



Barclays Bank PLC
Pillar 3 Report
31 December 2024



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Notes on Basis of Preparation

The abbreviations '£m' and '£bn' represent millions and thousands of millions of Pounds Sterling respectively.

There are a number of key judgement areas, for example impairment calculations, which are based on models and which are subject to ongoing adjustment and modifications. Reported numbers reflect best estimates and judgements at the given point in time.

Relevant terms that are used in this document but are not defined under applicable regulatory guidance or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are explained in the results glossary available at home.barclays/investor-relations/reports-and-events.

Forward-looking statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to Barclays Bank PLC. Barclays Bank PLC cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. 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 'may', 'will', 'seek', 'continue', 'aim', 'anticipate', 'target', 'projected', 'expect', 'estimate', 'intend', 'plan', 'goal', 'believe', 'achieve' or other words of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements can be made in writing but also may be made verbally by directors, officers and employees of Barclays Bank PLC (including during management presentations) in connection with this document. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding or relating to Barclays Bank PLC's future financial position, business strategy, income levels, costs, assets and liabilities, impairment charges, provisions, capital leverage and other regulatory ratios, capital distributions (including policy on dividends and share buybacks), return on tangible equity, projected levels of growth in banking and financial markets, industry trends, any commitments and targets (including environmental, social and governance (ESG) commitments and targets), plans and objectives for future operations, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and other statements that are not historical or current facts. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. Forward-looking statements speak only as at the date on which they are made. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a number of factors, including, without limitation: changes in legislation, regulations, governmental and regulatory policies, expectations and actions, voluntary codes of practices and the interpretation thereof, changes in IFRS and other accounting standards, including practices with regard to the interpretation and application thereof and emerging and developing ESG reporting standards; the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations; Barclays Bank PLC's ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively or navigate inconsistencies and conflicts in the manner in which climate policy is implemented in the regions where Barclays Bank PLC operates, including as a result of the adoption of anti-ESG rules; environmental, social and geopolitical risks and incidents and similar events beyond Barclays Bank PLC's control; financial crime; the impact of competition in the banking and financial services industry; capital, liquidity, leverage and other regulatory rules and requirements applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions, including inflation; volatility in credit and capital markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; reforms to benchmark interest rates and indices; higher or lower asset valuations; changes in credit ratings of any entity within Barclays Bank PLC or any securities issued by it; changes in counterparty risk; changes in consumer behaviour; the direct and indirect consequences of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East on European and global macroeconomic conditions, political stability and financial markets; political elections, including the impact of the UK, European and US elections in 2024; developments in the UK's relationship with the European Union ("EU"); the risk of cyber-attacks, information or security breaches, technology failures or operational disruptions and any subsequent impact on Barclays Bank PLC's reputation, business or operations; Barclays Bank PLC's ability to access funding; and the success of acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these factors are beyond Barclays Bank PLC's control. As a result, Barclays Bank PLC's actual financial position, results, financial and non-financial metrics or performance measures or its ability to meet commitments and targets may differ materially from the statements or guidance set forth in Barclays Bank PLC's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact Barclays Bank PLC's future financial condition and performance are identified in Barclays Bank PLC's filings with the SEC (including without limitation Barclays Bank PLC's Annual Report on Form 20-F for financial year ended 31 December 2024), which is available on the SEC's website at sec.gov.

Subject to the Barclays Bank PLC Group's obligations under the applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction, (including, without limitation, the UK and the US), in relation to disclosure and ongoing information, we undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Notes on Basis of Preparation (continued)

Disclosure background

Barclays Bank PLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barclays PLC and is the non ring-fenced bank within the Barclays PLC Group.

Barclays Bank PLC Pillar 3 disclosures complement those disclosed in the Barclays Bank PLC 2024 Annual Report and provide additional information about Barclays Bank PLC's risk profile, including its regulatory capital, risk weighted assets, liquidity and leverage exposures.

Barclays Bank PLC capital requirements are set by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) at a solo-consolidated level. Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated comprises Barclays Bank PLC, the parent, plus certain additional subsidiaries, whose inclusion within the consolidation is subject to PRA approval. The disclosures provided in this document for Barclays Bank PLC are based on this regulatory scope of consolidation. This differs from the accounting disclosures, where Barclays Bank PLC Group refers to Barclays Bank PLC, the parent, and all its subsidiaries.

For the purpose of liquidity management, Barclays Bank PLC and its subsidiary Barclays Capital Securities Limited, a UK broker dealer entity, are monitored on a combined basis by the PRA under a Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group (Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub) arrangement ('DoLSub'). The liquidity disclosures (Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio) provided in this document for Barclays Bank PLC are based on this regulatory scope of consolidation, unless otherwise specified.

The terms Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) and Risk Weighted Exposure Amount (RWEA) are used interchangeably throughout the document.

Leverage minimum requirements are set at the sub-consolidated level for Barclays Bank PLC. The sub-consolidated group represents the Barclays Bank PLC Group on a regulatory scope of consolidation subject to PRA approval. As a result, the Barclays Bank PLC leverage disclosures contained within this document are presented on both the Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated and Barclays Bank PLC sub-consolidated basis. Capital and RWA disclosure requirements remain set at the Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated level.

The Pillar 3 report is prepared in accordance with the UK Capital Requirements Regulation (UK CRR) and the PRA Rulebook. In particular, the Disclosure (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook specifies the requirements of the Pillar 3 framework.

The disclosures included in this report reflect Barclays Bank PLC's (the Bank's) interpretation of the current rules and guidance. The term Barclays refers to either Barclays PLC (BPLC) or, depending on the context, the Barclays Group. The term Barclays Group (the Group) refers to BPLC together with its subsidiaries.

Future regulatory changes

Following its 12 December 2023 publication of 'Implementation of the Basel 3.1 standards near-final part 1' (PS17/23), covering Credit Valuation Adjustments, Counterparty Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk, on 12 September 2024 the PRA published its near-final policy statement 'Implementation of the Basel 3.1 standards near-final part 2' (PS9/24) covering the remaining aspects of the Basel 3.1 standards. This covered Credit Risk, Credit Risk Mitigation, the Output Floor, and Reporting and Disclosure requirements. On 17 January 2025 the PRA announced a delay in the implementation of Basel 3.1 in the UK until 1 January 2027.

Presentation of risk data in the Pillar 3 disclosures versus the Annual Report and Accounts

This document discloses Barclays Bank PLC's assets in terms of exposures and capital requirements. For the purposes of this document:

Credit losses

Where credit impairment or losses are disclosed within this document, Barclays Bank PLC has followed the IFRS definitions used in the Annual Report.

Scope of application

Where this document discloses credit exposures or capital requirements, Barclays Bank PLC has followed the scope and application of its Pillar 1 capital adequacy calculations (unless noted otherwise).

Definition of credit exposures

- Credit exposure, or 'Exposure at Default' (EAD) is defined as the estimate of the amount at risk in the event of a default (before any recoveries) or through the decline in value of an asset. This estimate takes account of contractual commitments related to undrawn amounts
- In contrast, an asset on the Barclays Bank PLC's balance sheet is reported as a drawn balance only. This is one of the reasons why exposure values in the Pillar 3 report differ from asset values as reported in the Barclays Bank PLC 2024 Annual Report

Notes on Basis of Preparation

Policy, validation and sign off

Barclays Bank PLC is committed to operating within a strong system of internal controls. Throughout the year ended 31 December 2024, and to date, Barclays Bank PLC has operated a framework of controls and procedures to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the Pillar 3 disclosure.

Specific governance committees are responsible for examining Barclays Bank PLC's external reports and disclosures to ensure they have been subject to adequate verification and comply with applicable standards and legislation. These committees report their conclusions to the Barclays PLC Board Audit Committee (BAC).

This governance process is in place to provide both management and the Board with sufficient opportunity to debate and challenge the Barclays Bank PLC's disclosures before they are made public.

'We confirm that Barclays Bank PLC's Pillar 3 disclosures, to the best of our knowledge, comply with the updated Pillar 3 framework within the PRA Rulebook and have been prepared in compliance with Barclays' internal control framework.'

Aunoy Banerjee

Chief Financial Officer, Barclays Bank PLC

Bevan Cowie

Chief Risk Officer, Barclays Bank PLC

Analysis of treasury and capital risk

Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics - Part 1

This table shows key regulatory metrics and ratios as well as related components such as own funds, RWAs, capital ratios, capital buffer requirements, leverage ratio, liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), net stable funding ratio (NSFR) and additional requirements based on Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

KM1 ref		As at	As at	As at	As at	As at
		31.12.24	30.09.24	30.06.24	31.03.24	31.12.23
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Available own funds (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ¹	26,995	25,996	25,223	24,845	25,470
1a	Fully loaded common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ²	26,992	25,996	25,221	24,836	25,450
2	Tier 1 capital ¹	33,787	32,954	32,693	33,239	33,864
2a	Fully loaded tier 1 capital ²	33,783	32,954	32,691	33,230	33,844
3	Total capital ^{1,3}	40,444	40,240	40,183	39,589	40,530
3a	Fully loaded total capital ^{2,4}	39,912	39,711	39,652	39,051	39,981
Risk-weighted exposure amounts						
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount ¹	223,648	208,376	216,117	209,219	211,193
4a	Fully loaded total risk-weighted exposure amount ²	223,644	208,376	216,114	209,209	211,173
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%) ¹	12.1%	12.5%	11.7%	11.9%	12.1%
5a	Fully loaded common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%) ²	12.1%	12.5%	11.7%	11.9%	12.1%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%) ¹	15.1%	15.8%	15.1%	15.9%	16.0%
6a	Fully loaded tier 1 ratio (%) ²	15.1%	15.8%	15.1%	15.9%	16.0%
7	Total capital ratio (%) ^{1,3}	18.1%	19.3%	18.6%	18.9%	19.2%
7a	Fully loaded total capital ratio (%) ^{2,4}	17.8%	19.1%	18.3%	18.7%	18.9%
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP						
UK 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
UK 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
UK 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
UK 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
UK 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	16.3%	16.2%	16.3%	16.3%	16.3%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	4.7%	5.1%	4.3%	4.5%	4.7%

Notes

1. Transitional capital and RWAs are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements in accordance with UK CRR. Effective from 1 January 2025, the IFRS9 transitional arrangements no longer applied.
2. Fully loaded capital and RWAs are calculated without applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements in accordance with UK CRR.
3. Total capital is calculated applying the grandfathering of UK CRR non-compliant capital instruments included within Tier 2 capital until 28 June 2025.
4. Fully loaded total capital is calculated without applying the grandfathering of UK CRR non-compliant capital instruments included within Tier 2 capital.

The CET1 ratio remained at 12.1% (December 2023: 12.1%) as an increase in CET1 capital of £1.5bn to £27.0bn was offset by an increase in RWAs of £12.5bn to £223.6bn. The significant movements were:

- c.170bps increase from attributable profit
- c.80bps decrease driven by shareholder distributions due to the interim dividend paid and an accrual towards the FY24 dividend
- c.30bps decrease from other capital movements including decreases in other qualifying reserves
- c.70bps decrease as a result of a £12.5bn increase in RWAs primarily driven by increased RWAs to intra-group exposures and an increase in client derivative activity partially offset by a decrease in market risk RWAs due to trading activity in Global Markets

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics - Part 2

KM1 ref	As at	As at	As at	As at	As at	
	31.12.24	30.09.24	30.06.24	31.03.24	31.12.23	
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	
Leverage ratio						
Barclays Bank PLC sub-consolidated group¹						
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks ²	946,809	947,527	973,952	980,494	924,826
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) ^{2,4}	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	6.0%
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements						
UK 14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) ³	5.8%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	6.0%
UK 14b	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%) ²	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%
UK 14c	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) ^{2,5}	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%
UK 14d	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%) ^{2,5}	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%
UK 14e	Countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%) ⁴	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated						
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks ²	831,060	792,811	824,757	834,464	785,494
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) ²	4.1%	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements						
UK 14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) ³	4.1%	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%
UK 14b	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%) ²	3.4%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%	3.6%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio⁶						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value)	201,875	204,664	206,681	206,432	210,787
UK 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	297,627	283,438	269,973	251,894	245,582
UK 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	168,808	150,748	134,337	115,706	105,530
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	128,820	132,691	135,635	136,188	140,053
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	157.1%	154.5%	152.6%	152.0%	151.0%
Net Stable Funding Ratio⁷						
18	Total available stable funding	372,381	366,494	359,802	345,884	338,765
19	Total required stable funding	332,874	329,532	324,658	317,952	307,648
20	NSFR ratio (%)	111.9%	111.3%	110.9%	108.9%	110.1%

Notes

- The fully loaded Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated and Barclays Bank PLC sub-consolidated CET1 ratios, as are relevant for assessing against the conversion triggers in Barclays Bank PLC Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities (all of which are held by Barclays PLC), were 12.1% and 16.4% respectively, calculated without applying the transitional arrangements in accordance with UK CRR.
- Transitional UK leverage ratios are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements in accordance with UK CRR. Effective from 1 January 2025, the IFRS9 transitional arrangements no longer applied.
- Fully loaded UK leverage ratio is calculated without applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements in accordance with UK CRR.
- Although the leverage ratio is expressed in terms of T1 capital, 75% of the minimum requirement and countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (CCLB) must be covered solely with CET1 capital. The CET1 capital held against the 0.2% CCLB was €1.9bn.
- Average UK leverage ratio uses capital based on the last day of each month in the quarter and an exposure measure for each day in the quarter.
- Liquidity coverage ratio computed as a trailing average of 12 month-end observations to the reporting date.
- Net Stable Funding Ratio is computed as a trailing average of the last four spot quarter end positions.

The Barclays Bank PLC sub-consolidated group UK leverage ratio decreased to 5.8% (December 2023: 6.0%) due to an increase in exposure of €22bn to €946.8bn (December 2023: €924.8bn). The increase in exposure was largely driven by an increase in derivatives in Global Markets and increased investment in debt securities.

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 2: CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds

This table shows the components of regulatory capital presented on both a transitional and fully loaded basis.

	Ref†	As at 31.12.24	As at 31.12.24	As at 31.12.23	As at 31.12.23
		Transitional Position	Fully Loaded Position	Transitional Position	Fully Loaded Position
		€m	€m	€m	€m
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves					
1	a	2,343	2,343	2,343	2,343
		<i>of which called up share capital and share premium</i>	<i>2,343</i>	<i>2,343</i>	<i>2,343</i>
2	b	39,679	39,679	39,821	39,821
3	c	(7,223)	(7,223)	(6,210)	(6,210)
UK-5a	b	3,201	3,201	1,068	1,068
		<i>Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend</i>			
6		38,000	38,000	37,022	37,022
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments					
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments					
7		(1,406)	(1,406)	(1,406)	(1,406)
8	d, e, f, g	(112)	(112)	(104)	(104)
10					
10	h	(1,020)	(1,020)	(1,210)	(1,210)
11	i	2,321	2,321	2,697	2,697
12		(140)	(140)	(144)	(144)
14					
14	j	925	925	120	120
15	k, g	(2,306)	(2,306)	(2,609)	(2,609)
19	e	(8,500)	(8,500)	(8,165)	(8,166)
22		(769)	(770)	(744)	(750)
23	e	(579)	(580)	(560)	(564)
25	g	(190)	(191)	(184)	(186)
27a		3	—	13	—
28		(11,005)	(11,008)	(11,552)	(11,572)
29		26,995	26,992	25,470	25,450
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments					
30	l	9,604	9,604	10,765	10,765
31	l	9,604	9,604	10,765	10,765
36		9,604	9,604	10,765	10,765
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments					
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments					
40	e	(2,812)	(2,812)	(2,371)	(2,371)
43		(2,812)	(2,812)	(2,371)	(2,371)
44		6,792	6,792	8,394	8,394
45		33,787	33,783	33,864	33,844

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 2: CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds – continued

	Ref†	As at 31.12.24	As at 31.12.24	As at 31.12.23	As at 31.12.23
		Transitional Position	Fully Loaded Position	Transitional Position	Fully Loaded Position
		€m	€m	€m	€m
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments					
46	m	10,402	10,402	9,805	9,805
UK-47b		529	—	529	—
50		13	13	47	47
51		10,944	10,416	10,381	9,852
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments					
52		(0)	(0)	(160)	(160)
55	n, o	(4,287)	(4,287)	(3,555)	(3,555)
57		(4,287)	(4,287)	(3,715)	(3,715)
58		6,657	6,129	6,666	6,137
59		40,444	39,912	40,530	39,981
60		223,648	223,644	211,193	211,173
Capital ratios and buffers					
61		12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%
62		15.1%	15.1%	16.0%	16.0%
63		18.1%	17.8%	19.2%	18.9%
64		10.6%	10.6%	10.5%	10.5%
65		2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
66		0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
68		4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)					
72		3,627	3,626	3,438	3,437
73		3,048	3,047	2,877	2,872
75		1,002	1,003	942	946
Applicable caps on the inclusions of provisions in Tier 2					
78		13	13	47	47
79		429	429	437	437

Notes

† The references (a) – (o) identify balance sheet components in Table 3: CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet on page 9 which is used in the calculation of regulatory capital.

- Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets and pension fund assets are included as either a negative component of the deferred tax asset or a deferred tax liability on the balance sheet depending on the net deferred tax position of the bank at the time of reporting.
- Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital represents IFRS 9 transitional adjustment, of which modified €3m.

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 3: CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

These tables show the reconciliation between the balance sheet prepared for statutory and regulatory scope of consolidation. The amount shown under the regulatory scope of consolidation is not a RWA measure; it is based on an accounting measure and cannot be directly reconciled to other tables in this report.

As at 31 December 2024	Ref†	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
		€m	€m
Assets			
1		151,288	151,288
2		75,284	75,284
3	n	14,834	14,834
4		210,218	207,677
5		35,519	35,519
6		5,546	5,546
7		102,030	102,030
8	o	253,812	251,930
9		260,487	260,487
10		49,499	49,499
11	e	20,759	14,759
12		104	104
13	d	95	95
14	f	9	9
15		125	125
16		757	773
17	g, h	2,638	2,638
18	k	3,202	3,202
19		1,915	1,914
20 Total assets		1,188,017	1,177,609
Liabilities			
1		12,039	2,870
2		336,054	336,054
3		62,386	62,386
4		46,196	46,196
5		12,991	12,991
6	m	41,240	41,240
7		41,015	41,015
8		329,522	327,641
9		248,417	248,417
10		298	350
11	g	2	2
12		66	66
13		435	435
14		4,456	4,456
15 Total liabilities		1,135,117	1,124,119
Equity			
1		2,348	2,348
2	a	2,343	2,343
3	l	14,311	14,311
4	c, i, j	(3,928)	(3,936)
5	b	40,169	40,767
6		52,900	53,490
7		—	—
8 Total equity		52,900	53,490
9 Total liabilities and equity		1,188,017	1,177,609

Notes

† The references (a) – (o) identify balance sheet components that are used in the calculation of regulatory capital in Table 2: Composition of regulatory capital on page 7.

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 4: IFRS 9¹ – Comparison of institution's own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs

	As at 31.12.24 €m	As at 30.09.24 €m	As at 30.06.24 €m	As at 31.03.24 €m	As at 31.12.23 €m
Available capital (amounts)					
1 CET1 capital ²	26,995	25,996	25,223	24,845	25,470
2 CET1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	26,992	25,996	25,221	24,836	25,450
3 Tier 1 capital ²	33,787	32,954	32,693	33,239	33,864
4 Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	33,783	32,954	32,691	33,230	33,844
5 Total capital ^{1,3}	40,444	40,240	40,183	39,589	40,530
6 Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	40,441	40,240	40,181	39,579	40,510
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
7 Total risk-weighted assets ²	223,648	208,376	216,117	209,219	211,193
8 Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	223,644	208,376	216,114	209,209	211,173
Capital ratios					
9 CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) ²	12.1%	12.5%	11.7%	11.9%	12.1%
10 CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	12.1%	12.5%	11.7%	11.9%	12.1%
11 Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) ²	15.1%	15.8%	15.1%	15.9%	16.0%
12 Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	15.1%	15.8%	15.1%	15.9%	16.0%
13 Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) ^{2,3}	18.1%	19.3%	18.6%	18.9%	19.2%
14 Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	18.1%	19.3%	18.6%	18.9%	19.2%
Leverage ratio					
Barclays Bank PLC sub-consolidated group					
15 Leverage ratio total exposure measure	946,809	947,527	973,952	980,494	924,826
16 Leverage ratio ²	5.8 %	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	6.0%
17 Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	5.8 %	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	6.0%
Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated					
15 Leverage ratio total exposure measure	831,060	792,811	824,757	834,464	785,494
16 Leverage ratio ²	4.1%	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%
17 Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	4.1%	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%

Notes

- From 1 January 2018, Barclays Bank PLC elected to apply the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR. The transitional relief on the 'day 1' impact on adoption of IFRS 9 and on increases in non-defaulted provisions between 'day 1' and 31 December 2019 was phased out over a five year period ending on 1 January 2023. On 27 June 2020, CRR was amended to extend the transitional period by two years and to introduce a new modified calculation. The transitional relief for increases in non-defaulted provisions between 1 January 2020 and the reporting date is also phased out over a five year period with 75% applicable for 2022; 50% for 2023; 25% for 2024 and with no transitional relief from 2025.
- Transitional CET1 capital, RWAs and leverage ratio are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements in accordance with UK CRR.
- Total capital is calculated applying the grandfathering in accordance with UK CRR non-compliant capital instruments included within Tier 2 capital until 28 June 2025.

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 5: RWAs by risk type

This table shows RWAs by business and risk type.

	Credit risk		Counterparty credit risk				Market risk		Operational risk	Total RWAs
	Std €m	AIRB €m	Std €m	AIRB €m	Settlement risk €m	CVA €m	Std €m	IMA €m		
As at 31 December 2024										
Barclays Bank PLC	64,126	62,948	24,438	19,493	115	1,938	5,857	22,315	22,418	223,648
As at 31 December 2023										
Barclays Bank PLC	50,854	65,173	17,976	16,743	67	2,510	7,979	29,031	20,860	211,193

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 6: OV1 – Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts

The table shows RWAs and minimum capital requirement by risk type and approach.

		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				Total own funds requirements	
		As at 31.12.2024	As at 30.09.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 30.09.2024	As at 31.12.2023
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	106,697	100,923	99,934	8,536	8,074	7,994
2	Of which the standardised approach	54,722	51,859	43,812	4,378	4,149	3,505
4	Of which: slotting approach	3,628	3,227	3,580	290	258	286
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	48,347	45,837	52,542	3,868	3,667	4,203
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	45,839	39,410	37,163	3,667	3,153	2,973
7	Of which the standardised approach	3,812	3,866	3,322	305	309	266
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	31,769	25,987	23,212	2,542	2,079	1,857
UK 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	1,267	1,118	942	101	89	75
UK 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	1,938	1,685	2,510	155	135	201
9	Of which other CCR	7,053	6,754	7,177	564	540	574
15	Settlement risk	115	37	67	9	3	5
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	20,407	18,420	16,159	1,633	1,474	1,293
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	10,973	10,101	9,051	878	808	724
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	2,239	1,798	1,956	179	144	157
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	7,174	6,485	5,101	574	519	408
UK 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	21	36	51	2	3	4
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	28,172	28,727	37,010	2,254	2,298	2,961
21	Of which the standardised approach	5,857	5,442	7,979	469	435	639
22	Of which IMA	22,315	23,285	29,031	1,785	1,863	2,322
23	Operational risk	22,418	20,859	20,860	1,793	1,669	1,669
UK 23b	Of which standardised approach	22,418	20,859	20,860	1,793	1,669	1,669
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information only)	10,126	9,759	9,553	810	781	764
29	Total	223,648	208,376	211,193	17,892	16,670	16,895

Overall RWAs increased by £15.2bn to £223.6bn in the quarter (September 2024: £208.4bn) primarily due to:

- Credit risk RWAs increased by £5.8bn to £106.7bn primarily driven by the appreciation of USD against GBP and increase in business activities
- Counterparty credit risk RWAs increased by £6.4bn to £45.8bn primarily driven by increased RWAs to intra-group exposures and foreign exchange movements due to the appreciation of USD against GBP
- Securitisation RWAs increased by £2.0bn to £20.4bn primarily driven by an increase in business activities and foreign exchange movements due to the appreciation of USD against GBP
- Operational Risk increased by £1.6bn to £22.4bn primarily driven by the inclusion of higher 2024 income compared to 2021 within the three-year average

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 7: CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the advanced IRB approach

The total in this table shows the contribution of credit risk RWAs under the AIRB approach excluding Securitisation and non-credit obligation assets and hence will not directly reconcile to the credit risk AIRB RWAs in table 5.

	Three months ended 31.12.2024	Twelve months ended 31.12.2024
	£m	£m
1 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	47,501	53,229
2 Asset size	1,179	(3,772)
3 Asset quality	247	104
4 Model updates	—	179
5 Methodology and policy	217	831
6 Acquisitions and disposals	(96)	(96)
7 Foreign exchange movements	1,415	(12)
8 Other	—	—
9 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	50,463	50,463

Advanced credit risk RWAs increased by £3.0bn to £50.5bn in the quarter (September 2024 : £47.5bn) driven by:

- A £1.2bn increase in asset size primarily driven by an increase in business activities
- A £1.4bn increase as a result of foreign exchange movements primarily due to the appreciation of USD against GBP

Advanced credit risk RWAs decreased by £2.8bn to £50.5bn in the year (December 2023 : £53.2bn) driven by a £3.8bn decrease in asset size primarily due to the securitisation of credit risk assets and business activities within the Investment Bank.

Table 8: CCR7– RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM

The total in this table shows the contribution of IMM exposures to CCR RWAs (under both STD and AIRB) in table 5. RWEA changes due to IRB models are included in 'Credit quality of counterparties'.

	Three months ended 31.12.2024	Twelve months ended 31.12.2024
	£m	£m
1 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	25,987	23,212
2 Asset size	4,700	7,550
3 Credit quality of counterparties	88	1,165
4 Model updates (IMM only)	—	—
5 Methodology and policy (IMM only)	—	—
6 Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7 Foreign exchange movements	994	(158)
8 Other	—	—
9 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	31,769	31,769

IMM RWAs increased by £5.8bn to £31.8bn in the quarter (September 2024: £26.0bn) primarily driven by:

- A £4.7bn increase in asset size primarily driven by increased RWAs to intra-group exposures
- A £1.0bn increase in foreign exchange movements due to the appreciation of USD against GBP

IMM RWAs increased by £8.6bn to £31.8bn in the year (December 2023: £23.2bn) primarily driven by:

- A £7.6bn increase in asset size primarily driven by increased client derivative activity within Global Markets and increased RWAs to intra-group exposures
- A £1.2bn increase in credit quality of counterparties primarily due to regulatory driven methodology changes

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 9: MR2-B – RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA

This table shows the contribution of market risk RWA covered by internal models (i.e. value at risk (VaR), stressed value at risk (SVaR) and incremental risk charge (IRC)).

	Three month ended 31.12.2024					
	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Other	Total RWEAs	Total own funds requirements
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 RWAs at previous period end	3,627	10,499	5,553	3,606	23,285	1,863
1a Regulatory adjustment ¹	(1,794)	(5,632)	(1,499)	—	(8,925)	(714)
1b RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)	1,833	4,867	4,054	3,606	14,360	1,149
2 Movement in risk levels	38	266	1,212	261	1,777	142
3 Model updates/changes	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Methodology and policy	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Foreign exchange movements	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)	1,871	5,133	5,266	3,867	16,137	1,291
8b Regulatory adjustment ²	2,032	4,085	61	—	6,178	494
8 RWAs at the end of the disclosure period	3,903	9,218	5,327	3,867	22,315	1,785

Notes

- Row 1a reflects the difference between reported RWA (row 1) and the relevant spot measure (row 1b) for the previous period.
- Row 8b reflects the difference between the relevant spot measure (row 8a) and reported RWA (row 8) for the current period.

Modelled Market risk RWAs decreased by £1.0bn to £22.3bn in the quarter (September 2024: £23.3bn) primarily driven by SVaR.

	Twelve month ended 31.12.2024					
	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Other	Total RWEAs	Total own funds requirements
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 RWAs at previous period end	4,099	14,872	6,325	3,735	29,031	2,322
1a Regulatory adjustment ¹	(2,408)	(7,529)	—	—	(9,937)	(795)
1b RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)	1,691	7,343	6,325	3,735	19,094	1,527
2 Movement in risk levels	180	(2,210)	(1,059)	132	(2,957)	(236)
3 Model updates/changes	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Methodology and policy	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Foreign exchange movements	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)	1,871	5,133	5,266	3,867	16,137	1,291
8b Regulatory adjustment ²	2,032	4,085	61	—	6,178	494
8 RWAs at the end of the disclosure period	3,903	9,218	5,327	3,867	22,315	1,785

Notes

- Row 1a reflects the difference between reported RWA (row 1) and the relevant spot measure (row 1b) for the previous period.
- Row 8b reflects the difference between the relevant spot measure (row 8a) and reported RWA (row 8) for the current period.

Modelled market risk RWAs decreased by £6.7bn to £22.3bn in the year (December 2023: £29bn) primarily driven by SVaR and IRC.

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Leverage ratio and exposures

The following leverage tables show the components of the leverage ratio using the UK leverage ratio framework (UKLRF) definition for leverage exposure and Tier 1 capital.

Table 10: LR1 - Summary of reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

Barclays Bank PLC sub-consolidated group ¹		As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
		£m	£m
1	Total assets as per published financial statements ²	1,218,524	1,185,166
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(10,512)	(9,120)
4	Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks	(189,659)	(198,621)
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	(31,111)	(23,818)
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(127,866)	(109,280)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	27,125	24,578
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance	123,720	119,861
11	Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced	(2,213)	(2,163)
12	Other adjustments	(61,199)	(61,777)
13	Total exposure measure	946,809	924,826

Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated ¹		As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
		£m	£m
1	Total assets as per published financial statements ³	1,188,017	1,193,738
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(10,407)	(5,642)
4	Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks	(160,633)	(162,728)
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	(9,314)	(9,096)
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(105,103)	(81,805)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	38,487	38,946
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance	127,860	125,425
11	Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced	(1,621)	(1,704)
UK-11a	Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR	(177,566)	(252,344)
12	Other adjustments	(58,660)	(59,296)
13	Total exposure measure	831,060	785,494

Notes

- Capital and leverage measures are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements in accordance with UK CRR. Effective from 1 January 2025, the IFRS9 transitional arrangements no longer applied.
- The Barclays Bank PLC sub-consolidated group total assets represents the Barclays Bank Group total assets as published in page [271] of the Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report.
- The Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated total assets represents the Barclays Bank PLC parent company total assets as published in page [275] of the Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report.

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 11: LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure

This table shows the leverage ratio calculation and includes additional breakdowns for the leverage exposure measure.

Barclays Bank PLC sub-consolidated ¹		As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
		€m	€m
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	704,184	710,948
3	Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	(34,128)	(34,501)
6	Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage)	(6,867)	(6,695)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	663,189	669,752
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	54,626	48,292
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	119,783	105,020
10	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (SA-CCR)	(46,287)	(45,301)
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	705,878	679,015
12	Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	(691,618)	(662,521)
13	Total derivatives exposures	142,382	124,505
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	736,580	714,605
15	Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	(558,008)	(529,669)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	28,914	24,811
18	Total securities financing transaction exposures	207,486	209,747
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	380,951	355,283
20	Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(257,231)	(235,422)
21	General provisions deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage) and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures	(309)	(418)
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	123,411	119,443
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	Tier 1 capital (leverage)	54,713	55,560
24	Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	1,136,468	1,123,447
UK-24a	(-) Claims on central banks excluded	(189,659)	(198,621)
UK-24b	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	946,809	924,826
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	5.8%	6.0%
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	5.8%	6.0%
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.8%	4.9%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.3%	3.3%
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - leverage ratio buffers			
27	Leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.2%	0.2%
UK-27b	Of which: countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.2 %	0.2 %
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable	240,607	256,591
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	178,572	184,936
UK-31	Average total exposure measure including claims on central banks	1,255,306	1,236,332
UK-32	Average total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	1,050,090	1,022,824
UK-33	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks	4.4%	4.5%
UK-34	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks	5.2 %	5.4 %

Note

1. Capital and leverage measures are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements in accordance with UK CRR. Effective from 1 January 2025, the IFRS9 transitional arrangements no longer applied.

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 11: LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure (continued)

Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated¹		As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
		€m	€m
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	690,226	720,958
3	Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	(30,277)	(31,161)
6	Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage)	(17,062)	(16,741)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	642,887	673,056
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	50,505	41,531
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	99,655	92,987
10	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (SA-CCR)	(22,126)	(21,067)
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	501,239	488,525
12	Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	(486,617)	(471,279)
13	Total derivatives exposures	142,656	130,697
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	771,648	765,229
15	Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	(555,854)	(532,721)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	40,277	39,179
18	Total securities financing transaction exposures	256,071	271,687
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	290,206	273,400
20	Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(162,346)	(147,976)
21	General provisions deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage) and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures	(215)	(298)
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	127,645	125,126
Excluded exposures			
UK-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	(177,566)	(252,344)
UK-22k	(Total exempted exposures)	(177,566)	(252,344)
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	Tier 1 capital (leverage)	33,787	33,864
24	Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	991,693	948,222
UK-24a	(-) Claims on central banks excluded	(160,633)	(162,728)
UK-24b	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	831,060	785,494
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.1%	4.3%
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.1%	4.3%
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	3.4%	3.6%

Note

1. Capital and leverage measures are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements in accordance with UK CRR. Effective from 1 January 2025, the IFRS9 transitional arrangements no longer applied.

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

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

The table shows a breakdown of the on-balance sheet exposures excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures, by regulatory asset class.

Barclays Bank PLC sub-consolidated group ¹		As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
		€m	€m
UK-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	452,021	448,876
UK-2	Trading book exposures	173,656	180,918
UK-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	278,365	267,958
UK-4	Covered bonds	382	1,024
UK-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	83,256	78,037
UK-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	1,381	4,692
UK-7	Institutions	10,574	10,451
UK-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	8,146	10,947
UK-9	Retail exposures	31,074	29,699
UK-10	Corporates	68,474	70,935
UK-11	Exposures in default	2,504	2,092
UK-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	72,574	60,081

Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated ¹		As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
		€m	€m
UK-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	372,738	349,709
UK-2	Trading book exposures	103,455	116,017
UK-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	269,283	233,692
UK-4	Covered bonds	382	1,024
UK-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	72,106	73,595
UK-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	1,301	4,347
UK-7	Institutions	15,338	13,774
UK-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	7,215	6,763
UK-9	Retail exposures	1,902	1,440
UK-10	Corporates	83,304	60,884
UK-11	Exposures in default	1,478	1,244
UK-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	86,257	70,621

Note

1. Leverage measures are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements in accordance with UK CRR. Effective from 1 January 2025, the IFRS9 transitional arrangements no longer applied.

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 13: LIQ1 - Liquidity coverage ratio

This table shows the level and components of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio.

Liquidity coverage ratio (average)		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
		31.12.24	30.09.24	30.06.24	31.03.24	31.12.24	30.09.24	30.06.24	31.03.24
UK1a									
UK1b	Number of data points used in calculation of averages ¹	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)				201,875	204,664	206,681	206,432	
Cash outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	29,688	29,545	29,448	29,516	3,156	3,111	3,105	3,138
3	Stable deposits	752	738	723	720	38	37	36	36
4	Less stable deposits	18,740	18,503	18,463	18,665	3,117	3,074	3,068	3,102
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	193,654	194,528	195,880	196,036	93,370	96,516	100,337	102,378
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	78,635	75,703	70,253	65,039	19,492	18,763	17,399	16,093
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties) ²	111,205	113,789	119,558	124,375	70,064	72,716	76,869	79,664
8	Unsecured debt	3,814	5,036	6,069	6,622	3,814	5,036	6,069	6,621
9	Secured wholesale funding				89,832	86,536	84,839	81,796	
10	Additional requirements, of which:	167,558	163,587	160,738	156,780	56,919	54,324	51,741	48,888
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	26,895	25,363	23,192	21,119	20,685	19,417	17,596	16,157
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	5,464	4,851	4,658	4,419	5,464	4,851	4,658	4,419
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	135,199	133,373	132,888	131,242	30,770	30,056	29,487	28,312
14	Other contractual funding obligations	51,375	40,044	27,023	12,732	50,638	39,320	26,312	12,034
15	Other contingent funding obligations	76,894	75,372	73,455	71,404	3,712	3,632	3,639	3,660
16	Total cash outflows				297,627	283,438	269,973	251,894	
Cash inflows									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	749,095	727,960	699,369	670,844	91,204	87,218	84,521	80,910
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	23,572	22,583	22,283	22,060	20,714	19,904	19,654	19,240
19	Other cash inflows ³	59,353	46,149	32,666	18,109	56,890	43,626	30,162	15,556
UK-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					—	—	—	—
UK-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					—	—	—	—
20	Total cash inflows	832,020	796,692	754,318	711,013	168,808	150,748	134,337	115,706
UK-20a	Fully exempt inflows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UK-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UK-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	707,121	676,890	640,722	601,661	168,808	150,748	134,337	115,706
UK-21	Liquidity buffer					201,875	204,664	206,681	206,432
22	Total net cash outflows				128,820	132,691	135,635	136,188	
23	Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (average)				157.1%	154.5%	152.6%	152.0%	

Notes

1. Trailing average of 12 month-end observations to the reporting date.

2. Non-operational deposits in row 7 also includes excess operational deposits in accordance with Article 27(4) of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Part of the PRA Rulebook.

3. Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies.

As at 31 December 2024, the trailing average 12 month-end LCR remained stable at 157.1% (September 2024: 154.5%), equivalent to a surplus of €73.1bn (September 2024: €72.0bn) above the 100% regulatory requirement.

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 13: LIQ1 - Liquidity coverage ratio (continued)

The composition of the liquidity pool is subject to limits set by the Board and the independent liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk functions. In addition, the investment of the liquidity pool is monitored for concentration risk by issuer, currency and asset type. Given the returns generated by these highly liquid assets, the risk and reward profile is continuously managed.

The strong deposit franchise is a primary funding source for Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub. Barclays Bank PLC continued to issue in the shorter-term markets and maintained active medium-term note programmes. This funding capacity enables Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub to maintain its stable and diversified funding base.

Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub also supports various central bank monetary initiatives, such as the Bank of England's Term Funding Scheme with additional incentives for SMEs (TFSME), and the European Central Bank's Targeted Long-Term Refinancing Operations (TLTRO). These are reported under 'repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing' on the balance sheet.

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 14: LIQ2 - Net stable funding ratio

This table shows the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) that the bank requires to maintain a stable balance sheet funding profile.

(in currency amount)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	39,358	3,550	2,385	48,224	88,775
2	Own funds	39,358	1,345	469	19,628	59,221
3	Other capital instruments		2,205	1,917	28,596	29,554
4	Retail deposits		31,179	2,483	354	30,694
5	Stable deposits		877	4	—	838
6	Less stable deposits		30,302	2,479	354	29,856
7	Wholesale funding:		533,146	39,887	124,687	252,812
8	Operational deposits		78,702	—	—	39,351
9	Other wholesale funding		454,444	39,887	124,687	213,461
10	Interdependent liabilities		—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities:	837	105,384	—	100	100
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	837				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		105,384	—	100	100
14	Total ASF					372,381
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					25,979
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool	—	2,595	2,269	56,455	50,911
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		—	—	—	—
17	Performing loans and securities:		263,321	20,914	160,270	187,153
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		25,423	2,130	7,540	8,609
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		221,446	14,649	101,282	123,044
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		15,689	4,052	50,705	54,599
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		2,579	370	7,996	7,425
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		—	—	—	—
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		—	—	—	—
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		763	83	743	901
25	Interdependent assets		—	—	—	0
26	Other assets		134,018	—	28,695	60,814
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		32,874	—	—	27,943
29	NSFR derivative assets		189	—	—	189
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		60,755	—	—	3,038
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		40,200	—	28,695	29,644
32	Off-balance sheet items		163,955	—	26	8,017
33	Total RSF					332,874
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)¹					111.9 %

Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 14: LIQ2 - Net stable funding ratio (continued)

(in currency amount)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	38,688	5,574	4,000	42,089	82,777
2	Own funds	38,688	2,108	1,126	18,768	58,019
3	Other capital instruments		3,466	2,874	23,321	24,758
4	Retail deposits		28,977	2,299	289	28,487
5	Stable deposits		983	22	3	957
6	Less stable deposits		27,994	2,277	286	27,530
7	Wholesale funding:		517,857	45,371	111,576	227,401
8	Operational deposits		62,747	—	—	31,373
9	Other wholesale funding		455,110	45,371	111,576	196,028
10	Interdependent liabilities		—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities:	572	75,984	—	100	100
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	572				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		75,984	—	100	100
14	Total ASF					338,765
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					25,247
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool	—	45,040	—	—	38,284
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		—	—	—	—
17	Performing loans and securities:		260,224	17,267	153,238	176,046
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut ²		56,659	851	5,338	5,762
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions ²		186,287	11,161	95,150	112,789
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which: ²		15,975	5,116	51,829	56,252
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk ²		2,591	381	7,466	6,904
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which: ²		—	—	—	—
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk ²		—	—	—	—
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		1,303	139	921	1,243
25	Interdependent assets		—	—	—	0
26	Other assets		108,931	—	30,310	60,454
27	Physical traded commodities				—	—
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		30,341	—	—	25,790
29	NSFR derivative assets		765	—	—	765
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		60,776	—	—	3,039
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		17,049	—	30,310	30,860
32	Off-balance sheet items		156,065	—	24	7,617
33	Total RSF					307,648
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)¹					110.1%

Note

1. NSFR is computed as a trailing average of the last four spot quarter end positions.

The NSFR metric requires banks to maintain a stable funding profile taking into account both on and certain off-balance sheet exposures over the medium to long term. The ratio is defined as the Available Stable Funding ('ASF') (capital and certain liabilities which are treated as stable sources of funding) relative to the Required Stable Funding ('RSF') (a measure of assets on the balance sheet and certain off-balance sheet exposures which may require longer term funding).

As at 31 December 2024, the trailing average NSFR for the last four spot quarter end positions was 111.9% (December 2023: 110.1%), equivalent to a surplus of €39.5bn (December 2023: €31.1bn) above the 100% regulatory requirement.

Analysis of credit risk

Analysis of capital requirements and exposures for credit risk

Table 15: CR4 - Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

This table shows the impact of credit risk mitigation (CRM) and credit conversion factors (CCF) on exposure values, broken down by regulatory exposure class. This table includes exposures subject to the standardised approach only.

The term 'before CCF and CRM' means the original gross exposures before the application of credit conversion factors and before the application of risk mitigation techniques.

	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density		
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	
As at 31 December 2024							
1	Central governments or central banks	148,188	9,735	152,811	11,467	2,568	2%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	146	251	573	13	21	4%
3	Public sector entities	5,189	4	214	2	47	22%
4	Multilateral development banks	5,018	239	5,018	5	3	—
5	International organisations	834	—	834	—	—	—
6	Institutions	61,905	34,926	61,168	17,016	5,018	6%
7	Corporates ¹	104,830	95,851	79,438	11,405	33,993	37%
8	Retail	1,902	1,931	1,850	64	1,344	70%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	7,083	57	7,080	15	2,829	40%
10	Exposures in default	667	658	612	150	876	115%
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	263	—	263	—	394	150%
12	Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Equity	3,050	—	3,050	—	7,626	250%
16	Other items	3	—	3	—	3	100%
17	Total	339,078	143,652	312,914	40,137	54,722	15%

	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density		
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	
As at 31 December 2023							
1	Central governments or central banks	149,733	10,437	154,640	12,385	2,380	1%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	421	219	1,004	13	18	2%
3	Public sector entities	5,327	169	117	55	35	20%
4	Multilateral development banks	4,801	—	4,801	—	—	—
5	International organisations	966	—	966	—	—	—
6	Institutions	75,377	32,262	70,728	13,789	2,145	3%
7	Corporates	116,038	63,602	92,638	12,652	27,125	26%
8	Retail	1,440	2,232	1,356	121	996	67%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	6,763	105	6,763	50	2,503	37%
10	Exposures in default	702	546	677	137	976	120%
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	246	—	246	—	369	150%
12	Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Equity	2,901	—	2,901	—	7,252	250%
16	Other items	13	—	13	—	13	100%
17	Total	364,728	109,572	336,850	39,202	43,812	12%

Note

1. Includes unconditionally cancellable exposures with certain SPVs that are subject to a 0% CCF.

Standardised credit risk RWAs increased by £10.9bn to £54.7bn (December 2023: £43.8bn) primarily driven by increased RWAs to intra-group exposures across Institutions and Corporates.

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 16: CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques

This table shows the effect of credit derivatives on the credit risk AIRB approach and will not directly reconcile to the credit risk AIRB RWAs in table 5.

	Pre-credit derivatives risk weighted exposure amount		Actual risk weighted exposure amount	
	As at 31 December	As at 31 December	As at 31 December	As at 31 December
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	£m	£m	£m	£m
5 Exposures under AIRB	46,836	49,653	46,835	49,649
6 Central governments and central banks	3,438	4,066	3,438	4,066
7 Institutions	2,200	3,362	2,200	3,362
8 Corporates ¹	41,111	42,091	41,110	42,087
8.1 of which Corporates - which SMEs	1,432	1,843	1,432	1,843
8.2 of which Corporates - Specialised lending	—	—	—	—
9 Retail	87	134	87	134
9.1 of which Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	—	—	—	—
9.2 of which Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	87	134	87	134
9.3 of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	—	—	—	—
9.4 of which Retail – SMEs - Other	—	—	—	—
9.5 of which Retail – Non-SMEs- Other	—	—	—	—
10 TOTAL	46,836	49,653	46,835	49,649

Note

1. Corporate specialised lending exposures under the slotting approach are excluded from this table and disclosed separately in CR10.

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 17: CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

This table shows the extent of the use of CRM techniques broken down by exposure classes under the IRB approach. The exposure classes capture both secured and unsecured balances, resulting in the CRM coverage percentages being calculated on an aggregate basis.

AIRB		Credit risk Mitigation techniques											Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs		
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)							Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)				RWEA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class	RWEA with substitution effects	
		Total exposures	Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Receivables	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral	Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party	Part of exposures covered by Guarantees			Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives
£m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	£m	£m		
As at 31 December 2024															
1	Central governments and central banks	72,565	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,438	3,438
2	Institutions	9,993	4.3%	0.9%	0.1%	—	0.8%	3.7%	3.7%	—	—	—	—	2,200	2,200
3	Corporates	65,514	5.1%	11.1%	8.6%	0.4%	2.1%	—	—	—	—	2.1%	0.0%	41,110	41,110
3.1	Of which Corporates – SMEs	3,109	4.3%	59.5%	56.1%	2.5%	0.9%	—	—	—	—	0.7%	—	1,432	1,432
3.2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.3	Of which Corporates – Other	62,405	5.2%	8.7%	6.3%	0.3%	2.1%	—	—	—	—	2.2%	0.0%	39,678	39,678
4	Retail	132	—	291.6%	291.6%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	87
4.1	Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.2	Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs	132	—	291.6%	291.6%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	87
4.3	Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.4	Of which Retail – Other SMEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.5	Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total	148,204	2.6%	5.2%	4.1%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	—	—	0.9%	—	46,835	46,835

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 17: CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques(continued)

AIRB	Credit risk Mitigation techniques												Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
	Funded credit Protection (FCP)							Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)					RWEA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class	RWEA with substitution effects
	Total exposures	Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Receivables	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral	Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party	Part of exposures covered by Guarantees	Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives		
As at 31 December 2023	£m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	£m	£m
1 Central governments and central banks	74,419	0.2%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,066	4,066
2 Institutions	14,117	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%	—	0.9%	1.9%	1.9%	—	—	2.4%	—	3,362	3,362
3 Corporates	68,192	6.5%	11.9%	7.5%	0.6%	3.8%	—	—	—	—	2.6%	—	42,087	42,087
3.1 Of which Corporates – SMEs	3,901	4.9%	55.9%	50.4%	4.2%	1.3%	—	—	—	—	1.5%	—	1,843	1,843
3.2 Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.3 Of which Corporates – Other	64,291	6.6%	9.3%	4.9%	0.4%	3.9%	—	—	—	—	2.7%	—	40,244	40,244
4 Retail	386	—	170.2%	170.2%	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.4%	—	134	134
4.1 Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.2 Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs	386	—	170.2%	170.2%	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.4%	—	134	134
4.3 Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.4 Of which Retail – Other SMEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.5 Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Total	157,114	3.0 %	5.7 %	3.7 %	0.3 %	1.7 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	—	—	1.4 %	—	49,649	49,649

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 18: CR10 – Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach

Slotting is an approach that is applied to financing of individual projects where the repayment is highly dependent on the performance of the underlying pool or collateral, known as specialised lending. It uses a standard set of rules for the calculation of RWAs, based upon an assessment of factors such as the financial strength of the counterparty. The requirements for the application of the Slotting approach are detailed in UK CRR article 153. The table below also includes specialised lending CCR exposures.

Specialised lending : Income-producing real estate and high volatility commercial real estate (Slotting approach)

Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Risk weight	Exposure value	Risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount
		£m	£m	%	£m	£m	£m
As at 31 December 2024							
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	1,724	650	50 %	1,981	913	—
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,437	401	70 %	1,667	1,107	6
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	775	55	70 %	797	547	3
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	238	6	90 %	242	215	2
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	401	3	115 %	401	452	11
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	163	—	115 %	163	187	5
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	52	—	250 %	52	130	4
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	45	—	250 %	45	112	4
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	68	—	—	68	—	34
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	Less than 2.5 years	3,020	708	—	3,299	2,042	52
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,883	407	—	2,117	1,621	17
As at 31 December 2023							
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	1,494	631	50 %	1,838	849	—
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	838	202	70 %	853	565	4
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	904	151	70 %	994	677	4
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	543	82	90 %	625	547	5
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	392	150	115 %	469	538	13
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	293	—	115 %	293	337	8
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	18	—	250 %	18	45	1
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	44	—	250 %	44	109	4
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	88	—	—	88	—	44
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2	2	—	3	—	2
Total	Less than 2.5 years	2,896	932	—	3,407	2,109	62
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,720	286	—	1,818	1,558	23

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 19: CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

This table provides an overview of the credit quality of on- and off-balance sheet non-performing exposures and related impairments, provisions and valuation adjustments by portfolio and exposure class.

	Gross carrying amount/nominal						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Collateral and financial guarantees received		
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
	Of which Stage 1	Of which Stage 2		Of which Stage 2	Of which Stage 3		Of which Stage 1	Of which Stage 2		Of which Stage 2	Of which Stage 3				
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
As at 31 December 2024															
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits^a	150,287	150,287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010 Loans and advances	553,214	297,313	8,279	1,817	—	1,817	(374)	(151)	(223)	(412)	—	(412)	(124)	283,605	776
020 Central banks	15,483	11,288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,185	—
030 General governments	1,722	1,522	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	654	—
040 Credit institutions	53,122	28,527	2	25	—	25	(2)	(2)	—	(25)	—	(25)	—	27,345	—
050 Other financial corporations	420,004	205,128	1,589	96	—	96	(55)	(44)	(10)	(24)	—	(24)	(1)	219,614	50
060 Non-financial corporations	53,167	43,199	6,213	1,338	—	1,338	(303)	(93)	(211)	(325)	—	(325)	(123)	23,837	409
070 Of which SMEs	863	647	217	31	—	31	(75)	(14)	(61)	(21)	—	(21)	—	12	—
080 Households	9,716	7,649	475	357	—	357	(14)	(12)	(2)	(38)	—	(38)	—	7,970	317
090 Debt securities	85,916	78,094	2,289	—	—	—	(16)	(12)	(4)	—	—	—	—	773	—
100 Central banks	1,762	1,762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110 General governments	62,190	60,233	1,074	—	—	—	(8)	(7)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
120 Credit institutions	5,450	4,042	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
130 Other financial corporations	15,519	11,586	1,175	—	—	—	(6)	(3)	(3)	—	—	—	—	732	—
140 Non-financial corporations	995	471	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	269,616	256,640	12,976	871	—	871	(310)	(107)	(203)	(22)	—	(22)	—	62,622	38
160 Central banks	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170 General governments	1,960	1,833	127	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
180 Credit institutions	10,786	10,577	209	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
190 Other financial corporations	103,274	101,462	1,812	395	—	395	(30)	(19)	(11)	(9)	—	(9)	—	45,057	14
200 Non-financial corporations	151,356	140,599	10,757	466	—	466	(273)	(82)	(191)	(13)	—	(13)	—	17,120	22
210 Households	2,239	2,168	71	10	—	10	(4)	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	442	2
220 Total	1,059,033	782,334	23,544	2,688	—	2,688	(700)	(270)	(430)	(434)	—	(434)	(124)	347,000	814

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 19: CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions (continued)

	Gross carrying amount/nominal						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Collateral and financial guarantees received			
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures	
	Of which Stage 1	Of which Stage 2		Of which Stage 2	Of which Stage 3		Of which Stage 1	Of which Stage 2		Of which Stage 2	Of which Stage 3					
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
As at 31 December 2023																
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits¹	153,129	153,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010 Loans and advances	583,902	317,008	8,431	1,854	—	1,854	(461)	(194)	(268)	(626)	—	(626)	(22)	297,307	963	
020 Central banks	16,141	11,739	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,408	—	
030 General governments	578	313	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272	—	
040 Credit institutions	55,819	26,923	2	34	—	34	(3)	(3)	—	(29)	—	(29)	—	31,186	—	
050 Other financial corporations	448,049	227,162	1,479	127	—	127	(57)	(47)	(11)	(27)	—	(27)	(5)	231,886	46	
060 Non-financial corporations	54,830	43,594	6,653	992	—	992	(388)	(133)	(255)	(261)	—	(261)	(17)	22,674	530	
070 Of which SMEs	891	738	152	32	—	32	(62)	(17)	(45)	(20)	—	(20)	—	34	—	
080 Households	8,485	7,277	296	700	—	700	(13)	(11)	(2)	(309)	—	(309)	—	6,881	387	
090 Debt securities	88,095	80,382	2,827	—	—	—	(22)	(10)	(12)	—	—	—	—	1,044	—	
100 Central banks	1,559	1,559	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
110 General governments	62,729	60,628	1,566	—	—	—	(10)	(5)	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
120 Credit institutions	8,309	6,715	311	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	
130 Other financial corporations	12,489	8,978	950	—	—	—	(9)	(2)	(8)	—	—	—	—	578	—	
140 Non-financial corporations	3,009	2,502	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	253	—	
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	274,721	256,790	17,931	759	—	759	(311)	(109)	(202)	(44)	—	(44)	—	49,156	39	
160 Central banks	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
170 General governments	1,602	1,575	27	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
180 Credit institutions	11,382	11,157	225	—	—	—	(4)	(3)	(1)	—	—	—	—	7	—	
190 Other financial corporations	113,113	110,778	2,335	542	—	542	(31)	(19)	(12)	(19)	—	(19)	—	37,175	9	
200 Non-financial corporations	146,795	131,517	15,278	189	—	189	(270)	(83)	(187)	(25)	—	(25)	—	11,724	20	
210 Households	1,824	1,758	66	13	—	13	(6)	(4)	(2)	—	—	—	—	250	10	
220 Total	1,099,847	807,309	29,189	2,613	—	2,613	(794)	(313)	(482)	(670)	—	(670)	(22)	347,507	1,002	

Note

1. Loans at fair value through profit and loss are included in the total performing and non-performing exposures but no staging analysis is provided as these instruments are not eligible for staging.

Performing gross carrying exposures decreased by €40.8bn to €1,059.0bn (December 2023: €1,099.8bn) primarily driven by:

- Cash balances with central bank and other demand deposits decreased by €2.8bn to €150.3bn (December 2023: €153.1bn) due to a decrease in deposits
- Performing loans and advances decreased by €30.7bn to €553.2bn (December 2023: €583.9bn) primarily due to decreased lending
- Debt securities decreased by €2.2bn to €85.9bn (December 2023: €88.1bn) driven by net maturities in debt securities

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 20: CR1-A - Maturity of exposures

This table shows the on- and off-balance sheet net credit risk exposures by residual contractual maturity, split by either loans and advances or debt securities. The amounts shown are based on IFRS accounting values according to the regulatory scope of consolidation.

		Net Exposure Value					Total
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	€m
As at 31 December 2024		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Loans and advances	397,200	304,094	97,944	25,162	—	824,400
2	Debt securities	—	3,940	38,362	43,598	—	85,900
3	Total	397,200	308,034	136,306	68,760	—	910,300
As at 31 December 2023							
1	Loans and advances	356,584	387,647	87,851	27,712	—	859,794
2	Debt securities	—	15,036	37,937	35,100	—	88,073
3	Total	356,584	402,683	125,788	62,812	—	947,867

Loans and advances decreased £35.4bn to £824.4bn (December 2023: £859.8bn) principally driven by a decrease in funding to subsidiaries. Debt securities decreased £2.2bn to £85.9bn (December 2023: £88.1bn) driven by decreased investment in debt securities.

Table 21: CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

This table shows information on changes in the institutions stock of on balance sheet non-performing loans and advances. The amounts shown are based on IFRS accounting values according to the regulatory scope of consolidation.

		Gross carrying amount
As at 31 December 2024		€m
010	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	1,854
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	1,061
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(293)
040	Outflows due to write-offs	(246)
050	Outflow due to other situations ¹	(559)
060	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	1,817

Note

1. Other changes include repayments and disposals and other adjustments, partly offset by a net increase in the non-performing exposure on existing loans and debt.

Table 22: CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

This table shows a breakdown of on-balance sheet unsecured and secured credit risk exposures secured by various methods of collateral for both loans and advances and debt securities. The amounts shown are based on IFRS accounting values according to the regulatory scope of consolidation.

		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
As at 31 December 2024		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Loans and advances	420,937	284,381	276,915	7,466	278
2	Debt securities	85,143	773	631	142	—
3	Total	506,080	285,154	277,546	7,608	278
4	Of which non-performing exposures	1,041	776	722	54	—
5	Of which defaulted	1,041	776	—	—	—
As at 31 December 2023						
1	Loans and advances	440,615	298,270	293,468	4,802	—
2	Debt securities	87,051	1,044	831	213	—
3	Total	527,666	299,314	294,299	5,015	—
4	Of which non-performing exposures	891	963	952	11	—
5	Of which defaulted	891	963	—	—	—

Unsecured Loans and advances have decreased by €19.7bn to €420.9bn (December 2023: €440.6bn) due to a decrease in lending.

Loans and advances secured by collateral decreased by €16.6bn to €276.9bn (December 2023: €293.4bn) due to a decrease in lending.

Loans and advances secured by guarantees increased by €2.7bn to €7.5bn (December 2023: €4.8bn) primarily due to increased business activity partially offset by repayments.

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 23: CQ1 - Credit quality of forbore exposures

This table provides an overview of the quality of on- and off-balance sheet forbore exposures. The amounts shown are based on IFRS accounting values according to the regulatory scope of consolidation.

	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forbore exposures	
	Performing forbore		Non-performing forbore		On performing forbore exposures	On non-performing forbore exposures	Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	
	£m	£m	Of which defaulted £m	Of which impaired £m				
As at 31 December 2024								
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010 Loans and Advances	917	590	589	588	(24)	(145)	595	236
020 Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030 General governments	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
040 Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
050 Other financial corporations	—	27	27	27	—	(20)	—	—
060 Non-financial corporations	916	489	488	487	(24)	(122)	524	166
070 Households	1	73	73	73	—	(3)	71	70
080 Debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
090 Loan commitments given	519	265	265	263	(4)	—	22	3
100 Total	1,436	855	854	851	(28)	(145)	617	239
As at 31 December 2023								
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010 Loans and Advances	892	504	503	503	(26)	(100)	619	256
020 Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030 General governments	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
040 Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
050 Other financial corporations	24	67	67	67	(1)	(14)	2	1
060 Non-financial corporations	862	368	367	367	(25)	(82)	551	195
070 Households	6	68	68	68	—	(4)	66	60
080 Debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
090 Loan commitments given	384	106	106	106	(5)	—	45	2
100 Total	1,276	610	609	609	(31)	(100)	664	258

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 24: CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

This table provides an overview of the credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days. The amounts shown are based on IFRS accounting values according to the regulatory scope of consolidation.

	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
	Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 year ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 year ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted	
As at 31 December 2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	150,287	150,287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010 Loans and advances	553,214	552,973	241	1,817	1,198	92	109	81	330	—	7	1,817
020 Central banks	15,483	15,483	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030 General governments	1,722	1,722	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
040 Credit institutions	53,122	53,122	—	25	—	—	—	22	3	—	—	25
050 Other financial corporations	420,004	419,994	10	96	87	3	4	—	2	—	—	96
060 Non-financial corporations	53,167	53,109	58	1,338	1,001	27	90	48	165	—	7	1,338
070 Of which SMEs	863	856	7	31	4	14	13	—	—	—	—	31
080 Households	9,716	9,543	173	357	110	62	14	11	160	—	—	357
090 Debt securities	85,916	85,916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 Central banks	1,762	1,762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110 General governments	62,190	62,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120 Credit institutions	5,450	5,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130 Other financial corporations	15,519	15,519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140 Non-financial corporations	995	995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	269,616			871								871
160 Central banks	1			—								—
170 General governments	1,960			—								—
180 Credit institutions	10,786			—								—
190 Other financial corporations	103,274			395								395
200 Non-financial corporations	151,356			466								466
210 Households	2,239			10								10
220 Total	1,059,033	789,176	241	2,688	1,198	92	109	81	330	—	7	2,688

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 24: CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days - (continued)

As at 31 December 2023	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
	Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 year ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 year ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	153,129	153,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010 Loans and advances	583,902	583,757	145	1,854	813	117	95	237	258	49	285	1,854
020 <i>Central banks</i>	16,141	16,141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030 <i>General governments</i>	578	578	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
040 <i>Credit institutions</i>	55,819	55,819	—	34	—	23	—	11	—	—	—	34
050 <i>Other financial corporations</i>	448,049	448,038	11	127	117	—	2	2	6	—	—	127
060 <i>Non-financial corporations</i>	54,830	54,730	100	992	607	72	83	139	84	—	7	992
070 <i>Of which SMEs</i>	891	883	8	32	3	15	14	—	—	—	—	32
080 <i>Households</i>	8,485	8,451	34	700	88	22	10	85	168	49	278	700
090 Debt securities	88,095	88,095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 <i>Central banks</i>	1,559	1,559	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110 <i>General governments</i>	62,729	62,729	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120 <i>Credit institutions</i>	8,309	8,309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130 <i>Other financial corporations</i>	12,489	12,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140 <i>Non-financial corporations</i>	3,009	3,009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	274,721			759								759
160 <i>Central banks</i>	5			—								—
170 <i>General governments</i>	1,602			15								15
180 <i>Credit institutions</i>	11,382			—								—
190 <i>Other financial corporations</i>	113,113			542								542
200 <i>Non-financial corporations</i>	146,795			189								189
210 <i>Households</i>	1,824			13								13
220 Total	1,099,847	824,981	145	2,613	813	117	95	237	258	49	285	2,613

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 25: CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography¹

This table shows the credit quality of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure for loans and advances, debt securities derivatives and equity instruments by geography. The amounts shown are based on IFRS accounting values according to the regulatory scope of consolidation.

As at 31 December 2024	Gross carrying/Nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	of which: non-performing			of which: subject to impairment			
	£m	£m	£m				
On balance sheet exposures	792,142	1,817	1,817	539,446	(802)		—
UNITED KINGDOM	315,120	799	799	238,326	(379)		—
UNITED STATES	232,498	442	442	135,908	(222)		—
FRANCE	54,406	70	70	53,427	(24)		—
LUXEMBOURG	41,628	35	35	22,932	(12)		—
JAPAN	21,605	—	—	7,367	—		—
IRELAND	21,227	—	—	11,551	(2)		—
SINGAPORE	10,115	14	14	6,131	(5)		—
GERMANY	9,261	—	—	8,056	(1)		—
Other Countries	86,282	457	457	55,748	(157)		—
Off balance sheet exposures	270,487	871	871			(332)	
UNITED STATES	156,763	281	281			(210)	
UNITED KINGDOM	66,942	146	146			(87)	
IRELAND	11,013	—	—			(1)	
LUXEMBOURG	4,715	—	—			(6)	
SWITZERLAND	3,712	8	8			(1)	
CANADA	3,049	88	88			(9)	
NETHERLANDS	2,748	338	338			(2)	
Other Countries ¹	21,545	10	10			(16)	
Total	1,062,629	2,688	2,688	539,446	(802)	(332)	—

Note

1. Countries that have more than 1% of the total gross exposure are disclosed in the table and countries with <1% gross exposure are aggregated within 'other countries'.

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 25: CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography¹ (continued)

As at 31 December 2023	Gross carrying/Nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	of which: non-performing			of which: subject to impairment			
	£m	£m	£m				
On balance sheet exposures	827,924	1,854	1,854	563,630	(1,109)		—
UNITED KINGDOM	386,172	393	393	289,932	(284)		—
UNITED STATES	221,936	422	422	127,126	(313)		—
Other Countries	50,005	99	99	46,895	(27)		—
FRANCE	29,019	0	0	12,851	0		—
JAPAN	24,095	0	0	10,796	(3)		—
GERMANY	14,188	15	15	11,952	(8)		—
IRELAND	13,093	31	31	4,528	(10)		—
LUXEMBOURG	9,506	2	2	6,877	(3)		—
CANADA	8,789	0	0	4,173	(6)		—
SINGAPORE	71,121	892	892	48,500	(455)		—
Off balance sheet exposures	275,480	759	759			(355)	
UNITED STATES	141,136	117	117			(207)	
UNITED KINGDOM	84,445	115	115			(88)	
IRELAND	11,116	2	2			(1)	
LUXEMBOURG	4,528	—	—			(5)	
SWITZERLAND	4,270	—	—			(2)	
CANADA	2,976	—	—			(7)	
BERMUDA	2,827	—	—			(2)	
Other Countries ¹	24,182	525	525			(43)	
Total	1,103,404	2,613	2,613	563,630	(1,109)	(355)	—

Note

1. Countries that have more than 1% of the total gross exposure are disclosed in the table and countries with <1% gross exposure are aggregated within 'other countries'.

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 26: CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

This table shows the credit quality of loans and advances on balance sheet exposure to non-financial corporation by industry types. The amounts shown are based on IFRS accounting values according to the regulatory scope of consolidation.

	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	£m	of which: non-performing		of which: loans and advances subject to impairment		
		£m	£m			
As at 31 December 2024	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
010 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	114	—	—	114	(2)	—
020 Mining and quarrying	1,313	—	—	1,300	(7)	—
030 Manufacturing	5,626	164	164	5,298	(100)	—
040 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,253	—	—	2,237	(10)	—
050 Water supply	956	329	329	798	(77)	—
060 Construction	1,808	10	10	1,808	(23)	—
070 Wholesale and retail trade	5,339	44	44	4,918	(55)	—
080 Transport and storage	1,045	72	72	1,040	(14)	—
090 Accommodation and food service activities	2,740	49	49	2,643	(43)	—
100 Information and communication	4,482	213	213	4,187	(72)	—
110 Financial and insurance activities	437	6	6	425	(3)	—
120 Real estate activities	14,317	231	231	13,084	(76)	—
130 Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,560	10	10	1,507	(17)	—
140 Administrative and support service activities	4,901	30	30	4,590	(32)	—
150 Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	4	—	—	4	—	—
160 Education	1,928	4	4	1,219	(3)	—
170 Human health services and social work activities	1,981	27	27	1,879	(23)	—
180 Arts, entertainment and recreation	942	17	17	942	(18)	—
190 Other services	2,759	132	132	2,757	(53)	—
200 Total	54,505	1,338	1,338	50,750	(628)	—

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 26: CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry(continued)

	Gross carrying amount					
	£m	of which: non-performing		of which: loans and advances subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		£m	£m			
As at 31 December 2023	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
010 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	86			86	(2)	—
020 Mining and quarrying	1,716	4	4	1,484	(12)	—
030 Manufacturing	6,955	156	156	5,893	(101)	—
040 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,707			2,692	(7)	—
050 Water supply	912	5	5	912	(4)	—
060 Construction	2,055	8	8	2,055	(25)	—
070 Wholesale and retail trade	4,381	36	36	4,287	(67)	—
080 Transport and storage	1,240	23	23	1,200	(35)	—
090 Accommodation and food service activities	2,746	28	28	2,643	(19)	—
100 Information and communication	4,549	82	82	4,366	(94)	—
110 Financial and insurance activities	522	9	9	520	(5)	—
120 Real estate activities	13,027	386	386	11,370	(115)	—
130 Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,744	9	9	1,744	(19)	—
140 Administrative and support service activities	5,013	33	33	4,749	(43)	—
150 Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	386			368		—
160 Education	2,246	5	5	1,435	(7)	—
170 Human health services and social work activities	2,029	37	37	1,931	(36)	—
180 Arts, entertainment and recreation	909	19	19	909	(13)	—
190 Other services	2,599	152	152	2,596	(45)	—
200 Total	55,822	992	992	51,240	(649)	—

Total gross carrying amount decreased by £1.3bn to £54.5bn (December 2023: £55.8bn) primarily due to repayments.

Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 27: CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

This table provides an overview of foreclosed assets obtained from non-performing exposures. The amounts shown are based on IFRS accounting values according to the regulatory scope of consolidation.

		Collateral obtained by taking possession	
		Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
		£m	£m
As at 31 December 2024			
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	—	—
020	Other than PP&E	1	—
030	Residential immovable property	1	—
040	Commercial Immovable property	—	—
050	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	—	—
060	Equity and debt instruments	—	—
070	Other collateral	—	—
080	Total	1	—
As at 31 December 2023			
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	—	—
020	Other than PP&E	3	—
030	Residential immovable property	3	—
040	Commercial Immovable property	—	—
050	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	—	—
060	Equity and debt instruments	—	—
070	Other collateral	—	—
080	Total	3	—

Management of credit risk mitigation techniques and counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk arises from derivatives and similar contracts. This section details the specific aspects of the risk framework related to this type of credit risk. As credit risk mitigation is one of the principal uses of derivative contracts by banks, this is also discussed in this section.

Credit risk mitigation

Barclays Bank PLC employs a range of techniques and strategies to actively mitigate credit risks. These techniques and strategies can broadly be divided into three types:

- netting and set-off
- collateral
- risk transfer

The Bank has detailed policies in place to ensure that credit risk mitigation is appropriately recognised and recorded. The recognition of credit risk mitigation is subject to a number of considerations including legal certainty of enforceability and effectiveness, that the valuation and liquidity of the collateral is adequately monitored, and that the value of the collateral is not materially correlated with the credit quality of the counterparty.

All three types of credit risk mitigation may be used by different areas of Barclays Bank PLC for exposures with a full range of counterparties. For instance, businesses may take property, cash or other physical assets as collateral for exposures to retailers, property companies or other client types.

Netting and set-off

In most jurisdictions in which Barclays Bank PLC operates, credit risk exposures can be reduced by applying netting and set-off. In exposure terms, this credit risk mitigation technique has the largest overall impact on net exposure to derivative transactions, compared with other risk mitigation techniques.

For derivative transactions, Barclays Bank PLC's normal practice is to enter into standard master agreements with counterparties (e.g. ISDAs). These master agreements typically allow for netting of credit risk exposure to a counterparty resulting from derivative transactions against the obligations to the counterparty in the event of default, and so produce a lower net credit exposure. These agreements may also reduce settlement exposure (e.g. for foreign exchange transactions) by allowing payments on the same day in the same currency to be set-off against one another.

Under IFRS, netting is permitted only if both of the following criteria are satisfied:

- the entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- the entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

Collateral

Barclays Bank PLC has the ability to call on collateral in the event of default of the counterparty, comprising any or a combination of the following:

- home loans: a fixed charge over residential property in the form of houses, flats and other dwellings. The value of collateral is impacted by property market conditions which drive demand and therefore value of the property. Other regulatory interventions on ability to repossess, longer period to repossession and granting of forbearance may also affect the collateral value
- wholesale lending: a fixed charge over commercial property and other physical assets, in various forms
- other retail lending: includes second line charges over residential property, which are subordinate to first charges held either by Barclays Bank PLC or by another party; and finance lease receivables, for which typically Barclays Bank PLC retains legal title to the leased asset and has the right to repossess the asset on the default of the borrower
- derivatives: Barclays Bank PLC also often seeks to enter into a margin agreement (e.g. Credit Support Annex) with counterparties with which Barclays Bank PLC has master netting agreements in place. These annexes to master agreements provide a mechanism for further reducing credit risk, whereby collateral (margin) is posted on a regular basis (typically daily) to collateralise the mark to market exposure of a derivative portfolio measured on a net basis. Barclays Bank PLC may additionally negotiate the receipt of an independent amount further mitigating risk by collateralising potential mark to market exposure moves
- reverse repurchase agreements: collateral typically comprises highly liquid securities which have been legally transferred to Barclays Bank PLC subject to an agreement to return them for a fixed price
- financial guarantees and similar off-balance sheet commitments: cash collateral may be held against these arrangements

Risk transfer

A range of instruments including guarantees can be used to transfer credit risk from one counterparty to another. These mitigate credit risk in three main ways:

- if the risk is transferred to a counterparty which is more creditworthy than the original counterparty, then overall credit risk is reduced
- where recourse to the first counterparty remains, both counterparties must default before a loss materialises. This is less likely than the default of either counterparty individually so credit risk is reduced
- first loss exposures across pools of credit risk can be hedged via synthetic securitisation structures, typically via CLN issuance. As these are fully funded upfront they provide for a direct reduction in credit risk exposure on referenced pools

Risk transfer can also be used to reduce risk concentrations within portfolios lowering the impact of stress events.

Risk transfer transactions are undertaken with consideration to whether the collateral provider is correlated with the exposure, the credit worthiness of the collateral provider and legal certainty of enforceability and effectiveness. Where credit risk mitigation is deemed to transfer credit risk, this exposure is appropriately recorded against the credit risk mitigation provider.

Management of credit risk mitigation techniques and counterparty credit risk (continued)

In exposure terms, risk transfer is used most extensively as a credit risk mitigation technique for wholesale loans and derivative financial instruments.

Off-balance sheet risk mitigation

Barclays Bank PLC applies fundamentally the same risk management policies for off-balance sheet risks as it does for its on-balance sheet risks. In the case of commitments to lend, counterparties/customers will be subject to the same credit management policies as for loans and advances. Collateral may be sought depending on the strength of the counterparty and the nature of the transaction.

Recognition of credit risk mitigation in capital calculations

Credit risk mitigation is used to reduce credit risk associated with an exposure, which may reduce potential losses in the event of obligor default or other specified credit events.

Credit risk mitigation that meets certain regulatory criteria may be used to improve risk parameters and reduce RWA consumption against a given obligor. Collateral that meets these regulatory conditions is referred to as eligible collateral. Eligibility criteria are specified in articles 195 to 204 of the UK CRR.

Barclays Bank PLC's policies and standards set out criteria for the recognition of collateral as eligible credit risk mitigation and are designed to be fully consistent with all applicable local regulations and regulatory permissions.

Where regulatory capital is calculated under AIRB regulations, the benefit of collateral is generally taken by adjusting Loss Given Defaults (LGDs). For standardised portfolios, the benefit of collateral is taken using the financial collateral comprehensive method: supervisory volatility adjustments approach.

For instruments that are deemed to transfer credit risk, in AIRB portfolios the protection is generally recognised by using the Probability of Default (PD) and LGD of the protection provider.

For exposures treated under the standardised approach, the impact of eligible credit risk mitigation is primarily recognised by reducing the EAD associated with the exposure that benefits from the mitigation.

Managing concentrations within credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation taken by Barclays Bank PLC to reduce credit risk may result in credit or market risk concentrations.

Guarantees that are treated as eligible credit risk mitigation are marked as an exposure against the guarantor and aggregated with other credit exposure to the guarantor. Limit monitoring at the counterparty level is then used for monitoring of concentrations in line with Barclays Bank PLC policy.

Commercial real estate lending is another potential source of concentration risk arising from the use of credit risk mitigation. The portfolio is regularly reviewed to assess whether a concentration risk exists, and portfolio limits are in place to control the level of exposure to commercial, residential, investment and development activity.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit exposures for derivatives and securities financing transactions

Barclays Bank PLC enters into financial instruments through Barclays Bank PLC Treasury and Markets that are traded or cleared on an exchange, including interest rate swaps, futures and options on futures. Holders of exchange traded instruments provide daily margins with cash or other securities at the exchange, to which the holders look for ultimate settlement.

Barclays Bank PLC also enters into financial instruments that are traded over the counter, rather than on a recognised exchange. These instruments arise mainly from standardised transactions in derivative markets. In most cases, industry standard documentation is used, most commonly in the form of a master agreement, with individual transaction confirmations. The existence of a signed master agreement is intended to give Barclays Bank PLC protection in situations where Barclays Bank PLC's counterparty is in default.

Counterparty credit exposure arises from the risk that parties are unable to meet their payment obligations under certain financial contracts such as derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFTs) (e.g. repurchase agreements), or long settlement transactions.

A Monte Carlo simulation engine is used to estimate the Potential Future Exposure (PFE) to derivative and securities financing counterparties. The exposure simulation model simulates future market states and the Mark-to-Market (MTM) of the derivative transactions under those states. Simulated exposures taking into account the effect of credit mitigants such as netting, collateral and mandatory break clauses can then be generated.

Credit limits for CCR are assessed and allocated using the PFE measure. A number of factors are taken into account when setting credit limits for individual counterparties, including but not limited to the credit quality and nature of the counterparty, the rationale for the trading activity entered into and any wrong-way risk considerations.

The expected exposures generated by this engine are also used as an input into both internal and regulatory capital calculations covering CCR.

'Wrong-way risk' in a derivative or SFT exposure arises when there is significant correlation between the underlying asset and the counterparty, which in the event of default would lead to a significant MTM loss to the counterparty. Specific wrong-way risk trades, which are self-referencing or reference to other entities within the same counterparty group, require approval by a senior credit officer. The exposure to the counterparty will reflect the additional risk generated by these transactions (the exposure will be consistent with jump-to-default of the reference asset assuming zero recovery).

Derivative CCR (credit value adjustments)

As Barclays Bank PLC participates in derivative transactions it is exposed to CCR, which is the risk that a counterparty will fail to make the future payments agreed in the derivative contract. This is considered as a separate risk to the volatility of the MTM payment flows.

The counterparty risk arising under derivative transactions is taken into account when reporting the fair value of derivative positions. The adjustment to the value is known as credit value adjustment (CVA). It is the difference between the value of a derivative contract with a risk-

Management of credit risk mitigation techniques and counterparty credit risk (continued)

free counterparty and that of a contract with the actual counterparty. This is equivalent to the cost of hedging the counterparty risk in the Credit Default Swap (CDS) market.

CVAs for derivative positions are calculated as a function of the expected exposure, which is the average of future hypothetical exposure values for a single transaction or group of transactions with the same counterparty, the credit spread for a given horizon and the LGD.

The expected exposure is calculated using Monte Carlo simulations of risk factors that may affect the valuation of the derivative transactions in order to simulate the exposure to the counterparty through time. These simulated exposures include the effect of credit mitigants such as netting, collateral and mandatory break clauses. Counterparties with appropriate credit mitigants will generate a lower expected exposure profile compared to counterparties without credit mitigants in place for the same derivative transactions.

Netting and collateral arrangements for derivatives and SFTs

Credit risk from derivatives and SFTs is mitigated where possible through netting agreements whereby assets and liabilities with the same counterparty can be offset. Barclays Bank PLC policy requires all netting arrangements to be legally documented. The International Swaps and Derivative Association (ISDA) Master Agreement is Barclays Bank PLC's preferred agreement for documenting Over the Counter (OTC) derivatives. It provides the contractual framework within which dealing activities across a full range of OTC products are conducted, and contractually binds both parties to apply close-out netting across all outstanding transactions covered by an agreement if either party defaults or other predetermined events occur. The majority of Barclays Bank PLC's OTC derivative exposures are covered by (ISDA) master netting and ISDA Credit Support Annex (CSA) collateral agreements. SFTs are documented under Global Master Repurchase agreement.

Collateral may be obtained against derivative and SFTs, depending on the creditworthiness of the counterparty and/or nature of the transaction. Any non-cash collateral taken in respect of OTC trading exposures will be subject to a 'haircut', which is negotiated at the time of signing the collateral agreement. A haircut is the valuation percentage applicable to each type of collateral and will be largely based on liquidity and price volatility of the underlying security, as well as the counterparty's creditworthiness. The collateral obtained for derivatives is predominantly either cash, direct debt obligation government (G14+) bonds denominated in the domestic currency of the issuing country or debt issued by supranationals. Where Barclays Bank PLC has ISDA master agreements, the collateral document will be the ISDA CSA. The collateral document must give Barclays Bank PLC the power to realise any collateral placed with it in the event of the failure of the counterparty.

Management of treasury and capital risk

Treasury and capital risk management

This comprises:

Liquidity risk: The risk that the Barclays Bank PLC is unable to meet its contractual or contingent obligations or that it does not have the appropriate amount, tenor and composition of funding and liquidity to support its assets.

Capital risk: The risk that the Barclays Bank PLC has an insufficient level or composition of capital to support its normal business activities and to meet its regulatory capital requirements under normal operating environments and stressed conditions (both actual and as defined for internal planning or regulatory testing purposes). This also includes the risk from the Barclays Bank Group's pension plans.

Interest rate risk in the banking book: The risk that the Barclays Bank PLC is exposed to capital or income volatility because of a mismatch between the interest rate exposures of its (non-traded) assets and liabilities. This also includes Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book (CSRBB); the risk that the firm is exposed to capital or income volatility because of changes in credit spreads on its (non-traded) assets and liabilities.

Overview

Barclays Bank PLC Treasury manages Treasury and Capital Risk exposure on a day-to-day basis with the Barclays Bank PLC Treasury Committee together with the Barclays Group Treasury Committee acting as the principal management bodies. The Treasury and Capital Risk function is responsible for oversight and provides insight into key capital, liquidity and interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) and pension risk activities. The assessment and management of the Barclays Bank Group's capital and liquidity position and IRRBB and pension risk requires the use of judgement, assumptions and estimates. Please see the description of material existing and emerging risks in the Barclays Bank PLC 2024 Annual Report for further details on such judgements, assumptions and estimates, including the potential risks involved.

Organisation and structure

Barclays PLC Board Risk Committee

- Reviews and recommends Barclays Bank PLC risk appetite for treasury and capital risk to the Barclays PLC Board for approval
- Reviews material issues impacting treasury and capital risk
- Approves the ICAAP and ILAAP, via delegated authority of the Board

Barclays Group Treasury Committee

- Monitors and manages capital, liquidity, and IRRBB risks in line with objectives and risk appetite of the Group, as well as first line of defences targets
- Guides development of the Group recovery and resolution planning for capital, funding and liquidity
- Reviews non-traded market risk positions against risk appetite and limits

Barclays Group Risk Committee

- Reviews and recommends treasury and capital risk appetite to the Barclays PLC Board Risk Committee
- Escalates material issues impacting treasury and capital risk to the Barclays PLC Board Risk Committee
- Reviews and recommends the ICAAP and ILAAP to the Barclays PLC Board Risk Committee for approval

Barclays Bank PLC Treasury Committee

- Monitors and manages the performance in managing of capital and liquidity risk within agreed first line of defence targets and limits
- Oversees the risks managed by the Treasury function of the key legal entities through their funding, investment and hedging activities

Barclays Group Treasury and Capital Risk Committee

- Manages treasury and capital risk appetite
- Monitors the treasury and capital risk profile
- Monitors the treasury and capital risk control environment
- Recommends risk appetite to the Barclays Group Risk Committee and Barclays PLC Board Risk Committee
- Escalates material issues impacting treasury and capital risk to the Barclays Group Risk Committee and Barclays PLC Board Risk Committee

Management of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Liquidity risk management

Overview

The efficient management of liquidity is essential to Barclays Bank PLC in order to retain the confidence of the financial markets and maintain the sustainability of the business. Treasury and Capital Risk have created a framework to manage all liquidity risk exposures under both normal and stressed conditions. The framework is designed to maintain liquidity resources that are sufficient in amount, quality and funding tenor profile to remain within the liquidity limits set by the Barclays Bank PLC Board. The Board sets liquidity limits on both internal and regulatory liquidity metrics.

For the purpose of liquidity management, Barclays Bank PLC and its subsidiary Barclays Capital Securities Limited, a UK broker dealer entity, are monitored on a combined basis by the PRA under a Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group (Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub) arrangement ('DoLSub').

Roles and responsibilities

The Barclays Bank PLC Treasury and Capital Risk function is responsible for the management and governance of the liquidity risk framework, consistently with Barclays PLC Group policies and framework and with Barclays Bank PLC CRO mandates. Treasury has the primary responsibility for managing liquidity risk within the set risk appetite. Both Risk and Treasury contribute to the production of the ILAAP.

The framework established by Treasury and Capital Risk is designed to deliver the appropriate term and structure of funding, consistent with the liquidity risk appetite set by the Barclays PLC Board.

The control framework incorporates a range of ongoing business management tools to monitor and stress test Barclays Bank PLC's balance sheet and recovery plan, including limit setting. Limit setting and transfer pricing are tools that are designed to control the level of liquidity risk taken and drive the appropriate mix of funds. Adherence to limits reduces the likelihood that a liquidity stress event could lead to an inability to meet the Barclays Bank Group's obligations as they fall due. The control framework is subject to internal conformance testing and internal audit review.

The Barclays Bank PLC Board approves the Barclays Bank PLC funding plan, internal stress tests, regulatory stress test results, and Barclays Bank PLC contribution to the Barclays Group Recovery Plan. The Barclays Bank PLC Treasury Committee is responsible for monitoring and managing liquidity risk in line with Barclays Bank PLC's funding management objectives, funding plan and risk framework. The Barclays PLC Risk Committee monitors and reviews the liquidity risk profile and control environment, providing second line oversight of the management of liquidity risk. The Barclays Bank PLC Board Risk Committee reviews the risk profile, and annually reviews risk appetite and the impact of stress scenarios on the Barclays Bank PLC funding plan/forecast in order to agree Barclays Bank PLC's projected funding abilities.

Barclays Bank PLC maintains a range of management actions for use in a liquidity stress. These are documented in the Barclays Group Recovery Plan. Since the precise nature of any stress event cannot be known in advance, the actions are designed to be flexible to the nature and severity of the stress event and provide a menu of options that can be drawn upon as required. The Barclays Group recovery plan also contains more severe recovery options to generate additional liquidity in order to facilitate recovery in a severe stress. Any stress event would be regularly monitored and reviewed using key management information by Treasury, Risk and business representatives.

Ongoing business management	Early signs/mild stress	Severe stress	Recovery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stress testing and planning Liquidity limits Early warning indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and review Management actions requiring minimal business rationalisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and review Management actions with limited impact on franchise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activate appropriate recovery options to restore the capital and/or liquidity position of the Group

Risk appetite and planning

Barclays Bank PLC's risk appetite is expressed through risk appetite constraints, including a liquidity constraint. The liquidity constraint is supplemented by the liquidity risk qualitative statement which is approved by the Barclays Bank PLC Board, which states that "Liquidity Risk set limits against internal and regulatory stress scenarios to ensure that Barclays maintains sufficient liquidity resources and stable sources of funding to remain within regulatory requirements and Barclays risk appetite."

In line with this, Treasury and Capital Risk sets limits on the Internal Liquidity Stress Test (ILST), Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) metrics which are approved by the Barclays Bank PLC Board Risk Committee which are:

- >€0 at low-point across ILST stress horizons
- LCR 30 days minimum ratio 100% (Pillar 2 basis)
- NSFR minimum ratio 100%

The ILST is the internal liquidity stress test and the LCR is a regulatory minimum requirement for Barclays to hold a sufficient reserve of High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to allow the firm to survive a period of significant liquidity stress lasting 30 calendar days. Barclays has defined three internal short term and one long term ILST stress scenarios.

Barclays Bank PLC adopted the ILST stress test framework set by the Group. The ILST is reviewed on a continuous basis and is subject to formal review at least annually as part of the ILAAP.

Management of treasury and capital risk (continued)

The Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub ILST and LCR outflows are used to determine the minimum size of Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub liquidity pool. The liquidity pool represents those resources immediately available to meet outflows in a liquidity stress. In addition to holding a liquidity pool against stressed outflows, Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub reviews available management actions that could be used to raise additional liquidity. Management actions are assessed to determine their suitability, effectiveness and time to delivery.

Liquidity limits

Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub manages limits on a variety of on- and off-balance sheet exposures, a sample of which is shown in the table below. These limits serve to control the overall extent and composition of liquidity risk taken by managing exposure to each risk driver.

Examples of liquidity limits			
Internal Liquidity Stress Test ('ILST')	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Currency Risk Limits	Net Stable Funding Ratio ('NSFR')
Prime Brokerage Limits	Unsecured Limits	Concentration Limits	Secured Stress Limits

Early warning indicators

Barclays Treasury monitors a range of market indicators for early signs of liquidity risk. Both market indicators and Barclays specific indicators are tracked, a sample of which is shown in the table below. These are designed to immediately identify the emergence of increased liquidity risk in order to maximise the time available to execute appropriate mitigating management actions. Early Warning Indicators (EWIs) are used as part of the assessment of whether to invoke the Group Recovery Plan, which provides a framework for how a liquidity stress would be managed.

Examples of early warning indicators		
Reduction in 'sticky' deposits	Deterioration in stress test surplus	Rising funding costs
Widening CDS spreads	Change in maturity profile	Stress in financial markets

Management of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Recovery & resolution planning

Barclays maintains a Group Recovery Plan (GRP) designed to provide a framework to effectively manage a severe financial stress. The GRP is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the business and is tested on a regular basis to ensure it is operationally robust. The GRP details the escalation and invocation process for the plan, including integration with i) BAU monitoring of capital and liquidity EWIs to detect signs of approaching financial stress; ii) existing processes within Barclays Treasury and Risk to respond to mild/moderate stress; and iii) the governance process for executing recovery options. The GRP is legal entity aware and includes considerations for Barclays Bank UK Group and Barclays Bank PLC including entity-specific EWIs, recovery options, recovery strategies and governance arrangements.

Significant financial stress will be managed holistically by Barclays, with appropriate senior management coming together to deal with stress, and key entities/branches remaining involved and able to manage stress locally and continuing to meet local regulatory requirements. The financial crisis process is centred around a hierarchy based on the structure of the Group, so that stress is managed both locally and at the highest level at which it manifests. The procedures for Barclays Group, Barclays Bank UK Group and Barclays Bank PLC include the convening of the Group-wide Capital and Liquidity Crisis Management Team (CLCMT) and the Group Executive Committee (ExCo) as Barclays' most senior crisis leadership committee, the use of a crisis playbook of detailed management information and a range of management actions that can be taken to restore Barclays' capital and/or liquidity position. This coordinated process provides a more consistent and therefore more effective crisis response.

The GRP includes a range of recovery options to respond to financial stresses of varying severity and includes detailed information on financial and non-financial impacts of exercising the recovery options. The GRP is updated annually and fully embedded within Barclays' existing processes.

The BoE's preferred approach for the resolution of the Group is a bail-in strategy with a single point of entry at Barclays PLC. Under such a strategy, Barclays PLC's subsidiaries would remain operational while Barclays PLC's capital instruments and eligible liabilities would be written down or converted to equity in order to recapitalise the Group and allow for the continued provision of services and operations throughout the resolution. The order in which the bail-in tool is applied reflects the hierarchy of capital instruments under applicable UK legislation and rules, and otherwise respecting the hierarchy of claims in an ordinary insolvency. Accordingly, the more subordinated the claim, the more likely losses will be suffered by owners of the claim.

As part of the commitment by the BoE to ensure that all banks are resolvable, Barclays has been required by the PRA to publish a summary of its preparations for resolution on a periodic basis. The latest copy of Barclays' readiness for resolution is available on Barclays' website <https://home.barclays/content/dam/home-barclays/documents/investor-relations/reports-and-events/annual-reports/2023/20240806-Barclays-RAF.pdf>.

Management of treasury and capital risk (continued)

ICAAP information

The purpose of the capital adequacy assessment is to confirm that the entity is adequately capitalised to support its business strategy against the risks the bank faces and the performance constraints set by the Board.

The capital adequacy is assessed by verifying the following conditions:

- The entity meets the capital regulatory requirements
- The Internal Stress Testing passes the risk appetite constraints set by the Board
- The entity holds sufficient loss absorbing capital to cover total economic risks

Appendix A - Countercyclical capital buffer

Table 28: CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

The below table shows the geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant to the calculation of the countercyclical buffer in line with UK CRR Article 440. Exposures in the below table are prepared in accordance with CRD Article 140 hence exclude exposures to central governments/banks, regional governments, local authorities, public sector entities, multilateral development banks, international organisations and institutions and as such the exposure values differ to those found in the Analysis of credit risk section.

As at 31 December 2024	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk			Total exposure value	Own fund requirements			Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights	Counter-cyclical buffer rate
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models	Securitisation exposures for non-trading book		Relevant credit risk exposures – Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book				
Breakdown by country	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	%
DENMARK	82	33	8	249	—	372	8	2	—	10	120	0.08%	2.50%
NORWAY	3	128	7	190	—	328	2	2	—	4	57	0.04%	2.50%
ICELAND	—	—	0	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	1	—	2.50%
UNITED KINGDOM	83,902	41,328	450	3,063	9,231	137,974	3,760	40	126	3,926	49,079	33.17%	2.00%
NETHERLANDS	711	1,324	55	821	422	3,333	86	24	4	114	1,425	0.96%	2.00%
SWEDEN	30	109	17	351	277	784	4	7	3	14	186	0.13%	2.00%
BULGARIA	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	0	—	0	0	—	2.00%
IRELAND	309	2,529	7	139	1,585	4,569	69	3	32	104	1,302	0.88%	1.50%
ESTONIA	0	—	0	8	—	8	0	2	—	2	26	0.02%	1.50%
SLOVAKIA	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	0	0	—	1.50%
CZECH REPUBLIC	0	57	0	29	—	86	1	5	—	6	78	0.05%	1.25%
FRANCE	987	1,000	196	2,811	933	5,927	91	21	16	128	1,596	1.08%	1.00%
AUSTRALIA	476	3,112	16	95	390	4,089	85	2	5	92	1,158	0.78%	1.00%
BELGIUM	98	63	6	204	388	759	10	1	8	19	238	0.16%	1.00%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	3	461	3	116	—	583	3	3	—	6	71	0.05%	1.00%
ROMANIA	—	—	0	15	—	15	—	1	—	1	10	0.01%	1.00%
LITHUANIA	—	—	0	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	0	—	1.00%
CYPRUS	5	0	0	0	—	5	0	0	—	0	6	—	1.00%
GERMANY	119	753	69	1,388	326	2,655	36	16	7	59	727	0.49%	0.75%
LUXEMBOURG	7,699	1,590	10	152	—	9,451	435	7	—	442	5,520	3.73%	0.50%
HONG KONG	495	669	17	111	—	1,292	52	3	—	55	689	0.47%	0.50%
CHILE	13	109	1	0	—	123	7	0	—	7	90	0.06%	0.50%
HUNGARY	0	—	0	2	—	2	0	0	—	0	5	—	0.50%
LATVIA	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	0	0	—	0.50%
SLOVENIA	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	0	—	0	0	—	0.50%
Total (countries with existing CCyB rate)	94,932	53,265	862	9,744	13,552	172,355	4,649	139	201	4,989	62,384	42.16%	
UNITED STATES	22,851	50,462	1,281	8,712	84,401	167,707	3,947	119	1,389	5,455	68,188	46.08%	n/a
INDIA	1,927	194	2	37	135	2,295	167	14	2	183	2,284	1.54%	n/a
Total (countries with own funds requirements weights 1% or above)	24,778	50,656	1,283	8,749	84,536	170,002	4,114	133	1,391	5,638	70,472	47.62%	
Total (rest of the world less than 1% requirement)	7,709	14,786	1,069	3,550	3,034	30,148	923	248	41	1,212	15,121	10.22%	
TOTAL	127,419	118,707	3,214	22,043	101,122	372,505	9,686	520	1,633	11,839	147,977	100.00%	

Appendix A - Countercyclical capital buffer (continued)

Table 28: CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer (continued)

As at 31 December 2023	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements			Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights	Counter-cyclical buffer rate	
	standardised approach	under the IRB approach	exposures for SA	exposures for internal models			risk exposures - Credit risk	exposures – Market risk	non-trading book				Total
Breakdown by country	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	%	
DENMARK	93	81	5	54	—	232	11	3	—	13	168	0.13%	2.50%
NORWAY	40	133	6	94	—	273	6	3	—	9	111	0.08%	2.50%
UNITED KINGDOM	104,179	33,546	469	2,093	11,236	151,527	2,941	52	165	3,159	39,473	29.74%	2.00%
CZECH REPUBLIC	—	99	2	68	—	169	8	7	—	15	184	0.14%	2.00%
SWEDEN	28	95	12	256	301	692	5	3	4	12	153	0.12%	2.00%
ICELAND	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00%
BULGARIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00%
SLOVAKIA	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	1.50%
ESTONIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50%
IRELAND	234	2,195	23	64	1,246	3,762	73	6	21	99	1,243	0.94%	1.00%
NETHERLANDS	651	883	97	758	121	2,509	81	12	1	94	1,181	0.89%	1.00%
AUSTRALIA	236	1,594	21	96	420	2,367	58	5	5	67	843	0.64%	1.00%
HONG KONG	411	503	5	153	—	1,072	43	1	—	45	557	0.42%	1.00%
ROMANIA	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.00%
LITHUANIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00%
CROATIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00%
GERMANY	113	918	167	1,088	172	2,457	35	24	3	63	782	0.59%	0.75%
LUXEMBOURG	2,192	1,470	103	150	382	4,297	190	11	7	208	2,601	1.96%	0.50%
FRANCE	1,009	1,531	212	2,048	798	5,597	108	28	18	154	1,922	1.45%	0.50%
CYPRUS	18	—	—	7	—	25	1	1	—	2	31	0.02%	0.50%
SLOVENIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50%
Total (countries with existing CCyB rate)	109,204	43,048	1,122	6,935	14,676	174,986	3,560	156	224	3,940	49,254	37.12%	
UNITED STATES	19,590	51,052	3,317	3,186	69,331	146,477	3,886	280	1,036	5,203	65,030	48.99%	n/a
INDIA	1,899	216	12	146	198	2,470	166	9	3	178	2,223	1.68%	n/a
CANADA	300	2,148	61	21	8	2,538	135	8	—	143	1,789	1.35%	n/a
CAYMAN ISLANDS	1,383	581	8	35	—	2,006	118	3	—	120	1,503	1.13%	n/a
Total (countries with own funds requirements weights 1% or above)	23,172	53,997	3,398	3,388	69,537	153,491	4,305	300	1,039	5,644	70,545	53.15%	n/a
Total (rest of the world less than 1% requirement)	6,743	13,428	1,054	2,494	2,274	25,993	815	191	29	1,035	12,941	9.73%	n/a
Total	139,119	110,473	5,574	12,817	86,487	354,470	8,680	647	1,292	10,619	132,740	100.00%	

Appendix A - Countercyclical capital buffer (continued)

Table 29: CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

This table shows an overview of institution specific countercyclical exposure and buffer requirements.

		As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
1	Total risk exposure amount	223,648	211,193
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.7%	0.7%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	1,673	1,384

Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration

Barclays Bank PLC remuneration

The following disclosures are made by applying instructions provided in Annex XXXIV and the tables as presented in Annex XXXIII of the PRA Rulebook, Disclosure (CRR) Part in application of Article 450 UK CRR. The Barclays Bank PLC (BBPLC) remuneration disclosure includes details for BBPLC and all its subsidiaries, which differs from regulatory scope of consolidation.

Remuneration governance

The mandate and responsibilities of BBPLC Board Remuneration Committee (the 'Committee') and details of the number of meetings held during the year are included in the 2024 BBPLC Annual Report. During 2024 the Committee had access to market data on compensation provided by Willis Towers Watson when considering incentive levels and remuneration packages. In the course of its deliberations, the Committee also considers the views of the Group Chief Executive, the Group Human Resources Director and the Group Reward and Performance Director. The Group Finance Director and Group Chief Risk Officer also provide regular updates on the Group's financial performance and risk profile respectively.

The Committee has adopted the overarching principles and parameters of the remuneration policy set by the Barclays PLC Remuneration Committee, as disclosed in the Remuneration report within the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2024 (the 'Remuneration report'). The Remuneration report provides an overview of the 2024 performance and pay outcomes for the Executive Directors of Barclays PLC (who are also Executive Directors of BBPLC), a summary of remuneration policies for all employees (which also apply to material risk takers ('MRTs')), and for the Executive Directors, as well as the decision-making process in respect of remuneration outcomes including how the views of regulators, shareholders and employees are considered in remuneration decisions.

The Committee reviewed the remuneration philosophy in the first quarter of 2024 and adopted an explicit reference to delivering good customer outcomes as part of the objective to reward sustainable performance. At the Barclays PLC AGM in May 2024, a resolution was passed permitting Barclays PLC to set its own maximum ratio of variable to fixed compensation ('bonus cap') for MRTs across the Group. Subsequently, the Committee adopted a 10:1 bonus cap for MRTs of BBPLC (other than for MRTs still subject to EU banking regulations, to whom a 2:1 bonus cap continues to apply). There were no other changes to the all-employee remuneration policy, and no changes to the Directors' Remuneration Policy ('DRP') that was approved by Barclays PLC shareholders at the AGM in May 2023. During 2024, the Committee conducted a detailed review of the DRP, and is putting forward a new DRP for shareholder approval at the Barclays PLC 2025 AGM. Further details are set out in the Remuneration report.

Performance management and remuneration

Barclays' remuneration philosophy (set out below) links remuneration to achieving sustainable performance. In this context, sustainable performance means making a positive and enduring difference to investors, customers and communities, delivering good customer outcomes, taking pride in leaving things better than we found them and playing a valuable role in society. Our remuneration philosophy applies to all employees of Barclays PLC globally (including those individuals identified as MRTs) and aims to reinforce our belief that effective performance management is critical to enabling the delivery of our business strategy in line with our Values. Employees who adhere to Barclays' Values and contribute to Barclays' success are rewarded accordingly.

This is achieved by basing performance assessment on clear standards of delivery and behaviour. This starts with employees aligning their personal objectives each year ('what' they will deliver) to business and team goals, to support the delivery of the business strategy and good client/customer outcomes, to a consistently excellent standard. Behavioural expectations ('how' people will achieve their objectives) are set in the context of our Values and Mindset.

Performance is assessed against both financial and non-financial criteria. Other factors are also taken into consideration within the overall performance assessment, including core job responsibilities, behaviours towards risk and control, colleague and stakeholder feedback, as well as input from the control functions and Chief Controls Office, where appropriate. Details of Barclays' financial and non-financial performance, and how they relate to the incentive pool, can be found as part the BPLC Remuneration Committee Chair's statement in the Remuneration report. Details of the metrics applicable to the BPLC Executive Directors' incentives, and performance against these metrics including where the metrics are not satisfied in full, are also set out in the Remuneration report.

Through our approach to performance management, the equal importance of both what an individual has delivered and how the individual has achieved this is emphasised, encouraging balanced consideration of each dimension. Both of these elements are assessed and rated independently of each other; there is no overall rating. This allows for more robust and reflective conversations between managers and team members on the individual components of performance.

Barclays' remuneration philosophy

The remuneration philosophy below sets out the basis upon which Barclays made remuneration decisions and set remuneration policies during 2024. Barclays' remuneration philosophy applies to all employees globally.

Attract and retain talent needed to deliver Barclays' strategy	Long-term success depends on the talent of our employees. This means attracting and retaining an appropriate range of talent to deliver against our strategy, and paying the right amount for that talent
Align pay with investor and other stakeholder interests	Remuneration should be designed with appropriate consideration of the views, rights and interests of stakeholders. This means listening to our shareholders, other investors, regulators, government, customers and employees and ensuring their views are appropriately represented in remuneration decision-making
Reward sustainable performance	Sustainable performance means making a positive and enduring difference to investors, customers and communities, delivering good customer outcomes, taking pride in leaving things better than we found them, and playing a valuable role in society
Support Barclays' Values and culture	Results must be achieved in a manner consistent with our Values. Our Values, culture and Mindset should drive the way that business is conducted

Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

Align with risk appetite, risk exposure and conduct expectations	Designed to reward employees for achieving results in line with the Group's risk appetite and conduct expectations
Be fair, transparent and as simple as possible	We are committed to ensuring pay is fair, simple and transparent for all our stakeholders. All employees and stakeholders should understand how we reward our employees and fairness should be a lens through which we make remuneration decisions

The Barclays Group remuneration policy is reviewed annually by the Barclays PLC Remuneration Committee and each year the Committee reviews the policy and adopts any changes, where appropriate.

Risk adjustment and remuneration

Another key feature of our remuneration philosophy is the alignment of remuneration with our risk appetite and with the conduct expectations of Barclays, our regulators and other stakeholders. The Committee takes risk and conduct events very seriously and ensures that there are appropriate adjustments to individual remuneration and, where necessary, the incentive pool.

The Remuneration Review Panel (the 'Panel'), which is chaired by the Group HR Director and also includes the Group Heads of Risk, Compliance, Legal, Internal Audit, the President of BBPLC and the CEO of Barclays Bank UK PLC reports to the Barclays PLC Remuneration Committee and supports it in this process. The Panel applies our policies and processes for assessing compensation adjustments for risk and conduct events, under the Committee's oversight in respect of matters relating to BBPLC.

We have robust processes for considering risk and conduct as part of individual performance management, with outcomes reflected in individual remuneration decisions. Line managers have primary accountability for ensuring that risk and conduct issues are considered when assessing performance and making remuneration decisions. In addition, there is a secondary review by the control functions, for individuals involved in significant failures of risk management, conduct issues, regulatory actions or other major incidents that impact either the Group or a business area, to ensure these issues are properly considered. When considering individual responsibility, a variety of factors are taken into account, such as whether an individual was directly responsible, or whether the individual could be deemed indirectly responsible by virtue of seniority, including staff who drive BBPLC's culture and set its strategy.

Actions that may be taken where risk management and conduct falls below required standards include:

Individual adjustments	Current year annual bonuses may be adjusted downwards where individuals are found to be involved (either directly or indirectly) in a risk or misconduct event.
Collective adjustments	In addition to reductions to individuals' bonuses, the Committee makes collective adjustments to the incentive pool for specific risk and conduct events. The Committee also adjusts the incentive pool to take account of an assessment of future risks (including conduct), non-financial factors that can support the delivery of a strong risk management, control and conduct culture, and other factors including reputation, and impact on customers, markets and other stakeholders. The Committee is supported in its consideration of this adjustment by the BBPLC Board Risk Committee.
Malus	Unvested deferred bonuses from prior years are subject to malus provisions, which enable the Committee to reduce the vesting level of deferred bonuses (including to nil) at its discretion. Events that may lead the Committee to do this include, but are not limited to, employee misconduct or a material failure of risk management.
Clawback	Clawback applies to any variable remuneration awarded to a MRT on or after 1 January 2015 in respect of years for which they were a MRT. Barclays may apply clawback if, at any time during the seven-year period from the date on which variable remuneration is awarded to a MRT: (i) there is reasonable evidence of employee misbehaviour or material error, and/or (ii) the firm or the business unit suffers a material failure of risk management, taking account of the individual's proximity to and responsibility for that incident. Clawback may be extended to 10 years for PRA/FCA Senior Managers where there are outstanding internal or regulatory investigations at the end of the seven-year clawback period.

Remuneration structure

Employees receive salary, pension and other benefits and are eligible to be considered for an annual bonus. Some employees, including some MRTs, also receive Role Based Pay ('RBP'). Remuneration of MRTs is subject to a 10:1 maximum ratio of variable to fixed remuneration, other than for those who are also MRTs of Barclays Bank Ireland PLC and the Monaco branch of Barclays Bank PLC, who remain subject to a 2:1 bonus cap consistent with EU regulatory requirements. Executive Directors participate in the Barclays' Long Term Incentive Plan and currently receive part of their Fixed Pay in Barclays PLC shares.

The remuneration of employees engaged in control functions is determined independently from the businesses they support and within the parameters of the incentive pool allocated to those functions by the Committee. Remuneration for control function employees is less weighted towards variable remuneration compared to front-office employees.

Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

Fixed remuneration

Salary	Salaries reflect individuals' skills and experience and are reviewed annually. They are increased where justified by role change, increased responsibility, to reflect a change in the market rate or maintain appropriate competitive positioning. Salaries may also be increased in line with local statutory requirements and union and works council commitments.
Role Based Pay	Some MRTs receive a class of fixed pay called RBP to recognise the seniority, scale and complexity of their role.
Pension and benefits	The provision of a competitive package of benefits is important to attracting and retaining the talented staff needed to deliver Barclays' strategy. Employees have access to a range of country-specific company-funded benefits, including pension schemes, healthcare, life assurance and Barclays' share plans, as well as other voluntary employee-funded benefits. The cost of providing these benefits is defined and controlled.

Variable remuneration

Annual bonus	Annual bonuses incentivise and reward the achievement of Group, business and individual objectives, and reward employees for demonstrating individual behaviours in line with Barclays' Values and Mindset. The ability to recognise performance through variable remuneration enables the Group and BBPLC to control its cost base flexibly and to react to events and market circumstances. Bonuses remain a key feature of remuneration practice in the highly competitive market for talent in the financial services sector. Annual bonuses may be delivered in both 'up-front' and deferred components. For MRTs (excluding 'de minimis' MRTs), both the up-front and deferred components have cash and share portions, with those share portions subject to retention periods of either six or twelve months.																				
Bonus deferral	The Committee is careful to control the proportion of variable to fixed remuneration paid to individuals and to ensure an appropriate amount is deferred to future years. The typical deferral structures are: <table border="1" data-bbox="427 891 1321 1124"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">For MRTs:</th> <th colspan="2">For de minimis MRTs/non-MRTs</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Incentive award</th> <th>Amount deferred</th> <th>Incentive award</th> <th>Amount deferred</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>< £500,000</td> <td>40% of total award</td> <td>Up to £65,000</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£500,000 to £1,000,000</td> <td>60% of total award</td> <td>> £65,000</td> <td>Graduated level of deferral</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> £1,000,000</td> <td>60% up to £1,000,000 100% above £1,000,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Deferred bonuses are generally delivered in equal portions as deferred cash and deferred shares (save for the Executive Directors for whom they are delivered 100% as deferred shares) subject to the rules of the deferred cash and share plans (as amended from time to time) and to continued service. Deferred bonuses are subject to either a 3, 4, 5 or 7-year deferral period in line with regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Where dividend equivalents cannot be delivered on deferred bonus shares, the number of deferred bonus shares awarded will be based on the adjusted fair value of the shares over which awards are granted taking into account that dividends do not accrue during the deferral period.</p>	For MRTs:		For de minimis MRTs/non-MRTs		Incentive award	Amount deferred	Incentive award	Amount deferred	< £500,000	40% of total award	Up to £65,000	0%	£500,000 to £1,000,000	60% of total award	> £65,000	Graduated level of deferral	> £1,000,000	60% up to £1,000,000 100% above £1,000,000		
For MRTs:		For de minimis MRTs/non-MRTs																			
Incentive award	Amount deferred	Incentive award	Amount deferred																		
< £500,000	40% of total award	Up to £65,000	0%																		
£500,000 to £1,000,000	60% of total award	> £65,000	Graduated level of deferral																		
> £1,000,000	60% up to £1,000,000 100% above £1,000,000																				

Shareholding

Shareholding requirements	The current Directors' Remuneration Policy (approved by Barclays PLC shareholders in May 2023) specifies Executive Director shareholding requirements. The Group Chief Executive and Group Finance Director are required to accumulate Barclays shareholdings worth a minimum of 233% and 224% of Fixed Pay respectively within five years from the date of their appointment, and must retain a shareholding for at least two years after stepping down from the role. The shareholding requirement for other Group Executive Committee members is 200% of salary and needs to be met within five years from the date of their appointment. Shares that count towards the requirement are beneficially owned shares including any vested share awards subject only to holding periods, the estimated after-tax value of any shares from unvested deferred share bonuses, and the estimated after-tax value of any shares from unvested LTIP awards provided that no performance conditions remaining untested. The Chairman and Non-Executive Directors have a requirement that a portion of their annual fees (£100,000 for the Chairman, £30,000 Non-Executive Directors) is used to purchase shares, which they must retain until they retire from the Board.
Share plans	Alignment of MRTs with shareholders is achieved through deferral of incentive pay. The Committee also encourages additional employee shareholding by operating voluntary all-employee share plans in locations representing 99% of employees globally.

Awards of guaranteed variable remuneration are only made in exceptional circumstances in the context of hiring and typically only when a new hire starts in the last quarter of the year. When determining a termination payment, Barclays considers any applicable: (a) contractual requirements; (b) policies; (c) local legal and regulatory requirements; and (d) legal and reputational risk.

Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

Remuneration of MRTs in respect of the financial year

MRTs are BBPLC employees whose professional activities could have a material impact on BBPLC's risk profile, which includes (among others) the members of the BBPLC Board. A total of 1,102 individuals were MRTs in 2024 (2023: 1,171).

94 MRTs in 2024 benefited from the derogation in point (b) of Article 94(3) of the Capital Requirements Directive in respect of the remuneration requirements in points (l) and (m) of Article 94(1). The aggregate fixed remuneration for these MRTs was £18.6m and the aggregate variable remuneration was £2.7m.

The following tables set out remuneration disclosures for individuals identified as MRTs for BBPLC. In the tables, the terms below mean:

- 'MB' means BBPLC's management body (i.e. the BBPLC Board);
- 'MB Supervisory function' means those individuals who were Non-Executive Directors of BBPLC during 2024;
- 'MB Management function' means those individuals who were Executive Directors of BBPLC during 2024;
- 'Other senior management' means those individuals (excluding the Executive Directors of BBPLC) who were members of the BBPLC Executive Committee during 2024 in accordance with Article 3(1)(9) of CRDIV; and
- 'Other identified staff' means MRTs excluding MRTs included in MB Supervisory function, MB Management function and Other senior management.

Table 30: UK REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year (all figures are in £m except for 'Number of identified staff')

			MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
1	Number of identified staff		9	2	21.0	1,060.5
2	Total fixed remuneration		2.8	5.1	33.8	628.1
3	<i>Of which: cash-based</i>		2.79	2.4	26.5	592.3
4	<i>(Not applicable in the UK)</i>					
UK-4a	Fixed remuneration	<i>Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests</i>	—	2.4	6.4	7.8
5		<i>Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments</i>	—	—	—	—
UK-5x		<i>Of which: other instruments</i>	—	—	—	—
6		<i>(Not applicable in the UK)</i>				
7		<i>Of which: other forms¹</i>	0.01	0.3	0.9	28.0
8		<i>(Not applicable in the UK)</i>				
9	Number of identified staff		—	2	21.0	965.6
10	Total variable remuneration		—	17.1	45.7	664.4
11		<i>Of which: cash-based</i>	—	1.8	22.8	335.9
12		<i>Of which: deferred</i>	—	—	18.9	213.6
UK-13a		<i>Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests</i>	—	15.3	22.9	328.5
UK-14a	Variable remuneration	<i>Of which: deferred</i>	—	13.5	18.9	213.6
UK-13b		<i>Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments</i>	—	—	—	—
UK-14b		<i>Of which: deferred</i>	—	—	—	—
UK-14x		<i>Of which: other instruments</i>	—	—	—	—
UK-14y		<i>Of which: deferred</i>	—	—	—	—
15		<i>Of which: other forms</i>	—	—	—	—
16		<i>Of which: deferred</i>	—	—	—	—
17	Total remuneration (2 + 10)		2.8	22.2	79.5	1,292.5

Note

1. 'Other forms' of fixed remuneration represents an estimate for pensions and benefits during the year.

Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

Table 31: UK REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institution's risk profile (identified staff) (all figures are in £m except for 'Number of identified staff')

	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
Guaranteed variable remuneration awards				
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of identified staff	—	—	3.0
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Total amount	—	—	3.4
3	<i>Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap</i>	—	—	—
Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year				
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff	—	—	—
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount	—	—	—
Severance payments awarded during the financial year ¹				
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of identified staff	—	—	33.9
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount	—	—	4.4
8	<i>Of which paid during the financial year</i>	—	—	4.3
9	<i>Of which deferred</i>	—	—	0.1
10	<i>Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap</i>	—	—	4.3
11	<i>Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person</i>	—	—	0.29

Note

1. The severance payments shown in row 10 are variable remuneration but in accordance with paragraph 154 of the EBA Guidelines on sound remuneration they have not been taken into account for the purposes of the calculation of the applicable maximum ratio between variable and fixed remuneration. Had the severance payments been taken into account, the applicable maximum ratio would have continued to have been met for all of the individuals.

Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

Table 32: UK REM3 - Deferred remuneration (all figures are in £m)

Deferred and retained remuneration		Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
1	MB Supervisory function	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cash-based	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Other instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	MB Management function	30.8	4.2	26.6	—	—	19.7	4.6	2.1
8	Cash-based	4.1	1.4	2.7	—	—	—	1.5	—
9	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	26.7	2.8	23.9	—	—	19.7	3.1	2.1
10	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Other senior management	110.9	18.4	92.5	—	—	48.4	19.7	6.0
14	Cash-based	40.2	7.4	32.8	—	—	—	7.4	—
15	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	70.7	11.0	59.7	—	—	48.4	12.3	6.0
16	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Other identified staff	1,190.4	314.1	876.3	—	—	388.6	342.7	108.2
20	Cash-based	530.3	140.7	389.6	—	—	—	142.4	—
21	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	660.1	173.4	486.7	—	—	388.6	200.3	108.2
22	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Other instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Total amount	1,332.1	336.7	995.4	—	—	456.7	367.0	116.3

Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

Table 33: UK REM4 - Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year¹

	EUR	Identified staff that are high earners as set out in Article 450(i) CRR
1	1 000 000 to below 1 500 000	294
2	1 500 000 to below 2 000 000	131
3	2 000 000 to below 2 500 000	66
4	2 500 000 to below 3 000 000	48
5	3 000 000 to below 3 500 000	38
6	3 500 000 to below 4 000 000	22
7	4 000 000 to below 4 500 000	17
8	4 500 000 to below 5 000 000	14
9	5 000 000 to below 6 000 000	8
10	6 000 000 to below 7 000 000	8
11	7 000 000 to below 8 000 000	6
12	8 000 000 to below 9 000 000	3
13	9 000 000 to below 10 000 000	5
14	10 000 000 to below 11 000 000	—
15	11 000 000 to below 12 000 000	—
16	12 000 000 to below 13 000 000	—
17	13 000 000 to below 14 000 000	—
18	14 000 000 to below 15 000 000	1
19	15 000 000 to below 16 000 000	—
20	16 000 000 to below 17 000 000	—
21	17 000 000 to below 18 000 000	1

Note

1. The total number of individuals in table REM4 has increased by 13% compared to the equivalent total shown in REM4 for 2023. Almost half of that increase results from FX rate changes between December 2024 vs. December 2023, i.e. individuals whose 2024 remuneration is €1m or more at December 2024 Euro exchange rates but would have equated to less than €1m at December 2023 rates. The rest of the increase reflects the net impact of joiners and leavers, and remuneration changes.

Table 34: UK REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institution's risk profile (identified staff) (all figures are in €m except for 'Total number of identified staff')

	Management body remuneration			Business areas						Total
	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	
1 Total number of identified staff										1,092.5
2 <i>Of which: members of the MB</i>	9	2	11							
3 <i>Of which: other senior management</i>				8.0	4.0	—	7.0	2.0	—	
4 <i>Of which: other identified staff</i>				775.2	50.9	—	90.0	144.4	—	
5 Total remuneration of identified staff	2.8	22.2	25.0	1,161.9	59.0	—	99.4	51.7	—	
6 <i>Of which: variable remuneration</i>	—	17.1	17.1	620.7	31.3	—	44.7	13.4	—	
7 <i>Of which: fixed remuneration</i>	2.8	5.1	7.9	541.2	27.7	—	54.7	38.3	—	

Appendix C - Compliance to Pillar 3 requirements

Barclays Bank PLC as the wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays PLC Pillar 3 regulatory requirements are in line with application rule 2.3 of UK CRR II. The rule states that large subsidiaries of UK parent institutions, UK parent financial holding companies or UK parent mixed financial holding companies and large subsidiaries of parent undertakings established in a third country shall disclose the information specified in Articles 437, 438, 440, 442, 450, 451, 451a and 453 on an individual basis or on a sub-consolidated basis.

CRR ref.	High-level summary	Compliance reference
Disclosure requirements and policies		
431 (1)	Requirement to publish Pillar 3 disclosures	Barclays publishes Pillar 3 disclosures
431 (2)	Firms with permission to use specific modelled risk methodologies	Page 11 / Table 5 RWAs by risk type and Barclays' approach to managing risks section of the Barclays PLC Pillar 3 document for granular information
431 (3)	Institution must have a formal policy to verify the comprehensiveness and overall appropriateness of the disclosures	Barclays is committed to operating within a strong system of internal controls and operates a framework of controls and procedures to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the Group's Pillar 3 disclosure.
431 (4)	Institution to ensure that quantitative disclosures are accompanied by a qualitative narrative and any other supplementary information where deemed appropriate	Quantitative disclosures are accompanied by a narrative to explain significant changes compared to previous disclosures
431 (5)	Explanation of ratings decision upon request	Barclays provides explanations of declined credit decisions to SMEs in writing, when required. There is also an appeals process available.
Non-material, proprietary or confidential information		
432 (1)	Institutions may omit information that is not material if certain conditions are respected	Barclays complies with all relevant disclosure requirements.
432 (2)	Institutions may omit information that is proprietary or confidential if certain conditions are respected	
432 (3)	Where 432 (2) apply this must be stated in the disclosures, and more general information must be disclosed	
Frequency and scope of disclosure		
433	Institution shall publish the disclosure in the manner set out in Articles 433a, 433b and 433c in conjunction with article 4 (145), (146), (147), (148)	Barclays complies with the frequency requirements set out in Article 433a for a large institution. The annual Pillar 3 Disclosures are published the same date as the Annual Report and Accounts.
433a	Specifies information to be disclosed by large institution along with frequency in conjunction with rule 2.3 of PRA rulebook.	
433b	Specifies information to be disclosed by small & non complex institution along with the frequency	This does not apply to Barclays
433c	Specifies information to be disclosed by other institutions along with frequency	
Means of disclosures		
434 (1)	To include disclosures in one appropriate medium, or provide clear cross -reference	Most disclosures are contained within this document. Signposting directs the reader to other publications where appropriate.
434 (2)	Disclosures to be made available on websites or in any other appropriate location as an archive	Pillar 3 disclosures are published in the Barclays' investor relations website.
Uniform disclosure formats		
434a	PRA have developed uniform disclosure formats for publications	Barclays makes use of disclosure formats provided in annexes of the Disclosure part of PRA rulebook
434b	Timing and Means of Disclosures under Article 441	This does not apply to Barclays Bank PLC.

Appendix C - Compliance to Pillar 3 requirements

Own funds

437		
437 (a)		Page 7 / Table 2: Composition of regulatory own funds / CC1
437 (d)		Page 9 / Table 3: Composition of regulatory capital / CC2 -
437 (e)	Requirements regarding capital resources table	Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statement.
437 (f)		
437 (b)		Standalone document: Summary of terms and conditions of own funds and eligible liabilities.
437 (c)		

Disclosure of own funds and eligible liabilities

437a (a)		
437a (b)		Refer to page 37 / Table 21: TLAC2 in the Barclays PLC Pillar 3 document.
437a (c)	Disclosure of requirements regarding MREL / TLAC tables	MREL disclosures are not applicable for Barclays Bank PLC.
437a (d)		

CRR ref. High-level summary

Compliance reference

Own funds requirement and risk-weighted exposure amounts

438 (a)	Summary of institution's approach to assessing adequacy of capital levels	Page 46 / ICAAP information.
438 (b)	The amount of the additional own funds requirements based on the supervisory review and evaluation process and its composition in terms of Common Equity Tier 1, additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments	Page 5 / Table 1 KM1 - Key metrics.
438 (c)	Result of ICAAP on demand from authorities	Page 46 / ICAAP information.
438 (d)	The total risk-weighted exposure amount and the corresponding total own funds requirement	Page 12 / Table 6 OV1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts.
438 (e)	Requirement to disclose specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach	Page 27 / Table 18 CR10 - Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach.
438 (f)	Disclosure of the exposure value and risk-weighted exposure amount of own funds instruments held in relation to insurance activities that institutions do not deduct from own funds	There is no applicable data to be published in respect of this table.
438 (g)	Disclosure of the supplementary own funds requirement and the capital adequacy ratio of the financial conglomerate.	There is no applicable data to be published in respect of this table.
438 (h)	The variations in the risk-weighted exposure amounts of the current disclosure period compared to the immediately preceding disclosure period that result from the use of internal models, including an outline of the key drivers explaining those variations.	Pages 13 & 14 / Table 7, 8 & 9: RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach (CR8), RWEA flow statements of CCR exposure under the IMM (CCR7) and RWEA flow statements of market risk exposure under the IMA (MR2B).

Countercyclical capital buffers

440 (a)	Geographical distribution and risk-weighted exposure amounts of relevant credit exposures	
440 (b)	Amount of the institution specific countercyclical capital buffer	Page 47/Table 28 CCyB1 Countercyclical capital buffer and page 49/Table 29 CCyB2 Amount of institution specific countercyclical capital buffer.

Credit risk adjustments

442 (a)	Disclosure of bank's definitions of past due and impaired and the differences, if any, between the definitions for accounting and regulatory purposes	Pages 127 - 130 of the Barclays PLC Pillar 3 document provide a complete description of credit quality measures. Note 8 Credit Impairment Charges - 'Definition of default, credit impaired assets, write-offs, and interest income recognition' in the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2024.
442 (b)	Approaches for calculating credit risk adjustments	Pages 127 - 130 of the Barclays PLC Pillar 3 document provide a complete description of credit quality measures.
442 (c)	Information on the amount and quality of performing, non-performing and forborne exposures for loans, debt securities and off-balance-sheet exposures, including their related accumulated impairment, provisions and negative fair value changes due to credit risk and amounts of collateral and financial guarantees received	Pages 28-29/ Table 19 CR1 Performing and non-performing exposures and related provision. Pages 31-38/Table 23-27 CQ1 Credit quality of forborne exposure/ CQ3 Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposure by past due days/ CQ4 Quality of non-performing exposures and related provisions/ CQ5 Credit quality of loans and advances by industry/ CQ7 Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes.
442 (d)	Ageing analysis of accounting past due exposures	
442 (e)	Disclosure of gross carrying amounts of performing and non-performing exposure and their related provisions and the net carrying amounts and their distribution by geographical area and industry type	Barclays Non-performing loans and advances' ratio stands below 5%, hence additional NPL disclosure required in point (c) and (f) of Article 442 in templates CR2a, CQ2, CQ6 and CQ8 are not published.

Appendix C - Compliance to Pillar 3 requirements

442 (f)	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries	Page 30/ Table 21 CR2 Changes in stock of non-performing loans and advances.
442 (g)	Breakdown of loans and debt securities by residual maturities	Page 30/ Table 20 CR1A Maturity of exposures.

CRR ref.	High-level summary	Compliance reference
Remuneration disclosures		
450	Remuneration	
450 (1)	Disclosure of remuneration policy and practices for those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on risk profile of the institution	Appendix B contains the remuneration awards made to Barclays Bank PLC's material risk takers.
450 (2)	For Large institutions - Disclosure of institutions' collective management body to be made available for public, differentiating between executive and non-executive.	

Leverage		
451 (1) (a)		Pages 15 - 18/ Table 10: LR1 Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures; Table 11 : LR2 Leverage ratio common disclosure ; Table 12 : LR3 Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)
451 (1) (b)	Leverage ratio including and excluding central bank claims, breakdown of total exposure measure with reconciliation to financial statements.	
451 (1) (c)		
451 (1) (d)	Description of the risk management approach to mitigate excessive leverage, and factors that impacted the leverage ratio during the year	See page 6/ Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics and page 176 of Barclays PLC Pillar 3 document for Excessive leverage risk management
451 (1) (e)		
451 (1) (f)	In relation to the quarterly periods up to 31 December 2022, the leverage ratio calculated as if Article 468 of the CRR did not apply for purposes of the capital measure under Article 429(3) of Chapter 3 of the Leverage Ratio (CRR) Part	This does not apply to Barclays Bank PLC.
451 (1) (g)	in relation to the quarterly periods up to 31 December 2024, the leverage ratio calculated as if Article 473a of the CRR did not apply for purposes of the capital measure under Article 429(3) of Chapter 3 of the Leverage Ratio (CRR) Part	
451 (2)	LREQ firm must disclose each of the following - a) average exposure measure b) average leverage ratio c) average leverage ratio calculated as if central bank claims to be included in the total exposure measure d) countercyclical leverage ratio buffer	Page 16/ Table 11: LR2 Leverage ratio common disclosure
451 (3)	LREQ firm must disclose changes in total exposure measure and tier 1 capital (leverage) over the quarter that have affected the bank's average leverage ratio	
451 (4)	Information on calculation of average exposure measure and average leverage ratio by LREQ firms	

Disclosure of liquidity requirement		
451a (1)	Information on liquidity coverage ratio, net stable funding ratio and liquidity risk management	Page 19/ Table13: LIQ1 Liquidity coverage ratio; LIQB Qualitative information on LCR.
451a (2)	Information on liquidity coverage ratio	
451a (3)	Information on net stable funding ratio	Page 21/ Table 14: LIQ2 Net stable funding ratio.
451a (4)	Disclose the arrangements, systems, processes and strategies put in place to identify, measure, manage and monitor their liquidity risk	Pages 43-45/ LIQA Liquidity risk management.

Appendix C - Compliance to Pillar 3 requirements

Use of credit risk mitigation techniques

453 (a)	Policies and processes for on- and off-balance sheet netting	
453 (b)	Policies and processes for eligible collateral evaluation and management	
453 (c)	Description of types of collateral used by Barclays	Pages 39 - 41/ CRC Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques
453 (d)	Types of guarantor and credit derivative counterparty, and their creditworthiness	
453 (e)	Disclosure of market or credit risk concentrations within risk mitigation exposures	
453 (f)	CRM techniques overview	Page 30/ Table22 : CR3 CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques
453 (g)	Disclose corresponding conversion factor and credit risk mitigation techniques with and without substitution effect	
453 (h)	Exposures before and after the application of conversion factors and any associated credit risk mitigation	Page 23/ Table 15: CR4 Standardised – Credit risk exposure and CRM effect.
453 (i)	Under standardised approach, for each asset class, disclose the risk-weighted exposure amount and the ratio between that risk-weighted exposure amount and the exposure value after applying the corresponding conversion factor and the credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure	Page 25/ Table 17: CR7A IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques
453 (j)	Under IRB approach, the risk-weighted exposure amount before and after recognition of the credit risk mitigation impact of credit derivatives. Disclosure to be made for each exposure class subject to permission to use own LGDs and conversion factors	Page 24/ Table 16: CR7 IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques