-specific PMAs where risks have either crystallised through case-specific provisions or reduced following portfolio actions. Further details are outlined under the PMAs section on pages 36 and 37.

Details on the various aspects of the Group's credit risk management are outlined on pages 182 to 222 of the Annual Financial Report 2025, with the Group's accounting policies for financial assets included in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements on pages 264 and 265.

In determining the ECL allowance, the Group keeps under constant review its bases of measurement, methodologies and judgements, as outlined on pages 185 to 196 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

Macroeconomic scenarios and weightings
The macroeconomic scenarios used by the Group for ECL allowance calculations have been developed in a consistent way with that set out in the Annual Financial Report 2025 and have been subject to the Group's established governance process.

The current global backdrop is marked by heightened geopolitical risks and a sharp spike in economic uncertainty. The conflict in the Middle East has driven a spike in energy and other commodity prices, leading to a dampening in economic activity and rising inflation. While energy prices have receded from recent peaks, they remain elevated, with risks of second-round effects on general inflation.

The Group has applied four scenarios in the calculation of ECL that, in its view, reflect ongoing uncertainty regarding the economic outlook, as at the reporting date. These four scenarios consist of a base case scenario and three alternative scenarios (consisting of one upside and two downside scenarios). These alternative scenarios consider inter alia higher geopolitical risks, inflation and weaker growth compared with Base (Downside 1), a rapid escalation in geopolitical tensions that leads to a deep recession (Downside 2) and the impact of a de-escalation of geopolitical tensions, stronger confidence and a release of precautionary savings on global economic activity (Upside). Non-linear effects are captured in the development of the respective risk parameters.

Base case: Modest growth continues, but the near-term outlook is weaker due to heightened geopolitical uncertainty and a temporary price shock from the Middle East conflict. Despite this, Ireland's economy is expected to see resilient, though moderating, growth in 2026, with GDP forecast for growth of around 1% in 2026. Modified domestic demand (MDD) is forecast to ease to 2.7% in 2026 from a near 5% pace in 2025 as inflation erodes consumer spending and global uncertainty dampens business investment. This is stronger than the growth projection for the UK, where GDP is forecast to grow by just 0.6% in 2026, and the Euro area, which is expected to expand by 0.8%. The US outlook is stronger, with GDP growth projected at 2% in 2026, reflecting the impact of strong consumer demand and AI-related investment.

The Irish labour market remains resilient, with employment growth forecast at 1.8% in 2026 and 1.9% in 2027, supported by strong population growth. The unemployment rate is expected to rise gradually to 5% by 2027 before easing. In the UK, labour market conditions are showing signs of softening, with the unemployment rate expected to increase to an average of 5.3% in 2026.

For property markets, Irish residential demand remains robust, underpinned by demographic trends and supply constraints, though growth is expected to slow. In the UK, house prices gained momentum in 2025 due to gradual rate cuts and tight supply, but future growth is likely to moderate, while commercial property markets in both countries continue to face headwinds from high financing costs and economic uncertainty, although values are expected to recover gradually from recent lows.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Management judgements *continued*

Macroeconomic scenarios and weightings *continued*

Downside 1 (Stagflationary shock): A prolonged Middle East crisis generates a larger adverse shock. Inflation remains elevated despite weakening growth, reflecting a prolonged energy and geopolitical shock. Economic uncertainty remain elevated, with a recession in key economies. Central banks hold rates in face of inflationary shock but then commence cuts as demand falters. In Ireland, GDP contracts by 1.7% in 2026, with the UK, US and Euro area also experiencing weaker growth and rising economic stress. Unemployment rises more markedly, reaching 7.7% in Ireland and 7.8% in the UK by 2027. Both Irish and UK residential property markets experience price declines before beginning to recover during 2028, while commercial property values decline due to weaker demand and higher financing costs.

Downside 2 (Deep global recession): A rapid escalation in geopolitical conflicts and global trade fragmentation leads to a sharp contraction in global economic activity. Financial conditions tighten sharply as risk aversion surges and credit availability contracts, leading to a marked tightening in credit conditions and funding strains across financial markets. Central banks respond with aggressive interest rate cuts to support economic activity. As a result of these developments, Irish GDP contracts by 2.6% in 2026 and by 4.7% in 2027 (though the contraction in MDD is milder). The UK, US and Euro area also enter deep recessions. Unemployment peaks at 12.5% in Ireland by 2030 and 10.5% in the UK by 2029. Both Irish and UK residential property markets experience significant price declines and sharply reduced activity, while commercial property values fall steeply amid collapsing demand and tighter credit conditions.

Upside (Quick de-escalation): In the upside scenario, an easing of geopolitical tensions and the unwinding of high precautionary savings by households drive stronger-than-expected domestic demand and global growth. Productivity gains from AI adoption further support activity. For Ireland, this results in GDP growth of 3% in 2026, with the UK, US and Euro area also experiencing improved economic activity. Unemployment rates fall modestly, while both residential and commercial property markets in Ireland and the UK see renewed price growth and increased activity, supported by stronger demand and improved market sentiment.

The table below sets out the five year average forecast for each of the key macroeconomic variables that are required to generate the scenarios or are material drivers of the ECL under (i) Base, (ii) Downside 1, (iii) Downside 2 and (iv) Upside scenarios at 30 June 2026 (average over 2026-2030) and at 31 December 2025 (average over 2026-2030). Further detail on the scenarios as at 31 December 2025 can be found in the Annual Financial Report 2025 on pages 190 to 193.

	June 2026 5 year (2026-2030) average forecast				December 2025 5 year (2026-2030) average forecast			
Macroeconomic factor (%)	**Base**	**Downside 1 (Stagflationary shock)**	**Downside 2 (Deep global recession)**	**Upside (Quick de-escalation)**	Base	Downside 1 (Escalating geopolitical tensions)	Downside 2 (Global trade war/Irish FDI shock)	Upside (Easing geopolitical tensions)
Republic of Ireland								
GDP growth	**2.8**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**3.2**	3.0	2.4	0.9	3.8
Residential property price growth	**2.9**	**0.1**	**(4.2)**	**4.8**	2.1	0.1	(4.1)	4.2
Unemployment rate	**4.9**	**8.0**	**10.7**	**4.0**	5.0	8.3	10.7	4.4
Commercial property price growth	**3.4**	**(1.1)**	**(3.9)**	**5.8**	3.4	(1.1)	(3.9)	5.8
Employment growth	**1.9**	**1.0**	**(0.5)**	**2.3**	1.8	0.9	(0.5)	2.2
Average disposable income growth	**5.5**	**3.6**	**2.6**	**6.3**	5.0	3.6	2.6	6.3
Inflation	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.2**	**2.5**	2.0	1.9	1.7	3.1
United Kingdom								
GDP growth	**1.4**	**0.6**	**(0.5)**	**1.7**	1.4	0.6	(0.3)	1.8
Residential property price growth	**2.1**	**(0.7)**	**(4.9)**	**4.3**	2.2	(0.7)	(4.9)	4.4
Unemployment rate	**5.0**	**7.6**	**9.1**	**3.9**	4.8	7.6	9.1	3.9
Commercial property price growth	**2.9**	**(1.7)**	**(4.2)**	**5.3**	2.9	(1.7)	(4.2)	5.3
Inflation	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.6**	2.1	2.1	1.9	3.5

Management judgements *continued*

Macroeconomic scenarios and weightings *continued*

Additional information is provided in the table below, which details the individual macroeconomic factor forecast for each year across the four scenarios, at 30 June 2026. Page 192 of the Annual Financial Report 2025 provides the same detail for the 31 December 2025 scenarios.

										30 June 2026
					Base					Downside 1 (Stagflationary shock)
Macroeconomic factor	2026 %	2027 %	2028 %	2029 %	2030 %	2026 %	2027 %	2028 %	2029 %	2030 %
Republic of Ireland										
GDP growth	0.9	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.1	(1.7)	1.5	3.2	3.6	3.4
Residential property price growth	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	(6.0)	(2.5)	4.0	2.5	2.5
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.8	7.7	9.7	8.7	8.0
Commercial property price growth	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	(10.0)	(3.5)	3.0	3.0	2.0
Employment growth	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	0.6	(0.8)	0.7	2.5	2.0
Average disposable income growth	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	3.8	2.0	2.8	4.7	5.0
Inflation	3.6	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	4.1	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0
United Kingdom										
GDP growth	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	(0.9)	0.9	1.4	1.5
Residential property price growth	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	(8.5)	(3.0)	2.0	3.0	3.0
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	6.2	7.8	8.6	8.1	7.5
Commercial property price growth	5.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	(11.0)	(3.0)	1.5	2.0	2.0
Inflation	3.6	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.8	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0

					Downside 2 (Deep global recession)					Upside (Quick de-escalation)
Macroeconomic factor	2026 %	2027 %	2028 %	2029 %	2030 %	2026 %	2027 %	2028 %	2029 %	2030 %
Republic of Ireland										
GDP growth	(2.6)	(4.7)	1.8	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.4	3.5	2.7	2.5
Residential property price growth	(9.5)	(13.0)	(1.0)	1.0	1.5	7.5	6.5	4.5	3.0	2.5
Unemployment rate	6.6	9.6	12.1	12.4	12.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Commercial property price growth	(11.5)	(13.0)	(1.0)	2.5	3.5	7.0	10.0	5.0	4.0	3.0
Employment growth	(1.1)	(2.9)	(1.6)	1.3	1.8	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.8
Average disposable income growth	2.3	—	1.5	4.3	5.0	6.6	7.8	6.8	5.1	5.0
Inflation	4.0	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.0
United Kingdom										
GDP growth	(1.1)	(4.4)	—	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.2
Residential property price growth	(11.0)	(14.0)	(2.0)	1.0	1.5	6.0	5.5	4.0	3.0	3.0
Unemployment rate	6.4	8.6	10.0	10.5	10.0	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.0
Commercial property price growth	(12.5)	(14.0)	(1.0)	2.5	4.0	7.5	6.0	5.0	4.0	4.0
Inflation	4.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.0

The key differences to the scenario forecasts versus December 2025 relate to the dampening effect that the high level of uncertainty is expected to have on economic activity in AIB's key markets over the scenario horizon. The four scenarios detailed above are designed to capture a reasonable range of plausible outcomes. The ECL allowance reflects a weighted average of the credit loss estimates under the four scenarios.

The weights for the scenarios are ultimately based on expert judgement, with reference to external market information where possible, though the decision is also informed by analysis using more formal econometric methods, e.g. using Early Warning Indicators of future turning points in economic activity to assess the relative probabilities of moderate and more severe downturns. There have been changes to the scenario weightings from December 2025. It is deemed that the higher level of uncertainty since the last reporting date should be captured in a higher weighting of 10% on the Downside 2 scenario.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Management judgements *continued*

Macroeconomic scenarios and weightings *continued*
The weights that have been applied as at the reporting date are:

Scenario *(reviewed)*	Weighting 30 June 2026
Base	**50%**
Downside 1 (Stagflationary shock)	**35%**
Downside 2 (Deep global recession)	**10%**
Upside (Quick de-escalation)	**5%**

	Weighting 31 December 2025
Base	50%
Downside 1 (Escalating geopolitical tensions)	40%
Downside 2 (Global trade war/Irish FDI shock)	5%
Upside (Easing geopolitical tensions)	5%

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

Management judgements *continued*

Sensitivities *(reviewed)*
The Group's estimates of expected credit losses are responsive to varying economic conditions and forward looking information. These estimates are driven by the relationship between historic experienced loss and the combination of macroeconomic variables. Given the co-relationship of each of the macroeconomic variables to one another and the fact that loss estimates do not follow a linear path, a sensitivity to any single economic variable is not meaningful. As such, the following sensitivities provide an indication of ECL movements that include changes in model estimates, and quantitative 'significant increase in credit risk' (SICR) staging assignments, with a single 100% weighting applied individually.

Relative to the 100% base scenario, the ECL allowance in the 100% downside 1 and 2 scenarios increases by 42% (€434 million) and 108% (€1,125 million), respectively, and declines by 12% (€130 million) in the 100% upside scenario. Relative impacts are similar for the AIB UK portfolio in most scenarios, with a lower relative impact observed in the 100% Downside 2 scenario.

	ECL allowance at 30 June 2026				
	Reported	**100% Base**	**100% Downside Scenario 1 (Stagflationary shock)**	**100% Downside Scenario 2 (Deep global recession)**	**100% Upside (Quick de-escalation)**
Loans to customers *(reviewed)*	**Total €m**	**Total €m**	**Total €m**	**Total €m**	**Total €m**
Residential mortgages	**179**	**152**	**209**	**423**	**128**
Other personal	**161**	**149**	**169**	**208**	**142**
Property and construction	**446**	**381**	**503**	**688**	**325**
Non-property business	**438**	**323**	**529**	**762**	**283**
Total	**1,224**	**1,005**	**1,410**	**2,081**	**878**
Off-balance sheet loan commitments	**43**	**31**	**57**	**74**	**28**
Financial guarantee contracts	**10**	**9**	**12**	**15**	**9**
	1,277	**1,045**	**1,479**	**2,170**	**915**
Of which:					
AIB UK segment	**111**	**93**	**131**	**139**	**83**

	ECL allowance at 31 December 2025				
	Reported	100% Base	100% Downside Scenario 1 (Escalating geopolitical tensions)	100% Downside Scenario 2 (Global trade war/ Irish FDI shock)	100% Upside (Easing geopolitical tensions)
Loans to customers *(reviewed)*	Total €m	Total €m	Total €m	Total €m	Total €m
Residential mortgages	176	150	204	427	135
Other personal	131	122	139	168	117
Property and construction	432	395	487	586	357
Non-property business	404	339	480	700	313
Total	1,143	1,006	1,310	1,881	922
Off-balance sheet loan commitments	38	34	41	53	32
Financial guarantee contracts	10	9	10	11	8
	1,191	1,049	1,361	1,945	962
Of which:					
AIB UK segment	94	83	109	114	78

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Management judgements *continued*

Post Model Adjustments (PMAs)
PMAs are applied where management believe that they are necessary to ensure an adequate level of ECL provision and to address known model limitations and/or novel risks not captured in the models. They may also be used where models are being redeveloped but are not yet deployed, where the impact of introducing the new models can be accurately quantified.

PMAs are approved through the ECL governance process within which the appropriateness of PMAs is considered against:
- The backdrop of the risk profile of the loan book;
- Recent loss history or changes in underlying resolution strategies not captured in the models; and
- Management's view of novel risks.

At 30 June 2026, the Group has continued to consider all PMAs in light of the current economic environment. The calculation of PMAs and ECL adjustments requires a high degree of judgement, particularly in relation to emerging macroeconomic and sectoral risks. Release of PMAs will occur as new models are deployed or where the risk has been judged by management to be captured in the modelled outcomes, or to have passed.

The PMAs approved for 30 June 2026 (and 31 December 2025 comparison) are set out below and categorised as follows:
- **Non-performing exposure (NPE) resolution (€84 million)** - ECL adjustments where the current model does not consider all potential downside risks or a range of outcomes that should be incorporated into the final loss estimate for defaulted assets.
- **Sectoral/Emerging risks (€98 million)** - ECL adjustments which reflect novel risks within a sector or portfolio for which there has not been time to embed an adjustment within the related models. This also refers to ECL adjustments for which time is needed for events to evolve or impacts to crystallise.
- **Future model developments/Other (€55 million)** - ECL adjustments required where the impact of upcoming model changes or recalibrations is known with sufficient accuracy and ECL adjustments where it was judged that an amendment to the modelled ECL was required for reasons other than the above.

							30 June 2026
Post model adjustments *(reviewed)*	ECL allowance before PMAs	NPE resolution	Sectoral/ Emerging risks	Future model developments/ Other	Total PMAs	Total ECL allowance	Proportion of PMAs to total ECL allowance
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	%
Residential mortgages	172	5	—	2	7	179	4
Other personal	141	20	—	—	20	161	12
Property and construction	314	42	67	23	132	446	30
Non-property business	360	17	31	30	78	438	18
Total loans to customers	987	84	98	55	237	1,224	19
Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued	53	—	—	—	—	53	—
Total ECL allowance	1,040	84	98	55	237	1,277	19

							31 December 2025
Post model adjustments *(reviewed)*	ECL allowance before PMAs	NPE resolution	Sectoral/ Emerging risks	Future model developments/ Other	Total PMAs	Total ECL allowance	Proportion of PMAs to total ECL allowance
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	%
Residential mortgages	163	12	—	1	13	176	7
Other personal	113	18	—	—	18	131	14
Property and construction	264	34	63	71	168	432	39
Non-property business	309	15	52	28	95	404	24
Total loans to customers	849	79	115	100	294	1,143	26
Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued	48	—	—	—	—	48	—
Total ECL allowance	897	79	115	100	294	1,191	25

Management judgements *continued*

Post Model Adjustments (PMAs) *continued*

NPE resolution *(reviewed)*

At 30 June 2026, a total PMA of €84 million on non-performing exposures reflects the Group's continued prudent approach to downside risks not fully captured by the existing models.

A PMA of €5 million continues to be held against Stage 3 mortgages at 30 June 2026. The PMA addresses potential ECL underestimation relating to portfolio sale assumptions embedded in the mortgage model and is informed by the outcome of the most recent portfolio sale, with a read across applied to the remaining Stage 3 mortgage portfolio.

Within the unsecured Stage 3 Retail portfolio, a PMA of €32 million (€20 million for other personal, €10 million for non-property business and €2 million for property) continues to be held at 30 June 2026, informed by the outcome of the most recent portfolio sale and read across to the residual unsecured Retail Stage 3 portfolio. This adjustment recognises the potential for further loss emergence in this segment, particularly considering recent disposal activity.

A PMA of €46 million (€40 million for property and €6 million for non-property business) continues to account for latent risks and alternative resolution strategies, such as NPE portfolio loan sales or collateral valuations, which remain sensitive to prevailing market conditions. This adjustment reflects the Group's assessment of potential reductions in asset values and the impact of market volatility on recovery strategies.

Other PMAs amounting to a further €1 million in this category are not individually significant.

Sectoral/Emerging risks *(reviewed)*

At 30 June 2026, a total PMA of €98 million reflects sectoral and emerging risks, consistent with the Group's cautious stance in addressing novel risks within specific sectors or portfolios.

A PMA of €70 million addresses the latent risk of potential increased forbearance activity. This PMA continues to be retained and will be reassessed at year end, subject to consideration of a more mature and representative dataset of forbearance activity over the past twelve months. €60 million of the PMA predominantly relates to the commercial real estate property portfolio and €10 million relates to the corporate portfolio.

An €8 million PMA has been retained for the fibre/broadband infrastructure sector in the C&IC segment following identification of specific risk characteristics and emerging underperforming trends within this sector. The reduction in the period (€30 million at 31 December 2025) reflects both utilisation of the PMA through increased case-specific discounted cash flows (DCFs), together with targeted exits of certain exposures previously subject to PMA coverage. A further €10 million PMA has also been retained and reflects novel geopolitical risks impacting some renewable assets.

Other PMAs in this category amounting to a further €10 million are not individually significant.

Future model developments/Other *(reviewed)*

At 30 June 2026, a total PMA of €55 million primarily reflects the impact of upcoming model changes and other identified adjustments where the modelled ECL required an amendment.

Within the Capital Markets property portfolio, the recalibrated investment property model which was deployed in June 2025, has resulted in additional exposures migrating to Stage 2. This PMA was introduced at 31 December 2024 to reflect the potential increase in Stage 2 balances and associated ECL. At 30 June 2026, this PMA has reduced to €21 million from €70 million at 31 December 2025. The reduction in the period reflects the migration of cases onto the updated model.

The remaining PMA addresses residual impacts for cases yet to migrate, including the impact of a staging adjustment to transfer €0.3 billion of Stage 1 loans to Stage 2.

PMAs in place for the deployment of new models for non-property business (€13 million) and the Syndicated & International Finance (SIF) portfolio (€6 million) in Capital Markets have been retained at 30 June 2026. This reflects that the models remain in the early stages of implementation and are subject to ongoing validation and monitoring.

Other PMAs amounting to a further €15 million in this category are not individually significant.

ECL governance *(reviewed)*

The key governance points in the ECL approval process during the half-year to 30 June 2026 were:

- Model Risk Committee;
- Asset and Liability Committee;
- Business level ECL Forum;
- Group Credit Committee;
- Board Risk Committee; and
- Board Audit Committee.

For ECL governance, the Group's senior management employ expert judgement in assessing the adequacy of the ECL allowance. This is supported by detailed information on the portfolios of credit risk exposures, and by the outputs of the measurement and classification approaches, coupled with internal and external data provided on both short-term and long-term economic outlook. Business segments and Group management are required to ensure that there are appropriate levels of cover for all of the credit portfolios and must take account of both accounting and regulatory compliance when assessing the expected levels of loss.

Assessment of the credit quality of each business segment and subsidiaries is initially informed by the output of the quantitative analytical models but may be subject to management adjustments.

This ECL output is then scrutinised and approved at individual business unit level (ECL Forum), which also includes subsidiaries, prior to onward submission to the Group Credit Committee (GCC).

GCC reviews and challenges ECL levels for onward recommendation to the Board Audit Committee as the final approval authority. The Board Audit Committee then recommends the Group's financial results to the Board for ultimate final approval.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Credit exposure overview

Key credit profile metrics at 30 June 2026:

- Overall credit quality has remained stable during the period. However, latent and emerging risks, including geopolitical developments, continue to be monitored closely given the uncertain external landscape. There was a net credit impairment charge of €91 million in the half-year to 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: €85 million charge) comprising mainly of an €85 million charge on loans to customers (30 June 2025: €83 million charge), and a €5 million charge for off-balance sheet exposures (30 June 2025: €6 million writeback).
- Total gross loans to customers have increased from €72.3 billion to €74.5 billion in the half-year to 30 June 2026 as new lending of €7.5 billion was largely offset by redemptions/repayments and other movements of €5.3 billion. ECL stock has increased slightly in the period to €1.2 billion representing 1.6% ECL cover (31 December 2025: €1.1 billion, 1.6%).
- Total new lending in the period was €7.5 billion, which reflects an increase of €0.6 billion or 10% higher compared to the half-year to 30 June 2025. The increase primarily reflects new lending in the non-property business sector which was 23% higher than the comparable period last year, driven by strong new lending in the C&IC segment. New lending in the property, mortgages and personal sectors remained broadly in line with the same period last year.
- The staging composition of the portfolio has remained stable in the half-year to 30 June 2026 with Stage 1 loans at 87%, Stage 2 loans at 11% and Stage 3 loans at 2% (31 December 2025: 87%, 11% and 2% respectively). Stage 1 loans have increased by €1.6 billion to €64.3 billion (31 December 2025: €62.7 billion) while Stage 2 loans have increased by €0.4 billion to €8.2 billion (31 December 2025: €7.8 billion). The increase in Stage 2 loans was driven by the non-property business portfolio, particularly within the C&IC segment which increased by €0.4 billion. The increase reflects a number of Stage 1 to Stage 2 case transfers, predominantly in the natural resources sector. Non-performing loan volumes increased by €0.2 billion in the period to €1.8 billion and represent 2.4% of total gross loans (31 December 2025: €1.6 billion, 2.2%).

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

Maximum exposure to credit risk *(reviewed)*
The following table sets out the financial instruments in the income statement, statement of financial position and the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on those financial instruments.

	Half-year 30 June 2026	30 June 2026			30 June 2026		
	Income statement	Statement of financial position			Maximum exposure to credit risk		
Maximum exposure to credit risk *(reviewed)*	Net credit impairment (charge)/writeback €m	Maximum exposure €m	ECL allowance €m	Carrying amount €m	Amortised cost €m	Fair value €m	Total €m
Cash and balances at central banks	—	34,716	—	34,716 [1]	34,281	—	34,281
Derivative financial instruments	—	1,302	—	1,302	—	1,302	1,302
Loans to banks[2]	—	572	—	572	572	—	572
Loans to customers[2]	(85)	74,475	(1,224)	73,251	73,147	104	73,251
Securities financing	(1)	8,743	(1)	8,742	8,742	—	8,742
Investment debt securities[3]	—	23,886	(1)	23,885	8,837	15,048	23,885
Trading portfolio financial assets	—	255	—	255	—	255	255
Other financial assets[2]	—	1,155	(1)	1,154	1,130	24	1,154
	(86)	145,104	(1,227)	143,877	126,709	16,733	143,442
Loan commitments and other credit related commitments	(5)	17,655	(43)	(43)	17,612	—	17,612
Financial guarantee contracts	—	1,270	(10)	(10)	1,260	—	1,260
	(5)	18,925 [4]	(53)	(53)	18,872	—	18,872
Total	(91)	164,029	(1,280)	143,824	145,581	16,733	162,314

1. Comprises balances at central banks of €34,281m and other cash on hand of €435m.
2. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
3. Excluding equity securities of €320m.
4. Comprises off-balance sheet instruments.

Credit exposure overview *continued*

Maximum exposure to credit risk *continued*

Maximum exposure to credit risk *(reviewed)*	Half-year 30 June 2025	31 December 2025			31 December 2025		
	Income statement	Statement of financial position			Maximum exposure to credit risk		
	Net credit impairment (charge)/writeback € m	Maximum exposure € m	ECL allowance € m	Carrying amount € m	Amortised cost € m	Fair value € m	Total € m
Cash and balances at central banks	—	40,571	—	40,571 [1]	39,920	—	39,920
Derivative financing instruments	—	1,641	—	1,641	—	1,641	1,641
Loans to banks[2]	—	554	—	554	554	—	554
Loans to customers[2]	(83)	72,252	(1,143)	71,109	71,025	84	71,109
Securities financing	(1)	7,339	—	7,339	7,339	—	7,339
Investment securities[3]	(7)	21,245	(1)	21,244	5,043	16,201	21,244
Trading portfolio financial assets	—	286	—	286	—	286	286
Other financial assets[2]	—	1,177	(1)	1,176	1,150	26	1,176
	(91)	145,065	(1,145)	143,920	125,031	18,238	143,269
Loan commitments and other credit related commitments	5	17,033	(38)	(38)	16,995	—	16,995
Financial guarantees	1	1,206	(10)	(10)	1,196	—	1,196
	6	18,239 [4]	(48)	(48)	18,191	—	18,191
Total	(85)	163,304	(1,193)	143,872	143,222	18,238	161,460

1. Comprises balances at central banks of €39,920m and other cash on hand of €651m.
2. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
3. Excluding equity shares of €304m.
4. Comprises off-balance sheet instruments.

For further details on the net credit impairment charge in the six months to 30 June 2026, see note 7.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Credit exposure overview *continued*

Concentration by industry sector

The following tables set out the concentration of credit by industry sector and geography for loans to customers and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued together with the related ECL allowance analysed by the ECL stage profile at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025:

Gross exposures to customers

	30 June 2026								
	At amortised cost								At FVTPL
	Gross carrying amount			Analysed by ECL stage profile					
	Loans to customers	Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Total
Concentration by industry sector	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Owner occupier	36,621	2,270	38,891	36,493	1,705	565	128	38,891	—
Buy-to-let	1,044	40	1,084	902	116	49	17	1,084	—
Residential mortgages[1]	37,665	2,310	39,975	37,395	1,821	614	145	39,975	—
Credit cards	768	2,461	3,229	2,916	282	31	—	3,229	—
Loans/overdrafts	2,744	516	3,260	2,742	414	104	—	3,260	—
Other personal[1]	3,512	2,977	6,489	5,658	696	135	—	6,489	—
Investment	7,248	1,220	8,468	5,537	2,577	353	1	8,468	—
Land and development	838	550	1,388	1,240	109	39	—	1,388	—
Contractors	480	248	728	621	90	17	—	728	—
Property and construction[1]	8,566	2,018	10,584	7,398	2,776	409	1	10,584	—
Natural resources	6,136	2,441	8,577	6,965	1,558	54	—	8,577	25
Of which: renewables	*5,653*	*1,719*	*7,372*	*5,808*	*1,512*	*52*	—	*7,372*	—
Leisure	2,962	384	3,346	2,972	325	47	2	3,346	—
Manufacturing	3,374	2,082	5,456	4,750	589	116	1	5,456	—
Health, education and social work	1,858	332	2,190	1,944	231	15	—	2,190	10
Services	2,481	1,619	4,100	3,676	361	61	2	4,100	—
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,671	663	2,334	1,825	432	72	5	2,334	—
Retail and wholesale trade	2,279	1,864	4,143	3,133	951	55	4	4,143	27
Transport and storage	1,898	764	2,662	2,469	135	57	1	2,662	—
Telecommunications, media and technology	1,598	397	1,995	1,651	178	166	—	1,995	28
Financial, insurance and other government activities[2]	371	1,074	1,445	1,413	31	1	—	1,445	14
Non-property business[2]	24,628	11,620	36,248	30,798	4,791	644	15	36,248	104
Total[2]	74,371	18,925	93,296	81,249	10,084	1,802	161	93,296	104
Concentration by location[2,3]									
Republic of Ireland	56,882	13,684	70,566	61,648	7,308	1,449	161	70,566	104
United Kingdom	9,724	3,552	13,276	11,448	1,547	281	—	13,276	—
North America	4,466	884	5,350	4,917	433	—	—	5,350	—
Rest of the World	3,299	805	4,104	3,236	796	72	—	4,104	—
	74,371	18,925	93,296	81,249	10,084	1,802	161	93,296	104

1. Additional sub-sector disclosures have been included for residential mortgages, other personal and property and construction at 30 June 2026. Comparative information at 31 December 2025 has been re-presented on a consistent basis.
2. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
3. Based on country of risk.

Credit exposure overview *continued*

Concentration by industry sector *continued*

Gross exposures to customers

	31 December 2025								
	At amortised cost								At FVTPL
	Gross carrying amount			Analysed by ECL stage profile					
	Loans to customers	Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Total
Concentration by industry sector	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Owner occupier	36,405	1,372	37,777	35,428	1,670	542	137	37,777	—
Buy-to-let	1,126	37	1,163	971	125	54	13	1,163	—
Residential mortgages[1]	37,531	1,409	38,940	36,399	1,795	596	150	38,940	—
Credit cards	783	2,519	3,302	3,029	249	24	—	3,302	—
Loans/overdrafts	2,656	523	3,179	2,625	482	72	—	3,179	—
Other personal[1]	3,439	3,042	6,481	5,654	731	96	—	6,481	—
Investment	7,294	1,246	8,540	5,863	2,360	316	1	8,540	—
Land and development	708	612	1,320	1,167	113	40	—	1,320	—
Contractors	387	247	634	535	81	18	—	634	—
Property and construction[1]	8,389	2,105	10,494	7,565	2,554	374	1	10,494	—
Natural resources	5,443	2,099	7,542	6,543	942	57	—	7,542	29
Of which: renewables	*4,972*	*1,379*	*6,351*	*5,408*	*893*	*50*	—	*6,351*	—
Leisure	2,796	448	3,244	2,754	438	50	2	3,244	—
Manufacturing	2,894	2,323	5,217	4,319	830	67	1	5,217	—
Health, education and social work	1,887	392	2,279	2,017	248	14	—	2,279	10
Services	2,458	1,630	4,088	3,713	321	52	2	4,088	—
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,634	677	2,311	1,823	405	78	5	2,311	—
Retail and wholesale trade	2,059	1,911	3,970	3,395	518	53	4	3,970	27
Transport and storage	1,839	749	2,588	2,382	185	20	1	2,588	—
Telecommunications, media and technology	1,444	397	1,841	1,431	206	204	—	1,841	18
Financial, insurance and other government activities[1]	355	1,057	1,412	1,380	31	1	—	1,412	—
Non-property business[2]	22,809	11,683	34,492	29,757	4,124	596	15	34,492	84
Total[2]	72,168	18,239	90,407	79,375	9,204	1,662	166	90,407	84
Concentration by location[2,3]									
Republic of Ireland	56,284	13,278	69,562	60,970	7,145	1,281	166	69,562	84
United Kingdom	9,143	3,531	12,674	11,420	973	281	—	12,674	—
North America	3,829	629	4,458	4,063	394	1	—	4,458	—
Rest of the World	2,912	801	3,713	2,922	692	99	—	3,713	—
	72,168	18,239	90,407	79,375	9,204	1,662	166	90,407	84

1. Additional sub-sector disclosures have been included for residential mortgages, other personal and property and construction at 30 June 2026. Comparative information at 31 December 2025 has been re-presented on a consistent basis.
2. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
3. Based on country of risk.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Credit exposure overview *continued*

Concentration by industry sector *continued*

ECL allowance

	30 June 2026							
	At amortised cost							
	ECL allowance			Analysed by ECL stage profile				
	Loans to customers	Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Concentration by industry sector	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Owner occupier	167	—	167	12	47	118	(10)	167
Buy-to-let	12	—	12	1	4	11	(4)	12
Residential mortgages[1]	179	—	179	13	51	129	(14)	179
Credit cards	33	2	35	2	13	20	—	35
Loans/overdrafts	128	4	132	26	39	67	—	132
Other personal[1]	161	6	167	28	52	87	—	167
Investment	362	6	368	52	176	141	(1)	368
Land and development	66	13	79	51	7	21	—	79
Contractors	18	2	20	3	8	9	—	20
Property and construction[1]	446	21	467	106	191	171	(1)	467
Natural resources	44	2	46	5	27	14	—	46
Of which: renewables	*39*	*1*	*40*	*2*	*25*	*13*	—	*40*
Leisure	87	2	89	25	47	18	(1)	89
Manufacturing	55	4	59	10	20	29	—	59
Health, education and social work	20	1	21	10	8	3	—	21
Services	42	4	46	10	19	17	—	46
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37	2	39	5	20	18	(4)	39
Retail and wholesale trade	57	6	63	9	31	23	—	63
Transport and storage	36	1	37	11	7	19	—	37
Telecommunications, media and technology	57	4	61	4	15	42	—	61
Financial, insurance and other government activities	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
Non-property business	438	26	464	92	194	183	(5)	464
Total	1,224	53	1,277	239	488	570	(20)	1,277
Concentration by location[2]								
Republic of Ireland	989	39	1,028	164	407	477	(20)	1,028
United Kingdom	147	12	159	60	27	72	—	159
North America	24	—	24	6	18	—	—	24
Rest of the World	64	2	66	9	36	21	—	66
	1,224	53	1,277	239	488	570	(20)	1,277

1. Additional sub-sector disclosures have been included for residential mortgages, other personal and property and construction at 30 June 2026. Comparative information at 31 December 2025 has been re-presented on a consistent basis.
2. Based on country of risk.

Credit exposure overview *continued*

Concentration by industry sector *continued*

ECL allowance

	31 December 2025							
	At amortised cost							
	ECL allowance			Analysed by ECL stage profile				
	Loans to customers	Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Concentration by industry sector	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Owner occupier	160	—	160	12	44	114	(10)	160
Buy-to-let	16	—	16	1	4	11	—	16
Residential mortgages[1]	176	—	176	13	48	125	(10)	176
Credit cards	29	2	31	2	14	15	—	31
Loans/overdrafts	102	5	107	21	39	47	—	107
Other personal[1]	131	7	138	23	53	62	—	138
Investment	363	2	365	40	203	122	—	365
Land and development	54	10	64	40	9	15	—	64
Contractors	15	2	17	3	6	8	—	17
Property and construction[1]	432	14	446	83	218	145	—	446
Natural resources	36	1	37	5	20	12	—	37
Of which: renewables	*30*	—	*30*	*2*	*17*	*11*	—	*30*
Leisure	85	2	87	14	55	19	(1)	87
Manufacturing	42	5	47	8	24	16	(1)	47
Health, education and social work	20	1	21	6	11	4	—	21
Services	34	4	38	9	16	13	—	38
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31	2	33	5	14	18	(4)	33
Retail and wholesale trade	58	7	65	8	37	20	—	65
Transport and storage	26	1	27	6	9	12	—	27
Telecommunications, media and technology	70	4	74	5	16	53	—	74
Financial, insurance and other government activities	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	2
Non-property business	404	27	431	67	203	167	(6)	431
Total	1,143	48	1,191	186	522	499	(16)	1,191
Concentration by location[2]								
Republic of Ireland	925	35	960	128	441	407	(16)	960
United Kingdom	125	11	136	41	33	62	—	136
North America	21	—	21	7	14	—	—	21
Rest of the World	72	2	74	10	34	30	—	74
	1,143	48	1,191	186	522	499	(16)	1,191

1. Additional sub-sector disclosures have been included for residential mortgages, other personal and property and construction at 30 June 2026. Comparative information at 31 December 2025 has been re-presented on a consistent basis.
2. Based on country of risk.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Credit profile of the loan portfolio

The Group's customer loan portfolio comprises loans (including overdrafts), instalment credit and finance lease receivables. An overdraft provides a demand credit facility combined with a current account. Borrowings occur when the customer's drawings take the current account into debit. The balance may, therefore, fluctuate with the requirements of the customer. Although overdrafts are contractually repayable on demand (unless a fixed term has been agreed), provided the account is deemed to be satisfactory, full repayment is not generally demanded without notice.

Change in presentation

The Group has changed the presentation of cash collateral to provide reliable and more relevant presentation of the Group's lending and deposit taking activities. As a result, the Group segment has Nil balances in a number of the credit risk disclosures presented below and, accordingly, is not separately presented in those tables. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

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

Amortised cost	30 June 2026					31 December 2025				
Gross carrying amount	Retail Banking €m	Capital Markets €m	C&IC €m	AIB UK €m	Total €m	Retail Banking €m	Capital Markets €m	C&IC €m	AIB UK €m	Total €m
Residential mortgages	36,182	494	—	989	37,665	36,043	508	—	980	37,531
Other personal	3,349	102	—	61	3,512	3,282	97	—	60	3,439
Property and construction	398	5,422	—	2,746	8,566	407	5,256	—	2,726	8,389
Non-property business[1]	2,937	12,006	7,187	2,498	24,628	2,905	11,214	6,342	2,348	22,809
Total[1]	42,866	18,024	7,187	6,294	74,371	42,637	17,075	6,342	6,114	72,168
Analysed by internal credit ratings[2]										
Strong	30,995	6,153	6,078	3,696	46,922	30,759	6,989	5,367	3,481	46,596
Satisfactory[1]	8,883	10,013	691	2,365	21,952	8,911	8,522	656	2,365	20,454
Total strong/satisfactory[1]	39,878	16,166	6,769	6,061	68,874	39,670	15,511	6,023	5,846	67,050
Criticised watch	1,865	951	23	42	2,881	1,883	735	50	72	2,740
Criticised recovery	190	380	225	71	866	189	445	66	85	785
Total criticised	2,055	1,331	248	113	3,747	2,072	1,180	116	157	3,525
Non-performing	933	527	170	120	1,750	895	384	203	111	1,593
Gross carrying amount[1]	42,866	18,024	7,187	6,294	74,371	42,637	17,075	6,342	6,114	72,168
Analysed by ECL staging										
Stage 1[1]	39,055	13,698	5,673	5,876	64,302	38,803	13,027	5,245	5,646	62,721
Stage 2	2,802	3,798	1,344	298	8,242	2,864	3,663	894	357	7,778
Stage 3	856	527	170	120	1,673	812	384	203	111	1,510
POCI	153	1	—	—	154	158	1	—	—	159
Total[1]	42,866	18,024	7,187	6,294	74,371	42,637	17,075	6,342	6,114	72,168
ECL allowance – statement of financial position										
Stage 1	50	115	3	54	222	42	91	4	36	173
Stage 2	127	285	38	15	465	125	323	31	20	499
Stage 3	284	191	50	32	557	254	144	59	30	487
POCI	(19)	(1)	—	—	(20)	(15)	(1)	—	—	(16)
Total	442	590	91	101	1,224	406	557	94	86	1,143

ECL allowance cover percentage	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stage 1	0.1	0.8	—	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.3
Stage 2	4.5	7.5	2.8	5.0	5.6	4.4	8.8	3.5	5.6	6.4
Stage 3	33.2	36.3	29.4	26.6	33.3	31.3	37.5	29.1	27.0	32.3
POCI	(12.1)	(100.0)	—	—	(12.9)	(9.5)	(100.0)	—	—	(10.1)

	Half-year 30 June 2026					Half-year 30 June 2025				
Income statement	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	45	33	—	19	97	41	7	(6)	57	99
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(7)	(4)	—	(1)	(12)	(9)	(3)	—	(4)	(16)
Net credit impairment charge/(writeback)	38	29	—	18	85	32	4	(6)	53	83

1. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
2. Further analysis of internal credit grade profile by ECL staging is set out on page 45. Further details on the internal credit ratings are outlined on page 183 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

Credit profile of the loan portfolio *continued*

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

FVTPL	30 June 2026 Retail Banking	Capital Markets	C&IC	AIB UK	Total	31 December 2025 Retail Banking	Capital Markets	C&IC	AIB UK	Total
Carrying amount	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Non-property business	—	104	—	—	104	—	84	—	—	84
Total	—	104	—	—	104	—	84	—	—	84
Analysed by internal credit ratings										
Strong	—	104	—	—	104	—	84	—	—	84
Satisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total strong/satisfactory	—	104	—	—	104	—	84	—	—	84
Total criticised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-performing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	104	—	—	104	—	84	—	—	84

Internal credit grade profile by ECL staging

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

Amortised cost *(reviewed)*	30 June 2026 Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	31 December 2025 Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Total										
Strong	45,500	1,391	—	31	46,922	44,871	1,702	—	23	46,596
Satisfactory[1]	17,931	3,992	—	29	21,952	16,859	3,558	—	37	20,454
Total strong/satisfactory[1]	63,431	5,383	—	60	68,874	61,730	5,260	—	60	67,050
Criticised watch	867	2,008	—	6	2,881	987	1,746	—	7	2,740
Criticised recovery	4	851	—	11	866	3	772	—	10	785
Total criticised	871	2,859	—	17	3,747	990	2,518	—	17	3,525
Non-performing	—	—	1,673	77	1,750	1	—	1,510	82	1,593
Gross carrying amount	64,302	8,242	1,673	154	74,371	62,721	7,778	1,510	159	72,168
ECL allowance	(222)	(465)	(557)	20	(1,224)	(173)	(499)	(487)	16	(1,143)
Carrying amount[1]	64,080	7,777	1,116	174	73,147	62,548	7,279	1,023	175	71,025

1. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Credit profile of the loan portfolio *continued*

Aged analysis of contractually past due loans to customers

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

At amortised cost									30 June 2026
Industry sector	Not past due €m	1-30 days €m	31-60 days €m	61-90 days €m	91-180 days €m	181-365 days €m	> 365 days €m	Total past due €m	Total €m
Owner occupier	36,207	60	13	18	43	59	221	414	36,621
Buy-to-let	1,008	6	—	—	2	4	24	36	1,044
Residential mortgages[1]	37,215	66	13	18	45	63	245	450	37,665
Credit cards	733	7	4	3	6	9	6	35	768
Loans/overdrafts	2,623	31	8	7	20	31	24	121	2,744
Other personal[1]	3,356	38	12	10	26	40	30	156	3,512
Investment	6,929	48	13	165	65	25	3	319	7,248
Land and development	805	1	20	1	—	—	11	33	838
Contractors	465	3	1	—	2	2	7	15	480
Property and construction[1]	8,199	52	34	166	67	27	21	367	8,566
Natural resources	6,134	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6,136
Of which: renewables	*5,653*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*5,653*
Leisure	2,940	4	2	—	2	3	11	22	2,962
Manufacturing	3,346	15	—	—	5	1	7	28	3,374
Health, education and social work	1,842	13	—	—	2	—	1	16	1,858
Services	2,456	6	1	1	3	5	9	25	2,481
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,646	9	1	—	3	2	10	25	1,671
Retail and wholesale trade	2,245	11	1	1	3	4	14	34	2,279
Transport and storage	1,891	2	—	—	1	2	2	7	1,898
Telecommunications, media and technology	1,596	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1,598
Financial, insurance and other government activities[2]	371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371
Non-property business[2]	24,467	61	5	2	19	18	56	161	24,628
Total gross carrying amount[2]	73,237	217	64	196	157	148	352	1,134	74,371
ECL staging[2]									
Stage 1[2]	64,251	51	—	—	—	—	—	51	64,302
Stage 2	7,931	133	42	136	—	—	—	311	8,242
Stage 3	964	31	22	59	156	146	295	709	1,673
POCI	91	2	—	1	1	2	57	63	154
	73,237	217	64	196	157	148	352	1,134	74,371
Segment[2]									
Retail Banking	42,165	127	28	30	85	120	311	701	42,866
Capital Markets	17,676	79	2	165	70	24	8	348	18,024
C&IC	7,187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,187
AIB UK	6,209	11	34	1	2	4	33	85	6,294
	73,237	217	64	196	157	148	352	1,134	74,371
As a percentage of total gross loans at amortised cost	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	98.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.5	100.0

1. Additional sub-sector disclosures have been included for residential mortgages, other personal and property and construction at 30 June 2026. Comparative information at 31 December 2025 has been re-presented on a consistent basis.
2. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

The figures reported are inclusive of overdrafts, bridging loans and cases with expired limits. There were no contractually past due loans measured at FVTPL at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

Credit profile of the loan portfolio *continued*

Aged analysis of contractually past due loans to customers *continued*

	31 December 2025								
At amortised cost **Industry sector**	Not past due € m	1-30 days € m	31-60 days € m	61-90 days € m	91-180 days € m	181-365 days € m	> 365 days € m	Total past due € m	Total € m
Owner occupier	35,993	52	30	12	40	50	228	412	36,405
Buy-to-let	1,089	7	1	1	2	3	23	37	1,126
Residential mortgages[1]	37,082	59	31	13	42	53	251	449	37,531
Credit cards	754	9	4	2	5	8	1	29	783
Loans/overdrafts	2,568	28	7	6	19	26	2	88	2,656
Other personal[1]	3,322	37	11	8	24	34	3	117	3,439
Investment	7,214	20	46	1	6	1	6	80	7,294
Land and development	695	1	—	—	—	—	12	13	708
Contractors	373	1	—	1	2	4	6	14	387
Property and construction[1]	8,282	22	46	2	8	5	24	107	8,389
Natural resources	5,441	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	5,443
Of which: renewables	*4,972*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*4,972*
Leisure	2,776	3	1	1	2	3	10	20	2,796
Manufacturing	2,883	1	—	—	1	2	7	11	2,894
Health, education and social work	1,885	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1,887
Services	2,436	6	1	1	3	5	6	22	2,458
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,609	10	2	—	1	2	10	25	1,634
Retail and wholesale trade	2,018	22	1	1	2	8	7	41	2,059
Transport and storage	1,832	2	1	—	1	1	2	7	1,839
Telecommunications, media and technology	1,442	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1,444
Financial, insurance and other government activities[2]	355	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	355
Non-property business[2]	22,677	46	6	3	10	21	46	132	22,809
Total gross carrying amount[2]	71,363	164	94	26	84	113	324	805	72,168
ECL staging[2]									
Stage 1[2]	62,665	56	—	—	—	—	—	56	62,721
Stage 2	7,620	85	55	18	—	—	—	158	7,778
Stage 3	986	21	38	8	83	110	264	524	1,510
POCI	92	2	1	—	1	3	60	67	159
	71,363	164	94	26	84	113	324	805	72,168
Segment[2]									
Retail Banking	41,991	115	46	24	77	100	284	646	42,637
Capital Markets	17,006	30	25	—	—	3	11	69	17,075
C&IC	6,342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,342
AIB UK	6,024	19	23	2	7	10	29	90	6,114
	71,363	164	94	26	84	113	324	805	72,168
As a percentage of total gross loans at amortised cost	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	98.9	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	100.0

1. Additional sub-sector disclosures have been included for residential mortgages, other personal and property and construction at 30 June 2026. Comparative information at 31 December 2025 has been re-presented on a consistent basis.
2. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Credit profile of the loan portfolio *continued*

Gross loans[1] and ECL movements *(reviewed)*

The following tables set out the movements in the gross carrying amount and ECL allowance for loans to customers by ECL staging between 1 January 2026 and 30 June 2026 and the corresponding movements for the year to 31 December 2025.

Accounts that triggered movements between Stage 1 and Stage 2 as a result of failing/curing a quantitative measure only (as disclosed on page 186 of the Annual Financial Report 2025) and that subsequently reverted within the year to their original stage, are excluded from 'Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2' and 'Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1'. The Group believes this presentation aids the understanding of the underlying credit migration.

Gross carrying amount movements – total *(reviewed)*

					30 June 2026
	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m
At 1 January 2026[2]	62,721	7,778	1,510	159	72,168
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(3,531)	3,531	—	—	—
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	2,336	(2,336)	—	—	—
Transferred to Stage 3	(29)	(393)	422	—	—
Transferred from Stage 3	4	93	(97)	—	—
New loans originated/top-ups	8,216	—	—	—	8,216
Redemptions/repayments[2]	(6,684)	(1,010)	(134)	(17)	(7,845)
Interest credited	1,349	203	28	3	1,583
Write-offs	—	—	(19)	(1)	(20)
Derecognised due to disposals	(5)	(9)	(39)	—	(53)
Exchange translation adjustments	235	28	3	—	266
Impact of model, parameter and overlay changes	(347)	347	—	—	—
Other movements[2]	37	10	(1)	10	56
At 30 June 2026[2]	64,302	8,242	1,673	154	74,371

					31 December 2025
	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m
At 1 January 2025[2]	61,069	7,974	1,889	187	71,119
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(6,859)	6,859	—	—	—
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	5,262	(5,262)	—	—	—
Transferred to Stage 3	(84)	(791)	875	—	—
Transferred from Stage 3	18	196	(214)	—	—
New loans originated/top-ups	15,840	—	—	49	15,889
Redemptions/repayments[2]	(13,275)	(2,513)	(458)	(44)	(16,290)
Interest credited	2,724	423	67	7	3,221
Write-offs	—	—	(113)	(1)	(114)
Derecognised due to disposals	(144)	(70)	(549)	(43)	(806)
Exchange translation adjustments	(829)	(71)	(15)	—	(915)
Impact of model, parameter and overlay changes	(1,039)	1,039	—	—	—
Other movements[2]	38	(6)	28	4	64
At 31 December 2025[2]	62,721	7,778	1,510	159	72,168

1. The gross carrying amount movement is recorded at each month end with movements calculated versus the position at previous month end. The sum of all 6 months movement is then presented.
2. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Credit profile of the loan portfolio *continued*

Gross loans and ECL movements *continued*
ECL allowance movements – total *(reviewed)*

					30 June 2026
	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m
At 1 January 2026	**173**	**499**	**487**	**(16)**	**1,143**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(30)	136	—	—	106
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	34	(111)	—	—	(77)
Transferred to Stage 3	—	(43)	92	—	49
Transferred from Stage 3	—	9	(18)	—	(9)
Net remeasurement (within Stage)	15	12	28	(9)	46
New loans originated/top-ups	21	—	—	—	21
Redemptions/repayments	(14)	(20)	—	—	(34)
Impact of model changes	—	21	—	—	21
Impact of overlay changes	6	(52)	(9)	—	(55)
Impact of credit or economic risk parameters	18	12	(1)	—	29
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	50	(36)	92	(9)	97
Write-offs	—	—	(19)	(1)	(20)
Derecognised due to disposals	—	—	(4)	—	(4)
Exchange translation adjustments	1	1	1	—	3
Other movements	(2)	1	—	6	5
At 30 June 2026	**222**	**465**	**557**	**(20)**	**1,224**

					31 December 2025
	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m
At 1 January 2025	184	524	648	(12)	1,344
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(88)	287	—	—	199
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	61	(170)	—	—	(109)
Transferred to Stage 3	(1)	(90)	152	—	61
Transferred from Stage 3	1	19	(38)	—	(18)
Net remeasurement (within Stage)	2	25	76	(7)	96
New loans originated/top-ups	77	—	—	—	77
Redemptions/repayments	(14)	(43)	—	1	(56)
Impact of model changes	—	(16)	(1)	—	(17)
Impact of overlay changes	41	(4)	(6)	—	31
Impact of credit or economic risk parameters	(41)	(18)	(1)	—	(60)
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	38	(10)	182	(6)	204
Write-offs	—	—	(113)	(1)	(114)
Derecognised due to disposals	(44)	(12)	(228)	(2)	(286)
Exchange translation adjustments	(5)	(3)	(5)	—	(13)
Other movements	—	—	3	5	8
At 31 December 2025	173	499	487	(16)	1,143

Total exposures to which an ECL applies increased during the period by €2.2 billion from €72.2 billion at 1 January 2026 to €74.4 billion at 30 June 2026. The increase in the period was driven by new loans originated/top-ups of €8.2 billion, partially offset by redemptions/repayments net of interest credited and positive foreign exchange movements amounting to €6.0 billion.

Stage transfers are a key component of ECL allowance movements (i.e. Stage 1 to Stage 2 to Stage 3 and vice versa) in addition to the net remeasurement of ECL due to change in risk parameters within a stage. Excluding the impact of model/overlay changes and the updated macroeconomic scenarios, an ECL charge of €102 million occurred due to underlying credit management activity and a slight deterioration in credit parameters, which inform the modelled outcomes. This was primarily driven by a €50 million charge for the non-property business sector and €26 million charge for the other personal sector.

The impact of model changes resulted in a €21 million charge due to the continued regrading of cases on the recalibrated investment property model deployed in 2025, which led to the further partial unwind of the associated overlay. The impact of overlay changes resulted in an ECL release of €55 million. This release primarily reflects the continued migration of exposures to the recalibrated investment property model and the partial release of sector-specific PMAs where risks have either crystallised through case-specific provisions or reduced following portfolio actions. Further details on PMAs are outlined on pages 36 and 37. PMAs ensure exposures subject to risks which are not adequately reflected in the modelled outcomes retain an appropriate ECL.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Credit profile of the loan portfolio *continued*

Gross loans and ECL movements *continued* *(reviewed)*
The updated macroeconomic scenarios and weightings resulted in a €29 million charge. This ECL movement is presented separately within 'Impact of credit or economic risk parameters'. This charge was most significant within the property and construction (€15 million) and non-property business (€10 million) portfolios. The charge reflects a substantial revision to incorporate a deterioration in the economic outlook driven by heightened geopolitical uncertainty and higher global energy prices.

The gross loan transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of €3.5 billion are due to underlying credit management activity where a significant increase in credit risk occurred during the period through either the quantitative or qualitative criteria for stage movement. This also incorporates loans which transferred due to the impact of the updated macroeconomic scenarios and weightings. 41% of the movements relied on a qualitative or backstop indicator of significant increase in credit risk (e.g. forbearance or movement to a watch grade). Of the €3.5 billion which transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 in the half-year to 30 June 2026, approximately €2.7 billion is reported as Stage 2 at 30 June 2026.

Where a movement to Stage 2 is triggered by multiple drivers simultaneously, these are reported in the following order: quantitative; qualitative; backstop.

Similarly, transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1 of €2.3 billion represent those loans where the triggers for a significant increase in credit risk no longer apply or loans that have fulfilled a probation period. These transfers include loans which have been upgraded through the normal credit management process.

Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 3 of €0.4 billion represent those loans that defaulted during the period. These arose in cases where it was determined that the customers were unlikely to pay their loans in full without the realisation of collateral regardless of the existence of any past due amount or the number of days past due. In addition, transfers also include all borrowers that are 90 days or more past due on a material obligation. Of the transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 3, €0.1 billion had transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 earlier in the year. Transfers from Stage 3 to Stage 2 of €0.1 billion were mainly driven by resolution activity with the customer, through either restructuring or forbearance previously granted and which subsequently adhered to default probation requirements. As part of the credit management practices, active monitoring of loans and their adherence to default probation requirements is in place.

Movements in off-balance sheet exposures *(reviewed)*
The following tables set out the movements in the nominal amount and ECL allowance for loan commitments and financial guarantees by ECL staging:

Nominal amount movements *(reviewed)*

										30 June 2026
					Loan commitments					**Financial guarantees**
	Stage 1 € m	**Stage 2 € m**	**Stage 3 € m**	**POCI € m**	**Total € m**	**Stage 1 € m**	**Stage 2 € m**	**Stage 3 € m**	**POCI € m**	**Total € m**
At 1 January 2026	**15,518**	**1,374**	**135**	**6**	**17,033**	**1,135**	**52**	**19**	**—**	**1,206**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	**(645)**	**645**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	**248**	**(248)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7**	**(7)**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Transferred to Stage 3	**(7)**	**(24)**	**31**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(4)**	**4**	**—**	**—**
Transferred from Stage 3	**2**	**2**	**(4)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other movements[1]	**890**	**(219)**	**(50)**	**1**	**622**	**(201)**	**271**	**(6)**	**—**	**64**
At 30 June 2026	**16,006**	**1,530**	**112**	**7**	**17,655**	**941**	**312**	**17**	**—**	**1,270**

										31 December 2025
					Loan commitments					Financial guarantees
	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m
At 1 January 2025	15,354	1,379	83	7	16,823	883	79	14	—	976
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(832)	832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	632	(632)	—	—	—	221	(221)	—	—	—
Transferred to Stage 3	(57)	(13)	70	—	—	—	(5)	5	—	—
Transferred from Stage 3	3	5	(8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other movements[1]	418	(197)	(10)	(1)	210	31	199	—	—	230
At 31 December 2025	15,518	1,374	135	6	17,033	1,135	52	19	—	1,206

1. Includes new commitments, utilised and expired commitments.

The internal credit grade profile of loan commitments and financial guarantees is set out in the following table *(reviewed)*:

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Strong	**11,693**	10,651
Satisfactory	**6,766**	6,935
Criticised watch	**277**	452
Criticised recovery	**57**	46
Default	**132**	155
Total	**18,925**	18,239

Credit profile of the loan portfolio *continued*

Movements in off-balance sheet exposures *continued*

ECL allowance movements *(reviewed)*

30 June 2026	Loan commitments					Financial guarantee contracts				
	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m
At 1 January 2026	12	20	6	—	38	1	4	5	—	10
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1)	7	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	1
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1	(9)	—	—	(8)	—	(1)	—	—	(1)
Transferred to Stage 3	—	(1)	1	—	—	—	(1)	1	—	—
Transferred from Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net remeasurement	5	3	(1)	—	7	(1)	—	1	—	—
Net income statement charge/(credit)	5	—	—	—	5	(1)	(1)	2	—	—
Other movements	(1)	—	1	—	—	1	—	(1)	—	—
At 30 June 2026	16	20	7	—	43	1	3	6	—	10

31 December 2025	Loan commitments					Financial guarantee contracts				
	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m
At 1 January 2025	16	23	4	1	44	1	4	8	—	13
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(3)	15	—	—	12	(1)	3	—	—	2
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	6	(17)	—	—	(11)	—	(2)	—	—	(2)
Transferred to Stage 3	—	(1)	5	—	4	—	(1)	1	—	—
Transferred from Stage 3	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	1	(1)	—	—
Net remeasurement	(6)	—	(1)	—	(7)	—	(1)	(4)	—	(5)
Net income statement (credit)/charge	(3)	(3)	3	—	(3)	(1)	—	(4)	—	(5)
Other movements	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	(3)	1	—	1	—	2
At 31 December 2025	12	20	6	—	38	1	4	5	—	10

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Impairment

Income statement

The table below analyses the key components of the income statement for loans to customers at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

Amortised cost	30 June 2026					30 June 2025				
	Residential mortgages	Other personal	Property and construction	Non-property business	Total	Residential mortgages	Other personal	Property and construction	Non-property business	Total
Income statement	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Net stage transfers	**11**	**21**	**5**	**32**	**69**	5	21	33	33	92
Net remeasurement (within stage)	**(4)**	**5**	**22**	**23**	**46**	(10)	(2)	52	(13)	27
New loans originated/top-ups	**5**	**2**	**8**	**6**	**21**	1	8	15	11	35
Redemptions/repayments	**(2)**	**(2)**	**(20)**	**(10)**	**(34)**	(2)	(2)	(13)	(10)	(27)
Impact of credit or economic risk parameters	**—**	**3**	**16**	**10**	**29**	2	1	(1)	11	13
Impact of model changes	**—**	**—**	**21**	**—**	**21**	—	—	—	(47)	(47)
Impact of overlay changes	**(6)**	**3**	**(36)**	**(16)**	**(55)**	—	9	(44)	41	6
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	**4**	**32**	**16**	**45**	**97**	(4)	35	42	26	99
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	**(4)**	**(1)**	**(2)**	**(5)**	**(12)**	(4)	—	(4)	(8)	(16)
Net credit impairment charge/(writeback)	**—**	**31**	**14**	**40**	**85**	(8)	35	38	18	83

There was a net credit impairment charge of €85 million in the half-year to 30 June 2026 which comprised a net remeasurement of ECL allowance charge of €97 million and recoveries of amounts previously written-off of €12 million (30 June 2025: €83 million charge comprising a net remeasurement charge of €99 million and €16 million of recoveries).

The key drivers of the net remeasurement of ECL allowance charge of €97 million consist of the following components and activity:

- The underlying credit activity in terms of net stage transfers, net remeasurements within stage and net loans originated resulted in a charge of €136 million, which was predominantly driven by the non-property business (€61 million) and property and construction (€35 million) sectors. This was partially offset by redemptions and repayment activity of €34 million, primarily due to repayments in the property and construction and non-property business sectors, particularly within Stage 2 with a €10 million and €7 million writeback respectively, driven by loans that fully repaid. Further details on the ECL allowance movements are outlined on pages 48 to 51.
- Within the IFRS 9 models, a €29 million ECL charge has been observed following updates to the macroeconomic scenarios. The charge reflects a substantial revision to incorporate a deterioration in the economic outlook driven by heightened geopolitical uncertainty and higher global energy prices. Further details on the macroeconomic scenarios and weightings are outlined on pages 31 to 34.
- The impact of model changes resulted in a €21 million charge due to the continued regrading of cases on the recalibrated investment property model deployed in 2025, which led to the further partial unwind of the associated overlay.
- The impact of overlay changes resulted in a release of €55 million. This release primarily reflects the continued migration of exposures to the recalibrated investment property model and the partial release of sector-specific PMAs where risks have either crystallised through case-specific provisions or reduced following portfolio actions. Further details on post model adjustments are outlined on pages 36 and 37.

Recoveries of amounts previously written-off of €12 million (30 June 2025: €16 million) included €10 million (30 June 2025: €8 million) which relates to interest recognised as a result of loans curing from Stage 3. The remaining €2 million (30 June 2025: €8 million) was due to cash recoveries received against legacy non-performing exposures.

Asset class analysis

Asset class summary – key points:

- The residential mortgage portfolio increased to €37.7 billion (31 December 2025: €37.5 billion), driven by €2.0 billion of new lending, largely offset by €1.8 billion of redemptions/repayments. Credit quality remained stable, with Stage 1 loans increasing slightly to €35.1 billion, while Stage 2 and Stage 3 loans remained unchanged at €1.8 billion and €0.6 billion respectively. Total ECL cover also remained stable at 0.5% (31 December 2025: 0.5%). There was a Nil net credit impairment charge in the period (30 June 2025: €8 million writeback).
- The other personal portfolio increased slightly to €3.5 billion (31 December 2025: €3.4 billion), supported by €0.7 billion of new lending, largely offset by €0.6 billion of redemptions/repayments. Credit quality remained stable and relatively unchanged in the period. Total ECL cover has increased slightly to 4.6% (31 December 2025: 3.8%). There was a net credit impairment charge of €31 million in the period (30 June 2025: €35 million charge).
- The property and construction portfolio increased to €8.6 billion (31 December 2025: €8.4 billion), driven by €1.0 billion of new lending, largely offset by €0.8 billion of redemptions/repayments, net of foreign exchange movements. Credit quality remained broadly stable during the period. Stage 1 loans remained unchanged at €5.7 billion, while Stage 2 and Stage 3 loans both increased by €0.1 billion to €2.5 billion and €0.4 billion respectively. The proportion of strong grades reduced to 24% (31 December 2025: 40%) following the deployment of the recalibrated grading models. Total ECL cover has increased marginally to 5.2% (31 December 2025: 5.1%). There was a €14 million net credit impairment charge in the period (30 June 2025: €38 million charge).
- The non-property business portfolio increased by €1.8 billion in the period to €24.6 billion (31 December 2025: €22.8 billion), driven by €3.8 billion of new lending partially offset by €2.0 billion of redemption/repayments, disposals and net of foreign exchange movements. Credit quality remained stable, with Stage 1 loans increasing to €20.6 billion (31 December 2025: €19.2 billion). Stage 2 loans also increased to €3.4 billion (31 December 2025: €3.1 billion) while Stage 3 loans increased slightly to €0.6 billion. Criticised loans remained unchanged at €1.2 billion, however criticised watch reduced to €0.8 billion (31 December 2025: €1.0 billion) and criticised recovery increased to €0.4 billion (31 December 2025: €0.2 billion). Total ECL cover remained stable at 1.8% (31 December 2025: 1.8%). There was a €40 million net credit impairment charge in the period (30 June 2025: €18 million charge).

Loans to customers – Residential mortgages

Residential mortgages amounted to €37.7 billion at 30 June 2026, with 97% relating to residential mortgages in the Republic of Ireland and the remaining 3% relating to Northern Ireland (31 December 2025: €37.5 billion and 97% respectively). The split of the residential mortgage portfolio was owner-occupier €36.6 billion and buy-to-let €1.1 billion (31 December 2025: owner-occupier €36.4 billion and buy-to-let €1.1 billion).

The portfolio increased by €0.2 billion in the half-year to 30 June 2026 due to new lending of €2.0 billion (30 June 2025: €2.1 billion), which was largely offset by net redemptions/repayments of €1.8 billion.

The staging composition of the portfolio improved in the period as Stage 1 loans increased by €0.1 billion to €35.1 billion while Stage 2 and Stage 3 loans remained static at €1.8 billion and €0.6 billion respectively.

The split of the residential mortgage portfolio comprises €22.9 billion (61%) fixed rate, €9.4 billion (25%) variable rate and €5.4 billion (14%) tracker rate mortgages (31 December 2025: €21.0 billion (56%) fixed rate, €10.6 billion (28%) variable rate, and €5.9 billion (16%) tracker rate mortgages). The increase in fixed rate mortgage concentration in the half-year to 30 June 2026 reflects customer behaviour in opting for fixed rate product offerings.

The weighted average indexed loan-to-value of the stock of residential mortgages at 30 June 2026 was 46% (31 December 2025: 46%), new residential mortgages issued during the period was 68% (31 December 2025: 67%), and Stage 3 was 45% (31 December 2025: 45%).

Forbearance

Residential mortgages subject to forbearance measures have remained unchanged in the period at €0.5 billion (31 December 2025: €0.5 billion).

Income statement

There was a Nil net credit impairment charge to the income statement in the half-year to 30 June 2026 compared to an €8 million net credit impairment writeback in the same period in 2025.

The ECL allowance for the portfolio totalled €0.2 billion providing ECL allowance cover of 0.5% (31 December 2025: €0.2 billion and 0.5% respectively). For the Stage 3 portfolio, €0.1 billion of ECLs are held providing cover of 21% (31 December 2025: €0.1 billion and 21% respectively).

Change in presentation

The Group has changed the presentation of cash collateral to provide reliable and more relevant presentation of the Group's lending and deposit taking activities. As a result, the Group segment has Nil balances in a number of the credit risk disclosures presented below and, accordingly, is not separately presented in those tables. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Asset class analysis *continued*

Loans to customers – Residential mortgages *continued*

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

(Reviewed)	30 June 2026					31 December 2025				
Gross carrying amount	Retail Banking € m	Capital Markets € m	C&IC € m	AIB UK € m	Total € m	Retail Banking € m	Capital Markets € m	C&IC € m	AIB UK € m	Total € m
Owner occupier	35,224	442	—	955	36,621	35,014	449	—	942	36,405
Buy-to-let	958	52	—	34	1,044	1,029	59	—	38	1,126
Total	36,182	494	—	989	37,665	36,043	508	—	980	37,531
Analysed by internal credit ratings										
Strong	30,345	337	—	790	31,472	30,091	342	—	769	31,202
Satisfactory	4,437	147	—	142	4,726	4,564	157	—	156	4,877
Total strong/satisfactory	34,782	484	—	932	36,198	34,655	499	—	925	36,079
Criticised watch	626	8	—	14	648	623	7	—	16	646
Criticised recovery	136	—	—	1	137	136	—	—	2	138
Total criticised	762	8	—	15	785	759	7	—	18	784
Non-performing	638	2	—	42	682	629	2	—	37	668
Gross carrying amount	36,182	494	—	989	37,665	36,043	508	—	980	37,531
Analysed by ECL staging										
Stage 1	33,717	461	—	924	35,102	33,602	473	—	924	34,999
Stage 2	1,756	31	—	23	1,810	1,740	33	—	19	1,792
Stage 3	565	2	—	42	609	552	2	—	37	591
POCI	144	—	—	—	144	149	—	—	—	149
Total	36,182	494	—	989	37,665	36,043	508	—	980	37,531
ECL allowance – statement of financial position										
Stage 1	13	—	—	—	13	12	—	—	1	13
Stage 2	51	1	—	—	52	47	1	—	—	48
Stage 3	122	—	—	6	128	122	—	—	3	125
POCI	(14)	—	—	—	(14)	(10)	—	—	—	(10)
Total	172	1	—	6	179	171	1	—	4	176
ECL allowance cover percentage	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stage 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Stage 2	2.9	2.5	—	—	2.8	2.7	3.0	—	—	2.7
Stage 3	21.6	—	—	13.8	21.0	22.1	—	—	8.1	21.2
POCI	(8.9)	—	—	—	(8.9)	(6.7)	—	—	—	(6.7)

	Half-year 30 June 2026					Half-year 30 June 2025				
Income statement	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	2	—	—	2	4	(3)	(1)	—	—	(4)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(3)	—	—	(1)	(4)	(4)	—	—	—	(4)
Net credit impairment (writeback)/charge	(1)	—	—	1	—	(7)	(1)	—	—	(8)

Asset class analysis *continued*

Loans to customers – Other personal

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

(Reviewed)				30 June 2026					31 December 2025	
Gross carrying amount	Retail Banking € m	Capital Markets € m	C&IC € m	AIB UK € m	Total € m	Retail Banking € m	Capital Markets € m	C&IC € m	AIB UK € m	Total € m
Credit cards	733	15	—	20	768	750	13	—	20	783
Loans/overdrafts	2,616	87	—	41	2,744	2,532	84	—	40	2,656
Total	3,349	102	—	61	3,512	3,282	97	—	60	3,439
Analysed by internal credit ratings										
Strong	475	13	—	55	543	489	14	—	55	558
Satisfactory	1,948	81	—	5	2,034	1,900	77	—	4	1,981
Total strong/satisfactory	2,423	94	—	60	2,577	2,389	91	—	59	2,539
Criticised watch	787	7	—	—	794	796	6	—	—	802
Criticised recovery	14	—	—	—	14	11	—	—	—	11
Total criticised	801	7	—	—	808	807	6	—	—	813
Non-performing	125	1	—	1	127	86	—	—	1	87
Gross carrying amount	3,349	102	—	61	3,512	3,282	97	—	60	3,439
Analysed by ECL staging										
Stage 1	2,757	94	—	56	2,907	2,662	90	—	57	2,809
Stage 2	467	7	—	4	478	534	7	—	2	543
Stage 3	125	1	—	1	127	86	—	—	1	87
POCI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3,349	102	—	61	3,512	3,282	97	—	60	3,439
ECL allowance – statement of financial position										
Stage 1	26	1	—	—	27	21	1	—	—	22
Stage 2	47	—	—	—	47	48	—	—	—	48
Stage 3	86	—	—	1	87	60	—	—	1	61
POCI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	159	1	—	1	161	129	1	—	1	131
ECL allowance cover percentage	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stage 1	0.9	0.8	—	—	0.9	0.8	1.1	—	—	0.8
Stage 2	10.1	—	—	—	10.1	9.0	—	—	—	8.8
Stage 3	69.1	—	—	45.1	68.7	69.8	—	—	100.0	70.1
POCI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

					Half-year 30 June 2026					Half-year 30 June 2025
Income statement	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	32	—	—	—	32	35	—	—	—	35
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—
Net credit impairment charge	31	—	—	—	31	35	—	—	—	35

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Asset class analysis *continued*

Loans to customers – Other personal *continued*

At 30 June 2026, the other personal lending portfolio of €3.5 billion comprises €2.7 billion in loans and overdrafts and €0.8 billion in credit card facilities (31 December 2025: €3.4 billion, €2.6 billion and €0.8 billion respectively). New lending totalled €0.7 billion for the period to 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: €0.7 billion), however, this was largely offset by redemptions/repayments of €0.6 billion.

The credit quality of the portfolio remained stable in the half-year to 30 June 2026, with 73% categorised as strong/satisfactory amounting to €2.6 billion (31 December 2025: 74% and €2.5 billion respectively).

Stage 1 loans increased in the period to €2.9 billion (31 December 2025: €2.8 billion) and Stage 2 loans remained stable at €0.5 billion (31 December 2025: €0.5 billion). Stage 2 cover remained stable at 10% (31 December 2025: 9%). Total Stage 3 loans remained broadly stable at €0.1 billion (31 December 2025: €0.1 billion).

Income statement

There was a net credit impairment charge of €31 million to the income statement in the half-year to 30 June 2026 compared to a €35 million net credit impairment charge in the same period in 2025. This comprises a net remeasurement of ECL allowance charge of €32 million and recoveries of previously written-off loans of €1 million.

The ECL allowance for the portfolio totalled €0.2 billion providing ECL allowance cover of 5%. For the Stage 3 portfolio, the ECL allowance cover was 69% (31 December 2025: €0.1 billion, 4% and 70% respectively).

Asset class analysis *continued*

Loans to customers – Property and construction

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

(Reviewed)	30 June 2026					31 December 2025				
Gross carrying amount	Retail Banking €m	Capital Markets €m	C&IC €m	AIB UK €m	Total €m	Retail Banking €m	Capital Markets €m	C&IC €m	AIB UK €m	Total €m
Residential investment	26	1,452	—	572	2,050	28	1,441	—	583	2,052
Student housing	—	312	—	548	860	—	304	—	571	875
Housing associations	—	209	—	639	848	—	232	—	577	809
Commercial investment – Office	12	1,155	—	388	1,555	17	1,240	—	377	1,634
Commercial investment – Retail	24	352	—	41	417	30	361	—	41	432
Commercial investment – Mixed	30	785	—	164	979	34	763	—	145	942
Commercial investment – Industrial	13	306	—	220	539	16	284	—	250	550
Total investment	105	4,571	—	2,572	7,248	125	4,625	—	2,544	7,294
Residential development	26	656	—	66	748	26	513	—	80	619
Commercial development	2	11	—	77	90	3	7	—	79	89
Total land and development	28	667	—	143	838	29	520	—	159	708
Contractors	265	184	—	31	480	253	111	—	23	387
Total	398	5,422	—	2,746	8,566	407	5,256	—	2,726	8,389
Analysed by internal credit ratings										
Strong	14	873	—	1,161	2,048	30	2,167	—	1,184	3,381
Satisfactory	279	3,434	—	1,464	5,177	271	2,286	—	1,418	3,975
Total strong/satisfactory	293	4,307	—	2,625	7,225	301	4,453	—	2,602	7,356
Criticised watch	70	525	—	18	613	68	154	—	23	245
Criticised recovery	7	261	—	68	336	8	378	—	59	445
Total criticised	77	786	—	86	949	76	532	—	82	690
Non-performing	28	329	—	35	392	30	271	—	42	343
Gross carrying amount	398	5,422	—	2,746	8,566	407	5,256	—	2,726	8,389
Analysed by ECL staging										
Stage 1	293	2,863	—	2,515	5,671	294	2,879	—	2,487	5,660
Stage 2	76	2,230	—	196	2,502	83	2,106	—	197	2,386
Stage 3	28	329	—	35	392	29	271	—	42	342
POCI	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Total	398	5,422	—	2,746	8,566	407	5,256	—	2,726	8,389
ECL allowance – statement of financial position										
Stage 1	2	72	—	23	97	1	59	—	17	77
Stage 2	3	171	—	11	185	4	202	—	10	216
Stage 3	16	135	—	14	165	15	116	—	9	140
POCI	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	(1)
Total	20	378	—	48	446	19	377	—	36	432
ECL allowance cover percentage	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stage 1	0.6	2.5	—	0.9	1.7	0.3	2.0	—	0.7	1.4
Stage 2	5.1	7.7	—	5.4	7.4	4.8	9.6	—	5.1	9.1
Stage 3	54.9	41.1	—	39.9	42.0	51.7	42.8	—	21.4	40.9
POCI	(100.0)	—	—	—	(100.0)	(100.0)	—	—	—	(100.0)
	Half-year 30 June 2026					Half-year 30 June 2025				
Income statement	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	3	2	—	11	16	(1)	19	—	24	42
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(1)	(1)	—	—	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	—	(4)
Net credit impairment charge	2	1	—	11	14	(3)	17	—	24	38

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Asset class analysis *continued*

Loans to customers – Property and construction *continued*
The property and construction portfolio increased by €0.2 billion to €8.6 billion in the half-year to 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €8.4 billion). The increase was driven by new lending of €1.0 billion (30 June 2025: €1.0 billion), which exceeded redemptions/repayments activity and foreign exchange movements totalling €0.8 billion. New lending was largely in the property investment (€0.7 billion) and property development (€0.2 billion) portfolios, of which €0.4 billion related to residential investment/development projects.

The portfolio amounted to 12% of loans to customers and comprised 85% investment loans (€7.3 billion), 10% land and development loans (€0.8 billion) and 5% relating to contractor loans (€0.5 billion). The Capital Markets and AIB UK segments continue to account for the majority of this portfolio at 63% and 32% respectively.

At 30 June 2026, €7.2 billion of the portfolio was in a strong/satisfactory grade (31 December 2025: €7.4 billion). However, following the deployment of the recalibrated grading models, the grading composition within strong/satisfactory has shifted with strong loans decreasing to 24% at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 40%). The recalibration reflects a more accurate measure of the risk in the portfolio as opposed to any deterioration in customer credit performance. Non-performing loans increased by €0.1 billion in the period to €0.4 billion (31 December 2025: €0.3 billion).

The staging composition of the portfolio remained stable in the period. Stage 1 loans were unchanged at €5.7 billion (31 December 2025: €5.7 billion), Stage 2 loans increased by €0.1 billion to €2.5 billion (31 December 2025: €2.4 billion) and Stage 3 loans increased by €0.1 billion to €0.4 billion (31 December 2025: €0.3 billion).

Income statement
There was a net credit impairment charge of €14 million to the income statement in the half-year to 30 June 2026 compared to a €38 million net credit impairment charge in the same period in 2025. This comprises a net remeasurement of ECL allowance charge of €16 million and recoveries of previously written-off loans of €2 million.

The ECL allowance for the portfolio totalled €0.4 billion providing ECL allowance cover of 5%. For the Stage 3 portfolio, the ECL allowance cover was 42% (31 December 2025: €0.4 billion, 5% and 41% respectively).

Investment
Investment property loans amounted to €7.3 billion at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €7.3 billion), of which €3.5 billion relates to commercial investment. The geographic profile of the investment property portfolio is predominantly in the Republic of Ireland (€4.3 billion) and the United Kingdom (€2.5 billion).

The following are the key themes within the investment property sub-sectors in relation to the total property and construction portfolio:

- The residential investment sub-sector represents 24% of the portfolio at €2.1 billion. Performance is underpinned by a combination of strong Irish economic performance, population growth and under-supply of housing relative to market requirements and government targets.
- The office commercial investment sub-sector represents 18% of the portfolio at €1.6 billion. Improving demand in prime locations has reduced vacancy, and that trend is expected to continue. This recovery in occupier demand for higher quality space and reducing supply are expected to lead to steady growth in rent levels. Energy ratings of the secondary office portfolio remain a key risk with growing emphasis on sustainability and energy efficiency.
- The mixed commercial investment sub-sector represents 11% of the portfolio at €1.0 billion. This sub-sector consists of mixed investment properties including retail, office and residential. Where retail features, transactions are expected to be prime or strong secondary and have high quality characteristics in the stronger performing segments (retail parks and food anchored retail).

At 30 June 2026, there was a net credit impairment writeback of €3 million to the income statement on the investment property element of the property and construction portfolio (30 June 2025: €37 million charge).

Land and development
Land and development loans amounted to €0.8 billion at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €0.7 billion), of which €0.7 billion related to loans in the Capital Markets segment and €0.1 billion in the AIB UK segment.

The residential development sub-sector represents 9% of the total property and construction portfolio at €0.7 billion. Whilst the majority of the portfolio is funding development in the greater Dublin area and Cork, proven developers are scaling up their regional presence.

At 30 June 2026, there was a €13 million net credit impairment charge to the income statement on the land and development element of the property and construction portfolio (30 June 2025: Nil).

Contractors
The contractors sub-sector represents 6% of the portfolio at €0.5 billion (31 December 2025: €0.4 billion). The demand for this sub-sector is underpinned by public works and residential projects. This sub-sector continues to deal with challenges including skill shortages, supply chain disruptions and input cost inflation, particularly in wages.

Asset class analysis *continued*

Loans to customers – Non-property business

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

(Reviewed)					**30 June 2026**					31 December 2025
Gross carrying amount	**Retail Banking € m**	**Capital Markets € m**	**C&IC € m**	**AIB UK € m**	**Total € m**	Retail Banking € m	Capital Markets € m	C&IC € m	AIB UK € m	Total € m
Natural resources	**17**	**294**	**5,659**	**166**	**6,136**	18	269	4,974	182	5,443
Of which: renewables	***—***	***—***	***5,632***	***21***	***5,653***	*—*	*1*	*4,949*	*22*	*4,972*
Leisure	**225**	**2,180**	**—**	**557**	**2,962**	240	2,016	—	540	2,796
Manufacturing	**150**	**2,826**	**—**	**398**	**3,374**	146	2,462	—	286	2,894
Health, education and social work	**96**	**1,402**	**—**	**360**	**1,858**	104	1,383	—	400	1,887
Services	**557**	**1,407**	**269**	**248**	**2,481**	552	1,426	257	223	2,458
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**1,287**	**341**	**—**	**43**	**1,671**	1,240	350	—	44	1,634
Retail and wholesale trade	**329**	**1,845**	**—**	**105**	**2,279**	338	1,608	—	113	2,059
Transport and storage	**225**	**922**	**350**	**401**	**1,898**	213	914	348	364	1,839
Telecoms, media and technology	**29**	**586**	**909**	**74**	**1,598**	29	589	763	63	1,444
Financial, insurance and other government activities[1]	**22**	**203**	**—**	**146**	**371**	25	197	—	133	355
Total[1]	**2,937**	**12,006**	**7,187**	**2,498**	**24,628**	2,905	11,214	6,342	2,348	22,809
Of which: Syndicated & International Finance (SIF)	***—***	***3,671***	***—***	***—***	***3,671***	*—*	*3,342*	*—*	*—*	*3,342*
Analysed by internal credit ratings										
Strong	**161**	**4,930**	**6,078**	**1,690**	**12,859**	149	4,466	5,367	1,473	11,455
Satisfactory[1]	**2,219**	**6,351**	**691**	**754**	**10,015**	2,176	6,002	656	787	9,621
Total strong/satisfactory[1]	**2,380**	**11,281**	**6,769**	**2,444**	**22,874**	2,325	10,468	6,023	2,260	21,076
Criticised watch	**382**	**411**	**23**	**10**	**826**	396	568	50	33	1,047
Criticised recovery	**33**	**119**	**225**	**2**	**379**	34	67	66	24	191
Total criticised	**415**	**530**	**248**	**12**	**1,205**	430	635	116	57	1,238
Non-performing	**142**	**195**	**170**	**42**	**549**	150	111	203	31	495
Gross carrying amount[1]	**2,937**	**12,006**	**7,187**	**2,498**	**24,628**	2,905	11,214	6,342	2,348	22,809
Analysed by ECL staging										
Stage 1[1]	**2,288**	**10,280**	**5,673**	**2,381**	**20,622**	2,245	9,585	5,245	2,178	19,253
Stage 2	**503**	**1,530**	**1,344**	**75**	**3,452**	507	1,517	894	139	3,057
Stage 3	**138**	**195**	**170**	**42**	**545**	145	111	203	31	490
POCI	**8**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**9**	8	1	—	—	9
Total[1]	**2,937**	**12,006**	**7,187**	**2,498**	**24,628**	2,905	11,214	6,342	2,348	22,809
ECL allowance – statement of financial position										
Stage 1	**9**	**42**	**3**	**31**	**85**	8	31	4	18	61
Stage 2	**26**	**113**	**38**	**4**	**181**	26	120	31	10	187
Stage 3	**60**	**56**	**50**	**11**	**177**	57	28	59	17	161
POCI	**(4)**	**(1)**	**—**	**—**	**(5)**	(4)	(1)	—	—	(5)
Total	**91**	**210**	**91**	**46**	**438**	87	178	94	45	404
ECL allowance cover percentage	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	%	%	%	%	%
Stage 1	**0.4**	**0.4**	**—**	**1.3**	**0.4**	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3
Stage 2	**5.1**	**7.4**	**2.8**	**5.3**	**5.2**	5.1	7.9	3.5	7.2	6.1
Stage 3	**43.7**	**28.5**	**29.4**	**27.5**	**32.6**	39.3	25.2	29.1	54.8	32.9
POCI	**(51.5)**	**(100.0)**	**—**	**—**	**(57.1)**	(50.0)	(100.0)	—	—	(55.6)

					Half-year 30 June 2026					Half-year 30 June 2025
Income statement	**€ m**	**€ m**	**€ m**	**€ m**	**€ m**	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	**8**	**31**	**—**	**6**	**45**	10	(11)	(6)	33	26
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	**(2)**	**(3)**	**—**	**—**	**(5)**	(3)	(1)	—	(4)	(8)
Net credit impairment charge/(writeback)	**6**	**28**	**—**	**6**	**40**	7	(12)	(6)	29	18

1. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Asset class analysis *continued*

Loans to customers – Non-property business *continued*

The non-property business portfolio includes small and medium enterprises (SMEs) which are reliant largely on the domestic economies in which they operate. In addition to SMEs, the portfolio also includes exposures to larger corporate and institutional borrowers which are impacted by global economic conditions. The largest geographic concentration of the portfolio exposure is to Irish borrowers (46%), with the UK (24%) and US (18%) being the other main geographic concentrations.

The portfolio increased by €1.8 billion to €24.6 billion in the half-year to 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €22.8 billion). New lending totalling €3.8 billion (30 June 2025: €3.1 billion) was primarily driven by new lending of €1.7 billion in the Capital Markets segment and €1.2 billion within the C&IC segment as the Group continues to finance the transition to renewable energy and infrastructure. Total new lending of €3.8 billion was partially offset by €2.0 billion of redemptions/repayments, disposals and net of foreign exchange movements. The non-property business portfolio amounted to 33% of total Group loans and advances to customers in the period (31 December 2025: 32%).

The asset quality composition of the portfolio remained stable in the period to 30 June 2026. Loans graded as strong/satisfactory were 93% (31 December 2025: 92%). The value of loans graded less than satisfactory (including non-performing loans) accounted for €1.8 billion (31 December 2025: €1.7 billion). The performing forborne portfolio, which is also reflected within the criticised recovery category, increased by €0.2 billion to €0.4 billion in the period (31 December 2025: €0.2 billion).

The staging composition of the portfolio has remained stable in the period to 30 June 2026 as Stage 1 loans increased by €1.4 billion to €20.6 billion (31 December 2025: €19.2 billion). However, Stage 2 loans also increased by €0.3 billion to €3.4 billion (31 December 2025: €3.1 billion). The increase in Stage 2 loans was predominantly in the C&IC segment and within the natural resources sector. Stage 3 loans have increased slightly to €0.6 billion.

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

- The natural resources sub-sector comprises 25% of the portfolio at €6.1 billion, which includes renewable energy. Global growth in this sub-sector is driven by very strong demand for renewable energy as economies transition away from fossil fuels to meet climate goals underpinned by international agreements, and to increase energy security after a period of heightened geopolitical energy concerns.
- The manufacturing sub-sector comprises 14% of the portfolio at €3.4 billion. Non-food operators continue to experience strong export demand especially in pharmaceuticals, engineering and technology. The sector faces challenges through rising energy, wage and raw material costs, impacting profitability. The value of food and drink exports increased in 2026, however the food manufacturing sector faces heightened cost inflation, supply chain volatility and regulatory demands, with continued investment in innovation and sustainability key for competitiveness. Notwithstanding the challenges facing the sector, operators are showing strong trading periods with strong deposits maintained, relatively low gearing and continued investment by multinationals bolstering the Irish sector.
- The leisure sub-sector comprises 12% of the portfolio at €3.0 billion. The first half of 2026 evidenced a strong return of international tourists and stable domestic demand. Plans to expand Dublin airport capacity are positive to the sector and international tourism specifically. The reduction in VAT rate for food and catering from July 2026 and continuation of reduced VAT rate for gas and electricity will potentially be offset by PRSI increases, minimum wage increases and pension auto-enrolment.
- The services sub-sector comprises 10% of the portfolio at €2.5 billion, and includes professional services (accounting, legal and architectural/ engineering activities) and other services, a more diverse grouping which includes contract services, machinery & equipment, management consultancy, research & development and public/ community groups. Performance of service businesses is in part correlated to the performance of the domestic and global economy.

Income statement

There was a net credit impairment charge of €40 million to the income statement in the half-year to 30 June 2026 compared to an €18 million charge in the same period in 2025. This comprises a net remeasurement of ECL allowance charge of €45 million and recoveries of previously written-off loans of €5 million.

The ECL allowance for the portfolio totalled €0.4 billion providing ECL allowance cover of 2%. For the Stage 3 portfolio, the ECL allowance cover was 33% (31 December 2025: €0.4 billion, 2% and 33% respectively).

Syndicated & International Finance

Syndicated & International Finance (SIF) is a specialised business unit within Capital Markets which participates in the provision of finance to US and European corporations for mergers, acquisitions, buyouts and general corporate purposes.

The SIF non-property portfolio increased by €0.4 billion to €3.7 billion at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €3.3 billion). Growth was driven by increased appetite for lowly leveraged, strongly rated, large scale international corporates. Key portfolio metrics and trends are as follows:

- S&P corporate family rating: Stable at strong levels. 97% of the SIF portfolio is rated by S&P (31 December 2025: 97%) with 90% rated B+ or above (31 December 2025: 91%), 7% rated B (31 December 2025: 7%) and Nil rated B- or below (same as 31 December 2025).
- Grading: Stable. At 30 June 2026, 99% of the SIF portfolio is in a strong/ satisfactory grade (31 December 2025: 100%).
- Staging: Majority in Stage 1, 94%/€3.5 billion (31 December 2025: 94%/€3.1 billion). Stage 2 modest at 6%/€0.2 billion (31 December 2025: 6%/€0.2 billion). Stage 3 exposure remains Nil.
- Scale: Strong preference to larger scale with 92% of loans to borrowers with EBITDA > €250 million (31 December 2025: 92%).
- Diversification: Stable. Top 20 borrowers account for 31% of total exposure (31 December 2025: 31%). Exposures diversified across multiple non-property business sub-sectors. Primary sectoral concentrations are to manufacturing 23% (31 December 2025: 22%), services 21% (31 December 2025: 23%), and retail & wholesale trade 16% (31 December 2025: 13%).
- Exposures by borrowers country of risk are US 73%, Europe (ex UK) 19%, UK 6% and Rest of World 2% (31 December 2025: US 71%, Europe (ex UK) 22%, UK 6% and Rest of World 1%).

At 30 June 2026, there was a net credit impairment charge of €3 million on the SIF portfolio (30 June 2025: €7 million charge).

Credit ratings

Credit ratings

External credit ratings of certain financial assets *(reviewed)*

The following table sets out the credit quality, based on external credit ratings, of financial assets measured at:

- Amortised cost: Loans to banks of €572 million (31 December 2025: €554 million)[1], securities financing of €8,742 million (31 December 2025: €7,339 million), investment debt securities at amortised cost of €8,837 million (31 December 2025: €5,043 million);
- FVOCI: Investment debt securities at FVOCI of €15,048 million (31 December 2025: €16,201 million); and
- FVTPL: Trading portfolio of financial assets of €245 million (31 December 2025: €276 million).

Information on the credit ratings for loans to customers where an external credit rating is available is disclosed on page 60.

(Reviewed)					30 June 2026					31 December 2025
					At amortised cost					At amortised cost
	Bank	Corporate	Sovereign	Other	Total	Bank	Corporate	Sovereign	Other	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
AAA/AA[1]	2,253	1,075	4,627	2,414	10,369	1,407	—	2,372	2,235	6,014
A/A-[1]	3,556	2,622	991	59	7,228	4,775	1,513	75	94	6,457
BBB+/BBB/BBB-	6	74	418	—	498	5	357	—	—	362
Sub investment	6	—	—	—	6	5	47	—	—	52
Unrated	2	48	—	—	50	1	50	—	—	51
Total[1]	5,823	3,819	6,036	2,473 [2]	18,151	6,193	1,967	2,447	2,329 [2]	12,936
Of which:										
Stage 1[1]	5,823	3,819	6,036	2,473	18,151	6,193	1,967	2,447	2,329	12,936
Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Reviewed)					30 June 2026					31 December 2025
					At FVOCI					At FVOCI
	Bank	Corporate	Sovereign	Other	Total	Bank	Corporate	Sovereign	Other	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
AAA/AA	5,570	181	5,279	103	11,133	5,296	188	6,172	107	11,763
A/A-	626	668	1,740	—	3,034	1,103	532	1,479	—	3,114
BBB+/BBB/BBB-	6	172	703	—	881	185	213	926	—	1,324
Sub investment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6,202	1,021	7,722 [3]	103	15,048	6,584	933	8,577 [3]	107	16,201
Of which:										
Stage 1	6,202	1,021	7,722	103	15,048	6,584	933	8,577	107	16,201
Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Reviewed)					30 June 2026					31 December 2025
					At FVTPL					At FVTPL
	Bank	Corporate	Sovereign	Other	Total	Bank	Corporate	Sovereign	Other	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
AAA/AA	—	—	231	—	231	—	—	171	—	171
A/A-	3	6	—	—	9	3	3	91	—	97
BBB+/BBB/BBB-	5	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	8
Sub investment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	6	231	—	245	11	3	262	—	276
Of which:										
Stage 1	8	6	231	—	245	11	3	262	—	276
Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
2. Relates to asset backed securities.
3. Includes supranational banks and government agencies.

Risk Management *continued*
Credit risk *continued*

Forbearance overview

Additional credit quality and forbearance disclosures on loans to customers

Forbearance

The Group's approach to forbearance initiatives are outlined on pages 221 and 222 in the Risk Management section of the Annual Financial Report 2025. The following table analyses the forbearance portfolio at amortised cost by ECL staging.

	30 June 2026					31 December 2025				
	At amortised cost					At amortised cost				
	Residential mortgages	Other personal	Property and construction	Non-property business	Total	Residential mortgages	Other personal	Property and construction	Non-property business	Total
Analysed by forbearance type	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Analysed by ECL staging										
Stage 1	**3**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**4**	4	—	—	—	4
Stage 2	**124**	**14**	**335**	**380**	**853**	124	11	445	191	771
Stage 3	**279**	**9**	**114**	**268**	**670**	267	8	71	238	584
POCI	**54**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**54**	56	—	—	—	56
Total	**460**	**23**	**450**	**648**	**1,581**	451	19	516	429	1,415
ECL allowance	**54**	**7**	**56**	**130**	**247**	51	7	81	96	235

The Group continues to support its existing customers ensuring they are provided with the appropriate forbearance measures, particularly amid the ongoing economic and geopolitical uncertainty, inflationary pressures, higher costs of goods and services, and expected elevated interest rates.

The total forbearance portfolio increased by €0.2 billion to €1.6 billion at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €1.4 billion). The increase was primarily driven by growth in the Stage 2 performing forborne portfolio, reflecting higher forbearance activity, including a small number of cases within the natural resources sub-sector of the non-property business portfolio.

Liquidity and funding risk

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

Management of the Group liquidity pool

The Group manages the liquidity pool on a centralised basis and is primarily comprised of government bonds, balances with central banks and internal/external covered bonds. The composition of the liquidity pool is subject to limits recommended by the Risk function and approved by the Board.

At 30 June 2026, the Group held €71,685 million (31 December 2025: €76,080 million) in qualifying liquid assets (QLA)[1], of which €8,466 million (31 December 2025: €8,807 million) was not available due to repurchase, secured loans and other restrictions.

At 30 June 2026, the Group's available QLA was €63,219 million (31 December 2025: €67,273 million). During the six months to 30 June 2026, the available QLA ranged from €62,335 million to €68,610 million and the average balance was €64,919 million.

The decrease of €4,054 million in the Group's available QLA was predominantly due to share buy-backs, dividend payout, increase in customer loans and contractual debt market maturities, partially offset by an increase in customer deposits.

Other contingent liquidity

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

During the period, the Group increased the financial assets pre-positioned with central banks as part of enhancing its intraday liquidity resilience and contingency funding capabilities. At 30 June 2026, the Group had €5,144 million (31 December 2025: €470 million) of assets positioned at various central banks.

For further details of liquidity risk and its management, see pages 227 to 232 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

Liquidity regulation

The Group is required to comply with the liquidity requirements of the Single Supervisory Mechanism/Central Bank of Ireland and also with the requirements of local regulators in jurisdictions in which it operates. The Group adheres to these requirements.

Liquidity metrics	30 June 2026 %	31 December 2025 %
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	**187**	204
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	**158**	163

The Group monitors and reports its liquidity positions against Capital Requirements Regulations and other related liquidity regulations (LCR Delegated Act). It has fully complied with the minimum LCR and NSFR requirements of 100% in the six months to 30 June 2026. The Group LCR decreased in the six months to 30 June 2026 by 17% to 187%, which was predominantly due to a share-buy-back, a dividend payout, an increase in customer loans and contractual debt market maturities offset by an increase in customer deposits. The Group NSFR decreased in the six months to 30 June 2026 by 5% to 158%, due mainly to an increase in customer loans.

Funding structure *(reviewed)*

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

Customer deposits represent the largest source of funding for the Group, with the core retail franchises and accompanying deposit base in both Ireland and the UK providing a stable and reasonably predictable source of funds.

Customer deposits *(reviewed)*[1]	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Total	**118,802**	117,239
Of which:		
Euro	**107,409**	106,008
Sterling	**9,786**	9,611
US Dollar	**1,420**	1,359
Other currencies	**187**	261

1. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Customer deposits increased by €1,563 million in the six months to 30 June 2026, driven by higher personal and SME balances. This was predominantly reflected in higher Euro deposit products (time deposits and demand deposits).

1. QLA are assets that can be readily converted into cash, either with the market or with the monetary authorities, and where there is no legal, operational or prudential impediments to their use as liquid assets.

Risk Management *continued*
Liquidity and funding risk *continued*

Composition of wholesale funding[1] *(reviewed)*

The Group maintains access to a variety of sources of wholesale funding, including bank deposits, securities financing, debt securities and subordinated debt. At 30 June 2026, total wholesale funding outstanding was €10,693 million (31 December 2025: €11,512 million), of which €1,753 million is due to mature in less than one year (31 December 2025: €1,585 million).

(Reviewed)									30 June 2026
	< 1 month € m	1–3 months € m	3–6 months € m	6–12 months € m	Total < 1 year € m	1–3 years € m	3–5 years € m	> 5 years € m	Total € m
Bank deposits[2]	35	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	35
Securities financing	425	455	6	—	886	—	—	—	886
Senior debt	—	—	—	—	—	2,483	2,279	2,423	7,185
ACS	1	—	—	—	1	5	20	—	26
Credit linked notes	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	48	103
Commercial paper	223	569	26	13	831	—	—	—	831
Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,627	1,627
Total 30 June 2026	684	1,024	32	13	1,753	2,543	2,299	4,098	10,693
Of which:									
Secured	426	455	6	—	887	60	20	48	1,015
Unsecured	258	569	26	13	866	2,483	2,279	4,050	9,678
Total 30 June 2026	684	1,024	32	13	1,753	2,543	2,299	4,098	10,693

(Reviewed)									31 December 2025
	< 1 month € m	1–3 months € m	3–6 months € m	6–12 months € m	Total < 1 year € m	1–3 years € m	3–5 years € m	> 5 years € m	Total € m
Bank deposits[2]	21	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21
Securities financing	324	358	—	—	682	—	—	—	682
Senior debt	—	—	—	—	—	1,720	2,382	3,065	7,167
ACS	1	—	—	5	6	20	—	—	26
Credit linked notes	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	48	114
Commercial paper	108	676	67	25	876	—	—	—	876
Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,626	2,626
Total 31 December 2025	454	1,034	67	30	1,585	1,806	2,382	5,739	11,512
Of which:									
Secured	325	358	—	5	688	86	—	48	822
Unsecured	129	676	67	25	897	1,720	2,382	5,691	10,690
Total 31 December 2025	454	1,034	67	30	1,585	1,806	2,382	5,739	11,512

1. The maturity analysis has been prepared using the residual contractual maturity of the liabilities.
2. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information on the change in presentation to the financial statements.

In the six months to 30 June 2026, subordinated liabilities reduced by €999 million to €1,627 million, following the redemption of a subordinated Tier 2 Note. For further details on Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments, see note 25 to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Currency composition of wholesale funding

At 30 June 2026, 64% (31 December 2025: 69%) of wholesale funding was in Euro. The Group manages cross-currency refinancing risk against foreign exchange cash flow limits.

	30 June 2026					31 December 2025				
	EUR €m	GBP €m	USD €m	Other €m	Total €m	EUR €m	GBP €m	USD €m	Other €m	Total €m
Bank deposits[1]	32	—	—	3	35	12	9	—	—	21
Securities financing	258	429	199	—	886	220	314	148	—	682
Senior debt	4,781	—	2,404	—	7,185	4,794	—	2,373	—	7,167
ACS	26	—	—	—	26	26	—	—	—	26
Credit linked notes	103	—	—	—	103	114	—	—	—	114
Commercial paper	—	383	448	—	831	100	314	462	—	876
Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	1,626	1	—	—	1,627	2,625	1	—	—	2,626
Total wholesale funding	6,826	813	3,051	3	10,693	7,891	638	2,983	—	11,512
% of wholesale funding	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	64	8	28	—	100	69	5	26	—	100

1. Refer to note 1 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for further information on the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Encumbrance

An asset is defined as encumbered if it has been pledged as collateral, and as a result is no longer available to the Group to secure funding, satisfy collateral needs or to be sold. As part of managing its funding requirements, the Group encumbers assets as collateral to support wholesale funding initiatives. This would include covered bonds, securities repurchase agreements and other structures that are secured over customer loans.

The Group manages encumbrance levels to ensure that the Group has sufficient contingent collateral to maximise balance sheet flexibility.

The Group's encumbrance ratio has increased to 7% at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 5%), with €9.7 billion of the Group's assets encumbered (31 December 2025: €7.4 billion). The level of encumbrance assets reflects the collateral committed to support regulatory obligations, secured funding activities and other contractual commitments.

Financial Statements

In this section

Condensed Consolidated Income Statement (unaudited)
for the half-year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	3	**2,351**	2,446
Other interest income and similar income	3	**51**	53
Interest and similar income	3	**2,402**	2,499
Interest and similar expense	4	**(531)**	(625)
Net interest income		**1,871**	1,874
Fee and commission income	2	**399**	404
Fee and commission expense	2	**(71)**	(64)
Net trading income		**11**	9
Net gain on other financial assets measured at FVTPL		**23**	12
Net gain/(loss) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		**24**	(3)
Other income	5	**25**	—
Total other income		**411**	358
Total operating income		**2,282**	2,232
Operating expenses	6	**(962)**	(947)
Impairment and amortisation of intangible assets		**(112)**	(110)
Impairment and depreciation of property, plant and equipment		**(38)**	(34)
Total operating expenses		**(1,112)**	(1,091)
Operating profit before impairment losses		**1,170**	1,141
Net credit impairment charge	7	**(91)**	(85)
Operating profit		**1,079**	1,056
Income from equity accounted investments		**2**	13
Profit before taxation		**1,081**	1,069
Income tax charge	8	**(142)**	(142)
Profit for the period		**939**	927
Attributable to:			
– Equity holders of the parent		**939**	928
– Non-controlling interests		**—**	(1)
Profit for the period		**939**	927

Earnings per share		**€ cent**	€ cent
Basic earnings per ordinary share	27	**42.2c**	39.0c
Diluted earnings per ordinary share	27	**42.2c**	39.0c

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (unaudited)
for the half-year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Profit for the period		**939**	927
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of retirement benefit assets/(liabilities), net of tax	8	**1**	(6)
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**1**	(6)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met			
Net change in foreign currency translation reserves, net of tax	8	**21**	(48)
Net change in cash flow hedges, net of tax	8	**(120)**	15
Net change in fair value of investment debt securities at FVOCI, net of tax	8	**(1)**	54
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		**(100)**	21
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period, net of tax		**(99)**	15
Total comprehensive income for the period		**840**	942
Attributable to:			
– Equity holders of the parent		**840**	943
– Non-controlling interests		**—**	(1)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**840**	942

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (unaudited)
as at 30 June 2026

	Note	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	9	**34,716**	40,571
Trading portfolio financial assets		**255**	286
Derivative financial instruments	10	**1,302**	1,641
Loans to banks[1]	11	**572**	554
Loans to customers[1]	12	**73,251**	71,109
Securities financing	13	**8,742**	7,339
Investment securities	15	**24,205**	21,548
Investments accounted for using the equity method		**198**	196
Intangible assets and goodwill		**1,007**	987
Property, plant and equipment		**496**	517
Retirement benefit assets	16	**21**	19
Deferred tax assets	17	**1,982**	2,074
Other assets[1]	18	**737**	730
Prepayments and accrued income	19	**626**	580
Total assets		**148,110**	148,151
Liabilities			
Bank deposits[1]	20	**35**	21
Customer deposits[1]	21	**118,802**	117,239
Securities financing	13	**886**	682
Trading portfolio financial liabilities		**153**	525
Derivative financial instruments	10	**1,713**	1,408
Debt securities in issue	22	**8,145**	8,183
Lease liabilities		**231**	241
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk		**(343)**	(175)
Retirement benefit liabilities	16	**7**	7
Deferred tax liabilities	17	**19**	17
Other liabilities[1]	23	**1,874**	1,808
Accruals and deferred income	24	**733**	740
Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	25	**1,627**	2,626
Provisions for liabilities and commitments	26	**135**	138
Total liabilities		**134,017**	133,460
Equity			
Share capital	27	**1,308**	1,335
Reserves		**11,482**	12,053
Total shareholders' equity		**12,790**	13,388
Other equity interests	28	**1,314**	1,314
Non-controlling interests		**(11)**	(11)
Total equity		**14,093**	14,691
Total liabilities and equity		**148,110**	148,151

1. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (unaudited)
for the half-year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Attributable to equity holders of parent						
			Reserves					
		Share capital	Revenue	Other	Other equity interests	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Note	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
At 1 January 2026		1,335	14,994	(2,941)	1,314	14,702	(11)	14,691
Profit for the period		—	939	—	—	939	—	939
Other comprehensive income	8	—	1	(100)	—	(99)	—	(99)
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	940	(100)	—	840	—	840
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Issuance of Additional Tier 1 securities	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redemption of Additional Tier 1 securities	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	35	—	(985)	—	—	(985)	—	(985)
Distributions paid to other equity interests		—	(43)	—	—	(43)	—	(43)
Share-based payment expense		—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Buyback of ordinary shares	27	(27)	(412)	27	—	(412)	—	(412)
Total transactions with owners		(27)	(1,440)	29	—	(1,438)	—	(1,438)
At 30 June 2026		1,308	14,494	(3,012)	1,314	14,104	(11)	14,093

Other reserves comprise the following:

	Note	Capital reserves	Merger reserves	Capital redemption reserves	Other miscellaneous reserves[1]	Investment securities reserves	Cash flow hedging reserves	Foreign currency translation reserves	Total
	Note	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
At 1 January 2026		1,133	(3,622)	375	12	19	(321)	(537)	(2,941)
Profit for the period		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	8	—	—	—	—	(1)	(120)	21	(100)
Comprehensive income for the year		—	—	—	—	(1)	(120)	21	(100)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity									
Share-based payment expense		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Buyback of ordinary shares	27	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	27
Transactions with owners		—	—	27	2	—	—	—	29
At 30 June 2026		1,133	(3,622)	402	14	18	(441)	(516)	(3,012)

1. Other miscellaneous reserves comprise revaluation reserves of €12m (31 December 2025: €12m) and share-based payment reserves of €2m (31 December 2025: Nil). Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (unaudited)
for the half-year ended 30 June 2025

		Attributable to equity holders of parent						
			Reserves					
	Note	Share capital €m	Revenue €m	Other €m	Other equity interests €m	Total €m	Non-controlling interests €m	Total equity €m
At 1 January 2025		1,455	15,676	(2,934)	1,239	15,436	(9)	15,427
Profit for the period		—	928	—	—	928	(1)	927
Other comprehensive income	8	—	(6)	21	—	15	—	15
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	922	21	—	943	(1)	942
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Issuance of Additional Tier 1 securities	28	—	—	—	694	694	—	694
Redemption of Additional Tier 1 securities	28	—	(6)	—	(619)	(625)	—	(625)
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	35	—	(861)	—	—	(861)	—	(861)
Distributions paid to other equity interests		—	(42)	—	—	(42)	—	(42)
Share-based payment expense		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buyback of ordinary shares	27	(120)	(1,200)	120	—	(1,200)	—	(1,200)
Total transactions with owners		(120)	(2,109)	120	75	(2,034)	—	(2,034)
At 30 June 2025		1,335	14,489	(2,793)	1,314	14,345	(10)	14,335

Other reserves comprise the following:

	Note	Capital reserves €m	Merger reserves €m	Capital redemption reserves €m	Other miscellaneous reserves[1] €m	Investment securities reserves €m	Cash flow hedging reserves €m	Foreign currency translation reserves €m	Total €m
At 1 January 2025		1,133	(3,622)	255	12	(134)	(121)	(457)	(2,934)
Profit for the period		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	8	—	—	—	—	54	15	(48)	21
Comprehensive income for the year		—	—	—	—	54	15	(48)	21
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity									
Share-based payment expense		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buyback of ordinary shares	27	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	120
Transactions with owners		—	—	120	—	—	—	—	120
At 30 June 2025		1,133	(3,622)	375	12	(80)	(106)	(505)	(2,793)

1. Other miscellaneous reserves comprise revaluation reserves of €12m and share-based payment reserves of Nil. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (unaudited)
for the half-year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxation for the period		**1,081**	1,069
Adjustments for:			
– Non-cash and other items	31	**358**	579
– Change in operating assets	31	**(3,170)**	(1,759)
– Change in operating liabilities	31	**1,173**	4,398
– Taxation paid		**(42)**	(20)
Net cash flow from operating activities[1]		**(600)**	4,267
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities	15	**(5,161)**	(3,491)
Proceeds from sales, redemptions and maturity of investment securities	15	**2,828**	1,176
Additions to property, plant and equipment		**(11)**	(10)
Additions to intangible assets		**(132)**	(124)
Investments accounted for using the equity method		**—**	(18)
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(2,476)**	(2,467)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds on issue of other equity interests	28	**—**	694
Repurchase of other equity interests	28	**—**	(625)
Proceeds on issue of debt securities[2]	22	**—**	1,475
Repurchase of debt securities[2]	22	**—**	(764)
Redemption of Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	25	**(1,000)**	—
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	35	**(985)**	(861)
Buyback of ordinary shares	27	**(412)**	(1,200)
Distributions paid to other equity interests		**(43)**	(42)
Repayment of lease liabilities including interest		**(16)**	(15)
Interest paid on debt securities[2]		**(166)**	(166)
Interest paid on Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments		**(59)**	(59)
Net cash flow from financing activities		**(2,681)**	(1,563)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**(5,757)**	237
Opening cash and cash equivalents		**40,877**	38,327
Effect of exchange translation adjustments		**59**	(185)
Closing cash and cash equivalents	9	**35,179**	38,379

1. Net cash flow from operating activities includes interest received of €2,365m (30 June 2025: €2,504m) and interest paid of €339m (30 June 2025: €358m).
2. Relates to debt securities classified at origination as MREL.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

In this section

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

1 Basis of preparation, accounting policies, judgements and estimates

Reporting entity

AIB Group plc (the parent company or the Company) is a company domiciled in Ireland. The address of the Company's registered office is 10 Molesworth Street, Dublin 2, Ireland. AIB Group plc is registered under the Companies Act 2014 as a public limited company under the company number 594283 and is the holding company of the Group.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months to 30 June 2026 (Half-Year Financial Report) comprise the Company and its subsidiary undertakings, collectively referred to as AIB Group or the Group, and the Group's interests in associated undertakings and joint ventures.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 (the Annual Financial Report 2025) are available upon request from the Group Company Secretary or at www.aib.ie.

Going concern

The financial statements for the six months to 30 June 2026 have been prepared on a going concern basis, as the Directors are satisfied, having considered the risks and uncertainties impacting the Group, that it has the ability to continue in business for the period of assessment. In making this assessment, the Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions. This includes capital forecasts and internally generated macroeconomic scenarios that take account of geopolitical risks, the impacts of tariffs, inflation, interest rates and related impacts on unemployment and property prices. There are no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern over a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months to 30 June 2026 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as adopted by the European Union (EU). These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Annual Financial Report 2025, which was prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (collectively IFRSs) as adopted by the EU. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements comprise the condensed consolidated income statement, the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated statement of financial position, the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity and the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, together with the related notes. The Half-Year Financial Report includes the information that is described as being an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements contained in the Risk Management Report.

Change in presentation to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

(i) Cash collateral payable to or receivable from derivative and repurchase agreement counterparties

The Group places cash collateral with and receives cash collateral from derivative and repurchase agreement counterparties. In the Annual Financial Report 2025 these balances were presented within 'Loans and advances to banks', 'Loans and advances to customers', 'Deposits and advances from banks' and 'Deposits and advances from customers'.

The Group has changed the presentation of cash collateral to provide reliable and more relevant presentation of the Group's lending and deposit-taking activities by presenting cash collateral separately in 'Other assets' and 'Other liabilities', with related interest income and expense now separately disclosed in the 'Interest and similar income' and 'Interest and similar expense' notes. Comparative information has been re-presented.

For the 2025 comparatives, €91 million of cash collateral advanced to customers and €47 million of cash collateral advanced to banks has been re-presented within 'Other assets' and €432 million of cash collateral advanced by customers and €135 million of cash collateral advanced by banks has been re-presented within 'Other liabilities'.

(ii) Segmental information

The Group has restructured its reportable segments by transferring €2.3 billion of investment securities from AIB Capital Markets (Capital Markets) to the Group segment on 1 January 2026. The purpose of the transfer was to centralise the management of the Group's investment securities in the Group segment. As a result, the Group's performance for the six months to 30 June 2026 was managed and reported in the management accounts based on this revised organisational structure. Comparative information has been re-presented.

(iii) Current taxation

'Current taxation' balances, which are no longer material for separate presentation, have now been included within 'Other assets' and 'Other liabilities'. For the 2025 comparatives, €1 million of current taxation has been re-presented within 'Other assets' and €9 million of current taxation has been re-presented within 'Other liabilities'.

(iv) Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

In the comparative period, the revaluation reserve was presented in the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity as a separate reserve. In the current period, the revaluation reserve and share-based payment reserve, which has arisen following the introduction of the SAYE scheme in the second half of 2025, are presented together as 'Other miscellaneous reserves'. The comparative period has been re-presented to align with this revised naming convention, with revaluation reserves now presented within 'Other miscellaneous reserves'.

1 Basis of preparation, accounting policies, judgements and estimates *continued*

Statement of compliance

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

The interim figures for the six months to 30 June 2026 are unaudited but have been reviewed by the Group's independent auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers, whose report is set out on page 99. The financial information presented herein does not amount to statutory financial statements within the meaning of the Companies Act 2014. The Half-Year Financial Report is a requirement of the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007.

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 as presented in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements represent an abbreviated version of the Group's full accounts for that year, on which the Group's independent auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers, issued an unqualified audit report and did not include a reference to any matters to which the statutory auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying the report. The 31 December 2025 financial statements are not annexed to these condensed consolidated interim financial statements. The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 will be filed in the Companies Registration Office on or before 30 September 2026.

Accounting policies

The accounting policies described on pages 260 to 272 of the Annual Financial Report 2025 have been applied in this Half-Year Financial Report.

New and amended standards and interpretations

There have been no new standards, or amendments to standards, adopted by the Group for the six months to 30 June 2026 which have had a material impact on the Group.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of certain assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Since management's judgement may involve making estimates concerning the likelihood of future events, the actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected. The judgements that have a significant effect on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year relate to:
- Impairment of financial assets;
- Deferred taxation; and
- Retirement benefit obligations.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates adopted by the Group are set out on pages 273 and 274 of the Annual Financial Report 2025 and, while they remain appropriate, additional details and disclosures, taking account of developments in the six months to 30 June 2026, are as follows:

Impairment of financial assets
- The updated macroeconomic scenarios and weightings used in models to calculate the expected credit loss (ECL) allowance are set out on pages 31 to 34.
- The significant judgements and estimates relating to management adjustments to reflect all available information that have not been included in the risk measurement process modelled outcomes are outlined on pages 36 and 37.

2 Segmental information

Segment overview

The Group has identified reportable segments on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) in order to allocate resources to the segment and assess its performance. Based on this identification, the reportable segments are the operating segments within the Group. The Executive Leadership Team is the CODM and it relies primarily on the management accounts to assess performance of the reportable segments and when making resource allocation decisions.

The Group's performance is managed and reported across the Retail Banking, AIB Capital Markets (Capital Markets), Climate & Infrastructure Capital, AIB UK and Group segments. Segment performance excludes exceptional items.

Transactions between operating segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions, with internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments reflected in the performance of each operating segment. Revenue sharing agreements are used to allocate external customer revenues to an operating segment on a reasonable basis. The geographical distribution of total revenue is based primarily on the location of the office recording the transaction.

Retail Banking

Retail Banking is the Group's leading Irish retail franchise which provides a comprehensive range of products and services through branch, digital and phone banking channels, while supporting the development of sustainable businesses within their local communities.

Capital Markets

Capital Markets provides institutional, corporate, business banking services and specialised products to the Group's larger customers and customers requiring specific sector or product expertise. Goodbody offers further capabilities in wealth management, asset management and investment banking.

Climate & Infrastructure Capital

Climate & Infrastructure Capital (C&IC) which serves the Irish, UK, European and North American markets, specialises in lending to large scale renewable energy and infrastructure projects, which are key drivers for sustainable economic growth.

AIB UK

AIB UK provides lending, treasury, trade facilities, asset finance and invoice discounting services to large corporates in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and operates a full-service retail franchise in Northern Ireland with a focus on everyday banking, mortgage and business banking.

Group

Group comprises wholesale treasury activities as well as Group control and support functions. Treasury manages the Group's liquidity and funding positions and provides customer treasury services and economic research while the control and support functions oversee the Group's strategy, establish clear governance and control frameworks and provide management services to the Group.

Segment allocations

Under the Group's cost allocation methodology, substantially all of the costs of the Group's control, support and Treasury functions are allocated to Retail Banking, Capital Markets, C&IC and AIB UK. In addition, certain Bank levies and regulatory fees, such as the Irish bank levy, are allocated to the Retail Banking, Capital Markets and C&IC segments.

Funding and liquidity income/charges are based on each segment's funding requirements and the Group's funding cost profile, which is informed by wholesale and retail funding costs. Income attributable to capital is allocated to segments based on each segment's capital requirement.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements *continued*

2 Segmental information *continued*

	Retail Banking €m	Capital Markets €m	C&IC €m	AIB UK €m	Group €m	Total €m	Exceptional items[2] €m	Half-year 30 June 2026 Total €m
Operations by business segment								
Net interest income[1]	1,202	381	75	169	44	1,871	—	1,871
Net fee and commission income*	219	83	8	19	(1)	328	—	328
Other	28	30	—	3	22	83	—	83
Other income	247	113	8	22	21	411	—	411
Total operating income[1]	1,449	494	83	191	65	2,282	—	2,282
Personnel expenses	(303)	(122)	(16)	(53)	(6)	(500)	(5)[3]	(505)
General and administrative expenses	(256)	(54)	(5)	(33)	(3)	(351)	3[4]	(348)
Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(116)	(20)	(2)	(10)	(2)	(150)	—	(150)
Other operating expenses	(675)	(196)	(23)	(96)	(11)	(1,001)	(2)	(1,003)
Bank levies and regulatory fees	(98)	(9)	(1)	(1)	—	(109)	—	(109)
Total operating expenses	(773)	(205)	(24)	(97)	(11)	(1,110)	(2)	(1,112)
Operating profit/(loss) before impairment losses[1]	676	289	59	94	54	1,172	(2)	1,170
Net credit impairment charge	(37)	(32)	—	(20)	(2)	(91)	—	(91)
Operating profit/(loss)[1]	639	257	59	74	52	1,081	(2)	1,079
Income from equity accounted investments	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Profit/(loss) before taxation[1]	641	257	59	74	52	1,083	(2)	1,081

1. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
2. Exceptional items are shown separately in the table. These are items that Management view as distorting comparability of performance year-on-year. Exceptional items are set out in footnotes 3 and 4 below.
3. Restructuring costs.
4. Customer redress writeback.

***Net fee and commission income**	Retail Banking €m	Capital Markets €m	C&IC €m	AIB UK €m	Group €m	Total €m	Exceptional items €m	Half-year 30 June 2026 Total €m
Customer accounts and payment services	151	14	1	5	—	171	—	171
Card income	81	5	—	6	—	92	—	92
Customer related foreign exchange	22	17	—	2	1	42	—	42
Wealth and insurance	22	25	—	—	—	47	—	47
Lending related fees	4	12	6	7	—	29	—	29
Investment banking	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	12
Other fees and commissions	2	2	1	—	1	6	—	6
Fee and commission income	282	87	8	20	2	399	—	399
Customer accounts and payment services	(45)	(1)	—	—	—	(46)	—	(46)
Card expenses	(15)	(1)	—	(1)	—	(17)	—	(17)
Wealth and insurance	(2)	(1)	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Investment banking	—	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Other fees and commissions	(1)	—	—	—	(3)	(4)	—	(4)
Fee and commission expense	(63)	(4)	—	(1)	(3)	(71)	—	(71)
Total net fee and commission income	219	83	8	19	(1)	328	—	328

Fees and commissions which are an integral part of the effective interest rate are recognised as part of interest and similar income (note 3) or interest and similar expense (note 4).

2 Segmental information *continued*

	Retail Banking €m	Capital Markets €m	C&IC €m	AIB UK €m	Group €m	Total €m	Exceptional items[2] €m	Half-year 30 June 2025 Total €m
Operations by business segment								
Net interest income[1]	1,201	380	69	172	52	1,874	—	1,874
Net fee and commission income*	233	80	8	20	(1)	340	—	340
Other	10	12	1	(3)	(2)	18	—	18
Other income/(expense)	243	92	9	17	(3)	358	—	358
Total operating income[1]	1,444	472	78	189	49	2,232	—	2,232
Personnel expenses	(292)	(117)	(15)	(49)	(3)	(476)	(5)[3]	(481)
General and administrative expenses	(267)	(51)	(5)	(35)	(1)	(359)	1[4]	(358)
Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(112)	(19)	(2)	(11)	—	(144)	—	(144)
Other operating expenses	(671)	(187)	(22)	(95)	(4)	(979)	(4)	(983)
Bank levies and regulatory fees	(91)	(13)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(108)	—	(108)
Total operating expenses	(762)	(200)	(23)	(96)	(6)	(1,087)	(4)	(1,091)
Operating profit/(loss) before impairment losses[1]	682	272	55	93	43	1,145	(4)	1,141
Net credit impairment (charge)/writeback	(31)	(1)	7	(52)	(8)	(85)	—	(85)
Operating profit/(loss)[1]	651	271	62	41	35	1,060	(4)	1,056
Income from equity accounted investments	11	—	—	2	—	13	—	13
Profit/(loss) before taxation[1]	662	271	62	43	35	1,073	(4)	1,069

1. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
2. Exceptional items are shown separately in the table. These are items that Management view as distorting comparability of performance year-on-year. Exceptional items are set out in footnotes 3 and 4 below.
3. Restructuring costs.
4. Customer redress writeback.

***Net fee and commission income**	Retail Banking €m	Capital Markets €m	C&IC €m	AIB UK €m	Group €m	Total €m	Exceptional items €m	Half-year 30 June 2025 Total €m
Customer accounts and payment services	162	13	1	6	—	182	—	182
Card income	82	4	—	6	—	92	—	92
Customer related foreign exchange	21	17	—	3	1	42	—	42
Wealth and insurance	19	25	—	—	—	44	—	44
Lending related fees	4	13	5	6	—	28	—	28
Investment banking	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	11
Other fees and commissions	3	—	2	—	—	5	—	5
Fee and commission income	291	83	8	21	1	404	—	404
Customer accounts and payment services	(51)	—	—	—	—	(51)	—	(51)
Card expenses	(5)	—	—	(1)	—	(6)	—	(6)
Wealth and insurance	(1)	(2)	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Investment banking	—	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Other fees and commissions	(1)	—	—	—	(2)	(3)	—	(3)
Fee and commission expense	(58)	(3)	—	(1)	(2)	(64)	—	(64)
Total net fee and commission income	233	80	8	20	(1)	340	—	340

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements *continued*

2 Segmental information *continued*

	30 June 2026					
	Retail Banking	Capital Markets	C&IC	AIB UK	Group	Total
Other amounts – statement of financial position	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Loans to customers:						
– measured at amortised cost[1]	42,424	17,434	7,096	6,193	—	73,147
– measured at FVTPL	—	104	—	—	—	104
Total loans to customers[1]	42,424	17,538	7,096	6,193	—	73,251
Customer deposits[1]	91,543	17,400	328	8,614	917	118,802

	31 December 2025					
	Retail Banking	Capital Markets	C&IC	AIB UK	Group	Total
Other amounts – statement of financial position	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Loans to customers:						
– measured at amortised cost[1]	42,231	16,518	6,248	6,028	—	71,025
– measured at FVTPL	—	84	—	—	—	84
Total loans to customers[1]	42,231	16,602	6,248	6,028	—	71,109
Customer deposits[1]	89,893	17,561	305	8,440	1,040	117,239

	Half-year 30 June 2026			
	Ireland	United Kingdom	Rest of the World	Total
Geographic information[2]	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Gross external revenue	2,009	221	52	2,282
Inter-geographical segment revenue	25	8	(33)	—
Total revenue	2,034	229	19	2,282

	Half-year 30 June 2025			
	Ireland	United Kingdom	Rest of the World	Total
Geographic information[2]	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Gross external revenue	1,889	301	42	2,232
Inter-geographical segment revenue	104	(73)	(31)	—
Total revenue	1,993	228	11	2,232

Revenue comprises all items included within total operating income as disclosed in the condensed consolidated income statement.

	30 June 2026			
	Ireland	United Kingdom	Rest of the World	Total
Geographic Information	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Non-current assets[3]	1,446	51	6	1,503

	31 December 2025			
	Ireland	United Kingdom	Rest of the World	Total
Geographic Information	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Non-current assets[3]	1,447	51	6	1,504

1. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
2. For details of significant geographic concentrations, see the Risk Management section.
3. Non-current assets comprise intangible assets, goodwill and property, plant and equipment.

3 Interest and similar income

	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest on loans to customers[1]	**1,526**	1,479
Interest on cash collateral advanced to customers[1]	**3**	—
Interest on loans to banks[1]	**396**	530
Interest on cash collateral advanced to banks[1]	**1**	10
Interest on securities financing	**103**	103
Interest on investment securities	**124**	159
Total interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	**2,153**	2,281
Interest on investment securities at FVOCI	**198**	165
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	**2,351**	2,446
Interest income on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**51**	48
Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL	**—**	5
Other interest and similar income	**51**	53
Total interest and similar income	**2,402**	2,499
of which relates to cash flow hedges transferred from other comprehensive income	***(3)***	*(83)*
of which relates to fair value hedges of interest rate risk	***26***	*101*

1. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

4 Interest and similar expense

	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Interest on customer deposits[1]	**233**	275
Interest on cash collateral advanced by customers[1]	**2**	1
Interest on bank deposits[1]	**—**	1
Interest on cash collateral advanced by banks[1]	**1**	10
Interest on securities financing	**13**	10
Interest on debt securities in issue	**178**	242
Interest on lease liabilities	**5**	5
Interest on Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	**53**	44
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method	**485**	588
Non-trading derivatives (not in hedge accounting relationships – economic hedges)	**46**	37
Other interest and similar expense	**46**	37
Total interest and similar expense	**531**	625
of which relates to cash flow hedges transferred from other comprehensive income	***(4)***	*(16)*
of which relates to fair value hedges of interest rate risk	***9***	*43*
of which relates to portfolio fair value hedges of interest rate risk	***(53)***	*(1)*

1. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements *continued*

5 Other income

	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Loss on disposal of investment securities at FVOCI – debt	**(31)**	(34)
Gain on termination of hedging swaps[1]	**45**	34
Miscellaneous operating income	**11**	—
Total other income	**25**	—
of which relates to cash flow hedges transferred from other comprehensive income	**—**	*1*

1. The majority of the gain on termination of hedging swaps relates to the disposal of debt securities at FVOCI.

6 Operating expenses

	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Personnel expenses:		
Wages and salaries	**401**	379
Retirement benefits[1]	**60**	58
Social security costs	**43**	41
Other personnel expenses	**15**	17
Termination benefits - voluntary severance	**5**	5
	524	500
Less: staff costs capitalised to intangible assets	**(19)**	(19)
Total personnel expenses	**505**	481
General and administrative expenses	**352**	358
Customer redress	**(4)**	—
	348	358
Bank levies and regulatory fees	**109**	108
Total operating expenses	**962**	947

1. Comprises a defined contribution charge of €50m (Half-year 30 June 2025: a charge of €49m), a defined benefit expense charge of €2m (Half-year 30 June 2025: a charge of €3m), and a long-term disability payments/death in service benefit charge of €8m (Half-year 30 June 2025: a charge of €6m). For details of retirement benefits, see note 16.

7 Net credit impairment charge

	Half-year 30 June 2026			Half-year 30 June 2025		
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	**Measured at amortised cost € m**	**Measured at FVOCI € m**	**Total € m**	Measured at amortised cost € m	Measured at FVOCI € m	Total € m
Loans to customers	**(97)**	**—**	**(97)**	(99)	—	(99)
Securities financing	**(1)**	**—**	**(1)**	(1)	—	(1)
Loan commitments	**(5)**	**—**	**(5)**	5	—	5
Financial guarantee contracts	**—**	**—**	**—**	1	—	1
Investment securities – debt	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	(7)	(7)
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	**(103)**	**—**	**(103)**	(94)	(7)	(101)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	**12**	**—**	**12**	16	—	16
Net credit impairment charge	**(91)**	**—**	**(91)**	(78)	(7)	(85)

8 Taxation

	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Current tax		
Corporation tax in Ireland		
Current tax on income for the period	**(4)**	(4)
	(4)	(4)
Foreign tax		
Current tax on income for the period	**(25)**	(16)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**7**	—
	(18)	(16)
Current tax charge for the period	**(22)**	(20)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**11**	1
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**1**	—
Recognition of deferred tax assets in respect of current period losses	**2**	—
Reduction in carrying value of deferred tax assets in respect of carried forward losses	**(134)**	(123)
Deferred tax charge for the period	**(120)**	(122)
Total tax charge for the period	**(142)**	(142)
Effective tax rate	**13.1 %**	13.3 %

Recognised within other comprehensive income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
The following table sets out the movements recognised in other comprehensive income in the period.

	Half-year 30 June 2026			Half-year 30 June 2025		
	Gross € m	Tax € m	Net € m	Gross € m	Tax € m	Net € m
Revenue reserves						
Remeasurement of retirement benefit assets/(liabilities)	**1**	**—**	**1**	(8)	2	(6)
Total	**1**	**—**	**1**	(8)	2	(6)
Foreign currency translation reserves						
Net (losses)/gains on net investment hedges	**(17)**	**2**	**(15)**	43	(5)	38
Net exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**36**	**—**	**36**	(86)	—	(86)
Total	**19**	**2**	**21**	(43)	(5)	(48)
Cash flow hedging reserves						
Amounts reclassified when the hedged item affects the income statement	**(1)**	**—**	**(1)**	67	(8)	59
Hedging losses recognised in other comprehensive income	**(136)**	**17**	**(119)**	(42)	(2)	(44)
Total	**(137)**	**17**	**(120)**	25	(10)	15
Investment debt securities at FVOCI reserves						
Fair value losses reclassified to income statement	**31**	**(4)**	**27**	34	(4)	30
Fair value (losses)/gains recognised in other comprehensive income	**(32)**	**4**	**(28)**	27	(3)	24
Total	**(1)**	**—**	**(1)**	61	(7)	54
Total movements recognised in other comprehensive income	**(118)**	**19**	**(99)**	35	(20)	15

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements *continued*

9 Cash and balances at central banks

Cash and balances at central banks (net of ECL allowance of Nil) comprises:

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Central Bank of Ireland	**30,333**	35,824
Bank of England	**3,394**	3,801
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	**554**	295
Other (cash on hand)	**435**	651
Total cash and balances at central banks	**34,716**	40,571

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprises the following balances with less than three months maturity:

	30 June 2026 € m	30 June 2025 € m
Cash and balances at central banks	**34,716**	37,262
Loans to banks[1]	**340**	278
Other assets[1]	**123**	839
Total cash and cash equivalents	**35,179**	38,379
of which comprises restricted cash balances	***107***	*205*
of which comprises cash held in trust in respect of certain payables[2]	***8***	*4*

1. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
2. Included in other liabilities are customer funds held for Payzone's parking service.

There are certain regulatory restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the Company in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances. The impact of such restrictions is not expected to have a material effect on the Group's ability to meet its cash obligations.

10 Derivative financial instruments

The following table shows the notional principal amount and the fair value of derivative financial instruments analysed by product and purpose at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

	30 June 2026			31 December 2025		
	Notional principal amount	Fair values		Notional principal amount	Fair values	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Derivatives held for trading						
Interest rate contracts	**14,552**	**306**	**(286)**	13,096	302	(281)
Exchange rate contracts	**14,518**	**29**	**(122)**	16,061	46	(34)
Equity contracts	**26**	**—**	**(1)**	24	—	(1)
Credit derivatives	**35**	**—**	**(1)**	35	—	(1)
Virtual corporate power purchase agreement	**2**	**—**	**(2)**	2	—	(2)
Total derivatives held for trading	**29,133**	**335**	**(412)**	29,218	348	(319)
Derivatives held for hedging						
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges	**64,103**	**727**	**(494)**	52,492	909	(339)
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	**34,659**	**240**	**(789)**	35,322	371	(746)
Derivatives designated as net investment hedges	**1,400**	**—**	**(18)**	1,399	13	(4)
Total derivatives held for hedging	**100,162**	**967**	**(1,301)**	89,213	1,293	(1,089)
Total derivative financial instruments	**129,295**	**1,302**	**(1,713)**	118,431	1,641	(1,408)

For further details on the Group's derivative activity, see note 15 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

11 Loans to banks

	30 June 2026 €m	31 December 2025 €m
At amortised cost		
Funds placed with central banks	**232**	229
Funds placed with other banks	**340**	325
	572	554
ECL allowance	**—**	—
Total loans to banks[1]	**572**	554
of which comprises reserve balances maintained with the Bank of England as required by law	***232***	*229*
of which comprises cash and cash equivalents	***340***	*325*

1. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

12 Loans to customers

	30 June 2026 €m	31 December 2025 €m
At amortised cost		
Loans to customers	**72,415**	70,277
Amounts receivable under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**1,956**	1,891
Gross loans to customers at amortised cost	**74,371**	72,168
ECL allowance	**(1,224)**	(1,143)
Net loans to customers at amortised cost[1]	**73,147**	71,025
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		
Loans to customers	**104**	84
Total loans to customers[1]	**73,251**	71,109
of which comprises amounts repayable on demand	***2,228***	*1,814*
of which comprises amounts due from equity accounted investments[2]	***61***	*56*

1. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
2. Undrawn commitments amount to €11m and are less than one year (31 December 2025: €16m).

13 Securities financing

	30 June 2026			31 December 2025		
	Banks €m	Customers €m	Total €m	Banks €m	Customers €m	Total €m
Assets						
Reverse repurchase agreements	**4,516**	**1,377**	**5,893**	4,185	267	4,452
Securities borrowing transactions	**455**	**2,394**	**2,849**	1,374	1,513	2,887
Total[1]	**4,971**	**3,771**	**8,742** [2]	5,559	1,780	7,339 [2]
Liabilities						
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**886**	**—**	**886**	682	—	682
Total	**886**	**—**	**886** [3]	682	—	682 [3]

1. Classified as ECL Stage 1 and have an ECL of €1m at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: Nil).
2. The total fair value of collateral received for securities financing assets was €8,742m (31 December 2025: €7,339m), €502m (31 December 2025: Nil) of which had been repledged.
3. The total fair value of collateral pledged for securities financing liabilities was €886m (31 December 2025: €682m).

For further details of securities financing, see note 18 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements *continued*

14 ECL allowance on financial assets

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
At 1 January	**1,145**	1,347
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance – customers	**97**	204
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance – securities financing	**1**	(1)
Changes in ECL allowance due to write-offs	**(20)**	(114)
Changes in ECL allowance due to disposals	**(4)**	(286)
Exchange translation adjustments	**3**	(13)
Other	**5**	8
At end of period	**1,227**	1,145
Amounts included in financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Investment securities – debt	**1**	1
Loans to customers	**1,224**	1,143
Securities financing	**1**	—
Other assets – stockbroking client debtors	**1**	1
At end of period	**1,227**	1,145

Further information is disclosed in the Gross Loans and ECL movements tables in the Risk Management section of this report. See pages 48 to 51.

15 Investment securities

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Debt securities		
Debt securities at FVOCI[1]	**15,048**	16,201
Debt securities at amortised cost	**8,837**	5,043
Total debt securities	**23,885**	21,244
of which provided as collateral	***5,301***	*3,626*
Equity securities		
Equity securities at FVTPL	**320**	304
Total equity securities	**320**	304
Total investment securities	**24,205**	21,548

The following table analyses the carrying amount of debt securities by ECL stage:

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Gross amount		
Stage 1	**23,886**	21,245
Stage 2	**—**	—
Total debt securities	**23,886**	21,245
ECL on debt securities at amortised cost	**(1)**	(1)
Carrying value	**23,885**	21,244

1. The ECL of €5m (31 December 2025: €5m) on debt securities at FVOCI does not reduce the carrying amount, but an amount equal to the allowance is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with corresponding impairment gains or losses recognised in the income statement.

16 Retirement benefits

The Group's accounting policy for retirement benefit obligations is set out on page 263 of the Annual Financial Report 2025. The Group operates a number of defined contribution and defined benefit schemes for employees. For further details on the retirement benefit schemes operated by the Group, see note 26 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

Defined benefit schemes

(i) Financial assumptions (set based on the advice of the Group's actuary)

	30 June 2026		31 December 2025	
Financial assumptions	**Ireland %**	**UK %**	Ireland %	UK %
Rate of increase of pensions in payment	**2.25**	**3.10** [1]	2.10	2.95 [1]
Discount rate	**4.27**	**5.90**	4.21	5.50
Inflation assumptions	**2.25** [2]	**3.10**	1.70 [2]	2.90

1. The UK scheme's long-term inflation (RPI) assumption considers both projected inflation and deflation. The pension increase assumption considers increases in line with RPI but has a floor of 0%.
2. The inflation assumption for Ireland applies to the revaluation of deferred members' benefits up to their retirement date.

(ii) Movement in defined benefit obligation and scheme assets

	30 June 2026				31 December 2025			
	Defined benefit obligation € m	**Fair value of scheme assets € m**	**Asset ceiling/ minimum funding[1] € m**	**Net defined benefit (liabilities) assets € m**	Defined benefit obligation € m	Fair value of scheme assets € m	Asset ceiling/ minimum funding[1] € m	Net defined benefit (liabilities) assets € m
At 1 January	**(4,521)**	**5,284**	**(751)**	**12**	(4,950)	5,586	(614)	22
Included in profit or loss								
Past service cost	**(1)**	**—**	**—**	**(1)**	(4)	—	—	(4)
Interest (cost)/income	**(92)**	**114**	**(21)**	**1**	(184)	206	(21)	1
Administration costs	**—**	**(2)**	**—**	**(2)**	—	(4)	—	(4)
	(93)	**112**	**(21)**	**(2)**	(188)	202	(21)	(7)
Included in other comprehensive income								
Remeasurements (loss)/gain	**(20)**	**157**	**(136)**	**1** [2]	312	(219)	(116)	(23) [2]
Translation adjustment on non-Euro schemes	**30**	**(30)**	**—**	**—**	41	(40)	—	1
	10	**127**	**(136)**	**1**	353	(259)	(116)	(22)
Other								
Contributions by employer	**—**	**3**	**—**	**3**	—	19	—	19
Benefits paid	**134**	**(134)**	**—**	**—**	264	(264)	—	—
	134	**(131)**	**—**	**3**	264	(245)	—	19
At end of period	**(4,470)**	**5,392**	**(908)**	**14**	(4,521)	5,284	(751)	12

	Ireland[3] € m	**UK € m**	**Other € m**	**30 June 2026 € m**	Ireland[3] € m	UK € m	Other € m	31 December 2025 € m
Recognised on the statement of financial position as:								
Retirement benefit assets	**—**	**8**	**13**	**21**	—	7	12	19
Retirement benefit liabilities	**—**	**—**	**(7)**	**(7)**	—	—	(7)	(7)
Net pension surplus	**—**	**8**	**6**	**14**	—	7	5	12

1. In recognising the net surplus or deficit on a pension scheme, the funded status of each scheme is adjusted to reflect any minimum funding requirement and any ceiling on the amount that the sponsor has a right to recover from a scheme.
2. After tax €1m (31 December 2025: €16m), see note 8.
3. Includes the Irish and EBS schemes.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements *continued*

17 Deferred taxation

Analysis of movements in deferred taxation	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
At 1 January	**2,057**	2,289
Exchange translation and other adjustments	**7**	(16)
Deferred tax through other comprehensive income	**19**	(8)
Income statement[1]	**(120)**	(208)
At end of period	**1,963**	2,057
Analysed as to:		
Deferred tax assets	**2,029**	2,121
Deferred tax liabilities	**(66)**	(64)
	1,963	2,057
Recognised on the statement of financial position as:		
Deferred tax assets[1]	**1,982**	2,074
Deferred tax liabilities	**(19)**	(17)
Total deferred taxation	**1,963**	2,057

1. At 30 June 2026, the recognised deferred tax asset relating to unutilised tax losses was €1,852m (31 December 2025: €1,975m). The decrease during the period reflected a net income statement charge of €132m (31 December 2025: €202m) and an €8m reduction arising from exchange translation differences and other adjustments (31 December 2025: €26m reduction).

18 Other assets

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Proceeds due from disposal of loan portfolio[1]	**—**	286
Stockbroking client debtors[2]	**94**	21
Items in transit	**149**	143
Items in course of collection	**44**	27
Cash collateral advanced to customers[1,3]	**196**	91
Cash collateral advanced to banks[1,3]	**123**	47
Current taxation[3]	**24**	1
Other[4]	**107**	114
Total other assets[3]	**737**	730
of which classified as financial assets	***667***	*705*
of which classified as non-financial assets	***70***	*25*
Other assets are analysed as follows:		
Less than 1 year[3]	**693**	708
Greater than 1 year	**44**	22
	737	730

1. ECL: Nil (31 December 2025: Nil).
2. ECL: €1m (31 December 2025: €1m).
3. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
4. Includes sundry debtors €29m (31 December 2025: €28m) and deferred consideration for the disposal of AIB Merchant Services €24m (31 December 2025: €26m).

19 Prepayments and accrued income

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Accrued other income	**73**	80
Accrued interest income	**413**	392
Prepaid expenses	**140**	108
Total prepayments and accrued income	**626**	580
of which classified as financial assets	***487***	*471*
of which classified as non-financial assets	***139***	*109*
Prepayments and accrued income are analysed as follows:		
Less than 1 year	**626**	580
Greater than 1 year	**—**	—
	626	580

20 Bank deposits

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
At amortised cost		
Other bank – unsecured	**35**	21
Total bank deposits[1]	**35**	21

1. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

21 Customer deposits

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Current accounts	**64,628**	64,871
Demand deposits	**32,908**	32,392
Time deposits	**21,266**	19,976
Total customer deposits	**118,802**	117,239
Customer deposits are analysed as follows:		
Non-interest bearing current accounts	**60,699**	60,950
Interest bearing deposits, current accounts and short-term borrowings[1]	**58,103**	56,289
Total customer deposits[1]	**118,802**	117,239
of which comprises amounts due to equity accounted investments	***24***	*19*

1. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

At 30 June 2026, the Group's five largest customer deposits amounted to 1% (31 December 2025: 1%) of total customer deposits.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements *continued*

22 Debt securities in issue

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Issued by AIB Group plc		
Euro Medium Term Note Programme	**4,786**	4,799
Global Medium Term Note Programme	**2,399**	2,368
	7,185	7,167
Issued by subsidiaries		
Credit linked notes	**103**	114
Bonds and other medium term notes	**26**	26
Commercial paper	**831**	876
	960	1,016
Total debt securities in issue	**8,145**	8,183

Analysis of movements in debt securities in issue	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
At 1 January	**8,183**	8,832
Issued during the period	**1,613**	6,183
Repurchased	**—**	(770)
Redemptions	**(1,700)**	(5,742)
Amortisation	**15**	52
Other[1]	**34**	(372)
At end of period	**8,145**	8,183

1. Includes a negative fair value hedge adjustment of €57m (31 December 2025: positive €55m) and positive foreign exchange movements of €91m (31 December 2025: negative €428m).

For further details on debt securities in issue, see note 29 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

23 Other liabilities

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Notes in circulation	**30**	30
Items in transit	**168**	126
Creditors[1]	**35**	36
Stockbroking client creditors	**138**	32
Bank drafts	**227**	249
Investment debt securities awaiting settlement	**197**	—
Items in course of collection	**552**	377
Cash collateral advanced by customers[2]	**73**	432
Cash collateral advanced by banks[2]	**68**	135
Current taxation[2]	**12**	9
Other[3]	**374**	382
Total other liabilities[2]	**1,874**	1,808
of which classified as financial liabilities	***1,743***	*1,699*
of which classified as non-financial liabilities	***131***	*109*
Other liabilities are analysed as follows:		
Less than 1 year[2]	**1,839**	1,734
Greater than 1 year	**35**	74
	1,874	1,808

1. Includes customer funds held for Payzone's parking service.
2. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
3. Includes credit balances on customer invoice discounting facilities of €81m (31 December 2025: €141m).

24 Accruals and deferred income

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Accrued other expenses	**362**	286
Accrued interest expense	**359**	434
Deferred income	**12**	20
Total accruals and deferred income	**733**	740
of which classified as financial liabilities	***714***	*704*
of which classified as non-financial liabilities	***19***	*36*
Accruals and deferred income are analysed as follows:		
Less than 1 year	**731**	738
Greater than 1 year	**2**	2
	733	740

25 Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Dated loan capital – European Medium Term Note Programme:		
Issued by AIB Group plc		
€1bn Subordinated Tier 2 Notes	**976**	990
€650m Subordinated Tier 2 Notes	**650**	655
€1bn Subordinated Tier 2 Notes	**—**	980
	1,626	2,625
Issued by subsidiaries		
€500m Callable Step-up Floating Rate Notes (nominal value €0.2m) due 2035	**—**	—
£368m 12.5% Subordinated Notes (nominal value £1.715m) due 2035	**1**	1
£500m Callable Fixed/Floating Rate Notes (nominal value £0.136m) due 2035	**—**	—
	1	1
Total Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	**1,627**	2,626
Dated loan capital outstanding is repayable as follows:		
5 years or more	**1,627**	2,626

Analysis of movements in Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
At 1 January	**2,626**	1,627
Issued during the year	**—**	1,000
Repurchased	**—**	(1)
Redemptions	**(1,000)**	—
Other[1]	**1**	—
At end of period	**1,627**	2,626

1. Includes a positive fair value hedge adjustment of €1m (31 December 2025: Nil)

Redemptions

During 2026, AIB Group plc redeemed the following subordinated note on its call date:

Redemption date	Nominal amount	Maturity date	Interest rate	Outstanding nominal
May 2026	€1bn	May 2031	2.875% Fixed Rate	Nil

For further details of subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments, see note 32 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements *continued*

26 Provisions for liabilities and commitments

	30 June 2026			
	Legal claims €m	Customer redress €m	Other provisions €m	Total €m
At 1 January 2026	**16**	**47**	**27**	**90**
Charged to income statement	**—**	**—**	**3**	**3**
Released to income statement	**(1)**	**(4)**	**(2)**	**(7)**
Provisions utilised	**(1)**	**(3)**	**(1)**	**(5)**
Exchange translation adjustments	**—**	**—**	**1**	**1**
At 30 June 2026	**14**	**40**	**28**	**82** [1]
ECLs on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
At 1 January 2026				**48**
Net charge to the income statement				**5**
Exchange translation adjustments				**—**
At 30 June 2026				**53**
Total provisions for liabilities and commitments				**135**

	31 December 2025			
	Legal claims €m	Customer redress €m	Other provisions €m	Total €m
At 1 January 2025	23	94	29	146
Charged to income statement	6	2	2	10
Released to income statement	(8)	(4)	—	(12)
Provisions utilised	(5)	(45)	(4)	(54)
At 31 December 2025	16	47	27	90 [1]
ECLs on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
At 1 January 2025				57
Net writeback to the income statement				(8)
Exchange translation adjustments				(1)
At 31 December 2025				48
Total provisions for liabilities and commitments				138

1. Amounts expected to be settled within one year are €44m (2025: €51m). Amounts expected to be settled outside of one year amount to €38m (31 December 2025: €39m).

For further details on the nature of these provisions, see note 33 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

27 Share capital

The following table shows the authorised and fully paid issued share capital:

	30 June 2026		31 December 2025	
	Number of shares m	€ m	Number of shares m	€ m
Authorised				
Ordinary share capital				
Ordinary shares of € 0.625 each	**4,000.0**	**2,500**	4,000.0	2,500
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary share capital				
Ordinary shares of € 0.625 each	**2,094.1**	**1,308**	2,136.7	1,335

All AIB Group plc ordinary shares in issue confer identical rights, including in respect of capital, dividends and voting.

Movement in ordinary shares

The following table shows the movement in the number of ordinary shares:

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	Number of shares m	Number of shares m
At 1 January	**2,136.7**	2,328.4
Repurchase and cancellation of shares[1]	**(42.6)**	(191.7)
At end of period	**2,094.1**	2,136.7

1. In March 2026, the Group announced a €1bn share buyback programme. As at 30 June 2026, it had repurchased and cancelled 42,445,542 ordinary shares for total consideration of €410m, with €27m transferred from share capital to the capital redemption reserve representing the shares' nominal value. In June 2026, following the Odd-lot Offer, AIB Group plc repurchased and cancelled 143,406 ordinary shares for total consideration of €1m, with €0.1m transferred from share capital to the capital redemption reserve. Costs of €1m were incurred in relation to these share repurchases.

Earnings per share

The following table shows the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent:

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	30 June 2026 € m	30 June 2025 € m
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	**939**	928
Distributions on other equity interests	**(43)**	(42)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	**896**	886

The following table shows the basic and diluted earnings per share:

	30 June 2026			30 June 2025		
	Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent € m	Weighted average number of ordinary shares m	Earnings per share € cent	Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent € m	Weighted average number of ordinary shares m	Earnings per share € cent
Basic earnings per ordinary share[1]	**896**	**2,122**	**42.2**	886	2,271	39.0
Diluted earnings per ordinary share[2]	**896**	**2,123**	**42.2**	886	2,271	39.0

1. The calculation of basic earnings per ordinary share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue, excluding own shares held.
2. The calculation of diluted earnings per ordinary share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue, excluding own shares held, adjusted for the effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements *continued*

28 Other equity interests

	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Issued by AIB Group plc		
€625m Additional Tier 1 Perpetual Contingent Temporary Write-Down Securities[1]	**620**	620
€700m Additional Tier 1 Perpetual Contingent Temporary Write-Down Securities[1]	**694**	694
Total other equity interests	**1,314**	1,314

1. Included in the Group's capital base.

For further details on these securities, see note 35 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

29 Contingent liabilities and commitments

The following table sets out the contractual amounts of contingent liabilities and commitments:

	Contract amount	
	30 June 2026 € m	31 December 2025 € m
Contingent liabilities[1] – credit related		
Guarantees and assets pledged as collateral security:		
Guarantees and irrevocable letters of credit	**1,253**	1,182
Other contingent liabilities	**17**	24
	1,270	1,206
Commitments[2]		
Documentary credits and short-term trade-related transactions	**150**	167
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend:		
Less than 1 year	**10,002**	10,474
1 year and over	**7,503**	6,392
	17,655	17,033
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	**18,925**	18,239

1. Contingent liabilities are off-balance sheet products and include guarantees, irrevocable letters of credit and other contingent liability products.
2. A commitment is an off-balance sheet product where there is an agreement to provide an undrawn credit facility.

Geographic concentration

For details of the geographic concentration of contingent liabilities and commitments and internal credit ratings, see pages 40 and 50 in the Risk Management section of this report. Provisions for ECLs on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are set out in note 26.

Legal proceedings

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

30 Fair value of financial instruments

The table below sets out the carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments across the three levels of the fair value hierarchy at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025:

	30 June 2026					**31 December 2025**				
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**				Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Fair value hierarchy					Fair value hierarchy			
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	€ m	**€ m**	**€ m**	**€ m**	**€ m**	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Financial assets measured at fair value										
Trading portfolio financial assets	**255**	**255**	**—**	**—**	**255**	286	286	—	—	286
Derivative financial instruments:										
Interest rate derivatives	**1,273**	**—**	**1,254**	**19**	**1,273**	1,582	—	1,564	18	1,582
Exchange rate derivatives	**29**	**—**	**29**	**—**	**29**	59	—	59	—	59
Loans to customers at FVTPL	**104**	**—**	**—**	**104**	**104**	84	—	—	84	84
Investment debt securities at FVOCI	**15,048**	**14,945**	**103**	**—**	**15,048**	16,201	16,094	107	—	16,201
Equity investments at FVTPL	**320**	**—**	**—**	**320**	**320**	304	1	—	303	304
Other financial assets	**24**	**—**	**—**	**24**	**24**	26	—	—	26	26
	17,053	**15,200**	**1,386**	**467**	**17,053**	18,542	16,381	1,730	431	18,542
Financial assets not measured at fair value										
Cash and balances at central banks	**34,716**	**435**[1]	**34,281**	**—**	**34,716**	40,571	651[1]	39,920	—	40,571
Loans to banks[2]	**572**	**—**	**232**	**340**	**572**	554	—	229	325	554
Loans to customers:										
Mortgages[3]	**37,501**	**—**	**—**	**38,366**	**38,366**	37,372	—	—	38,614	38,614
Non-mortgages	**35,646**	**—**	**—**	**35,600**	**35,600**	33,653	—	—	33,612	33,612
Securities financing	**8,742**	**—**	**—**	**8,742**	**8,742**	7,339	—	—	7,339	7,339
Investment debt securities at amortised cost	**8,837**	**6,322**	**—**	**2,663**	**8,985**	5,043	2,675	—	2,382	5,057
Other financial assets[2,4]	**1,130**	**—**	**—**	**1,130**	**1,130**	1,150	—	—	1,150	1,150
	127,144	**6,757**	**34,513**	**86,841**	**128,111**	125,682	3,326	40,149	83,422	126,897
Financial liabilities measured at fair value										
Trading portfolio financial liabilities	**153**	**153**	**—**	**—**	**153**	525	525	—	—	525
Derivative financial instruments:										
Interest rate derivatives	**1,569**	**—**	**1,547**	**22**	**1,569**	1,366	1	1,347	18	1,366
Exchange rate derivatives	**140**	**—**	**140**	**—**	**140**	38	—	38	—	38
Equity derivatives	**1**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**1**	1	—	1	—	1
Credit derivatives	**1**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**1**	1	—	1	—	1
Virtual corporate power purchase agreement	**2**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**2**	2	—	—	2	2
	1,866	**153**	**1,689**	**24**	**1,866**	1,933	526	1,387	20	1,933
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value										
Bank deposits[2]	**35**	**—**	**—**	**35**	**35**	21	—	—	21	21
Customer deposits:										
Current accounts	**64,628**	**—**	**—**	**64,628**	**64,628**	64,871	—	—	64,871	64,871
Demand deposits	**32,908**	**—**	**—**	**32,908**	**32,908**	32,392	—	—	32,392	32,392
Time deposits	**21,266**	**—**	**—**	**21,237**	**21,237**	19,976	—	—	20,000	20,000
Securities financing	**886**	**—**	**—**	**886**	**886**	682	—	—	682	682
Debt securities in issue	**8,145**	**7,390**	**—**	**960**	**8,350**	8,183	7,394	—	1,011	8,405
Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	**1,627**	**1,659**	**—**	**—**	**1,659**	2,626	2,661	—	—	2,661
Other financial liabilities[2,5]	**2,114**	**—**	**—**	**2,114**	**2,114**	2,228	—	—	2,228	2,228
Loan commitments and other credit related commitments	**43**	**—**	**—**	**43**	**43**	38	—	—	38	38
Financial guarantees	**10**	**—**	**—**	**10**	**10**	10	—	—	10	10
	131,662	**9,049**	**—**	**122,821**	**131,870**	131,027	10,055	—	121,253	131,308

1. Comprises cash on hand of €435m (31 December 2025: €651m).
2. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.
3. Includes residential and commercial mortgages.
4. Includes €667m (31 December 2025: €705m) of other assets and €487m (31 December 2025: €471m) of prepayments and accrued income.
5. Includes a debit of €343m (31 December 2025: debit of €175m) of fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk, a credit of €1,743m (31 December 2025: credit of €1,699m) of other liabilities and a credit of €714m (31 December 2025: credit of €704m) of accruals and deferred income.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements *continued*

30 Fair value of financial instruments *continued*

Reconciliation of balances in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The following table shows (i) a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and (ii) total unrealised gains or losses included in profit or loss that are attributable to the assets and liabilities categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy at the end of the period.

							30 June 2026
	Financial assets					Financial liabilities	
	Derivatives	Loans and advances at FVTPL	Equities at FVTPL	Other financial assets	Total	Derivatives	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Movement in Level 3 assets and liabilities							
At 1 January 2026	18	84	303	26	431	20	20
Transfers into/out of Level 3[1]	1	—	—	—	1	5	5
Total gains or (losses) in:							
Profit or loss:							
Net trading income – losses	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Net change in FVTPL	—	23	21	2	46	—	—
	—	23	21	2	46	(1)	(1)
Purchases/additions	—	25	17	—	42	—	—
Sales/disposals/redemptions	—	—	(21)	—	(21)	—	—
Cash received: Principal	—	(28)	—	(4)	(32)	—	—
At 30 June 2026	19	104	320	24	467	24	24
Total unrealised gains or (losses) included in profit or loss for assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 at the end of the period							
Net trading income – income/(losses)	5	—	—	—	5	(2)	(2)
Gains on equity investments at FVTPL	—	—	20	—	20	—	—
(Losses)/gains on loans and advances at FVTPL	—	(1)	—	2	1	—	—
	5	(1)	20	2	26	(2)	(2)

							31 December 2025
	Financial assets					Financial liabilities	
	Derivatives	Loans and advances at FVTPL	Equities at FVTPL	Other financial assets	Total	Derivatives	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Movement in Level 3 assets and liabilities							
At 1 January 2025	89	64	296	—	449	301	301
Transfers into/out of Level 3[1,2]	(27)	—	—	—	(27)	(244)	(244)
Total gains or (losses) in:							
Profit or loss:							
Net trading income – losses	(44)	—	—	—	(44)	(37)	(37)
Net change in FVTPL	—	11	32	3	46	—	—
	(44)	11	32	3	2	(37)	(37)
Purchases/additions	—	22	45	23	90	—	—
Sales/disposals/redemptions	—	—	(70)	—	(70)	—	—
Cash received: Principal	—	(13)	—	—	(13)	—	—
At 31 December 2025	18	84	303	26	431	20	20
Total unrealised gains or (losses) included in profit or loss for assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 at the end of the year							
Net trading income – (losses)/income	(5)	—	—	—	(5)	1	1
Gains on equity investments at FVTPL	—	—	19	—	19	—	—
(Losses)/gains on loans and advances at FVTPL	—	(3)	—	3	—	—	—
	(5)	(3)	19	3	14	1	1

1. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.
2. In 2025, €27m derivative assets and €244m derivative liabilities were reclassified to Level 2 following a reassessment of the threshold for determining whether an unobservable input is significant to the classification of a fair value measurement within the hierarchy.

30 Fair value of financial instruments *continued*

Significant unobservable inputs

The table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used in measuring financial instruments categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

		Fair value				Range of estimates	
Financial instrument		**30 June 2026 € m**	31 December 2025 € m	**Valuation technique**	**Significant unobservable input**	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025
Derivative financial instruments							
Interest rate derivatives	Asset	**19**	18	CVA	LGD	**31% – 47%**	35% – 51%
	Liability	**22**	18			**(Base 37%)**	(Base 41%)
					PD	**0.4% – 3.1%**	0.3% – 2.2%
						(Base 1.0% 1-year PD)	(Base 0.7% 1-year PD)
				FVA	Funding spreads	**(0.1%) – 0.2%**	(0.1%) – 0.2%
Virtual corporate power purchase agreement	Liability	**2**	2	Discounted Expected Future Cash Flows	Irish electricity solar capture prices	**(20%) – 10%**	(20%) – 10%
Equity investments at FVTPL							
Visa Inc. Series B Preferred Stock	Asset	**13**	14	Quoted market price (to which a discount has been applied)	Final conversion rate	**0% - 90%**	0% – 90%
Other financial assets							
Deferred consideration	Asset	**24**	26	Discounted Expected Future Cash flows	Referral rate	**70% – 90%**	70% – 90%

Derivative financial instruments

Interest rate derivatives

Derivatives (assets and liabilities) include negative XVA valuation adjustments amounting to net €2 million (31 December 2025: €1 million). The sensitivity to unobservable inputs for this XVA valuation adjustment at 30 June 2026 ranges from (i) negative €1 million to Nil for CVA (31 December 2025: negative €1 million to Nil) and (ii) Nil for FVA (31 December 2025: Nil).

Virtual corporate power purchase agreement

The fair value sensitivity to unobservable forward Irish electricity solar capture prices ranges from negative €5 million to positive €2 million (31 December 2025: negative €5 million to positive €2 million).

Equity investments at FVTPL

Visa Inc. Series B Preferred Stock

The Group received Series B Preferred Stock in Visa Inc. as part consideration for its holding of shares in Visa Europe. The preferred stock will be convertible into Class A Common Stock of Visa Inc. The remaining conversion is subject to certain Visa Europe litigation risks that may affect the ultimate conversion rate which is unobservable. In addition, the stock, being denominated in US Dollars, is subject to foreign exchange risk.

These instruments are valued at the quoted market price of Visa Inc. Class A Common Stock to which a discount has been applied for the illiquidity and the conversion rate variability of the preferred stock of Visa Inc. 43% haircut (31 December 2025: 43%). This was converted at the period-end exchange rate.

The fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable discount rates ranges from negative €13 million to positive €8 million at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: negative €14 million to positive €8 million).

Other equity investments

Sensitivity information has not been provided for other equity investments as the portfolio comprises several investments, none of which is individually material.

Other financial assets

Deferred consideration

The fair value sensitivity to unobservable referral rates ranges from negative €3 million to positive €3 million at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: negative €3 million to positive €3 million).

Loans to customers measured at FVTPL

For loans to customers measured at FVTPL of €104 million (31 December 2025: €84 million), the Group does not believe that a reasonably possible change to alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly and therefore has not disclosed those amounts in the table above or provided the related disclosures.

Fair value is applied in respect of secondary facilities arising on restructured loans subject to forbearance measures, on the likelihood that additional cash flows, in excess of their primary facilitates, will be received from customers. Given the significant uncertainty with regard to such cash flows, the Group does not attribute a fair value unless it is reasonably certain that this value will be realised.

Day 1 gain or loss

No difference existed between the fair value at initial recognition of financial instruments and the amount that was determined at that date using a valuation technique incorporating significant unobservable data.

Methodologies

Details of the methodologies used for calculating fair value and the definition of terms are set out in note 42 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

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

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

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements *continued*

31 Statement of cash flows

Non-cash items	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Net (gain)/loss on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	**(24)**	3
Income from equity accounted investments	**(2)**	(13)
Deferred consideration	**(2)**	—
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	**103**	101
Change in provisions	**(4)**	1
Retirement benefits – defined benefit expense	**2**	3
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	**150**	144
Interest on Tier 2 subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	**45**	29
Interest on debt securities[1]	**157**	179
Interest on other debt securities	**20**	35
Loss on disposal of investment securities	**31**	34
Gain on termination of hedging swaps	**(45)**	(34)
Amortisation of premiums and discounts	**2**	6
Net gain on equity investments at FVTPL	**(21)**	(9)
Net loss on loans to customers at FVTPL	**4**	5
Change in prepayments and accrued income	**(44)**	(17)
Change in accruals and deferred income	**14**	79
Effect of exchange translation and other adjustments[2]	**(25)**	35
Total non-cash items	**361**	581
Contributions to defined benefit pension schemes	**(3)**	(2)
Total other items	**(3)**	(2)
Non-cash and other items included in profit before taxation for the period	**358**	579

Change in operating assets[2]	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Trading portfolio financial assets	**31**	(184)
Net derivative financial instruments	**53**	(8)
Loans to banks[3]	**—**	(1)
Loans to customers[3]	**(1,661)**	(1,002)
Securities financing	**(1,381)**	(546)
Other assets[3]	**(212)**	(18)
Total change in operating assets	**(3,170)**	(1,759)

Change in operating liabilities[2]	Half-year 30 June 2026 € m	Half-year 30 June 2025 € m
Bank deposits[3]	**14**	1
Customer deposits[3]	**1,401**	3,077
Securities financing	**195**	831
Trading portfolio financial liabilities	**(372)**	(119)
Debt securities in issue	**(87)**	87
Notes in circulation	**—**	(2)
Other liabilities[3]	**22**	523
Total change in operating liabilities	**1,173**	4,398

1. Relates to debt securities classified at origination as MREL.
2. The impact of foreign exchange translation for each line of the statement of financial position is removed in order to show the underlying cash impact.
3. Refer to note 1 for further information about the change in presentation to the financial statements.

32 Financial and other information

Rates of exchange	Half-year 30 June 2026	Half-year 30 June 2025	31 December 2025
€/$*			
Closing	**1.1394**	1.1720	1.1750
Average	**1.1666**	1.0934	1.1305
€/£*			
Closing	**0.8618**	0.8555	0.8726
Average	**0.8672**	0.8424	0.8569

* Throughout this report, US Dollar is denoted by $ and Pound Sterling is denoted by £.

33 Off-balance sheet arrangements and transferred financial assets

In the six months to 30 June 2026, the Group securitised c. €4.0 billion of its residential mortgage portfolio held in two of its subsidiaries, EBS d.a.c. and Haven Mortgages Limited. These mortgages were transferred to a securitisation vehicle, Burlington Mortgages No. 3 DAC (Burlington 3). In order to fund the acquired mortgages, Burlington 3 issued seven classes of notes to EBS d.a.c. and Haven Mortgages Limited in the same proportion as the securitised mortgages. The transferred mortgages have not been derecognised as the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and they continue to be reported in the Group's financial statements. Burlington 3 is consolidated into the Group's financial statements with all the notes being eliminated on consolidation. At 30 June 2026, the carrying amount of the transferred financial assets which the Group continues to recognise is €3.9 billion and the carrying amount of the associated liabilities is €3.9 billion. The Group did not undertake any securitisation activity during the six months to 30 June 2025.

For further details on off-balance sheet arrangements and transferred financial assets, see note 40 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

34 Related party transactions

There have been no related party transactions or changes therein since 31 December 2025 (as set out in note 45 of the Annual Financial Report 2025) that have materially affected the Group's financial position or performance in the six months to 30 June 2026.

The Irish Government ceased to be a related party in July 2025 and accordingly the Group disclosed related party transactions occurring during 2025 up to the date on which the Irish Government was no longer a related party. In the period to 30 June 2025, the Group paid the annual bank levy of €94 million; was subject to certain guarantee schemes; and also undertook transactions in the ordinary course of business with the Irish Government, its agencies and controlled entities on normal commercial terms. For further details on these transactions, see note 45 of the Annual Financial Report 2025.

35 Dividends

A final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2025 of 46.257 cent per ordinary share, amounting to €985 million (for the year ended 31 December 2024: €861 million), was approved at the Annual General Meeting on 30 April 2026 and subsequently paid on 8 May 2026. Final dividends are not accounted for until they have been approved at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders.

36 Non-adjusting events after the reporting period

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Board has declared an interim dividend of 19.528 cent per share, equivalent to €406 million. The interim dividend will be paid on 6 October 2026 to shareholders on the register on the record date of 14 August 2026. As the dividend was declared after 30 June 2026, these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements do not include this dividend.

37 Approval of Half-Year Financial Report

The Half-Year Financial Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 29 July 2026.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities
for the half-year ended 30 June 2026

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Group Half-Year Financial Report in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* (IAS 34) as issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU; the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 and the Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules 2019.

The Directors are also responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Group's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Each of the Directors listed below confirm to the best of their knowledge and belief that the condensed set of financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 and that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Group and that as required by the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007, the Half-Year Financial Report includes:

- a fair review of the important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year, and their impact on the condensed financial statements;
- a description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year;
- a fair review of related parties' transactions that have taken place in the first six months of the current financial year and that have materially affected the financial position or the performance of the Group during the period; and any changes in the related parties' transactions described in the last annual report, that could have a material effect on the financial position or performance of the Group in the first six months of the current financial year.

For and on behalf of the Board

Jim Pettigrew
Chair

Colin Hunt
Chief Executive Officer

29 July 2026

Non-Executive Directors

Anik Chaumartin
James Emmett
Basil Geoghegan (Deputy Chair)
Tanya Horgan
Sandy Kinney Pritchard
Andy Maguire
Elaine MacClean (Senior Independent Director)
Fergal O'Dwyer
Anne Sheehan
Jan Sijbrand
Jim Pettigrew (Chair)

Executive Directors

Colin Hunt (Chief Executive Officer)

Independent Review Report to AIB Group plc

Report on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Our conclusion

We have reviewed AIB Group plc's condensed consolidated interim financial statements (the 'interim financial statements') in the Half-Year Financial Report of AIB Group plc for the six month period ended 30 June 2026 (the 'period').

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting', as adopted by the European Union and the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 and the Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules 2019.

The interim financial statements comprise:

- the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2026;
- the Condensed Consolidated Income Statement and Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period then ended;
- the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the period then ended;
- the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the period then ended; and
- the explanatory notes to the interim financial statements.

The interim financial statements included in the Half-Year Financial Report have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting', as adopted by the European Union and the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 and the Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules 2019.

As disclosed in note 1 to the interim financial statements, the financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the full annual financial statements of the group is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (Ireland) 2410, 'Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity' ('ISRE (Ireland) 2410') issued for use in Ireland. A review of interim financial information consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures.

A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) and, consequently, does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

We have read the other information contained in the Half-Year Financial Report and considered whether it contains any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the information in the interim financial statements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on our review procedures, which are less extensive than those performed in an audit as described in the Basis for conclusion section of this report, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the directors have inappropriately adopted the going concern basis of accounting or that the directors have identified material uncertainties relating to going concern that are not appropriately disclosed.

This conclusion is based on the review procedures performed in accordance with ISRE (Ireland) 2410. However future events or conditions may cause the group to cease to continue as a going concern.

Responsibilities for the interim financial statements and the review

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

The Half-Year Financial Report, including the interim financial statements, is the responsibility of, and has been approved by, the directors. The directors are responsible for preparing the Half-Year Financial Report in accordance with the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 and the Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules 2019.

In preparing the Half-Year Financial Report including the interim financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the interim financial statements in the Half-Year Financial Report based on our review. Our conclusion, including our Conclusions relating to going concern, is based on procedures that are less extensive than audit procedures, as described in the Basis for conclusion paragraph of this report. This report, including the conclusion, has been prepared for and only for the company for the purpose of complying with the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 and the Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules 2019 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this conclusion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

PricewaterhouseCoopers.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants
Dublin
29 July 2026

Forward Looking Statements

This document contains certain forward looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and business of AIB Group and certain of the plans and objectives of the Group. These forward looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward looking statements sometimes use words such as ‘aim’, ‘anticipate’, ‘target’, ‘expect’, ‘estimate’, ‘intend’, ‘plan’, ‘goal’, ‘believe’, ‘may’, ‘could’, ‘will’, ‘seek’, ‘continue’, ‘should’, ‘assume’, or other words of similar meaning. Examples of forward looking statements include, among others, statements regarding the Group’s future financial position, capital structure, income growth, loan losses, business strategy, projected costs, capital ratios, estimates of capital expenditures, and plans and objectives for future operations. Because such statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward looking information. By their nature, forward looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future.

There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward looking statements. These are set out in the Principal risks on pages 17 to 18 in the 2025 Annual Financial Report and updated on page 30 of this Half-Year Financial Report. In addition to matters relating to the Group’s business, future performance will be impacted by the Group’s ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively. Future performance could also be impacted by macroeconomic uncertainty, tariffs, geopolitical tensions and global conflict. Any forward looking statements made by or on behalf of the Group speak only as of the date they are made. The Group cautions that the list of important factors on pages 17 to 18 of the 2025 Annual Financial Report and updated on page 30 of this Half-Year Financial Report is not exhaustive. Investors and others should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and events when making an investment decision based on any forward looking statement.

For the life you're after

AIB Group plc

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