Barclays Bank Ireland PLC

Country-by-Country Reporting Information

31 December 2019

Contents

Basis of Preparation

The Country-by-Country Reporting ("CBCR") information contained in this report has been prepared pursuant to the CBCR requirements for specified institutions under the Capital Requirements Directive IV ("CRD IV"), which have been transposed into Irish legislation as Regulation 77 of Statutory Instrument 158 of 2014.

Regulation 77 requires each institution to disclose annually, specifying, by Member State and by third country in which it has an establishment, the following information on a consolidated basis for the financial year:

1. Name(s), nature of activities and geographical location;
2. Turnover;
3. Number of employees on a full time equivalent basis (FTE);
4. Profit or loss before tax;
5. Tax on profit or loss; and
6. Public subsidies received.

The table on page 3 sets out for Barclays Bank Ireland PLC (the "Bank") the turnover, profit or loss before tax, tax on profit or loss, average number of employees and public subsidies received based on the geographic locations in which the Bank operates.

The CBCR information has been prepared in conjunction with and based on the 2019 Annual Financial Statements of the Bank which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the EU. Set out below are the definitions which have been applied in preparing the information within the table.

Turnover:

Turnover represents total income, which comprises net interest income, net fee and commission income, net trading income and net investment expense.

Average number of employees:

This represents the average number of employees, on a monthly full-time equivalent basis, who are permanently employed by the Bank during the year. Contractors, agency staff, and staff on extended leave, such as maternity leave, are excluded.

Profit/(Loss) before tax:

Profit/(Loss) before tax is reported in a manner consistent with the Bank's 2019 Annual Report.

Tax on profit:

Tax on profit or loss represents the actual amount of corporation tax paid, net of refunds received, in each country in 2019. Corporation tax payable in any given year is not directly comparable to profits for the same 12-month period. This is because tax on profits is paid across multiple years. In addition, taxable profits are calculated as prescribed by tax law which usually results in differences between accounting and taxable profits. This means it is possible that relatively high corporate income tax can be paid when accounting profits are low and vice-versa.

Public subsidies received:

Public subsidies received only include direct support from governments such as government grants. They do not include any central bank operations that are designed for financial stability purposes or operations that aim to facilitate the functioning of the monetary policy transmission mechanism.

Overview of Barclays Bank Ireland PLC

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC (the “Bank”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC (“BB PLC”). BB PLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays PLC (“B PLC”). The consolidation of B PLC and its subsidiaries is referred to as the Barclays Group. The Bank is a public limited company, registered in Ireland under the company number 396330.

The Bank is licensed as a credit institution by the Central Bank of Ireland (“CBI”) and is designated as a significant institution, directly supervised by the Single Supervisory Mechanism of the European Central Bank. The Bank is regulated by the CBI for financial conduct and the Bank’s branches are also subject to direct supervision for local conduct purposes by national supervisory authorities in the jurisdictions where they are established.

The Bank’s activities and business expanded since December 2018 as part of the Barclays Group’s preparations for the impact of the United Kingdom’s (“UK”) exit from the European Union (“EU”) resulting in the Bank becoming the primary legal entity within the Barclays Group serving its European clients. As part of such expansion plans, the Bank received confirmation of its extended banking licence from the CBI in October 2018 and has obtained all other regulatory licences and authorisations otherwise necessary to conduct its activities across the European Economic Area (“EEA”).

The expansion of the Bank’s activities commenced in December 2018 with the transfer of BBPLC’s German branch to the Bank. BBPLC subsequently migrated all of its European branches in France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the Netherlands to the Bank during the first quarter of 2019. The migration of the branches detailed above included the transfer of the Barclaycard Germany credit card and personal loan business, an Italian mortgage portfolio (which is being allowed to naturally run-off) and all EEA deposits backed in the transferred branches.

In November 2019, the Bank’s Luxembourg branch obtained a licence to conduct regulated activities and in February 2020, the Bank’s Belgium branch (which was registered in May 2019) obtained a licence to conduct regulated activities.

BB PLC and the Bank separately received approval from the High Court of England and Wales on 29 January 2019 to transfer certain Banking and Markets, Corporate and Private Banking business (including related contracts, assets, liabilities and other positions) to the Bank under Part VII of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

During 2019, the Bank’s two business segments included:

- Corporate and Investment Bank (“CIB”) which included the Barclays Group’s EU Corporate business and the Investment Bank which provided funding, financing, cash management, advisory and risk management products and services. The Bank worked with European money managers, financial institutions, governments and corporate clients to help them innovate and grow.

- Consumer, Cards and Payments (“CC&P”) which included Barclaycard Germany and the Barclays Group’s EU Private Banking. The CC&P business offered consumer credit cards and loans in Germany, whilst our Private Bank provided a diverse range of personal and institutional wealth management products and services, including investments, credit and cash management solutions to European clients.

The Bank’s Italian mortgage portfolio (which is being run off) is held within the Bank’s Head Office segment.

At 31 December 2019, in addition to its Irish Head Office, the Bank had branches in France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden.

Country-by- Country Reporting Information

Country	Turnover	Profit/(Loss) before tax	Corporation tax paid/(refunded)	Average number of employees
	€ m	*€ m*	*€ m*	
Germany	480	159	41	779
France	135	22	-	145
Spain	52	6	1	64
Italy	26	(67)	-	123
Ireland	16	(47)	-	181
Sweden	8	1	-	7
Portugal	6	3	-	5
Others*	5	(1)		11
Total	***728***	***76***	***42***	***1,315***

*'Others' represents countries with turnover of €5m or less, which comprise of The Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Public subsidies

The Bank did not receive any public subsidies during the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Directors of Barclays Bank Ireland PLC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Country-by-Country Reporting ("CBCR") information of Barclays Bank Ireland PLC ("the Bank") for the year ended 31 December 2019 pursuant to Statutory Instrument 158, European Union (Capital Requirements) Regulations 2014 ("the Regulations") which is required to be audited by Regulation 77 of those Regulations. The CBCR information set out on page 2 to 3 of the Bank's CBCR report (collectively "the CBCR information"), is prepared in accordance with management's basis of preparation as set out in the basis of preparation on page 1.

In our opinion, the CBCR information for the year ended 31 December 2019:

- is prepared in all material respects in accordance with the basis of preparation set out on page 1; and
- discloses the items of CBCR information required to be published by Regulation 77 of the European Union (Capital Requirements) Regulations, 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) including ISA (Ireland) 805. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the CBCR information* section of our report. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and we remained independent of the Company in accordance with, ethical requirements applicable in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA) as applied to listed public interest entities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made on page 1 concerning the definitions applied by the Bank to the items of CBCR information required to be published. Regulation 77 of the European Union (Capital Requirements) Regulations, 2014 does not set out definitions of the items of CBCR information to be disclosed. The Bank has applied definitions, as applicable, to the items of CBCR information which are consistent with the definitions of those items in the Company's annual statutory financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

We have nothing to report on going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the CBCR information is available for use. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the CBCR information

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the CBCR information in accordance with Regulation 77 of the European Union (Capital Requirements) Regulation of 2014, for the appropriateness of the basis of preparation and the interpretation of the Regulations as they affect the preparation of the CBCR information, and for such internal control as the Directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of the CBCR information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Bank'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 Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the CBCR information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the CBCR information as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion as to whether the CBCR information is prepared in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation as determined by the Directors. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the CBCR information. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud or other irregularities is higher than for one resulting from error, as they may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control and may involve any area of law and regulation and not just those directly affecting the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA's website at http://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/Auditing-standards/International-Standards-on-Auditing-for-use-in-Ire/Description-of-the-auditor-s-responsibilities-for.

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

Our report is made solely to the Bank's Directors, as a body, in accordance with our engagement letter to provide a report pursuant to Regulation 77 of the European Union (Capital Requirements) Regulation 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Bank's Directors those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report on CBCR information and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Bank and the Bank's Directors, as a body, for our audit work, for our report, or for the opinions we have formed.

James Black

James Black
for and on behalf of
KPMG
Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
D01 F6F5

17 November 2021