Barclays Bank Ireland PLC

Interim Report and Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

30 June 2024

Table of Contents Page

Notes

The term 'Bank' or 'Barclays Europe' refers to Barclays Bank Ireland PLC. The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC ('BB PLC'). BB PLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays PLC ('B PLC'). The consolidation of B PLC and its subsidiaries is referred to as 'the Barclays Group' or 'Barclays'.

Unless otherwise stated, the income statement analysis compares the six months ended 30 June 2024 ('H124') to the corresponding six months of 2023 ('H123') and balance sheet analysis is as at 30 June 2024 with comparatives relating to 31 December 2023. The abbreviations '€m' and '€bn' represent millions and thousands of millions of Euros 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 that can be accessed at https://home.barclays/investor-relations/

The information in this announcement, which was approved by the Board of Directors on 2 August 2024, does not comprise statutory financial statements within the meaning of Section 274 of the Companies Act 2014 (as amended). Statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, which contained an unmodified statutory auditor report under Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.

Forward-looking statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the Bank. The Bank 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 the Bank (including during management presentations) in connection with this document. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding or relating to the Bank'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; the Bank's ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively; environmental, social and geopolitical risks and incidents and similar events beyond the Bank's control; 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; Eurozone, UK, US 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 the Bank 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 European, UK 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 the Bank's reputation, business or operations; the Bank's ability to access funding; and the success of acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these factors are beyond the Bank's control. As a result, the Bank'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 the Bank's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Bank's future financial condition and performance are identified in the Bank's 2023 Annual Report, which is available on Barclays' website at https://home.barclays/investor-relations/

Subject to Barclays Bank Ireland PLC's obligations under the applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction (including, without limitation, Ireland), 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.

Financial Review

Overview

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC (the 'Bank', 'BBI' or the 'Company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC ('BB PLC'). BB PLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays PLC ('B PLC'). The consolidation of B PLC and its subsidiaries is referred to as the Barclays Group. The term Barclays refers to either B PLC or, depending on the context, the Barclays Group as a whole.

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

The Bank has issued debt securities listed on regulated European markets and, as a result, the Interim Report and Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are issued in accordance with the requirements for periodic financial information under the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007, as amended and the Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules 2019 which apply to the Bank.

The Bank is the primary legal entity within the Barclays Group serving Barclays' European Economic Area ('EEA') clients, with branches in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden, in addition to its Irish Head Office.

Barclays has five global business divisions, and Barclays Europe is represented in two of these:

1. Investment Bank ('IB') which is comprised of the regional Corporate Banking, Investment Banking and Global Markets businesses, providing products and services to corporates, financial institutions, governments, supranational organisations and money managers to manage their funding, financing, strategic and risk management needs, and;
2. Private Bank & Wealth Management ('PBWM') includes the Private Banking business in Barclays Europe and offers investment solutions, banking and credit capabilities to meet the needs of our clients across the EEA.

The Bank recently announced that an agreement had been reached for the sale of Consumer Bank Europe ('CBE'), which is expected to complete during Q4 2024 or Q1 2025. In line with the 2023 Annual Report, CBE continues to be reported as a disposal group held for sale and discontinued operations.

As disclosed in the 2023 Annual Report, the Bank is in the process of disposing of its Italian retail mortgage book, comprising a mortgage portfolio held at amortised cost and a Swiss-Franc linked mortgage portfolio held at fair value. Substantially all of the amortised cost portfolio was disposed of in H124, resulting in the derecognition of the assets and, disclosure as discontinued operations. The Bank remains in discussions with respect to the disposal of the Swiss-Franc linked Italian retail mortgage portfolio, which continues to be recorded in the 'Financial assets at fair value through the income statement' line on the balance sheet and continuing operations in the income statement.

These transactions form part of the ambition to simplify the Barclays Group and support the focus on growing key businesses. This would leave the entity focused on the Investment Bank businesses and the Private Bank - which has demonstrated strong alignment with the Investment Bank in Europe. Hence, CBE and the remainder of the Italian retail mortgage book are currently held in Head Office.

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC results

Income statement information	For the half year ended 30.06.24 €m	For the half year ended 30.06.23[a] €m
Continuing operations		
Total income	700	602
Operating expenses	(492)	(484)
Share of post tax results of associates	16	—
Profit before impairment	**224**	**118**
Credit impairment (charges)/ releases	(41)	15
Profit before tax	**183**	**133**
Tax charge	(38)	(38)
Profit after tax from continuing operations	**145**	**95**
Profit after tax from discontinued operations	(247)	79
Profit after tax	**(102)**	**174**
Cost:income ratio[b] (%)	70%	80%
No. of employees at 30 Jun (full time equivalent)	1,800	1,796

Financial Review

Balance sheet information	As at 30.06.2024 €bn	As at 31.12.2023 €bn
Assets		
Cash and balances at central banks	33.5	33.8
Cash collateral and settlement balances	20.5	15.8
Debt securities at amortised cost	3.9	2.5
Loans and advances to banks	1.0	1.2
Loans and advances to customers	6.2	9.4
Trading portfolio assets	20.9	17.1
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	19.8	22.0
Derivative financial instrument assets	32.4	33.6
Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale[c]	4.4	4.5
Other assets	7.3	2.7
Total assets	**150.0**	**142.6**
Liabilities		
Deposits from banks	2.7	2.2
Deposits from customers	32.0	29.8
Cash collateral and settlement liabilities	27.7	21.0
Trading portfolio liabilities	15.1	16.2
Subordinated liabilities	4.8	4.8
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	27.1	25.5
Derivative financial instrument liabilities	24.7	27.7
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale[c]	4.7	3.6
Other liabilities	4.1	4.9
Total liabilities	**143.2**	**135.7**
Total equity	**6.8**	**6.9**
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	6.0	**6.1**
Attributable to other equity instrument holders	0.8	0.8
Credit quality:		
% of loans and advances to customers impaired[d] (%)	4.5%	3.3%
% of loans and advances to customers impaired, including held for sale[e] (%)	4.5%	3.6%
ECL coverage on loans and advances to customers[f] (%)	1.8%	1.7%
ECL coverage on loans and advances to customers, including held for sale[g] (%)	3.6%	3.0%
ECL coverage on impaired loans and advances to customers[h] (%)	25.3%	21.4%
ECL coverage on impaired loans and advances to customers, including held for sale[i] (%)	44.5%	41.3%
Capital and liquidity[j]:		
Total risk weighted assets ('RWAs')[kl] (€bn)	36.6	36.9
Common equity tier 1 ('CET1')[k,m,n] (€bn)	5.8	5.9
CET1 ratio[k,n,o] (%)	15.8%	16.0%
Total regulatory capital ratio[k,n,o] (%)	21.2%	21.5%
CRR Leverage ratio (transitional)[k] (%)	4.8%	5.0%
Liquidity pool[n,p] (€bn)	37.2	37.3
Liquidity coverage ratio ('LCR')[q] (%)	202%	221%
Net stable funding ratio ('NSFR') (%)	132%	147%
Loan to Deposit ratio[r] (%)	19%	32%
Loan to Deposit ratio, including held for sale[s]	29%	42%

Notes
a. Comparative results have been re-presented from those previously published to reclassify certain items as discontinued operations as described in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.
b. Operating expenses (excluding impairment charges) divided by total income (see page 27), both from continuing operations.
c. Assets and liabilities held for sale of €4.4bn and €4.7bn respectively, relates to the CBE portfolio being presented as 'held for sale' in accordance with IFRS 5 'Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' (see Note 13 for further details).

d. Stage 3 gross loans and advances to customers divided by total gross loans and advances to customers (see page 8).
e. Stage 3 gross loans and advances to customers including held for sale of €488m divided by total gross loans and advances to customers including held for sale of €10,943m.
f. Total ECL on loans and advances to customers divided by total gross loans and advances to customers (see page 8).
g. Total ECL on loans and advances to customers including held for sale of €391m divided by total gross loans and advances to customers including held for sale of €10,943m.
h. Stage 3 ECL on loans and advances to customers divided by stage 3 gross loans and advances to customers (see page 8).
i. Stage 3 ECL on loans and advances to customers including held for sale of €217m divided by stage 3 gross loans and advances to customers including held for sale of €488m.
j. Capital and liquidity requirements are part of the regulatory framework governing how banks and depository institutions are supervised.
k. Capital, RWAs and leverage are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the EU Capital Requirements Regulation ('EU CRR').
l. RWAs are measured in accordance with the provisions of the EU CRR and the Capital Requirements Directive ('CRD ').
m. CET1 is a measure of capital that is predominantly common equity as defined by the EU CRR.
n. The classification of CBE as held for sale on Balance sheet has no impact on the liquidity metrics and capital ratios of the Bank.
o. Capital ratios express a bank's capital as a percentage of its RWAs (see page 23).
p. The Bank's liquidity pool represents its stock of high quality liquid assets ('HQLAs'), which are high or extremely high liquidity and credit quality assets as defined by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61, commonly referred to as the 'Delegated Act'.
q. The LCR expresses a bank's HQLAs as a percentage of its stressed net outflows over a 30 day period as defined by the Delegated Act.
r. Loans and advances to customers, net of ECL, divided by deposits from customers (see page 29).
s. Loans and advances to customers including CBE as held for sale, net of ECL €10,552m divided by deposits from customers including held for sale €36,657m.

Income Statement
H124 compared to H123

Continuing Operations

- The Bank earned an operating profit before impairment charges of €224m in H124, an increase of €106m from H123, due to an increase in total income of €98m and an additional €16m income from Associates, partially offset by an increase in costs of €8m. H124 impairment charges were €41m, an increase of €56m compared to impairment gain of €15m in H123, with the Bank earning a profit before tax of €183m in H124 (H123: €133m).

- The increase in total income is driven by IB which increased by €78m or 11.3% to €768m (H123: €690m), primarily due to growth in our income from Markets and Corporate businesses. Banking income declined, primarily reflecting lower income within our Advisory Business. Private Bank income was €23m for H124 in line with H123 and the remainder of the increase is due to a reduction in losses in Head Office which is primarily driven by treasury activities.

- Operating expenses increased €8m to €492m (H123: €484m).

- Credit impairment charges were €41m (H123: €(15)m), primarily driven by idiosyncratic single name charges in Investment Bank.

- The tax charge for H124 was €38m (H123: €38m), representing an effective tax rate of 20.8% (H123: 28.6%).

Discontinued Operations

A loss of €247m was reported under discontinued operations for H124 (H123: €79m profit), primarily driven by the loss of €252m on the disposal of the Italian retail mortgage portfolio. More detail is included in Note 13 on page 45.

Balance sheet
30 June 2024 compared to 31 December 2023

- Total assets including CBE as Held for Sale at 30 June 2024 were €150.0bn, an increase of €7.4bn from December 2023 (€142.6bn), primarily driven by increases in cash collateral and settlement balances and trading portfolio assets.

- Cash and balances at central banks decreased marginally from €33.8bn at 31 December 2023 to €33.5bn at 30 June 2024.

- Cash collateral and settlement balances increased by €4.7bn to €20.5bn, predominantly due to increased client activity.

- Debt securities at amortised cost increased by €1.4bn to €3.9bn, driven by the increased investment of the Bank's liquidity pool in debt securities.

- Loans and advances to customers decreased by €3.2bn to €6.2bn, primarily due to the disposal of the majority of the Italian retail mortgage book (as mentioned above these assets were not recorded as held for sale at 31 December 2023).

- Trading portfolio assets increased by €3.8bn to €20.9bn, primarily driven by market making activity to meet client demand within the Markets business.

- Financial assets at fair value through the income statement decreased by €2.2bn to €19.8bn, driven by decreased secured lending. Financial liabilities designated at fair value increased by €1.6bn to €27.1bn, driven by increased secured borrowing. Note that the Bank has also added a €0.5bn portfolio of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in H124 as it continues to diversify its liquidity pool (included in Other assets in the table above).

- Derivative financial assets and liabilities decreased by €1.2bn to €32.4bn and €3.0bn to 24.7bn respectively, driven by movements in FX markets and interest rate curves.

- Deposits from banks and customers increased by €2.7bn to €34.7bn, driven mostly from customer deposits within IB.

Capital and liquidity
30 June 2024 compared to 31 December 2023

- During the period, the Bank has issued additional share capital, together with associated share premium, totalling €50m, to support further growth in the business.

- The Bank's CET1 ratio at 30 June 2024 was 15.8% (Dec 23: 16.0%), which is above the regulatory capital minimum requirement.

- The LCR decreased by 19% to 202% (Dec 23: 221%) due to increased initial margin postings to BB PLC, the continued roll out of the Treasury investment strategy, higher Markets funding requirements and repayment of ECB funding partially offset by increased customer deposits (see page 22).

- The Bank's NSFR stood at 132% (December 2023: 147%) which was above the regulatory minimum requirement under EU CRR.

Risk management and principal risks

The roles and responsibilities of the business groups, Risk and Compliance in the management of risk in the Bank are defined in the Enterprise Risk Management Framework ('ERMF'). The purpose of the ERMF is to identify the principal risks of the Bank, the process by which the Bank sets its appetite for these risks in its business activities, and the consequent limits which it places on related risk taking.

The ERMF identifies nine principal risks: credit risk, market risk, treasury and capital risk, climate risk, operational risk, model risk, compliance risk, reputation risk and legal risk. Further detail on these principal risks and material existing and emerging risks and how such risks are managed is available in the Bank's 2023 Annual Report, which can be accessed at home.barclays/annualreport. There have been no significant changes to these principal risks or previously identified material existing and emerging risks in the period and these risks are expected to be relevant for the remaining six months of this year.

The following section gives an overview of credit risk, market risk and treasury and capital risk for the period.

Loans and advances at amortised cost by product

Total loans and advances at amortised cost in the credit risk performance section includes loans and advances at amortised cost to banks and loans and advances at amortised cost to customers.

The table below presents a product breakdown by stages of loans and advances at amortised cost and the impairment allowance.

Impairment allowance under IFRS 9 considers both the drawn and the undrawn counterparty exposure. For retail portfolios, the total impairment allowance is allocated to the gross loans and advances to the extent that the allowance does not exceed the drawn exposure and any excess is reported on the liability side of the balance sheet as a provision. For corporate portfolios, the impairment allowance on the undrawn exposure is reported on the liability side of the balance sheet as a provision.

Loans and advances at amortised cost by product

As at 30.06.2024		Stage 2					
	Stage 1	Not past due	<=30 days past due	>30 days past due	Total	Stage 3	Total
Gross exposure	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Retail mortgages	18	2	—	—	2	23	43
Retail credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail other	65	—	—	—	—	6	71
Corporate loans	6,453	541	12	—	553	259	7,265
Total	6,536	543	12	—	555	288	7,379
Impairment allowance							
Retail mortgages	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Retail credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail other	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Corporate loans	10	33	—	—	33	68	111
Total	10	33	—	—	33	74	117
Net exposure							
Retail mortgages	18	2	—	—	2	20	40
Retail credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail other	65	—	—	—	—	3	68
Corporate loans	6,443	508	12	—	520	191	7,154
Total	6,526	510	12	—	522	214	7,262
Coverage ratio	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Retail mortgages	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	7.0
Retail credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail other	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	4.2
Corporate loans	0.2	6.1	—	—	6.0	26.3	1.5
Total	0.2	6.1	—	—	5.9	25.7	1.6

As at 30.06.2024	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Total[1]		
	Gross	ECL	Coverage	Gross	ECL	Coverage	Gross	ECL	Coverage	Gross	ECL	Coverage
Loans and advances at amortised cost	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%
Loans and advances to customers[2]	5,494	10	0.2	555	33	5.9	285	72	25.3	6,334	115	1.8
Loans and advances to banks	1,042	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	66.7	1,045	2	0.2
Total loans and advances at amortised cost	6,536	10	0.2	555	33	5.9	288	74	25.7	7,379	117	1.6
Debt securities at amortised cost	2,161	—	—	1,746	8	0.5	—	—	—	3,907	8	0.2
Total loans and advances at amortised cost including debt securities	8,697	10	0.1	2,301	41	1.8	288	74	25.7	11,286	125	1.1

1 Other financial assets subject to impairment excluded in the table above include cash collateral and settlement balances, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and other assets. These have a total gross exposure of €21.3bn and an impairment allowance of €5m. This comprises €1m impairment allowance on €21.3bn Stage 1 exposure, €0m on €0m Stage 2 exposure and €4m on €4m Stage 3 exposure.

2 Exposures reported within loans and advances to customers exclude the Italian mortgage portfolio derecognised during the period following disposal. Also excluded is CBE portfolio classified as assets held for sale during 2023.

Loans and advances at amortised cost by product

As at 31.12.2023		Stage 2					
	Stage 1	Not past due	<=30 days past due	>30 days past due	Total	Stage 3	Total
Gross exposure	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Retail mortgages	3,150	355	17	13	385	161	3,696
Retail credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail other	63	—	—	—	—	12	75
Corporate loans	5,976	897	—	38	935	147	7,058
Total	9,189	1,252	17	51	1,320	320	10,829
Impairment allowance							
Retail mortgages	5	27	3	3	33	32	70
Retail credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail other	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Corporate loans	14	39	—	—	39	29	82
Total	19	66	3	3	72	70	161
Net exposure							
Retail mortgages	3,145	328	14	10	352	129	3,626
Retail credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail other	63	—	—	—	—	3	66
Corporate loans	5,962	858	—	38	896	118	6,976
Total	9,170	1,186	14	48	1,248	250	10,668
Coverage ratio	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Retail mortgages	0.2	7.6	17.6	23.1	8.6	19.9	1.9
Retail credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail other	—	—	—	—	—	75.0	12.0
Corporate loans	0.2	4.3	—	—	4.2	19.7	1.2
Total	0.2	5.3	17.6	5.9	5.5	21.9	1.5

As at 31.12.2023	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Total1		
	Gross	ECL	Coverage	Gross	ECL	Coverage	Gross	ECL	Coverage	Gross	ECL	Coverage
Loans and advances at amortised cost	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%
Loans and advances to customers[2]	7,959	19	0.2	1,320	72	5.5	318	68	21.4	9,597	159	1.7
Loans and advances to banks	1,230	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	100.0	1,232	2	0.2
Total loans and advances at amortised cost	9,189	19	0.2	1,320	72	5.5	320	70	21.9	10,829	161	1.5
Debt securities at amortised cost	1,161	—	—	1,340	6	0.4	—	—	—	2,501	6	0.2
Total loans and advances at amortised cost including debt securities	10,350	19	0.2	2,660	78	2.9	320	70	21.9	13,330	167	1.3

1 Other financial assets subject to impairment excluded in the table above include cash collateral and settlement balances and other assets. These have a total gross exposure of €16.0bn and an impairment allowance of €5m. This comprises €1m impairment allowance on €16.0bn Stage 1 assets, €0m on €0m Stage 2 assets and €4m on €4m Stage 3 assets.
2 Exposures reported within loans and advances to customers exclude the CBE portfolio classified as assets held for sale during 2023.

Movement in gross exposures and impairment allowance including provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees

The following tables present a reconciliation of the opening to the closing balance of the exposure and impairment allowance.

Transfers between stages in the tables have been reflected as if they had taken place at the beginning of the year. 'Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movements due to exposure and risk parameter changes' includes additional drawdowns and partial repayments from existing facilities. Additionally, the below tables do not include other financial assets subject to impairment such as debt securities at amortised cost, cash collateral and settlement balances and other assets.

The movements are measured over a 6-month period.

Loans and advances at amortised cost[1]	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross	ECL	Gross	ECL	Gross	ECL	Gross	ECL
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Retail mortgages								
As at 1 January 2024	3,150	5	385	33	161	32	3,696	70
Transfers from Stage 1 to stage 2	(85)	—	85	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers from Stage 2 to stage 1	63	4	(63)	(4)	—	—	—	—
Transfers to Stage 3	(3)	—	(21)	(4)	24	4	—	—
Transfers from Stage 3	—	—	7	—	(7)	—	—	—
Business activity in the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	(111)	(3)	(12)	10	—	5	(123)	12
Final repayments	(98)	—	(9)	(1)	(3)	—	(110)	(1)
Disposals[2]	(2,898)	(6)	(370)	(34)	(151)	(37)	(3,419)	(77)
Write-offs	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
As at 30 June 2024	18	—	2	—	23	3	43	3

Retail other								
As at 1 January 2024	63	—	—	—	12	9	75	9
Transfers from Stage 1 to stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers from Stage 2 to stage 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers from Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business activity in the period	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	3	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	2	(1)
Final repayments	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	—
Disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Write-offs	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
As at 30 June 2024	65	—	—	—	6	3	71	3

1 No exposure has been reported within Retail credit cards due to CBE portfolio being classified as assets held for sale during 2023.
2 The €3.4bn of gross disposals reported within Retail mortgages relate to the Italian mortgage portfolio derecognised during the period following disposal.

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross	ECL	Gross	ECL	Gross	ECL	Gross	ECL
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Corporate loans								
As at 1 January 2024	5,976	14	935	39	147	29	7,058	82
Transfers from Stage 1 to stage 2	(102)	(2)	102	2	—	—	—	—
Transfers from Stage 2 to stage 1	217	4	(217)	(4)	—	—	—	—
Transfers to Stage 3	(1)	—	(150)	—	151	—	—	—
Transfers from Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business activity in the period	1,403	1	69	2	23	—	1,495	3
Refinements to model used for calculation[1]	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	5
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	290	(8)	11	(4)	(7)	46	294	34
Final repayments	(1,330)	(1)	(197)	(5)	(48)	—	(1,575)	(6)
Disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Write-offs	—	—	—	—	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
As at 30 June 2024	6,453	10	553	33	259	68	7,265	111

Reconciliation of ECL movement to credit impairment charge/(release) for the period

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	€m	€m	€m	€m
Retail mortgages	*1*	*1*	*9*	*11*
Retail credit cards	—	—	—	—
Retail other	—	—	*(1)*	(1)
Corporate loans	(4)	(6)	46	36
ECL movement excluding assets derecognised due to disposals and write-offs[2]	*(3)*	*(5)*	*54*	*46*
ECL movement on loan commitments and financial guarantees	3	(3)	—	—
ECL movement on other financial assets	—	—	—	—
ECL movement on debt securities at amortised cost	—	2	—	2
Recoveries and reimbursements[3]	1	3	—	4
ECL charge on discontinued operations[4]				(12)
Total Exchange and other adjustments				1
Credit impairment charge for the period				41

1 Refinements to models used for calculation reported within Corporate loans include a €5m movement in the calculated ECL for the IB portfolio. These reflect model enhancements made during the period. Barclays continually reviews the output of models to determine accuracy of the ECL calculation including review of model monitoring, external benchmarking and experience of model operation over an extended period of time. This helps to ensure that the models used continue to reflect the risks inherent across the businesses.
2 In H124, gross write-offs amounted to €13m (H123: €32m). Post write-off recoveries amounted to €nil (H123: €nil). Net write-offs represent gross write-offs less post write-off recoveries and amounted to €13m (H123: €32m).
3 Recoveries and reimbursements primarily include net reduction in relation to reimbursements from financial guarantee contracts held with third parties through Barclays Bank PLC.
4 ECL charge on discontinued operations relate to the charge for the Italian mortgage portfolio derecognised during the period following disposal.

Loan commitments and financial guarantees[1]	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross €m	ECL €m	Gross €m	ECL €m	Gross €m	ECL €m	Gross €m	ECL €m
Retail credit cards[2]								
As at 1 January 2024	5,800	—	239	—	14	—	6,053	—
Net transfers between stages	(11)	—	8	—	3	—	—	—
Business activity in the year	272	—	5	—	1	—	278	—
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	(88)	—	9	—	(3)	—	(82)	—
Limit management and final repayments	(5)	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	—
As at 30 June 2024	5,968	—	261	—	15	—	6,244	—
Retail other[2]								
As at 1 January 2024	862	—	34	—	2	—	898	—
Net transfers between stages	(11)	—	9	—	2	—	—	—
Business activity in the year	24	—	1	—	—	—	25	—
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	41	—	(6)	—	(2)	—	33	—
Limit management and final repayments	(20)	—	—	—	—	—	(20)	—
As at 30 June 2024	896	—	38	—	2	—	936	—
Corporate loans								
As at 1 January 2024	29,164	12	2,485	28	44	—	31,693	40
Net transfers between stages	180	3	(184)	(3)	4	—	—	—
Business activity in the year	1,868	1	134	3	—	—	2,002	4
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	226	2	96	6	(1)	—	321	8
Limit management and final repayments	(1,469)	(3)	(588)	(9)	(10)	—	(2,067)	(12)
As at 30 June 2024	29,969	15	1,943	25	37	—	31,949	40

1 There were no loan commitments or financial guarantees for Retail mortgages during 2024.
2 Loan commitments reported within Retail credit cards and Retail other mostly consist of exposures relating to financial assets classified as 'assets held for sale'.

Management adjustments to models for impairment

Management adjustments to impairment models are applied in order to factor in certain conditions or changes in policy that are not fully incorporated into the impairment models, or to reflect additional facts and circumstances at the period end. Management adjustments are reviewed and incorporated into future model development where applicable.

Management adjustments are captured through "Economic uncertainty" and "Other" adjustments, and are presented by product below:

Management adjustments to models for impairment allowance presented by product[1]

	Impairment allowance pre management adjustments[2]	Economic uncertainty adjustments(a)	Other adjustments (b)	Management adjustments (a)+(b)	Total impairment allowance[4]	Proportion of Management adjustments to total impairment allowance
As at 30.06.2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
Retail mortgages	3	—	—	—	3	—
Retail credit cards[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail other[3]	3	—	—	—	3	—
Corporate loans	145	—	6	6	151	4.0
Total	151	—	6	6	157	3.8
Debt securities at amortised cost	9	—	(1)	(1)	8	(12.5)
Total including debt securities at amortised cost	160	—	5	5	165	3.0
As at 31.12.2023	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
Retail mortgages	70	—	—	—	70	—
Retail credit cards[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail other[3]	9	—	—	—	9	—
Corporate loans	106	12	4	16	122	13.1
Total	185	12	4	16	201	8.0
Debt securities at amortised cost	6	—	—	—	6	—
Total including debt securities at amortised cost	191	12	4	16	207	7.7

Economic uncertainty adjustments presented by stage

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
As at 31.12.2023	€m	€m	€m	€m
Retail mortgages	—	—	—	—
Retail credit cards[3]	—	—	—	—
Retail other[3]	—	—	—	—
Corporate loans	3	9	—	12
Total	3	9	—	12

1 Positive values reflect an increase in impairment allowance and negative values reflect a reduction in the impairment allowance.
2 Includes €80m (Dec 23: €157m) of modelled ECL, €71m (Dec 23: €32m) of individually assessed impairments and €9m (Dec 23: €2m) of ECL from non-modelled exposures and debt securities.
3 Adjustments reported within Retail credit cards and Retail other exclude €37m (Dec 23: €35m) of CBE portfolio classified as assets held for sale during 2023.
4 Total impairment allowance consists of ECL stock on drawn and undrawn exposures.

Economic uncertainty adjustments

Economic uncertainty adjustments are captured in two ways. Firstly, customer uncertainty: the identification of customers and clients who may be more vulnerable to economic instability; and secondly, model uncertainty: to capture the impact from model limitations and sensitivities to specific macroeconomic parameters which are applied at a portfolio level.

The previously held customer and client uncertainty provision to provide for expected downside uncertainties on European Corporates has been retired following a resilient credit performance and updated macroeconomic outlook.

Other adjustments

Other adjustments are operational in nature and are expected to remain in place until they can be reflected in the underlying models. These adjustments result from data limitations and model performance related issues identified through model monitoring and other established governance processes.

Corporate Loans €6m (December 2023: €4m): This reflects an adjustment of €6m introduced during the period to align the credit conversion factor on revolving credit facilities within the IB portfolio to Basel 3.1. The previously held adjustments of €4m linked to model monitoring have been released post model remediation.

Scenarios used to calculate the Bank's expected credit losses charge were refreshed in Q224 with the Baseline scenario reflecting the latest consensus macroeconomic forecasts available at the time of the refresh. In the Baseline scenario, the euro area and UK economies gradually recover and are further stimulated as restrictive monetary policy starts loosening. Germany average GDP growth stabilises at 1.2% from 2026. Labour markets remain resilient. The average Germany unemployment rate peaks at 3.3% in 2024 and stabilises at 2.9% from 2026. The average UK unemployment rate peaks at 4.4% in 2025 and remains at this level for the rest of the 5-year projection period. With the significant decline in inflationary pressures, major central banks begin to cut rates in 2024. Germany house prices steadily grow from the end of 2024. UK house prices keep falling in 2024 before stabilising and resuming the upward trend from 2025.

In the Downside 2 scenario, inflationary pressures are assumed to intensify again, mainly driven by strong wage growth. Central banks raise rates further, with the ECB Refi rate peaking at 8.0% in Q125 and UK bank rate and the US federal funds rate each reaching 8.5% in Q125. Major economies experience a rapid tightening of financial conditions alongside a significant increase in market volatility resulting in a sharp repricing of assets and higher credit losses. Central banks are forced to cut interest rates aggressively. Falling demand reduces GDP and headline inflation drops significantly. In the Upside 2 scenario, a rise in labour force participation and higher productivity contribute to accelerated economic growth without creating new inflationary pressures. With inflation continuing to fall, central banks lower interest rates, further stimulating aggregate demand, leading to reduced unemployment and healthy GDP growth.

The methodology for estimating scenario probability weights involves simulating a range of future paths for GDP using historical data with the five scenarios mapped against the distribution of these future paths. The median is centred around the Baseline with scenarios further from the Baseline attracting a lower weighting before the five weights are normalised to total 100%. The increases in the Upside scenario weightings were driven by the improvement in GDP in the Baseline scenario, bringing the Baseline scenario closer to the Upside scenarios. For further details see pages 14 - 17.

The following tables show the key macroeconomic variables used in the five scenarios (5-year annual paths) and the probability weights applied to each scenario.

Macroeconomic variables used in the calculation of ECL

As at 30.06.2024	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Baseline	%	%	%	%	%
Italy GDP[1]	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Italy unemployment[2]	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Italy HPI[3]	(3.3)	(1.6)	(0.3)	0.5	0.6
Germany GDP[1]	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Germany unemployment[4]	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Germany HPI[5]	(0.8)	1.6	2.5	2.8	2.8
EA GDP[1,9]	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
EU unemployment[6]	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8
ECB Refi[10]	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4
UK GDP[1]	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6
UK unemployment[7]	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
UK bank rate[10]	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
US GDP[1]	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
US unemployment[8]	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
US federal funds rate[10]	5.3	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8

As at 30.06.2024	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Downside 2	%	%	%	%	%
Italy GDP[1]	0.1	(5.0)	0.1	2.0	1.3
Italy unemployment[2]	8.0	12.1	12.3	9.9	9.2
Italy HPI[3]	(6.3)	(23.5)	(12.5)	5.4	5.6
Germany GDP[1]	(0.5)	(4.5)	0.6	2.5	1.5
Germany unemployment[4]	3.7	6.4	6.2	4.5	4.1
Germany HPI[5]	(7.3)	(23.0)	—	10.5	6.2
EA GDP[1,9]	(0.2)	(4.8)	0.6	2.4	1.6
EU unemployment[6]	6.7	10.3	10.3	8.2	7.7
ECB Refi[10]	5.1	3.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
UK GDP[1]	0.2	(3.2)	0.5	2.1	1.3
UK unemployment[7]	4.4	6.4	6.9	5.3	4.7
UK bank rate[10]	5.9	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
US GDP[1]	1.8	(2.9)	1.2	2.8	1.6
US unemployment[8]	4.2	6.3	6.4	5.3	4.9
US federal funds rate[10]	5.9	4.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Downside 1					
Italy GDP[1]	0.5	(1.9)	0.7	1.6	1.3
Italy unemployment[2]	7.7	9.8	9.9	8.7	8.3
Italy HPI[3]	(4.8)	(13.0)	(6.5)	2.9	3.1
Germany GDP[1]	(0.1)	(1.8)	0.9	1.8	1.3
Germany unemployment[4]	3.5	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.5
Germany HPI[5]	(4.1)	(11.4)	1.3	6.6	4.5
EA GDP[1,9]	0.3	(1.7)	1.1	2.0	1.6
EU unemployment[6]	6.4	8.2	8.1	7.0	6.7
ECB Refi[10]	4.5	3.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
UK GDP[1]	0.4	(1.0)	1.0	1.9	1.5
UK unemployment[7]	4.3	5.4	5.6	4.9	4.6
UK bank rate[10]	5.5	4.1	2.4	2.3	2.3
US GDP[1]	2.0	(0.6)	1.6	2.4	1.8
US unemployment[8]	4.1	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.5
US federal funds rate[10]	5.6	4.3	2.8	2.6	2.6
Upside 2					
Italy GDP[1]	1.1	3.4	3.0	2.2	2.0
Italy unemployment[2]	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5
Italy HPI[3]	(1.6)	5.9	4.0	1.9	2.1
Germany GDP[1]	0.6	3.4	2.3	1.4	1.4
Germany unemployment[4]	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Germany HPI[5]	3.2	8.6	4.6	3.7	4.4
EA GDP[1,9]	1.1	3.9	3.4	2.1	2.0
EU unemployment[6]	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4
ECB Refi[10]	4.0	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.7
UK GDP[1]	1.1	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.3
UK unemployment[7]	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
UK bank rate[10]	4.9	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
US GDP[1]	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8
US unemployment[8]	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
US federal funds rate[10]	5.2	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.8

As at 30.06.2024	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Upside 1	%	%	%	%	%
Italy GDP[1]	1.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6
Italy unemployment[2]	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
Italy HPI[3]	(2.5)	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.4
Germany GDP[1]	0.4	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.3
Germany unemployment[4]	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Germany HPI[5]	1.2	5.0	3.5	3.3	3.6
EA GDP[1,9]	0.9	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8
EU unemployment[6]	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6
ECB Refi[10]	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.0
UK GDP[1]	0.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0
UK unemployment[7]	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
UK bank rate[10]	5.0	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.0
US GDP[1]	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
US unemployment[8]	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
US federal funds rate[10]	5.3	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.3

Macroeconomic variables used in the calculation of ECL

As at 31.12.2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Baseline	%	%	%	%	%
Italy GDP[1]	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Italy unemployment[2]	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.1
Italy HPI[3]	0.3	(3.4)	(1.3)	0.2	0.6
Germany GDP[1]	(0.3)	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Germany unemployment[4]	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Germany HPI[5]	(5.8)	(0.6)	2.0	2.8	2.8
EA GDP[1,9]	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
EU unemployment[6]	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9
ECB Refi[10]	4.1	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
UK GDP[1]	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.6
UK unemployment[7]	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0
UK bank rate[10]	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.8	3.5
US GDP[1]	2.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.9
US unemployment[8]	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
US federal funds rate[10]	5.1	5.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
Downside 2	%	%	%	%	%
Italy GDP[1]	0.7	(2.3)	(3.6)	2.1	1.6
Italy unemployment[2]	7.7	9.0	12.5	10.9	10.1
Italy HPI[3]	0.3	(14.7)	(21.1)	(0.7)	7.0
Germany GDP[1]	(0.3)	(1.8)	(2.0)	2.9	2.2
Germany unemployment[4]	3.0	3.9	6.2	5.0	4.4
Germany HPI[5]	(5.8)	(19.0)	(11.9)	9.3	7.9
EA GDP[1,9]	0.5	(1.6)	(2.5)	2.4	1.8
EU unemployment[6]	6.0	7.1	10.3	8.8	8.0
ECB Refi[10]	4.1	5.3	1.3	1.0	1.0
UK GDP[1]	0.5	(1.5)	(2.6)	2.4	1.6
UK unemployment[7]	4.2	5.2	7.9	6.3	5.5
UK bank rate[10]	4.7	6.6	1.3	1.0	1.0
US GDP[1]	2.4	(0.6)	(2.0)	3.1	2.0
US unemployment[8]	3.7	5.2	7.2	5.9	5.2
US federal funds rate[10]	5.1	6.3	1.8	1.5	1.5

As at 31.12.2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Downside 1	%	%	%	%	%
Italy GDP[1]	0.7	(0.9)	(1.2)	1.6	1.4
Italy unemployment[2]	7.7	8.4	10.3	9.5	9.1
Italy HPI[3]	0.3	(9.1)	(11.6)	(0.3)	3.7
Germany GDP[1]	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.2)	2.3	1.9
Germany unemployment[4]	3.0	3.5	4.6	4.0	3.7
Germany HPI[5]	(5.8)	(10.1)	(5.1)	6.0	5.4
EA GDP[1,9]	0.5	(0.5)	(0.5)	2.0	1.7
EU unemployment[6]	6.0	6.6	8.2	7.4	7.0
ECB Refi[10]	4.1	4.7	2.3	2.0	2.0
UK GDP[1]	0.5	(0.6)	(0.7)	2.0	1.6
UK unemployment[7]	4.2	4.9	6.3	5.6	5.2
UK bank rate[10]	4.7	5.8	2.7	2.5	2.3
US GDP[1]	2.4	0.3	(0.2)	2.5	1.9
US unemployment[8]	3.7	4.7	5.8	5.1	4.8
US federal funds rate[10]	5.1	5.7	2.9	2.8	2.8

Upside 2	%	%	%	%	%
Italy GDP[1]	0.7	1.9	3.5	2.5	2.1
Italy unemployment[2]	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2
Italy HPI[3]	0.3	1.7	5.2	2.6	1.9
Germany GDP[1]	(0.3)	1.9	3.6	2.0	1.8
Germany unemployment[4]	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Germany HPI[5]	(5.8)	7.1	6.4	3.8	4.1
EA GDP[1,9]	0.5	2.3	4.1	2.6	2.0
EU unemployment[6]	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
ECB Refi[10]	4.1	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.0
UK GDP[1]	0.5	2.4	3.7	2.9	2.4
UK unemployment[7]	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6
UK bank rate[10]	4.7	4.3	2.7	2.5	2.5
US GDP[1]	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8
US unemployment[8]	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
US federal funds rate[10]	5.1	4.3	2.9	2.8	2.8

Upside 1	%	%	%	%	%
Italy GDP[1]	0.7	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.6
Italy unemployment[2]	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Italy HPI[3]	0.3	(0.9)	1.9	1.4	1.2
Germany GDP[1]	(0.3)	1.2	2.6	1.8	1.7
Germany unemployment[4]	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Germany HPI[5]	(5.8)	3.2	4.2	3.3	3.4
EA GDP[1,9]	0.5	1.5	2.8	2.1	1.8
EU unemployment[6]	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7
ECB Refi[10]	4.1	3.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
UK GDP[1]	0.5	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.0
UK unemployment[7]	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3
UK bank rate[10]	4.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.0
US GDP[1]	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
US unemployment[8]	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
US federal funds rate[10]	5.1	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.3

1 Average real GDP seasonally adjusted change in year.
2 Average Italy unemployment rate.
3 Change in year end Italy HPI, relative to prior year end.
4 Average Germany unemployment rate.
5 Change in year end Germany HPI, relative to prior year end.
6 Average EU unemployment rate.
7 Average UK unemployment rate 16-year+.
8 Average US civilian unemployment rate 16-year+.
9 EA GDP refers to Euro Area GDP.
10 Average rate.

Credit risk

Scenario probability weighting

	Upside 2	Upside 1	Baseline	Downside 1	Downside 2
	%	%	%	%	%
As at 30.06.24					
Scenario probability weighting	**16.5**	**26.1**	**32.6**	**16.2**	**8.6**
As at 31.12.23					
Scenario probability weighting	13.8	24.7	32.4	18.3	10.8

Specific bases show the most extreme position of each variable in the context of the downside/upside scenarios, for example, the highest unemployment for downside scenarios, average unemployment for baseline scenarios and lowest unemployment for upside scenarios. GDP and HPI downside and upside scenario data represents the lowest and highest cumulative position relative to the start point in the 20 quarter period (the start point is 31 December 2022 for disclosures as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2023 for disclosures as at 30 June 2024).

Macroeconomic variables used in the calculation of ECL (specific bases)[1]

	Upside 2	Upside 1	Baseline	Downside 1	Downside 2
As at 30.06.24	%	%	%	%	%
Italy GDP[2]	12.9	9.4	1.1	(2.2)	(6.2)
Italy unemployment[3]	6.4	6.9	7.4	10.5	13.5
Italy HPI[4]	12.9	4.0	(0.8)	(22.6)	(37.2)
Germany GDP[2]	10.3	8.0	1.0	(2.1)	(5.9)
Germany unemployment[3]	2.8	2.8	3.0	5.0	7.0
Germany HPI[4]	26.8	17.7	1.8	(16.1)	(30.8)
EA GDP[2,8]	14.0	10.9	1.4	(1.9)	(6.0)
EU unemployment[3]	5.4	5.6	5.9	8.7	11.4
ECB Refi[3]	1.7	2.0	2.9	5.6	8.0
UK GDP[2]	15.1	11.5	1.4	(0.7)	(3.7)
UK unemployment[3]	3.1	3.8	4.4	6.2	8.0
UK bank rate[3]	2.5	3.0	4.0	6.5	8.5
US GDP[2]	14.8	12.3	2.0	(0.2)	(3.3)
US unemployment[3]	3.4	3.8	4.1	5.7	7.3
US federal funds rate[3]	2.8	3.3	4.3	6.6	8.5
As at 31.12.23					
Italy GDP[2]	11.5	8.2	1.0	(2.2)	(5.9)
Italy unemployment[3]	7.1	7.4	8.0	10.6	13.0
Italy HPI[4]	12.4	4.4	(0.7)	(19.9)	(33.7)
Germany GDP[2]	10.2	8.0	1.0	(1.6)	(4.4)
Germany unemployment[3]	2.9	3.0	3.1	4.8	6.5
Germany HPI[4]	16.0	8.3	0.2	(19.9)	(32.8)
EA GDP[2,8]	12.4	9.3	1.2	(1.4)	(4.4)
EU unemployment[3]	5.5	5.7	6.0	8.4	10.8
ECB Refi[3]	2.0	2.5	3.5	5.5	7.0
UK GDP[2]	13.4	9.6	1.1	(1.3)	(4.1)
UK unemployment[3]	3.5	3.9	4.7	6.5	8.3
UK bank rate[3]	2.5	3.0	4.2	6.8	8.5
US GDP[2]	15.1	12.3	1.8	0.6	(1.7)
US unemployment[3]	3.4	3.5	4.2	5.9	7.5
US federal funds rate[3]	2.8	3.3	4.3	6.8	8.5

Average basis represents the average quarterly value of variables in the 20 quarter period with GDP and HPI based on yearly average and quarterly Compound Annual Growth Rates ('CAGRs') respectively.

Credit risk

Macroeconomic variables used in the calculation of ECL (5-year averages)[1]

As at 30.06.24	Upside 2 %	Upside 1 %	Baseline %	Downside 1 %	Downside 2 %
Italy GDP[5]	2.3	1.7	1.1	0.4	(0.3)
Italy unemployment[6]	6.6	7.0	7.4	8.9	10.3
Italy HPI[7]	2.4	0.8	(0.8)	(3.9)	(6.9)
Germany GDP[5]	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	(0.1)
Germany unemployment[6]	2.9	2.9	3.0	4.0	5.0
Germany HPI[7]	4.9	3.3	1.8	(0.8)	(3.5)
EA GDP[5,8]	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.6	(0.1)
EU unemployment[6]	5.6	5.8	5.9	7.3	8.6
ECB Refi[6]	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.4
UK GDP[5]	2.6	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
UK unemployment[6]	3.5	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.5
UK bank rate[6]	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.3	2.6
US GDP[5]	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.5	0.9
US unemployment[6]	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.4
US federal funds rate[6]	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.6	2.9
As at 31.12.23					
Italy GDP[5]	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.3	(0.3)
Italy unemployment[6]	7.3	7.6	8.0	9.0	10.0
Italy HPI[7]	2.3	0.8	(0.7)	(3.6)	(6.4)
Germany GDP[5]	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.2
Germany unemployment[6]	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.5
Germany HPI[7]	3.0	1.6	0.2	(2.1)	(4.5)
EA GDP[5,8]	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.1
EU unemployment[6]	5.7	5.9	6.0	7.0	8.1
ECB Refi[6]	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.5
UK GDP[5]	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.1
UK unemployment[6]	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.8
UK bank rate[6]	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.6	2.9
US GDP[5]	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.4	0.9
US unemployment[6]	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.4
US federal funds rate[6]	3.6	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.2

1 GDP = Real GDP growth seasonally adjusted; UK unemployment = UK unemployment rate 16-year+; US unemployment = US civilian unemployment rate 16-year+; 20 quarter period starts from Q124 (2023: Q123).
2 Maximum growth relative to Q423 (2023: Q422), based on 20 quarter period in Upside scenarios; 5-year yearly average Compound Annual Growth Rate ('CAGR') in Baseline; minimum growth relative to Q423 (2023: Q422), based on 20 quarter period in Downside scenarios.
3 Lowest quarter in 20 quarter period in Upside scenarios; 5-year average in Baseline; highest quarter in 20 quarter period in Downside scenarios.
4 Maximum growth relative to Q423 (2023: Q422), based on 20 quarter period in Upside scenarios; 5-year quarter end CAGR in Baseline; minimum growth relative to Q423 (2023: Q422), based on 20 quarter period in Downside scenarios.
5 5-year yearly average CAGR, starting 2023 (2023: 2022).
6 5-year average. Period based on 20 quarters from Q124 (2023: Q123).
7 5-year quarter end CAGR, starting Q423 (2023: Q422).
8 EA GDP refers to Euro Area GDP.

Assets held for sale

During 2023, gross loans and advances and related impairment allowance for the CBE portfolio were reclassified from loans and advances to customers to assets held for sale in the balance sheet.

For further details on assets held for sale, see Note 13 to the financial statements on page 45.

Loans and advances by product

Loans and advances to customers classified as assets held for sale

	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Total		
	Gross	ECL	Coverage	Gross	ECL	Coverage	Gross	ECL	Coverage	Gross	ECL	Coverage
As at 30.06.2024	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%
Retail credit cards	1,959	20	1.0	535	48	9.0	109	80	73.4	2,603	148	5.7
Retail others	1,606	22	1.4	306	41	13.4	94	65	69.1	2,006	128	6.4
Total	3,565	42	1.2	841	89	10.6	203	145	71.4	4,609	276	6.0
As at 31.12.2023	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%
Retail credit cards	1,868	18	1.0	513	47	9.2	106	78	73.6	2,487	143	5.7
Retail others	1,800	23	1.3	332	37	11.1	97	69	71.1	2,229	129	5.8
Total	3,668	41	1.1	845	84	9.9	203	147	72.4	4,716	272	5.8

Management adjustments to models for impairment

Management adjustments to models for impairment allowance presented by product

	Impairment allowance pre management adjustments	Economic uncertainty adjustments (a)	Other adjustments (b)	Management adjustments (a)+(b)	Total impairment allowance	Proportion of Management adjustments to total impairment allowance
As at 30.06.2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
Retail credit cards	133	—	16	16	149	10.7
Retail other	108	—	21	21	129	16.3
Total	241	—	37	37	278	13.3
As at 31.12.2023	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
Retail credit cards	128	—	16	16	144	11.1
Retail other	111	—	19	19	130	14.6
Total	239	—	35	35	274	12.8

Market risk

Analysis of management value at risk ('VaR')

The table below shows the total management VaR on a diversified basis by asset class. Management VaR is an estimate of the potential loss which might arise from unfavourable market movements, if the current positions were to be held unchanged for one business day, measured to a confidence level of 95%.

Total management VaR includes all trading positions in the Bank and it is calculated with a one-day holding period. VaR limits are applied to total management VaR and by asset class. Additionally, the market risk management function applies VaR sub-limits to material businesses and trading desks.

The daily average, maximum and minimum values of management VaR

Management VaR (95%, one day)	Half year ended 30.06.24			Half year ended 31.12.23			Half year ended 30.06.23		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Credit risk	1.30	2.22	0.78	1.32	2.24	0.81	1.63	2.77	0.95
Interest rate risk	1.45	4.28	0.75	1.50	3.06	0.58	2.38	5.82	0.70
Equity risk	0.02	0.08	—	0.05	0.30	—	0.06	0.15	0.02
Basis risk	0.58	1.21	0.32	0.64	1.19	0.39	0.89	1.84	0.52
Spread risk	1.11	1.65	0.73	1.63	3.41	0.87	5.56	7.67	2.88
Foreign exchange risk	0.13	0.23	0.06	0.14	0.30	0.05	0.14	0.64	0.04
Commodity risk	—	—	—	0.01	0.08	—	0.05	0.15	—
Inflation risk	0.43	0.57	0.32	0.65	1.52	0.37	1.00	3.46	0.66
Diversification effect[1]	(2.89)	n/a	n/a	(3.34)	n/a	n/a	(5.78)	n/a	n/a
Total management VaR	**2.13**	**4.46**	**1.65**	**2.57**	**3.87**	**1.88**	**5.93**	**8.16**	**3.02**

1 Diversification effects recognise that forecast losses from different assets or businesses are unlikely to occur concurrently, hence the expected aggregate loss is lower than the sum of the expected losses from each area. Historical correlations between losses are taken into account in making these assessments. The high and low VaR figures reported for each category did not necessarily occur on the same day as the high and low total management VaR. Consequently, a diversification effect balance for the high and low VaR figures would not be meaningful and is therefore omitted from the above table.

Average Management VaR decreased by 17% to €2.13m (H2 2023: €2.57m). The decrease was mainly driven by lower market volatility and credit spread levels in 2024, as geopolitical tensions eased (relative to H2 2023), inflation continued to decline and central banks started to cut rates.

Treasury and Capital risk

Funding and liquidity

Overview

The liquidity pool remained broadly unchanged at €37.2bn (December 2023: €37.3bn) with increased initial margin postings to BB PLC, the continued roll out of the Treasury investment strategy, higher Markets funding requirements and repayment of ECB funding being offset by increased customer deposits.

Liquidity risk stress testing

The liquidity risk stress assessment measures the potential contractual and contingent stress outflows under a range of scenarios, which are then used to determine the size of the liquidity pool that is immediately available to meet anticipated outflows if a stress occurs. The scenarios include a 30 day Barclays-specific stress event, a 90 day market-wide stress event, a 30 day combined scenario consisting of both a Barclays-specific and a market-wide stress event, and a 12-months market-wide stress triggered by a global pandemic exacerbated by a further tail-end risk.

The EU CRR Liquidity Coverage ratio ('LCR') requirement takes into account the relative stability of different sources of funding and potential incremental funding requirements in a stress. The LCR is designed to promote short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile by holding sufficient HQLA to survive an acute stress scenario lasting for 30 days.

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank held eligible liquid assets in excess of the net stress outflows to its internal and external regulatory requirements. The Bank maintains an appropriate proportion of the liquidity pool between cash and other HQLA eligible securities.

	As at 30.06.24	As at 31.12.23
	€m	€m
Liquidity pool[1]	37,219	37,293
	%	%
Liquidity coverage ratio	202	221

1 The liquidity pool comprises of balances with central banks of €32.8bn (December 2023: €33.1bn) and highly liquid securities of €4.4bn (December 2023: €4.2bn) both of which met the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 as amended by the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1620 for inclusion as HQLA in the liquidity pool.

The LCR decreased by 19% to 202% (Dec 23: 221%) due to increased initial margin postings to BB PLC, the continued roll out of the Treasury investment strategy, higher Markets funding requirements and repayment of ECB funding partially offset by increased customer deposits.

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank's NSFR stood at 132% (December 2023: 147%) which was above the regulatory minimum requirement under EU CRR. The NSFR is intended to build on banks' improved funding profiles and establishes a harmonised standard for how much stable, long-term sources of funding a bank needs to maintain in order to weather periods of stress. It is defined as the amount of available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding with a minimum ratio of 100% required on an ongoing basis.

The 14% decrease in NSFR is driven by a net increase in required stable funding ('RSF') on secured funding activities (including inventory) and derivative margin partially offset by a reduction in RSF on loans and increased available stable funding ('ASF') on deposits.

Treasury and Capital risk

Capital Risk

Overview

The disclosures below provide key capital metrics for the Bank.

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank's CET1 ratio was 15.8%, which is above its externally imposed minimum regulatory requirement of 10.5%. During the period, the Bank has issued additional share capital, together with associated share premium, totalling €50m to support further growth in the business.

The CET1 regulatory capital is net of a €159.1m deduction taken in respect of ECB asset quality review actions, which is expected to be released upon satisfactory implementation of ECB asset quality review findings.

Capital ratios[1,2,3]	As at 30.06.2024	As at 31.12.2023
CET1	**15.8%**	16.0%
Tier 1 ('T1')	**18.0%**	18.2%
Total regulatory capital	**21.2%**	21.5%

Capital resources	As at 30.06.2024	As at 31.12.2023[4]
	€m	€m
CET1 capital	**5,789**	5,910
T1 capital	**6,594**	6,715
Total regulatory capital	**7,759**	7,910
Total risk weighted assets ('RWAs')[1]	**36,567**	36,876

Capital Requirements Regulation ('CRR') leverage ratio[1,2,4]	As at 30.06.2024	As at 31.12.2023
	€m	€m
CRR leverage ratio	**4.8%**	5.0%
T1 capital	**6,594**	6,715
CRR leverage exposure	**138,554**	133,134

1 Capital, RWAs and leverage are calculated applying the IFRS 9 arrangements in accordance with EU CRR.
2 The fully loaded CET1 ratio was 15.8% with €5.8bn of CET1 capital and €36.6bn of RWAs. The fully loaded leverage ratio was 4.8%, with €6.6bn of T1 capital and €138.6bn of EU CRR leverage exposure. Fully loaded capital and leverage ratios are calculated without applying the transitional arrangement in accordance with EU CRR.
3 The classification of CBE as held for sale on Balance sheet has no impact on the capital ratios of the Bank.
4 Comparatives have been restated to reflect the impact of the insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures change.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors (the names of whom are set out below) are responsible for preparing the interim financial report in accordance with the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007, as amended ('Transparency Regulations'), and the Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules 2019.

In preparing the condensed consolidated set of financial statements included within the interim financial report, the Directors are required to:

- prepare and present the condensed consolidated set of financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the EU, the Transparency Regulations and the Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules 2019;
- ensure the condensed consolidated set of financial statements has adequate disclosures;
- select and apply appropriate accounting policies;
- make accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances; and
- assess the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining such internal controls as they determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the condensed set of financial statements that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

1. the condensed consolidated set of financial statements included within the interim financial report of Barclays Bank Ireland PLC for the six months ended 30 June 2024 ('the interim financial information') which comprises the condensed consolidated income statement, condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, condensed consolidated balance sheet, condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity, condensed consolidated cash flow statement and the related explanatory notes, have been presented and prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the EU, the Transparency Regulations and the Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules.

2. The interim financial information presented, as required by the Transparency Regulations, includes:
    a. an indication of and a fair view of, important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year, and their impact on the condensed consolidated set of financial statements;
    b. a description of and a fair view of, the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year; and
    c. any related party transactions in the six months ended 30 June 2024 that have materially affected the financial position or performance of the Bank during that period and any changes in the related party transactions described in the last Annual Report that could have a material effect on the financial position or performance of the Bank in the six months ended 30 June 2024.

Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Signed on 2 August 2024 on behalf of the Board by

Tim Breedon CBE
Chair

Francesco Ceccato
Chief Executive Officer

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC - Board of Directors:

Chair
Tim Breedon CBE

Executive Directors
Francesco Ceccato

Non-executive Directors
Jennifer Allerton
Etienne Boris
Eduardo Stock da Cunha
Sylvie Matherat
Joanna Nader

Independent Review Report to Barclays Bank Ireland PLC ("the Entity")

Conclusion

We have been engaged by the Entity to review the Entity's condensed set of consolidated financial statements in the half-yearly financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2024 which comprises the condensed consolidated income statement, condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, condensed consolidated balance sheet, condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity, condensed consolidated cash flow statement and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed set of consolidated financial statements in the half-yearly financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2024 is not prepared, in all material respects in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") as adopted by the EU and the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 ("Transparency Directive"), and the Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules 2019 ("Transparency Rules of the Central Bank of Ireland").

Basis for conclusion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

This conclusion is based on the review procedures performed in accordance with ISRE (Ireland) 2410. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern, and the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Entity will continue in operation.

Directors' responsibilities

The half-yearly financial report is the responsibility of, and has been approved by, the directors. The directors are responsible for preparing the half-yearly financial report in accordance with the Transparency Directive and the Transparency Rules of the Central Bank of Ireland. The directors are responsible for preparing the condensed set of consolidated financial statements included in the half-yearly financial report in accordance with IAS 34 as adopted by the EU.

As disclosed in note 1.2, the annual financial statements of the Entity for the year ended 31 December 2023 are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

In preparing the condensed set of consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our responsibility

Our responsibility is to express to the Entity a conclusion on the condensed set of consolidated financial statements in the half-yearly financial report based on our review.

Our conclusion, including our conclusions relating to going concern, are based on procedures that are less extensive than audit procedures, as described in the Basis for conclusion section of this report.

Independent Review Report to Barclays Bank Ireland PLC ("the Entity")

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

This report is made solely to the Entity in accordance with the terms of our engagement to assist the Entity in meeting the requirements of the Transparency Directive and the Transparency Rules of the Central Bank of Ireland. Our review has been undertaken so that we might state to the Entity those matters we are required to state to it in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Entity for our review work, for this report, or for the conclusions we have reached.

KPMG

KPMG
Chartered Accountants
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
D01 F6F5

2 August 2024

Condensed Consolidated income statement (unaudited)

	Notes[1]	Half year ended 30.06.24 €m	Half year ended 30.06.23[2] €m
Continuing operations			
Interest income		1,298	821
Interest expense[5]		(1,195)	(797)
Net interest income[5]		**103**	24
Fee and commission income		575	541
Fee and commission expense		(27)	(36)
Net fee and commission income	3	**548**	505
Net trading income[5]		56	103
Net investment expense		(7)	(30)
Total income[5]		**700**	602
Staff costs		(214)	(193)
Infrastructure, administration and general expenses		(278)	(291)
Operating expenses		**(492)**	(484)
Share of post-tax results of associates		**16**	—
Profit before impairment		**224**	118
Credit impairment (charges)/releases[3]		(41)	15
Profit before tax		**183**	133
Tax charge		(38)	(38)
Profit after tax from continuing operations		145	95
(Loss)/Profit after tax from discontinued operations[4]		(247)	79
(Loss)/Profit after tax		**(102)**	174
Attributable to:			
Ordinary shareholders		(143)	140
Other equity instrument holders		41	34
(Loss)/Profit after tax		**(102)**	174

1 For notes to the Condensed Financial Statements see pages 32 to 47.
2 Comparative results have been re-presented from those previously published to reclassify certain items as discontinued operations, as described in Note 13.
3 For impairment disclosures, see Credit risk section on pages 7 to 20.
4 The results of discontinued operations, net of tax, is shown as a single amount on the face of the income statement. An analysis of this amount is presented in Note 13.
5 From December 2023, the Bank has changed its presentation of certain items relating to the funding requirements of its trading activities in order to better align with the presentation of these activities. This has resulted in these items being reported in Net trading income rather than Interest expense. The Bank has re-presented its 30 June 2023 comparatives for consistency of presentation, the impact of which has been to decrease both Net trading income and Interest expense by €94m. There is no impact on total income reported.

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated statement of comprehensive income (unaudited)

	Notes[1]	Half year ended 30.06.24	Half year ended 30.06.23[3]
		€m	€m
(Loss)/Profit after tax		(102)	174
Profit after tax from continuing operations		145	95
(Loss)/Profit after tax from discontinued operations		(247)	79
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be recycled to profit or loss[2]			
Currency translation movements		5	—
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		(1)	—
Cash flow hedging reserve	8	(37)	5
Other comprehensive (loss)/income that may be recycled to profit or loss		**(33)**	**5**
Other comprehensive (loss) not recycled to profit or loss			
Own credit	8	(30)	(18)
Other comprehensive (loss) not recycled to profit or loss		**(30)**	**(18)**
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax from continuing operations		82	82
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period, net of tax from discontinued operations		(247)	79
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period		**(165)**	**161**
Attributable to:			
Ordinary shareholders		(206)	127
Other equity instrument holders		41	34
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period		**(165)**	**161**

1 For notes to the Condensed Financial Statements see pages 32 to 47.
2 Reported net of tax.
3 Comparative results have been re-presented from those previously published to reclassify certain items as discontinued operations, as described in Note 13.

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated balance sheet (unaudited)

	Notes[1]	As at 30.06.2024 €m	As at 31.12.2023 €m
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks		33,529	33,814
Cash collateral and settlement balances		20,519	15,809
Debt securities at amortised cost		3,899	2,495
Loans and advances at amortised cost to banks		1,043	1,230
Loans and advances at amortised cost to customers		6,219	9,438
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending		5,893	2,064
Trading portfolio assets		20,905	17,145
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement		19,805	21,995
Derivative financial instruments		32,384	33,580
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		537	—
Investment in associate		236	—
Property, plant and equipment		108	110
Current tax assets		6	5
Deferred tax assets		203	185
Retirement benefit assets		4	3
Other assets		275	257
Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	13	4,395	4,514
Total assets		**149,960**	**142,644**
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks		2,748	2,171
Deposits from customers		32,048	29,847
Cash collateral and settlement balances		27,738	21,020
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	12	701	1,561
Debt securities in issue		2,682	2,457
Subordinated liabilities	6	4,830	4,833
Trading portfolio liabilities		15,128	16,232
Financial liabilities designated at fair value		27,061	25,451
Derivative financial instruments		24,725	27,663
Current tax liabilities		67	47
Retirement benefit obligation		6	10
Other liabilities		569	600
Provisions	7	148	139
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	13	4,701	3,649
Total liabilities		**143,152**	**135,680**
Equity			
Called up share capital and share premium		4,072	4,022
Other equity instruments		805	805
Other reserves	8	(391)	(138)
Retained earnings		2,322	2,275
Total equity		**6,808**	**6,964**
Total liabilities and equity		**149,960**	**142,644**

1 For notes to the Condensed Financial Statements see pages 32 to 47.

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated statement of changes in equity (unaudited)

	Called up share capital and share premium[1,2]	Other equity instruments[3]	Other reserves[4]	Retained earnings[5]	Total equity
Half year ended 30.06.24	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**4,022**	**805**	**(138)**	**2,275**	**6,964**
Profit after tax	—	41	—	104	145
Currency translation movements	—	—	5	—	5
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Cash flow hedges	—	—	(37)	—	(37)
Retirement benefit remeasurement	—	—	—	—	—
Own credit reserve	—	—	(30)	—	(30)
Total comprehensive income net of tax from continuing operations	—	41	(63)	104	82
Total comprehensive loss net of tax from discontinued operations	—	—	—	(247)	(247)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**—**	**41**	**(63)**	**(143)**	**(165)**
Issue of new ordinary shares	50	—	—	—	50
Transfer of other reserves[6]	—	—	(190)	190	—
Other equity instruments coupons paid	—	(41)	—	—	(41)
Other movements	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as at 30 June 2024	**4,072**	**805**	**(391)**	**2,322**	**6,808**
Half year ended 31.12.23					
Balance as at 1 July 2023	**4,022**	**805**	**(284)**	**2,250**	**6,793**
Profit after tax	—	40	—	2	42
Currency translation movements	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flow hedges	—	—	135	—	135
Retirement benefit remeasurement	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Own credit reserve	—	—	11	—	11
Total comprehensive income net of tax from continuing operations	—	40	146	1	187
Total comprehensive income net of tax from discontinued operations	—	—	—	26	26
Total comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**40**	**146**	**27**	**213**
Issue of new ordinary shares	—	—	—	—	—
Other equity instruments coupon paid	—	(40)	—	—	(40)
Other movements	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**4,022**	**805**	**(138)**	**2,275**	**6,964**
Half year ended 30.06.23					
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**3,872**	**805**	**(271)**	**2,109**	**6,515**
Profit after tax	—	34	—	61	95
Currency translation movements	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flow hedges	—	—	5	—	5
Retirement benefit remeasurement	—	—	—	—	—
Own credit reserve	—	—	(18)	—	(18)
Total comprehensive income net of tax from continuing operations	—	34	(13)	61	82
Total comprehensive income net of tax from discontinued operations	—	—	—	79	79
Total comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**34**	**(13)**	**140**	**161**
Issue of new ordinary shares	150	—	—	—	150
Other equity instruments coupons paid	—	(34)	—	—	(34)
Other movements	—	—	—	1	1
Balance as at 30 June 2023	**4,022**	**805**	**(284)**	**2,250**	**6,793**

1 As at 30 June 2024 the issued ordinary share capital of the Bank comprised 899m (December 2023: 899m) ordinary shares of €1 each.
2 During H124, there were 100 ordinary shares issued at a premium of €50m.
3 Other equity instruments of €805m (December 2023: €805m) is comprised of AT1 securities issued by the Bank and purchased by BB PLC.
4 Details of other reserves are shown on page 42.
5 Comparative results have been re-presented from those previously published to reclassify certain items as discontinued operations, as described in Note 13.
6 €190m other reserve transfer to retained earnings as part of the sale of the Italian mortgage portfolio (see Note13).

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated cash flow statement (unaudited)

		Half year ended 30.06.24 €m	Half year ended 30.06.23[3] €m
Profit before tax from continuing operations		183	133
Adjustment for non-cash items		(35)	137
Net (increase)/decrease in loans and advances at amortised cost		(92)	234
Net increase in deposits at amortised cost		2,778	2,411
Net increase/(decrease) in debt securities in issue		225	(873)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		(5,588)	(3,444)
Corporate income tax paid		(31)	(24)
Net cash from operating activities from continuing operations		**(2,560)**	**(1,426)**
Net cash from investing activities[1]		(2,127)	(1,619)
Net cash from financing activities		1	175
Net cash from discontinued operations	13	4,408	1,724
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(278)**	**(1,146)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		34,080	31,090
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period[2]		**33,802**	**29,944**

1 Net cash outflow from investing activities is driven by the increase in debt securities at amortised cost during the period.
2 Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period primarily represents cash and balances at central banks of €33,529m (June 2023: €29,219m) and loans and advances to banks with original maturity less than three months of €273m (December 2023: €725m).
3 Comparative results have been re-presented from those previously published to reclassify certain items as discontinued operations, as described in Note 13.

Financial Statement Notes

1. Basis of preparation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007, as amended, the Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules 2019 and IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting as adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union (EU).

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023. The annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standards in conformity with the requirements of Section 274 of the Companies Act 2014 and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and interpretations ('IFRICs') issued by the Interpretations Committee, as published by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') and endorsed by the EU.

These interim financial statements do not comprise statutory financial statements within the meaning of the Companies Act 2014. The statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors on 14 March 2024, contained an unqualified audit report and did not include a reference to any matters to which the statutory auditor drew attention by way of emphasis. The statutory financial statements were filed with the Companies Registration Office on 26 March 2024.

The accounting policies and methods of computation used in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the same as those used in the Bank's Annual Report 2023.

1. Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the Directors are satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue in business for a period of at least 12 months from approval of the interim financial statements. In making this assessment, the Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including a review of a working capital report ('WCR'). The WCR is used by the Directors to assess the future performance of the business and that it has the resources in place that are required to meet its ongoing regulatory requirements. The WCR also includes an assessment of the impact of internally generated stress testing scenarios on the liquidity and capital requirement forecasts. The stress tests used were based upon an assessment of reasonably possible downside economic scenarios that the Bank could experience.

The WCR indicated that the Bank had sufficient capital in place to support its future business requirements and remained above its regulatory minimum requirements in the internal stress scenarios.

2. Other disclosures

The credit risk disclosures on pages 7 to 20 form part of these interim financial statements.

3. Approval of financial statements

The Board of Directors approved the interim financial statements on 2 August 2024.

Financial Statement Notes

2. Segmental reporting

Effective from January 2024, the Bank now presents its segmental reporting through two business segments:

- Investment Bank ('IB') which is comprised of the Corporate Banking, Investment Banking and Markets businesses
- Private Bank & Wealth Management ('PBWM') which includes the Private Banking business

This is in line with the global strategic initiatives announced by Barclays in February 2024 which will reduce the complexity of our reporting and improve the accountability and transparency of performance.

The below table also includes the Head Office segment, which comprises central support functions the Italian retail mortgage run off book (largely disposed of in Q224), as well as the held-for-sale Consumer Bank Europe business. Head Office also includes net revenue from the IB and PBWM segments.

Analysis of results by business

	Investment Bank	Private Bank & Wealth Management	Head Office	Of which: Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale, liabilities associated and discontinued operations[1]	Total[2]
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Half year ended 30.06.24					
Net interest income/(expense)	185	17	111	200	**313**
Other net income/(expense)	583	6	38	23	**627**
Total net income	**768**	**23**	**149**	**223**	**940**
Operating costs	(457)	(15)	(146)	(130)	**(618)**
Profit/(loss) before impairment	**311**	**8**	**3**	**93**	**322**
Credit impairment releases/(charges)	(39)	—	(65)	(63)	**(104)**
Profit/(loss) from operating activities	**272**	**8**	**(62)**	**30**	**218**
Impairment loss on held for sale business			**(23)**	**(23)**	**(23)**
Loss on sale of discontinued operations			**(252)**	**(252)**	**(252)**
Profit/(loss) before tax	**272**	**8**	**(337)**	**(245)**	**(57)**
As at 30.06.24					
Total assets (€bn)	101	—	49	4	**150**
Total liabilities (€bn)	112	4	27	5	**143**

	Investment Bank €m	Private Bank & Wealth Management €m	Head Office €m	Of which: Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale, liabilities associated and discontinued operations[1] €m	Total[2] €m
Half year ended 30.06.23[3]					
Net interest /(expense)	110	16	153	160	**278**
Other net income	580	7	4	17	**592**
Total net income	**690**	**23**	**157**	**178**	**870**
Operating costs	(457)	(14)	(143)	(134)	**(615)**
Profit/(loss) before impairment	**233**	**8**	**14**	**43**	**255**
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	15	—	(52)	(52)	**(37)**
Profit/(loss) from operating activities	**248**	**8**	**(38)**	**(8)**	**218**
Impairment loss on held for sale business	—	—	—	—	—
Loss on sale of discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
Profit/(loss) before tax	**248**	**8**	**(38)**	**(8)**	**218**
As at 31.12.23					
Total assets (€bn)	109	—	44	5	**153**
Total liabilities (€bn)	121	3	21	4	**146**

1 €(245)m (2023: €(8)m) represents the loss from discontinued operations relating to CBE and the Italian retail mortgage portfolio. The disposal groups above include net internal allocations, primarily from Head Office treasury operations within the Bank, of €(5)m (2023: €(94)m).
2 The Head Office segment in H124 includes €16m of Income from associates
3 Comparative results have been re-presented from those previously published based on the new segment reporting and to reclassify certain items as discontinued operations

Income by geographic region[1]		
Continuing Operations	Half year ended 30.06.24	Half year ended 30.06.23
	€m	€m
Ireland	289	225
France	201	189
Germany	173	90
Italy	(50)	12
Spain	43	47
Luxembourg	14	8
Netherlands	12	11
Sweden	9	12
Rest of Europe[2]	9	8
Total	**700**	**602**

1 The geographical analysis is based on the location of the office where the transactions are recorded.
2 Countries with total revenue over1% are listed in the table above.

Financial Statement Notes

3. Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income is disaggregated below and includes a total for fees in scope of IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers:

Half year ended 30.06.24 Continuing operations	Investment Bank €m	Private Bank & Wealth Management €m	Head Office €m	Total €m
Fee type				
Transactional	31	—	—	**31**
Advisory	26	5	—	**31**
Brokerage and execution	22	1	—	**23**
Underwriting and syndication	158	—	—	**158**
Service fees from affiliates	172	—	—	**172**
Other	9	—	8	**17**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**418**	**6**	**8**	**432**
Other non-contract fee income	143	—	—	**143**
Fee and commission income	**561**	**6**	**8**	**575**
Fee and commission expense-non affiliates	(20)	—	—	**(20)**
Fee and commission expense-affiliates	(6)	(1)	—	**(7)**
Fee and commission expense	**(26)**	**(1)**	**—**	**(27)**
Net fee and commission income	**535**	**5**	**8**	**548**

Half year ended 30.06.23 Continuing operations	Investment Bank €m	Private Bank & Wealth Management €m	Head Office €m	Total €m
Fee type				
Transactional	30	—	—	**30**
Advisory	69	4	—	**73**
Brokerage and execution	31	1	—	**32**
Underwriting and syndication	121	—	—	**121**
Service fees from affiliates	170	—	—	**170**
Other	7	—	10	**17**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**428**	**5**	**10**	**443**
Other non-contract fee income	98	—	—	**98**
Fee and commission income	**526**	**5**	**10**	**541**
Fee and commission expense-non affiliates	(30)	—	—	**(30)**
Fee and commission expense-affiliates	(6)	—	—	**(6)**
Fee and commission expense	**(36)**	**—**	**—**	**(36)**
Net fee and commission income	**490**	**5**	**10**	**505**

Fee types

Transactional

Transactional fees are service charges on deposit accounts, cash management services and transactional processing fees. These include interchange and merchant fee income generated from credit and bank card usage.

Advisory

Advisory fees are generated from wealth management services and investment banking advisory related to mergers, acquisitions and financial restructurings.

Brokerage and execution

Brokerage and execution fees are earned for executing client transactions with various exchanges and over-the-counter markets and assisting clients in clearing transactions and facilitating foreign exchange transactions for spot/forward contracts.

Underwriting and syndication

Underwriting and syndication fees are earned for the distribution of client equity or debt securities and the arrangement and administration of a loan syndication. These include commitment fees to provide loan financing.

Service fees from affiliates

Service fees from affiliates are compensation for services provided by the Bank to an affiliate entity. These include sales credits and cost recharge revenues. Sales credits from affiliates are compensation for sales services provided to that affiliate. Cost recharge revenues relate to the recharge of infrastructure or business support costs incurred by the Bank in support of the activities of an affiliate. Service fees include a fee arrangement governing the way in which the Bank is remunerated for enabling its Parent to benefit from the Bank's access to European Economic Area ('EEA') counterparties. Service fees are in scope of IFRS 15 and are recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied which is generally aligned with when the Bank is entitled to the compensation, which may be on completion of an individual performance obligation or over time as the performance obligation is performed.

Other non-contract fee income

This category primarily includes income for services provided to customers by the Bank in collaboration with affiliated entities. Collaborative arrangements are outside the scope of IFRS 15 however are recognised following the revenue recognition pattern of the underlying activity in accordance with IFRS 15 principles.

Fee and commission expenses - affiliates

Fee and commission expense paid to affiliates include sales credits paid to affiliates for sales services provided to the Bank. These sales services are directly incremental to the Bank generating income.

Fee and commission expenses - non affiliates

Fee and commission expense paid to non affiliates include incremental costs that are directly attributable to generating fee and commission income.

4. Dividends on ordinary shares

No ordinary dividend was paid or proposed in H124 or 2023.

Financial Statement Notes

5. Fair value of financial instruments

This section should be read in conjunction with Note 15, Fair value of financial instruments of the Bank's Annual Report 2023, which provides more detail about accounting policies adopted, valuation methodologies used in calculating fair value and the valuation control framework which governs oversight of valuations. There have been no changes in the accounting policies adopted or the valuation methodologies used.

Valuation

The following table shows the Bank's assets and liabilities that are held at fair value disaggregated by valuation technique (fair value hierarchy) and balance sheet classification:

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

As at 30.06.2024	Level 1 €m	Level 2 €m	Level 3 €m	Total €m
Trading portfolio assets	4,996	15,806	103	**20,905**
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	—	19,460	345	**19,805**
Derivative financial instruments	—	32,183	201	**32,384**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	537	—	**537**
Total assets	**4,996**	**67,986**	**649**	**73,631**
Trading portfolio liabilities	(1,714)	(13,414)	—	**(15,128)**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	—	(27,044)	(17)	**(27,061)**
Derivative financial instruments	—	(24,627)	(98)	**(24,725)**
Total liabilities	**(1,714)**	**(65,085)**	**(115)**	**(66,914)**

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

As at 31.12.2023	Level 1 €m	Level 2 €m	Level 3 €m	Total €m
Trading portfolio assets	5,224	11,921	—	**17,145**
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	—	21,556	439	**21,995**
Derivative financial instruments	—	33,307	273	**33,580**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Total assets	**5,224**	**66,784**	**712**	**72,720**
Trading portfolio liabilities	(2,485)	(13,747)	—	**(16,232)**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	—	(25,377)	(74)	**(25,451)**
Derivative financial instruments	—	(27,535)	(128)	**(27,663)**
Total liabilities	**(2,485)**	**(66,659)**	**(202)**	**(69,346)**

The following table shows the Bank's Level 3 assets and liabilities that are held at fair value disaggregated by product type:

Level 3 assets and liabilities held at fair value by product type

	As at 30.06.2024		As at 31.12.2023	
	Assets €m	Liabilities €m	Assets €m	Liabilities €m
Interest rate derivatives	171	(66)	203	(47)
Foreign exchange derivatives	12	(6)	3	(2)
Credit derivatives	2	(10)	1	(10)
Equity derivatives	16	(16)	66	(69)
Structured Deposits	—	(17)	—	(74)
Loans	303	—	407	—
Corporate debt	102	—	—	—
Asset backed securities	37	—	30	—
Other[1]	6	—	2	—
Total	**649**	**(115)**	**712**	**(202)**

1 Other includes Government and Government sponsored debt and equity cash products.

Assets and liabilities reclassified between Level 1 and Level 2

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2024, there were no material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 (year ended December 2023: no material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2).

Level 3 movement analysis

The following table summarises the movements in the balances of Level 3 assets and liabilities during the period. The table shows gains and losses and includes amounts for all financial assets and liabilities that are held at fair value transferred to and from Level 3 during the period. Transfers have been reflected as if they had taken place at the beginning of the period.

Asset and liability movements between Level 2 and Level 3 are primarily due to i) an increase or decrease in observable market activity related to an input or ii) a change in the significance of the unobservable input, with assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 if an unobservable input is deemed significant.

Analysis of movements in Level 3 assets and liabilities

					Total gains and (losses) in the period recognised in the income statement		Transfers		
	As at 01.01.24	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Trading income	Investment income	In	Out	As at 30.06.24
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate debt	—	105	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	102
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Trading portfolio assets	**—**	**105**	**—**	**—**	**(3)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**103**
Loans	407	24	(96)	(66)	—	14	20	—	303
Asset backed securities	30	12	—	(2)	1	—	—	(4)	37
Other	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	**439**	**36**	**(96)**	**(68)**	**1**	**15**	**22**	**(4)**	**345**
Trading portfolio liabilities	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	**(74)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(17)**	**74**	**(17)**
Interest rate derivatives	156	—	—	(9)	(19)	—	(19)	(4)	105
Foreign exchange derivatives	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	(1)	6
Credit derivatives	(9)	1	—	—	1	—	(3)	2	(8)
Equity derivatives	(3)	—	—	—	(5)	—	4	4	—
Net derivative financial instruments[1]	**145**	**1**	**—**	**(9)**	**(17)**	**—**	**(18)**	**1**	**103**
Total	**510**	**142**	**(96)**	**(77)**	**(19)**	**15**	**(12)**	**71**	**534**

1 Derivative financial instruments are presented on a net basis. On a gross basis, derivative financial assets are €201m and derivative financial liabilities are €(98)m.

Analysis of movements in Level 3 assets and liabilities									
					Total gains and (losses) in the period recognised in the income statement		Transfers		
	As at 01.01.23	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Trading income	Investment income	In	Out	As at 30.06.23
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Loans	67	22	(3)	(62)	—	—	—	—	24
Corporate debt	10	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	(7)	1
Other	17	—	(16)	—	—	—	—	—	1
Trading portfolio assets	**94**	**22**	**(21)**	**(62)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(7)**	**26**
Loans	386	—	(48)	(30)	—	(1)	—	(5)	302
Asset backed securities	24	5	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	28
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	**410**	**5**	**(48)**	**(30)**	**—**	**(2)**	**—**	**(5)**	**330**
Trading portfolio liabilities	**(9)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**9**	**—**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	**(92)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(70)**	**92**	**(70)**
Interest rate derivatives	55	—	—	(7)	9	—	16	10	83
Foreign exchange derivatives	(23)	—	—	(4)	(3)	—	(8)	28	(10)
Credit derivatives	(12)	(2)	—	1	2	—	—	1	(10)
Equity derivatives	(8)	(8)	—	4	3	—	—	—	(9)
Net derivative financial instruments[1]	**12**	**(10)**	**—**	**(6)**	**11**	**—**	**8**	**39**	**54**
Total	**415**	**17**	**(69)**	**(98)**	**11**	**(2)**	**(62)**	**128**	**340**

1 Derivative financial instruments are represented on a net basis. On a gross basis, derivative financial assets were €199m and derivative financial liabilities were €(145)m.

Unrealised gains and losses on Level 3 financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the unrealised gains and losses recognised in the period arising on Level 3 financial assets and liabilities held at the period end.

Unrealised gains and losses recognised during the period on Level 3 assets and liabilities						
	Half year ended 30.06.24			Half year ended 30.06.23		
	Income statement			Income statement		
	Trading income	Investment income	Total	Trading income	Investment income	Total
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Trading portfolio assets	(3)	—	(3)	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	1	15	16	—	(2)	(2)
Net derivative financial instruments	(17)	—	(17)	11	—	11
Total	(19)	15	(4)	11	(2)	9

Valuation techniques and sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis is performed on products with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) to generate a range of reasonably possible alternative valuations. The sensitivity methodologies applied take account of the nature of valuation techniques used, as well as the availability and reliability of observable proxy and historical data and the impact of using alternative models.

Sensitivities are dynamically calculated on a monthly basis. The calculation is based on range or spread data of a reliable reference source or a scenario based on relevant market analysis alongside the impact of using alternative models. Sensitivities are calculated without reflecting the impact of any diversification in the portfolio.

Current period valuation and sensitivity methodologies are consistent with those described within Note 15, Fair value of financial instruments of the Bank's Annual Report 2023.

Sensitivity analysis of valuations using unobservable inputs

	As at 30.06.2024		As at 31.12.2023	
	Favourable changes	Unfavourable changes	Favourable changes	Unfavourable changes
	€m	€m	€m	€m
Interest rate derivatives	**2**	**(26)**	1	(16)
Credit derivatives	**0**	**—**	1	(1)
Corporate debt	**1**	**(1)**	—	—
Loans	**53**	**(70)**	44	(56)
Total	**56**	**(97)**	46	(73)

The effect of stressing unobservable inputs to a range of reasonably possible alternatives alongside considering the impact of using alternative models, would be to increase fair values by up to €56m (December 2023: €46m) or to decrease fair values by up to €97m (December 2023: €73m) with all the effect impacting profit and loss.

Significant unobservable inputs

The valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs for assets and liabilities recognised at fair value and classified as Level 3 are consistent with Note 15, Fair value of financial instruments in the Bank's Annual Report 2023.

Fair value adjustments

Key balance sheet valuation adjustments are quantified below:

	As at 30.06.2024	As at 31.12.2023
	€m	€m
Exit price adjustments derived from market bid-offer spreads	**(28)**	(35)
Uncollateralised derivative funding	**17**	7
Derivative credit valuation adjustments	**(21)**	(24)
Derivative debit valuation adjustments	**16**	14

Exit price adjustments derived from market bid-offer spreads decreased by €7m to €(28)m due to a combination of market moves and position changes.

Uncollateralised derivative funding increased by €10m to €17m, mostly due to a change in the exposure profile of the derivative portfolio.

Portfolio exemption

The Bank uses the portfolio exemption in IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* to measure the fair value of groups of financial assets and liabilities. Financial instruments are measured using the price that would be received to sell a net long position (i.e. an asset) for a particular risk exposure or to transfer a net short position (i.e., a liability) for a particular risk exposure in an orderly transaction between market participants at the balance sheet date under current market conditions. Accordingly, the Bank measures the fair value of the group of financial assets and liabilities consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date.

Unrecognised gains as a result of the use of valuation models using unobservable inputs

The amount that is yet to be recognised in income that relates to the difference between the transaction price (the fair value at initial recognition) and the amount that would have arisen had valuation models using unobservable inputs been used on initial recognition, less amounts subsequently recognised, is €7m (2023: €6m) for financial instruments measured at fair value. The decrease in unrecognised gains of €1m (2023: €5m) in amounts attributable to financial instruments measured at fair value is driven by amortisation and releases of €1m (2023: €5m).

Comparison of carrying amounts and fair values for assets and liabilities not held at fair value

Valuation methodologies employed in calculating the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are consistent with the Bank's Annual Report 2023 disclosure.

The following tables summarises the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost on the Bank's balance sheet:

	As at 30.06.24		As at 31.12.23	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	€m	€m	€m	€m
Financial assets				
Debt securities at amortised cost	**3,899**	**3,897**	2,495	2,490
Loans and advances to banks	**1,043**	**1,043**	1,230	1,230
Loans and advances to customers	**6,219**	**6,174**	9,438	9,193
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	**5,893**	**5,837**	**2,064**	**1,979**
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from banks	**(2,748)**	**(2,748)**	(2,171)	(2,171)
Deposits from customers	**(32,048)**	**(32,109)**	(29,847)	(29,929)
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	**(701)**	**(701)**	(1,561)	(1,561)
Debt securities in issue	**(2,682)**	**(2,682)**	(2,457)	(2,457)
Subordinated liabilities	**(4,830)**	**(4,830)**	**(4,833)**	**(4,833)**

6. Subordinated liabilities

	Half year ended 30.06.24 €m	Year ended 31.12.23 €m
Opening balance as at 1 January	4,833	4,679
Issuances	—	275
Redemption	—	(125)
Other	(3)	4
Closing balance	**4,830**	**4,833**

Other movements comprise accrued interest and interest settlements.

7. Provisions

	As at 30.06.24 €m	As at 31.12.23 €m
Undrawn contractually committed facilities and guarantees	40	40
Sundry provisions[1]	71	67
Redundancy and restructuring	33	28
Legal, competition and regulatory matters	4	4
Total	**148**	**139**

1 Sundry provisions primarily comprise of provisions for dilapidation costs, employee service costs and indirect-tax related matters.

8. Other reserves

	As at 30.06.24 €m	As at 31.12.23 €m
Cash flow hedging reserve	(108)	(71)
Own credit reserve	(52)	(22)
Other Reserves	(235)	(45)
Currency Translation Reserve	5	—
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserves	(1)	—
Total	**(391)**	**(138)**

Cash flow hedging reserve
The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses on effective cash flow hedging instruments that will be recycled to the income statement when the hedged transactions affect profit or loss.

Own credit reserve
The own credit reserve reflects the cumulative own credit gains and losses on financial liabilities at fair value. Amounts in the own credit reserve are not recycled to profit or loss in future periods.

Other reserves
Other reserves includes merger reserve and group reconstruction relief for the Bank, in respect of the transfer of European branches from BB PLC, and represents the excess of the fair value at transfer over the book value. During the six month ended 30 June 2024, there was a €190m transfer from the other reserves to retained earnings relating to the disposal of the Italian mortgage portfolio (see Note 13).

9. Contingent liabilities and commitments

The following table summarises the nominal principal amount of contingent liabilities and commitments which are not recorded on-balance sheet:

	As at 30.06.24	As at 31.12.23
Financial guarantees and other credit related instruments	€m	€m
Guarantees and letters of credit pledged as collateral security	2,905	2,969
Performance guarantees, acceptances and endorsements	2,612	2,311
Total	**5,517**	**5,280**
Commitments		
Documentary credits and other short-term trade related transactions	50	63
Standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments	34,977	35,583
Total[1]	**35,027**	**35,646**

1 Total commitments reported for June 2024 also include exposures of €7,090m (December 2023: €6,851m) relating to financial assets classified as 'disposal group assets held for sale'

The table includes loan commitments and guarantees carried at fair value of €1,415m (December 2023: €2,282m).

Further details on contingent liabilities, where it is not practicable to disclose an estimate of the potential financial effect on the Bank relating to legal and competition and regulatory matters can be found in Note 10.

10. Legal, competition and regulatory matters

The Bank faces legal, competition and regulatory challenges, many of which are beyond the Bank's control, in the jurisdictions in which it operates, including (but not limited to) proceedings brought by and against the Bank. Matters arising from a set of similar circumstances can give rise to either a contingent liability or a provision, or both, depending on the relevant facts and circumstances. The recognition of provisions in relation to such matters involves critical accounting estimates and judgments in accordance with the relevant accounting policies applicable to Note 7, Provisions. At the present time, the Bank is not subject to any legal, competition or regulatory matters which give rise to a material contingent liability. However, in light of the uncertainties involved in such matters, there can be no assurance that the outcome of a particular matter or matters (including formerly active matters or those matters arising after the date of this note) will not be material to the Bank's results, operations or cash flow for a particular period, depending on, among other things, the amount of the loss resulting from the matter(s) and the amount of profit otherwise reported for the reporting period.

In connection with the implementation of Barclays' response to the UK's withdrawal from the EU, parts of the businesses carried on by BB PLC and Barclays Capital Securities Limited ('BCSL') have been transferred to the Bank. Under the terms of these transfers, (1) BB PLC and BCSL will remain liable for, and have agreed to indemnify the Bank in respect of, any conduct and litigation liabilities arising in relation to acts or omissions (or alleged acts or omissions) of BB PLC or BCSL (as the case may be) which occurred prior to the transfer of the relevant business; and (2) the Bank will be liable for, and has agreed to indemnify BB PLC or BCSL (as the case may be) in respect of, any conduct and litigation liabilities arising in relation to acts or omissions (or alleged acts or omissions) of the Bank which occur after the transfer of the relevant business.

11. Related party transactions

Related party transactions in the half year ended 30 June 2024 were similar in nature to those disclosed in the Bank's 2023 Annual Report.

Amounts included in the Bank's financial statements with other Group companies are as follows:

	Half year ended 30.06.24			Half year ended 30.06.23		
	Parent	Fellow subsidiaries	Associates	Parent	Fellow subsidiaries	Associates
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Total income	(80)	52	13	(39)	14	—
Operating expenses	(14)	(225)	—	(4)	(200)	—

	As at 30.06.24			As at 31.12.23		
	Parent	Fellow subsidiaries	Associates	Parent	Fellow subsidiaries	Associates
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Total assets	13,930	5,623	—	10,176	2,421	—
Total liabilities	23,198	3,724	—	21,729	2,772	—

During the year the Bank invested in Cantal Investments Sarl ('Cantal'), a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of BB PLC. As a result of its 9% shareholding and Board representation, the Bank has significant influence over Cantal and accounts for it as an investment in an associate using the equity method.

At 30 June 2024, the Bank benefits from collateralised financial guarantees from its parent totalling €10,317m (December 2023: €10,151m).

Except for the above, no related party transactions that have taken place in the half year ended 30 June 2024 have materially affected the financial position or performance of the Bank during this period.

Total assets and liabilities with the parent and fellow subsidiaries comprise:

	As at 30.06.24	As at 31.12.23
	€m	€m
Cash collateral and settlement balances	4,019	1,606
Loans and advances at amortised cost	753	953
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	5,893	2,064
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	8,165	7,449
Derivative financial instruments	335	384
Other assets	388	141
Total assets with parent and fellow subsidiaries	**19,553**	**12,597**
Deposits at amortised cost	1,382	822
Cash collateral and settlements balances	2,286	1,253
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	647	998
Debt securities in issue	1,501	1,500
Subordinated liabilities	4,830	4,833
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	15,783	14,446
Derivative financial instruments	394	542
Other liabilities	99	107
Total liabilities with parent and fellow subsidiaries	**26,922**	**24,501**

12. Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing

Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing of €701m at 30 June 2024 includes €54m in relation to secured borrowings under the third series of the ECB's Targeted Longer Term Refinancing Operations ('TLTRO III').

Through the first half of 2024 there were no further changes to the relevant terms of TLTRO III and Barclays neither drew down incremental TLTRO III nor repaid early any borrowings. Through H124 we repaid upon maturity a total of €0.5bn, and now to a large extent our TLTRO III borrowings have been repaid. The interest income related to TLTRO III in H124 was €4.6m.

On an ongoing basis, the Bank continues to accrue at the original effective interest rate ('EIR') adjusted for changes in the ECB Deposit rate.

As the TLTRO is issued by the ECB, the Bank does not consider TLTRO III funding to represent a government grant.

13. Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale, liabilities associated and discontinued operations

Barclays announced in July 2024 the sale of the CBE business (comprising credit cards, unsecured personal loans and deposits), currently within Head Office, to BAWAG P.S.K. a wholly owned subsidiary of BAWAG Group AG. Completion of the sale, which is subject to certain conditions, including regulatory and court approvals, is expected to occur within six to nine months. The perimeter of the disposal group has been accounted for in line with the requirements of IFRS 5, with balance sheet assets of €4,395m and liabilities of €4,701m presented as Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale and Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale as at 30 June 2024, as it was at 31 December 2023.

Due to the structure of the transaction, significant management judgement is applied in concluding that the sale of the CBE business continues to be considered as a single disposal group.

In May 2024 the Bank completed the disposal of substantially all of its amortised cost Italian retail mortgage portfolio with the sale of the assets to Miltonia Mortgage Finance S.r.l., resulting in the derecognition of the loans from the Bank's balance sheet. At 31 December these assets were held in a hold-to-collect business model and presented as Loans and advances to customers.

The following table details the held for sale balance sheet, consisting of the CBE held for sale assets and related liabilities.

As at 30 June	As at 30.06.2024 €m	As at 31.12.2023 €m
Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale		
Loans and advances to customers	4,333	4,444
Intangible assets	—	17
Property, plant and equipment	19	28
Other assets	43	25
Total assets classified as held for sale	**4,395**	**4,514**
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale		
Deposits from customers	4,609	3,548
Other liabilities	88	96
Provisions	4	5
Total liabilities classified as held for sale	**4,701**	**3,649**
Net assets classified as held for sale	**(306)**	**865**

Both the CBE and Italian mortgage disposal groups meet the requirements for presentation as discontinued operations in the income statement, with H123 comparatives restated accordingly.

In making this determination it is noted that there is significant management judgement in applying the IFRS 5 definition of discontinued operations as it requires consideration of both quantitative and qualitative factors in assessing the relevant criteria. In particular for the Italian mortgages disposal group the assessment as to whether this qualifies as a major line of business involves significant judgement, given the remaining Swiss-Franc linked Italian retail mortgage portfolio, which is held at fair value.

The results of the discontinued operations, which have been presented as the (loss)/profit after tax in respect of discontinued operations on the face of the Bank's income statement, are analysed in the income statement below and separately within Note 2 Segmental reporting.

This includes a profit before tax of €36m from the operating activities of the disposal groups, the recognition of a loss on sale of €252m on the Italian mortgages disposal group and, in accordance with the remeasurement requirements of IFRS 5, an impairment of €23m recorded to value the CBE disposal group at fair value less costs to sell.

Note that the profit from operating activities excludes internal allocations, primarily from Head Office treasury operations within the Bank.

Income Statement - discontinued operations		
For the period ended 30 June	Half year ended 30.06.24 €m	Half year ended 30.06.23 €m
Interest income	285	268
Interest expense	(76)	(14)
Net interest income	**209**	**254**
Fee and commission income	29	25
Fee and commission expense	(13)	(11)
Net fee and commission income	**15**	**14**
Total income	**225**	**268**
Staff costs	(46)	(42)
Infrastructure costs	(9)	(21)
Administration and general expenses[1]	(71)	(67)
Operating expenses	**(126)**	**(130)**
Profit before impairment	**98**	**137**
Credit impairment charges	(63)	(52)
Results from operating activities	**36**	**86**
Tax charge	(15)	(6)
Results from operating activities, net of tax	**21**	**79**
Loss on sale of discontinued operation	(252)	—
Impairment loss on held for sale business	(23)	—
Tax on impairment loss on held for sale business	8	—
Profit after tax from discontinued operations	**(247)**	**79**

1 Administration and general expenses includes €40m (2023: €38m) cost of services provided by Barclays Execution Services Limited, the Barclays Group-wide service company.

The cash flows attributed to the discontinued operations are as follows:

	Half year ended 30.06.2024 €m	Half year ended 30.06.2023 €m
Net cash from operating activities[1]	1,175	1,724
Net cash from investing activities[2]	3,233	—
Net cash from financing activities	—	—
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**4,408**	**1,724**

1 Net cash from operating activities is primarily driven by increased CBE customer deposits, both in H124 and H123.
2 Net cash from investing activities is primarily the proceeds from the disposal of the Italian mortgage portfolio.

14. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Bank since 30 June 2024.