

BOI G.P. NO 1 LIMITED

**Report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021**



BOI G.P. NO 1 LIMITED

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BOI G.P. NO 1 LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors at date of signing

John-Anthony Greer
Thomas McAreavey

Company Secretary

Hill Wilson Secretarial Limited

Registered Office

One Temple Back East
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6DX

Registered Number

5324484

Independent Auditor

KPMG
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
Ireland

BOI G.P. NO 1 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of BOI G.P. No 1 Limited (the "General Partner" or "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021. The Company is a private company limited by shares. It is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom (the "UK").

Principal activities

The principal activity of the General Partner is to manage the Limited Partnerships in accordance with the Limited Partnership agreements. The General Partner has the full and exclusive authority for the operation of the business of BOI Capital Funding (No. 1) LP, BOI Capital Funding (No. 2) LP, BOI Capital Funding (No. 3) LP and BOI Capital Funding (No. 4) LP (together the "Limited Partnerships") and shall be responsible for ensuring that, so long as required by applicable law, the relevant functions of the Limited Partnerships are always managed and operated in accordance with the Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

The Company, a private limited company incorporated under the Companies Act 2006, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of Ireland UK Holdings plc and its ultimate parent is Bank of Ireland Group plc.

Review of business and future developments

The Company undertook no new activity during the year ended 31 December 2021. Management expects this to remain the case for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The profit before tax for the year is £765 (2020: £1,870). The Directors of the Company do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2020: £nil).

Going concern

The time period that the Directors have considered in evaluating the appropriateness of the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements for the year to 31 December 2021 is a period of twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements ("the period of assessment"). See page 12 in the accounting policies for the going concern assessment.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties arising from the General Partner's operations are set out below. These risks are monitored and managed under the overall governance framework of the Bank of Ireland Group (the "Group"). Further details are set out below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from a counterparty being unable to meet its contractual obligations to the Company in respect of loans or other financial transactions. Credit exposure arises from amounts owed by Bank of Ireland Group undertakings. The senior unsecured credit ratings of the Bank of Ireland are set out as follows:

<i>Rating Agency</i>	The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland	
	2021	2020
Moody's	A2	A2
Standard & Poor's	A-	A-

The Company does not have any exposure to credit risk outside of the Bank of Ireland Group.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the General Partner will experience difficulty in meeting its contractual payment obligations as they fall due.

Under the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreement between the General Partner and the Limited Partnerships, the General Partner is committed to paying all the costs, expenses, debts, liabilities and obligations incurred in the proper operation of the Limited Partnerships. The remaining income in the Limited Partnerships is paid to the General Partner.

The liquidity risk of the General Partner is that the Limited Partnerships do not make sufficient distributions to the General Partner in order to allow it to meet its contractual obligation on the respective payment dates.

The Company has secure funding arrangements in place to ensure it meets its liabilities as they fall due. The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, an intermediate parent undertaking, has confirmed that it will continue to fund and support the Company for a period of thirteen months from the date of approval of these financial statements as set out in the basis of preparation in note 1.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)***Market risk***

Market risk is the risk of loss in the General Partner's income or net worth arising from adverse change in exchange rates. Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market exchange rates.

The currency risk to the Company is the risk that distributions from the Limited Partnerships, when translated to British pounds, do not exceed the payments made by the General Partner. The functional currency of the Company is British pounds (£).

Regulatory and compliance risk

Regulatory and compliance risk is the risk arising from a breach of regulatory or compliance deadlines and requirements. It arises from a failure to comply with the laws, regulations or codes applicable to the financial services industry in the jurisdiction within which the Company operates.

The General Partner manages regulatory and compliance risk under the Group Risk framework which is monitored by the Group Risk Policy Committee, the Group Audit Committee and the Group Regulatory and Conduct Risk Committee, supported by the Group Compliance and Regulatory Risk function.

In addition to the above, the entity is subject to income taxation where the ultimate taxation determination may be uncertain, in particular if taken to litigation, the outcome of which can be unpredictable. The entity recognises provisions for taxation based on estimates of the taxes that are likely to fall due, taking into account statutory, judicial and regulatory guidance and, where appropriate, external advice. There is a risk that the final taxation outcome could be different from the amounts that are currently recorded.

Following the United Kingdom's (UK) exit from the EU, ongoing uncertainty relating to the nature of the future trading relationship between the UK and EU could impact the markets in which the Company operates. However, with an agreement reached between the EU and UK on the future trading relationship, any residual Brexit risks impacting the Company are captured via the Group's Board Risk Committee's ongoing oversight of credit risk, business and strategic risk, and operating model risk. The Bank of Ireland Group has a longstanding Brexit programme to identify, monitor and mitigate risks associated with Brexit.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year ended 31 December 2021 and up to the date of signing the financial statements are set out below. Except where indicated, they served as Directors for the entire period.

John-Anthony Greer
Thomas McAreavey

Directors' indemnities

The Group has put in place Directors' and officers' liability insurance in respect of legal actions against its Directors: this insurance cover does not extend to fraudulent or dishonest behaviour. A qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force covering all Directors in place during the year ended 31 December 2021 for the Company and other companies within the Bank of Ireland Group and this is still in force as at the date of approval of the financial statements.

Post balance sheet events

There has been no significant post balance sheet event identified since the end of the financial year, requiring adjustment to, or disclosure in, these financial statements.

Small companies' exemption

The Company qualifies as a small company in accordance with sections 381-383 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") and the Directors' Report has therefore been prepared taking into consideration the entitlement to small companies exemptions provided in sections 414B (as incorporated to the Act by the Strategic Report and Directors' Report Regulations 2014) of the Act.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under Company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Provision of information to the auditor

Each of the Directors at the time of approving this report confirms the following:

- (a) so far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- (b) each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Independent auditor

KPMG has expressed willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



Thomas McAreavey
Director

7 September 2022



KPMG
Audit
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
D01 F6F5
Ireland

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF BOI G.P. No. 1 LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BOI G.P. No 1 Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021, set out on pages 9 to 19, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is UK Law and FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework issued by the UK's Financial Reporting Council; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council (FRC)'s Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF BOI G.P. No. 1 LIMITED

(continued)

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Detecting irregularities including fraud

We identified the areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements and risks of material misstatement due to fraud, using our understanding of the entity's industry, regulatory environment and other external factors and inquiry with the directors. In addition, our risk assessment procedures included: inquiring with the directors as to the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations and prevention and detection of fraud; inquiring whether the directors have knowledge of any actual or suspected non-compliance with laws or regulations or alleged fraud; inspecting the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence; and reading Board meeting minutes.

We discussed identified laws and regulations, fraud risk factors and the need to remain alert among the audit team.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including companies and financial reporting legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items, including assessing the financial statement disclosures and agreeing them to supporting documentation when necessary.

The Company is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these non-direct laws and regulations to inquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. These limited procedures did not identify actual or suspected non-compliance.

We assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. As required by auditing standards, we performed procedures to address the risk of management override of controls.

On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In response to risk of fraud, we also performed procedures including: identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation and assessing the disclosures in the financial statements.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF BOI G.P. No. 1 LIMITED

(continued)

In addition, as with any audit, there remains a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report. The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

Based solely on our work on the other information undertaken during the course of the audit:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements;
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company'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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF BOI G.P. No. 1 LIMITED

(continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud, other irregularities or error, and to issue an opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud, other irregularities or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at

www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Company's member, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

James Black

**Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of
KPMG Statutory Auditor
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin
Ireland**

7 September 2022

BOI G.P. NO 1 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Income relating to participating interests	3	-	-
Gross profit		-	-
Interest receivable and similar income	4	765	1,830
Net impairment (loss) / gain on financial instruments	5	-	40
Profit before taxation	6	765	1,870
Taxation charge	8	(140)	(353)
Profit for the year		625	1,517
Total comprehensive income for the year		625	1,517

BOI G.P. NO 1 LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Participating interests	9	28,153	28,153
Other non-current assets			
Deferred tax asset	10	23	20
Total non-current assets		28,176	28,173
Current assets			
Debtors	11	242,467	243,531
Cash at bank	12	750,388	748,910
Total current assets		992,855	992,441
Total assets		1,021,031	1,020,614
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(181,710)	(181,918)
Total assets less current liabilities		839,321	838,696
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	1	1
Profit and loss account		839,320	838,695
Total shareholder's funds		839,321	838,696

The financial statements on pages 9 to 19 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



Thomas McAreavey
Director

7 September 2022

BOI G.P. NO 1 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total shareholder's funds
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	1	837,178	837,179
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,517	1,517
At 31 December 2020	1	838,695	838,696
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	625	625
At 31 December 2021	1	839,320	839,321

1. Summary of significant accounting policies**1.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the notes to the financial statements.

The financial statements of BOI G.P. No 1 Limited (the “Company”) have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (“FRS 101”). The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101. In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (“Adopted IFRSs”), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The financial statements are presented in British pounds (£) which is the functional and presentational currency of the Company, except where otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The Company has no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a cash flow statement and related notes;
- comparative period reconciliations for share capital;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries of the Bank of Ireland Group;
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel; and
- disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Valuation Measurement for non-financial assets only.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

1.2 Adoption of new accounting standards

No new standards, amendments or interpretations, effective for the first time for the year beginning 1 January 2021, have had a material impact on the Company.

1.3 Going Concern

The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland (an intermediate parent of the Company) has confirmed that it will continue to fund and support the Company for a period of thirteen months from the date of approval of the financial statements by the Directors. The Directors are therefore satisfied that the General Partner has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

1.4 Interest receivable and similar income

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method for financial instruments measured at amortised cost, in accordance with IFRS 9.

1.5 Interests in partnerships

Interests in the BOI Capital Funding (No. 1) LP, BOI Capital Funding (No. 2) LP, BOI Capital Funding (No. 3) LP and BOI Capital Funding (No. 4) LP (together the “Limited Partnerships”) are recorded at cost.

1.6 Taxation

Corporation tax payable on profits, based on the applicable tax law, is recognised as an expense in the year in which profits arise.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**1.7 Foreign currencies**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into British pounds (£) using the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date and the gains and losses on translation are included in the statement of profit and loss account and other comprehensive income. Income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into British pounds (£) using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

1.8 Financial assets

The Company has only one category of financial asset: those that are carried at amortised cost. A financial asset is recognised in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to its contractual provisions. At initial recognition, a financial asset is measured at fair value (plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs). Loans measured at amortised cost are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrowers. Interest revenue using the effective interest method is recognised in the income statement. An impairment loss allowance is recognised for expected credit losses with corresponding impairment gains or losses recognised in the income statement.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

1.9 Impairment of financial instruments**Assets carried at amortised cost****Scope**

The Company recognises impairment loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets.

Basis for measuring impairment

The Company allocates financial instruments into the following categories at each reporting date to determine the appropriate accounting treatment.

Stage 1: 12-month ECL (not credit-impaired)

These are financial instruments where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. An impairment loss allowance equal to 12-month ECL is recognised. This is the portion of lifetime ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired)

These are financial instruments where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but which are not credit-impaired. An impairment loss allowance equal to lifetime ECL is recognised. Lifetime ECL are the ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired)

These are financial instruments which are credit-impaired at the reporting date but were not credit-impaired at initial recognition. An impairment loss allowance equal to lifetime ECL is recognised.

Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets

These are financial assets that were credit-impaired at initial recognition. They are not subject to any initial impairment loss allowance but an impairment loss allowance is subsequently recognised for the cumulative changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition. A purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset remains classified as such until it is derecognised, even if assessed as no longer credit-impaired at a subsequent reporting date.

With the exception of purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a financial instrument may migrate between stages from one reporting date to the next.

Significant increase in credit risk

In determining if a financial asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company assesses whether the risk of default over the remaining expected life of the financial instrument is significantly higher than had been anticipated at initial recognition. The Company assumes that no significant increase in credit risk has occurred if credit risk is 'low' at the reporting date.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**1.9 Impairment of financial instruments (continued)****Credit-impaired**

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows have occurred.

Measurement of ECL and presentation of impairment loss allowances

ECL are measured in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions

ECL are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: the present value of the difference between all contractual cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows the Company expects to receive;
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

For financial assets, the discount rate used in measuring ECL is the effective interest rate (or 'credit-adjusted effective interest rate' for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset) or an approximation thereof.

Impairment loss allowances for ECL are presented in the financial statements for financial assets at amortised cost as a deduction from the gross carrying amount in the balance sheet.

Utilisation of impairment loss allowances

The Company reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset and the associated impairment loss allowance when it has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

1.10 Financial liabilities

Under IFRS 9, the Company has only one category of financial liability: those that are carried at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (normally the issue proceeds i.e. the fair value of the consideration received) less transaction costs. Any difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

1.11 Liability arising out of contractual obligations

All contractual obligations of the General Partner (including those relating to the Limited Partnerships) are recorded as a liability in full when the obligation arises.

1.12 Segment reporting

The Directors consider that the General Partner has only one geographical and one business segment (United Kingdom) and therefore is not required to produce additional segmental disclosures.

2. Formation

The General Partner was formed on 5 January 2005.

BOI G.P. NO 1 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Income relating to participating interests

	2021	2020
	£	£
Payable to the Limited Partnership	-	-

Under the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreements for the Limited Partnerships, the Limited Partnerships distribute the remaining surplus, income or deficit, to the General Partner.

Under the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreements for the Limited Partnership, the General Partner commits to paying all costs, expenses, debts, liabilities and obligations incurred in the proper operation of the Limited Partnerships.

4. Interest receivable and similar income

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest on bank deposit	765	1,830

5. Net impairment (loss) / gain on financial instruments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Debtors (note 11)	1	10
Cash at bank (note 12)	(1)	30
	-	40

6. Profit before taxation

Auditor's remuneration relates to the statutory audit of the General Partner. Audit fees of £5,135 for the year ended 31 December 2021 are borne by The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland (2020: £5,135). The Company did not incur any fees relating to non-audit services during the year (2020: £nil).

7. Partners and employees

The Limited Partnerships are administered by the General Partner who bears all costs associated with the Partnership. There are no employees of either the Partnerships or the General Partner and the Directors of the General Partner received no remuneration in respect of their services. There was no compensation to Directors for loss of office during the year. The Directors and staff who support the General Partner and the Partnerships are employees of the Bank of Ireland Group.

All Directors are Directors of a number of subsidiaries of Bank of Ireland Group and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the subsidiaries. Accordingly, no Directors' emoluments have been separately disclosed for any of the Directors in these financial statements.

8. Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current tax charge	143	352
Deferred tax (credit) / charge	(3)	1
Total taxation charge	140	353

The reconciliation of tax on the profit on ordinary activities before taxation at the standard UK corporation tax rate to the Company's actual tax charge for 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit before taxation	765	1,870
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate in the UK of 19.0% (2020: 19.0%)	145	355
Impact of corporation tax rate change	(5)	(2)
Taxation charge	140	353

Between 2009 and 2011, the Bank of Ireland Group ('the Group') conducted a series of liability management exercises in order to enhance the Group's equity capital which involved the repurchase or exchange of certain of its external liabilities in the UK at less than par, thus generating gains. During 2021, the Group agreed with the UK tax authority, HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) that some of those gains are taxable whilst others are not subject to UK tax. During 2022 Group tax losses have been made available to the Company for NIL consideration and any liability arising to HMRC has been settled by the Group. The Group maintained an adequate provision in the Group accounts in respect of the year ended 31 December 2021 which is expected to be fully utilised in 2022.

The first UK Budget of 2021, which was presented on 3 March 2021, announced that the main rate of UK corporation tax would increase from 19% to 25% in April 2023. This amendment was subsequently enacted during 2021, and therefore, the impact of this change has been included within the tax charge for the year.

9. Participating interests

The participating interests represent investments in the Limited Partnerships as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest in BOI Capital Funding (No. 1) LP	6,965	6,965
Interest in BOI Capital Funding (No. 2) LP	5,594	5,594
Interest in BOI Capital Funding (No. 3) LP	5,594	5,594
Interest in BOI Capital Funding (No. 4) LP	10,000	10,000
Total	28,153	28,153

The principal place of business for the above Limited Partnerships is One Temple Back East, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6DX. The investments in the Limited Partnerships relate to 99.99% ownership of the underlying members' capital.

The Directors consider the value of the investments to be supported by their underlying assets. The Company's investments are reviewed if events or circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred by comparing the carrying value of each investment to its recoverable amount. An impairment charge arises if the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount. No impairment was identified in 2021 or 2020.

The Limited Partnerships are funding vehicles for the Bank of Ireland Group. The General Partner has taken the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the obligation to prepare and deliver consolidated financial statements. For further detail refer to note 16.

The Company avails of the exemption provided under Regulation 7 of The Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008. Under this exemption, the financial statements of the Limited Partnerships which the Company manages are not required to be filed as appended to these annual financial statements as the Limited Partnerships are consolidated within the financial statements of the intermediate parent entity, The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland.

10. Deferred tax asset

	2021	2020
	£	£
Opening deferred tax asset	20	21
Income statement credit/(charge)	3	(1)
Closing deferred tax asset	23	20

The deferred tax asset has been recognised on the basis that it is probable, it will be recovered as the Directors are satisfied that it is probable that the Company will have sufficient future taxable profits against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

The closing deferred tax balance relates to the tax impact of IFRS 9 transitional adjustments which are being released to the income statement over 10 years.

11. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed by BOI UK Holdings Plc	241,011	242,825
Bank interest accrued	1,456	706
Total debtors	242,467	243,531

All balances are due from Group companies, are interest free and repayable on demand.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts due from Group companies	242,475	243,540
Less: impairment loss allowance	(8)	(9)
Total amounts due from Group companies	242,467	243,531

Amounts due from Group companies are classified and measured at amortised cost. The impairment loss allowance on amounts due from Group companies is calculated using a 12 month or lifetime expected credit loss approach.

The following tables show the movement in both the gross carrying amount and impairment loss allowance subject to 12 month Expected Credit Losses (ECL). The amounts due are deemed to be Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Gross carrying amount (before impairment loss allowance)		
Opening balance	243,540	252,577
Net changes in exposure	(1,065)	(9,037)
Gross carrying amount	242,475	243,540
Impairment loss allowance		
Opening balance	(9)	(19)
Net impairment gains in statement of comprehensive income	1	10
Impairment loss allowance	(8)	(9)

BOI G.P. NO 1 LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****12. Cash at bank**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Cash at bank	750,414	748,935
Less: impairment loss allowance	(26)	(25)
Total cash at bank	750,388	748,910

The cash at bank balance is deposited with Bank of Ireland on demand and earns interest at market rates. The following table shows the movement in the gross carrying amount subject to 12 month Expected Credit Losses (ECL). The amounts due are deemed to be Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Gross carrying amount (before impairment loss allowance)		
Opening balance	748,935	739,480
- Net changes in exposure	1,479	9,455
Gross carrying amount	750,414	748,935
Impairment loss allowance		
Opening balance	(25)	(55)
<i>Net impairment gains in statement of comprehensive income:</i>		
- Net changes in exposure	(1)	30
Impairment loss allowance	(26)	(25)

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed to intermediate parent company - The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland	181,564	181,563
Amounts owed to the Limited Partnerships	3	3
Corporation tax	143	352
	181,710	181,918

All balances are interest free and repayable on demand.

14. Called up share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Allotted and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of £1	1	1

15. Controlling parties

The intermediate parent undertaking of the General Partner is Bank of Ireland UK Holdings plc, a company registered in Northern Ireland.

The smallest group which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared is The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland for the year ended 31 December 2021 may be obtained from the Group Secretary, Bank of Ireland, 40 Mespil Road, Dublin 4, Republic of Ireland.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the Company is Bank of Ireland Group plc.

The largest group of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared is Bank of Ireland Group plc, a company incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland. Copies of the financial statements of Bank of Ireland Group plc for the year ended 31 December 2021 may be obtained from the Group Secretary, Bank of Ireland, 40 Mespil Road, Dublin 4, Republic of Ireland.

16. Group financial statements

The General Partner has taken account of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the obligation to prepare and deliver consolidated financial statements, as the ultimate parent company prepares consolidated financial statements.

17. Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the FRS 101 exemption relating to the disclosure of transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries of the Bank of Ireland Group. There are no other transactions with related parties.

18. Post balance sheet events

There has been no significant post balance sheet event identified since the end of the financial year, requiring adjustment to, or disclosure in, these financial statements.

19. Approval of financial statements

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements on 7 September 2022.