

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC

Interim Pillar 3 Report

30 June 2024

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Disclosures that are not included in this report

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Introduction

Section 10.1 of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's Basel Framework introduces disclosure requirements for banks as follows:

The provision of meaningful information about common key risk metrics to market participants is a fundamental tenet of a sound banking system. It reduces information asymmetry and helps promote comparability of banks' risk profiles within and across jurisdictions.

Pillar 3 of the Basel Framework aims to promote market discipline through regulatory disclosure requirements. These requirements enable market participants to access key information relating to a bank's regulatory capital and risk exposures in order to increase transparency and confidence about a bank's exposure to risk and the overall adequacy of its regulatory capital.

These disclosure requirements have been implemented into legislation through Part 8 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC (the Bank, BBI, the Company or Barclays Europe) 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 is the primary legal entity within the Barclays Group serving its 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.

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 abbreviations '€m' and '€bn' represent millions and billions of Euros respectively.

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.

Disclosure Background

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC's Pillar 3 interim disclosures for the six months ended 30 June 2024 complement those disclosed in the BBI 2024 Interim Results Announcement and provide additional information about BBI's risk profile, including its regulatory capital, minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL), risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs), liquidity and leverage exposures for the Bank. The Pillar 3 report is prepared in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation and Capital Requirements Directive, each as amended together with the associated EU binding technical standards, including Commission Implementing Regulation 2021/637 in effect at the reporting date.

The Bank is an Other-Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) and is considered as the highest level of consolidation within a member state following the end of Brexit transitional arrangements on 31 December 2020.

The Single Resolution Board (SRB) advised BBI in relation to the individual MREL requirements for both risk weighted and leverage exposures, effective from 1 January 2024. BBI remains above its MREL requirement. As a material subsidiary of a non-EU Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII), the Bank is also subject to the requirements of Article 92b of the CRR to satisfy, at all times, 90% of the requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities in Article 92a, i.e. 90% of the 18% total risk exposures requirement and 90% of the 6.75% total exposures requirement.

Article 449a of CRR requires large institutions with securities traded on a regulated market of any member state to disclose prudential information on ESG risks, including physical risks and transition risks. This article applies to the Bank.

BBI's approach to managing risk is described within its December 2023 Pillar 3 disclosures and updated within the 2024 Interim Results Announcement.

Introduction (continued)

Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics

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

	a	b	c	d	e
	As at 30.06.24	As at 31.03.24 ^b	As at 31.12.23 ^b	As at 30.09.23 ^b	As at 30.06.23
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Available own funds (amounts)^a					
1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	5,789	5,885	5,914	5,893	5,929
2 Tier 1 capital	6,594	6,690	6,719	6,698	6,734
3 Total capital	7,759	7,878	7,914	7,893	7,929
Risk-weighted exposure amounts^a					
4 Total risk-weighted exposure amount	36,567	39,135	36,876	36,506	35,457
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)^a					
5 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.8 %	15.0 %	16.0 %	16.1 %	16.7 %
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.0 %	17.1 %	18.2 %	18.3 %	19.0 %
7 Total capital ratio (%)	21.2 %	20.1 %	21.5 %	21.6 %	22.4 %
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7a Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.9 %	2.9 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %
EU 7b of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (%)	1.7 %	1.7 %	1.7 %	1.7 %	1.7 %
EU 7c of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (%)	2.2 %	2.2 %	2.3 %	2.3 %	2.3 %
EU 7d Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.9 %	10.9 %	11.0 %	11.0 %	11.0 %
Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8 Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %
9 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.8 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.6 %
EU 10a Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %
11 Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.3 %	4.2 %	4.1 %	4.1 %	4.1 %
EU 11a Overall capital requirements (%)	15.3 %	15.2 %	15.2 %	15.2 %	15.1 %
12 CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	9.7 %	8.9 %	9.8 %	9.9 %	10.5 %
Leverage ratio^a					
13 Total exposure measure	138,556	139,493	133,137	136,630	133,305
14 Leverage ratio (%)	4.8 %	4.8 %	5.0 %	4.9 %	5.1 %
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14a Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.1 %	0.1 %	-	-	-
EU 14c Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.1 %	3.1 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14e Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.1 %	3.1 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %
Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	35,219	34,155	32,810	31,166	29,391
EU 16a Cash outflows - Total weighted value	23,408	23,329	23,112	22,638	22,333
EU 16b Cash inflows - Total weighted value	5,846	5,394	5,134	4,865	4,962
16 Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	17,562	17,935	17,978	17,773	17,371
17 Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (average)	200.9 %	190.8 %	182.9 %	175.6 %	169.2 %
17a Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (spot)	202.3 %	194.1 %	221.0 %	190.9 %	176.0 %
Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18 Total available stable funding	49,267	49,932	48,548	45,726	38,588
19 Total required stable funding	37,171	36,748	33,094	31,369	26,963
20 NSFR ratio (%)	132.5 %	135.9 %	146.7 %	145.8 %	143.0 %

Notes:

a. Transitional Capital, RWEAs and leverage ratio calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements in accordance with EU CRR.

b. Comparatives have been restated to reflect the following impacts: insufficient coverage for non-performing exposure changes in December 2023 and March 2024, as well as the inclusion of coupon payments to other equity instruments holders in September 2023 and March 2024.

The CET1 ratio decreased to 15.8% (31 December 2023: 16.0%) primarily due to decrease in the CET1 capital to €5.8bn (31 December 2023: €5.9bn). RWEAs decreased by €0.3bn to €36.6bn (31 December 2023: €36.9bn), primarily due to a decrease in credit risk RWEAs partially offset by an increase in market risk RWEAs.

The Leverage ratio decreased to 4.8% (31 December 2023: 5.0%). This was driven by a €5.5bn increase in exposures to €138.6bn (31 December 2023: €133.1bn) mainly due to increased balances in trading portfolio assets and securities financing transactions.

NSFR decreased to 133% (31 December 2023: 147%), with a €12.1bn surplus to 100% regulatory minimum.

Capital

Table 2: CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds

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

	a				b	
	As at 30 June 2024		As at 31 December 2023 ^c			
	Transitional position	Fully loaded position	Transitional position	Fully loaded position		
	€m	€m	€m	€m	Ref ^a	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves						
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	4,072	4,072	4,022	4,022	a
1a	Of which called up share capital and share premium	4,072	4,072	4,022	4,022	a
2	Retained earnings	2,466	2,466	2,075	2,075	b
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(432)	(432)	(180)	(180)	b,c
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	-	-	238	238	b
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	6,106	6,106	6,155	6,155	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments						
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(138)	(138)	(117)	(117)	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(10)	(10)	(7)	(7)	d
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	e
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	108	108	71	71	c
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	52	52	21	21	c
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)	f
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	(106)	(106)	-	-	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments ^b	(213)	(213)	(200)	(212)	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(317)	(317)	(241)	(252)	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	5,789	5,789	5,914	5,903	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments						
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	805	805	805	805	g
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	805	805	805	805	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments						
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	805	805	805	805	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	6,594	6,594	6,719	6,708	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments						
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,165	1,165	1,195	1,195	h
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	1,165	1,165	1,195	1,195	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments						
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	1,165	1,165	1,195	1,195	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	7,759	7,759	7,914	7,903	
60	Total risk exposure amount	36,567	36,567	36,876	36,866	
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers						
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	15.8 %	15.8 %	16.0 %	16.0 %	
62	Tier 1 capital	18.0 %	18.0 %	18.2 %	18.2 %	
63	Total capital	21.2 %	21.2 %	21.5 %	21.4 %	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	10.5 %	10.5 %	10.3 %	10.3 %	
65	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	
66	Of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	
EU-67a	Of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	
EU-67b	Of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.7 %	1.7 %	1.7 %	1.7 %	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	9.7 %	9.7 %	9.8 %	9.8 %	

Capital (continued)

	a				b	
	As at 30 June 2024		As at 31 December 2023 ^c			
	Transitional position	Fully loaded position	Transitional position	Fully loaded position		
	€m	€m	€m	€m	Ref ^a	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)						
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	565	565	456	456	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	236	236	0	0	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	104	104	94	94	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2						
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	324	324	330	330	

Notes:

- The references (a) - (h) identify balance sheet components in Table 3: CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements on page 9 which are used in the calculation of regulatory capital.
- Other regulatory adjustments include the entity specific EU CRR Article 3 deduction effective from June 2023.
- Comparatives have been restated to reflect the impact of the insufficient coverage for non-performing exposure change.

Capital (continued)

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

This table shows that the balance sheet prepared for statutory and regulatory scope of consolidation. The amounts shown under the regulatory scope of consolidation are not a risk weighted asset measure; they are based on an accounting measure and cannot be directly reconciled to other tables in this report.

	a		b		c		Ref ^a
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation			
	As at 30 June 2024	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2023	€m	€m	
Assets							
Cash and balances at central banks	33,529	33,529	33,814	33,814			
Cash collateral and settlement balances	20,519	20,519	15,809	15,809			
Loans and advances at amortised cost ^{b,c}	11,161	15,494	13,163	17,607			
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	5,893	5,893	2,064	2,064			
Trading portfolio assets	20,905	20,905	17,145	17,145			
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	19,805	19,805	21,995	21,995			
Derivative financial instruments	32,384	32,384	33,580	33,580			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	537	537	-	-			
Investments in associates and joint ventures	236	236	-	-			
Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	-	18			
Of which: goodwill	-	-	-	-			
Of which: other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	-	-	18			d
Property, plant and equipment	108	127	110	138			
Current tax assets	6	6	5	5			
Deferred tax assets	203	203	185	185			e
Retirement benefit assets	4	4	3	3			f
Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	4,395	-	4,514	-			d
Other assets	275	318	257	281			
Total assets	149,960	149,960	142,644	142,644			
Liabilities							
Deposits at amortised cost ^{b,c}	34,796	39,405	32,018	35,566			
Cash collateral and settlement balances	27,738	27,738	21,020	21,020			
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			h
Trading portfolio liabilities	15,128	15,128	16,232	16,232			
Financial liabilities designated at FV	27,061	27,061	25,451	25,451			
Derivative financial instruments	24,725	24,725	27,663	27,663			
Current tax liabilities	67	67	47	47			
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-			
Retirement benefit liabilities	6	6	10	10			
Provisions	148	152	139	144			
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	4,701	-	3,649	-			
Other liabilities	569	657	600	696			
Total liabilities	143,152	143,152	135,680	135,680			
Total Equity							
Called up share capital and share premium	4,072	4,072	4,022	4,022			a
Of which: amount eligible for CET1	4,072	4,072	4,022	4,022			
Other equity instruments	805	805	805	805			g
Other reserves	(391)	(391)	(138)	(138)			c
Retained earnings	2,322	2,322	2,275	2,275			b
Total equity excluding non-controlling interest	6,808	6,808	6,964	6,964			
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-			
Total equity	6,808	6,808	6,964	6,964			
Total liability and equity	149,960	149,960	142,644	142,644			

Notes:

- The references (a) – (h) identify balance sheet components that are used in the calculation of regulatory capital in Table 2: CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds on page 7.
- Loans and advances to banks, customers and debt securities at amortised cost as reported in the 2024 Interim Results Announcement are presented in the above table as loans and advances at amortised cost and deposit from banks and customers are presented as deposits at amortised cost.
- For regulatory scope of consolidation, the Held for Sale assets and liabilities in the 2024 Interim Results Announcement under the Consumer Bank Europe (CBE) portfolio are largely reported under the loans and advance and deposits.

International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS 9)

Table 4: IFRS 9^a - Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous expected credit losses (ECLs)

	a	b	c	d	e	
	As at 30.06.24	As at 31.03.24 ^c	As at 31.12.23 ^c	As at 30.09.23 ^c	As at 30.06.23	
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	
Available capital (amounts)						
1	CET1 capital ^b	5,789	5,885	5,914	5,893	5,929
2	CET1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	5,789	5,877	5,903	5,888	5,905
3	Tier 1 capital ^b	6,594	6,690	6,719	6,698	6,734
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	6,594	6,682	6,708	6,693	6,710
5	Total capital ^b	7,759	7,878	7,914	7,893	7,929
6	Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	7,759	7,870	7,903	7,888	7,905
Risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)						
7	Total RWEAs ^b	36,567	39,135	36,876	36,506	35,457
8	Total RWEAs as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	36,567	39,127	36,866	36,501	35,433
Capital ratios						
9	CET 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amounts) ^b	15.8 %	15.0 %	16.0%	16.1%	16.7%
10	CET 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amounts) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	15.8 %	15.0 %	16.0%	16.1%	16.7%
11	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amounts) ^b	18.0 %	17.1 %	18.2%	18.3%	19.0%
12	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amounts) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	18.0 %	17.1 %	18.2%	18.3%	18.9%
13	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amounts) ^b	21.2 %	20.1 %	21.5%	21.6%	22.4%
14	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amounts) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	21.2 %	20.1 %	21.4%	21.6%	22.3%
Leverage ratio						
15	Leverage ratio total exposure measure ^b	138,556	139,493	133,137	136,630	133,305
16	Leverage ratio ^b	4.8 %	4.8 %	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%
17	Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	4.8 %	4.8 %	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%

Notes:

a. From 1 January 2018, the Bank elected to apply the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR. The transitional relief on the "day 1" impact on adoption of IFRS 9 and on increases in non-defaulted provisions between "day 1" and 31 December 2019 was phased out over a 5 year period ending on 1 January 2023. On 27 June 2020, CRR was amended to extend the transitional period by two years and to introduce a new modified calculation. The transitional relief for increases in non-defaulted provisions between 1 January 2020 and the reporting date is also phased out over a 5 year period :50% for 2023; 25% for 2024 and with no transitional relief from 2025.

b. Transitional Capital, RWEAs, leverage ratio and leverage ratio total exposure measure are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements in accordance with EU CRR.

c. Comparatives have been restated to reflect the following impacts ; insufficient coverage for non-performing exposure changes in December 2023 and March 2024, as well as the inclusion of coupon payments to other equity instruments holders in September 2023 and March 2024.

Risk Weighted Exposure

Table 5: Risk-weighted exposure amounts by risk type

This table shows RWEAs by risk type.

	Credit risk		Counterparty credit risk			Securitisation risk			Market risk		Operational risk	Total RWEAs	
	Std		Std	CCP ^a	Settlement	CVA	Std	ERBA	1250% deduction	Std	IMA		TSA
	€m		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m		€m
As at 30 June 2024	17,199		9,284	107	5	1,630	100	42	1	26	5,505	2,668	36,567
As at 31 December 2023	17,760		9,141	69	40	1,890	57	-	-	19	5,232	2,668	36,876

Note:

a. Risk exposure amount for contributions to the prefunded default fund of CCP.

Table 6: OV1 - Overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts

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

		a					b					c				
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)										Total own funds requirements				
		As at 30.06.24	As at 31.03.24	As at 31.12.23	As at 30.09.23	As at 30.06.23	As at 30.06.24	As at 31.03.24	As at 31.12.23	As at 30.09.23	As at 30.06.23					
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m		
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	17,199	18,371	17,760	18,013	17,211	1,376	1,470	1,421	1,441	1,377					
2	Of which the standardised approach	17,199	18,371	17,760	18,013	17,211	1,376	1,470	1,421	1,441	1,377					
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	11,021	11,440	11,100	9,841	8,372	882	915	888	787	669					
7	Of which the standardised approach	776	631	442	627	677	62	50	36	50	54					
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	7,253	7,308	7,710	6,759	6,229	580	585	617	540	498					
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	126	106	92	72	83	10	8	7	6	7					
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	1,630	1,831	1,890	1,411	693	130	147	151	113	55					
9	Of which other CCR	1,236	1,564	966	972	690	99	125	77	78	55					
15	Settlement risk	5	2	40	8	19	-	-	3	1	2					
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	143	89	57	52	46	11	7	5	4	4					
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	42	9	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-					
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	100	80	57	52	46	8	6	5	4	4					
EU 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	5,531	6,565	5,251	6,271	7,489	442	525	420	502	599					
21	Of which the standardised approach	26	13	19	8	6	2	1	2	1	-					
22	Of which IMA	5,505	6,552	5,232	6,263	7,483	440	524	419	501	599					
23	Operational risk	2,668	2,668	2,668	2,320	2,320	214	213	213	186	186					
EU 23b	Of which standardised approach	2,668	2,668	2,668	2,320	2,320	214	213	213	186	186					
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	259	239	235	236	237	21	19	19	19	19					
29	Total	36,567	39,135	36,876	36,505	35,457	2,925	3,131	2,950	2,921	2,837					

Overall RWEAs decreased by €0.3bn to €36.6bn (31 December 2023: €36.9bn) primarily due to:

- Credit risk RWEAs decreased by €0.6bn to €17.2bn (31 December 2023: €17.8) primarily due to the disposal of the Italian mortgage portfolio, partially offset by new investments and book movements with new and existing facilities.
- Counterparty Credit risk RWEAs remained stable at €11.0bn as at reporting date (31 December 2023: €11.1).
- Modelled market risk RWEAs increased by €0.3bn to €5.5bn (31 December 2023: €5.2bn) driven by a higher IRC contribution from year end as short positioning was reversed in credit products, also impacting SVaR.

Table 7: CCR7 - RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM

The total in this table shows the contribution of Internal Model Method (IMM) exposures (excluding central clearing counterparties) to CCR RWEAs.

		a		
		RWEA		
		Three months ended 30 June 2024	Six months ended 30 June 2024	Twelve months ended 31 December 2023
		€m	€m	€m
1	RWEA as at the end of the previous reporting period^a	7,308	7,710	6,832
2	Asset size	(1)	(490)	1,010
3	Credit quality of counterparties	(52)	22	(194)
4	Model updates (IMM only)	-	-	-
5	Methodology and policy (IMM only)	-	-	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-
7	Foreign exchange movements	(2)	11	62
8	Other	-	-	-
9	RWEA as at the end of the reporting period	7,253	7,253	7,710

Notes:

a. Opening balance excludes the exposure to central counterparties as per CRR II guidelines.

Three months IMM RWEAs decreased by €(0.01)bn to €7.2bn primarily driven by a decrease in trading activities in derivatives and SFTs.

Six months IMM RWEAs decreased by €(0.5)bn to €7.2bn primarily driven by a decrease in trading activities in derivatives and SFTs.

Risk Weighted Exposures (continued)

Table 8: MR2-B - RWEAs flow statement of market risk exposures under the IMA

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

	a	b	c	e	f	g
	Three months ended 30 June 2024					
	VaR €m	SVaR €m	IRC €m	Other €m	Total RWEAs €m	Total own funds requirements €m
1 RWEAs at previous period end	689	2,892	1,519	1,452	6,552	524
1a Regulatory adjustment ^a	(573)	(2,394)	(476)	-	(3,443)	(275)
1b RWEAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)	116	498	1,043	1,452	3,109	249
2 Movement in risk levels	24	(100)	257	72	252	20
8a RWEAs at the end of the disclosure period (end of the day)	141	398	1,299	1,523	3,361	269
8b Regulatory adjustment ^b	473	1,588	83	-	2,144	171
8 RWEAs at the end of the reporting period	614	1,986	1,382	1,523	5,505	440

Modelled market risk RWEAs decreased by €1.0bn to €5.5bn during the quarter ended 30 June 2024, primarily due to a reduction in SVaR as position and modelling changes within the SVaR model created a smaller RWEA requirement.

	a	b	c	e	f	g
	Six months ended 30 June 2024					
	VaR €m	SVaR €m	IRC €m	Other €m	Total RWEAs €m	Total own funds requirements €m
1 RWEAs at previous period end	750	1,828	1,192	1,462	5,232	419
1a Regulatory adjustment ^a	(557)	(1,097)	-	-	(1,654)	(132)
1b RWEAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)	193	731	1,192	1,462	3,578	286
2 Movement in risk levels	(53)	(334)	107	62	(217)	(17)
8a RWEAs at the end of the disclosure period (end of the day)	141	398	1,299	1,523	3,361	269
8b Regulatory adjustment ^b	473	1,588	83	-	2,144	171
8 RWEAs at the end of the reporting period	614	1,986	1,382	1,523	5,505	440

Notes:

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

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

Modelled market risk RWEAs increased by €0.3bn to €5.5bn (31 December 2023: €5.2bn) driven by a higher IRC contribution from year end as short positioning was reversed in credit products, also impacting SVaR.

Leverage

Leverage ratio and exposures

BBI is required to disclose leverage ratio, based on the end point CRR definition of tier 1 capital and the CRR definition of leverage exposure.

The following leverage tables show the components of the leverage ratio as at 30 June 2024^a.

Table 9: LR1 - Summary of reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

This table shows the total leverage exposure considered for the calculation of leverage ratio from the total assets disclosed for statutory purposes, regulatory consolidation and other leverage adjustments.

	a	
	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
	€m	€m
1 Total assets as per interim report / published financial statements	149,960	142,644
6 Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	(10,637)	(3,620)
8 Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(11,265)	(13,018)
9 Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	1,955	1,891
10 Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures) ^b	16,924	16,722
11 (Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital) ^c	(174)	(156)
12 Other adjustments ^{d,e}	(8,207)	(11,326)
13 Total exposure measure	138,556	133,137

Notes:

- Capital and leverage measures are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended.
- As at 30 June 2024, the adjustment for off-balance sheet items excludes certain off-balance sheet provisions of €(36)m (31 December 2023: €(39)m).
- As at 30 June 2024, the adjustments which have reduced Tier 1 capital includes certain off-balance sheet provisions of €(36)m and adjustments of €(138)m due to the requirements for prudent valuation (31 December 2023: €(39)m and €(117)m).
- As at 30 June 2024, other adjustments exclude adjustments of €(138)m due to the requirements for prudent valuation (31 December 2023: €(117)m).
- Comparatives have been restated to reflect the impact of the insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures change.

Total leverage exposure measure increased by €5.5bn to €138.6bn primarily due increased balances in cash collateral and settlement balances, trading portfolio assets and reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending as per 2024 Interim Results Announcement.

Leverage (continued)

Table 10: LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure

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

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
		As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023 ^f
		€m	€m
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral) ^a	82,221	82,451
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(5,948)	(6,602)
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(185)	(148)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)^a	76,088	75,701
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	10,578	9,647
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	15,898	16,595
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR) ^b	(9,179)	(11,082)
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	35,626	33,312
12	Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	(33,983)	(32,603)
13	Total derivative exposures^b	18,940	15,869
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	53,859	49,488
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(29,141)	(26,494)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	1,955	1,891
18	Total securities financing transaction exposures	26,673	24,885
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount ^c	44,749	40,353
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts) ^d	(27,825)	(23,632)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures) ^e	(36)	(39)
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	16,888	16,682
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	(33)	-
EU-22k	(Total exempted exposures)	(33)	-
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	Tier 1 capital	6,594	6,719
24	Total exposure measure	138,556	133,137
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio	4.8 %	5.0 %
EU-25	Leverage ratio excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans (%)	4.8 %	5.0 %
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.8 %	5.0 %
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0 %	3.0 %
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.1 %	-
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.1 %	3.0 %
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Transitional	Transitional
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	31,061	31,064
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	24,718	22,994
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	144,899	141,207
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	144,899	141,207
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	4.6 %	4.8 %
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	4.6 %	4.8 %

Notes:

a. As at 30 June 2024, on-balance sheet exposures exclude initial margin deduction of €(2,179)m (31 December 2023: €(4,694)m).

Leverage (continued)

- b. As at 30 June 2024, derivative exposures include initial margin deduction of €(2,179)m (31 December 2023: €(4,694)m).
- c. As at 30 June 2024, off-balance sheet exposures includes the commitments of €7,090m (31 December 2023: €6,851m) relating to CBE portfolio classified as held for sale.
- d. As at 30 June 2024, adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts exclude certain off-balance sheet provisions of €(36)m (31 December 2023: €(39)m).
- e. As at 30 June 2024, general provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures represents certain off-balance sheet provisions of €(36)m (31 December 2023: €(39)m).
- f. As at 31 December 2023, adjustments have made to reflect the impact of the insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures change.

The leverage ratio decreased to 4.8% (31 December 2023: 5.0%). This was driven by a €5.5bn increase in leverage exposures to €138.6bn (31 December 2023: €133.1bn) mainly due to increased balances in trading portfolio assets and securities financing transactions.

Table 11: LR3 - Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)^a

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

		a	
		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
		€m	€m
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	73,711	70,778
EU-2	Trading book exposures	22,117	18,102
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	51,594	52,676
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	37,931	36,616
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	120	132
EU-7	Institutions	943	1,278
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	590	4,021
EU-9	Retail exposures	4,598	4,481
EU-10	Corporates	5,655	5,160
EU-11	Exposures in default	382	350
EU-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	1,375	638

Note:

- a. Leverage measures are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

Total exposure increased by €2.9bn to €73.7bn primarily due to increased total assets per published 2024 Interim Results Announcement (which was primarily due to trading portfolio assets).

Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL)

Table 12: iLAC - Internal loss absorbing capacity: internal MREL and, where applicable, requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities for non-EU G-SIIs

The Bank is a material subsidiary of a Non-EU Globally Systemic International Institution (G-SII), i.e. the Barclays Group, therefore it is subject to Article 92b of the CRR to satisfy at all times 90% of the own funds and eligible liabilities requirement in Article 92a. This requirement is applicable on an individual basis.

The Single Resolution Board (SRB) has set an Internal MREL requirement for the Bank, effective from 1 January 2024. The Bank remains above its MREL requirement.

	a		b	
	As at 30 June 2024		As at 31 December 2023 ^b	
	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal MREL)	Non-EU G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal TLAC)	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal MREL)	Non-EU G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal TLAC)
	€m	€m	€m	€m
Own funds and eligible liabilities^a				
EU-3 Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	5,789	5,789	5,914	5,914
EU-4 Eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments	805	805	805	805
EU-5 Eligible Tier 2 instruments	1,165	1,165	1,195	1,195
EU-6 Eligible own funds	7,759	7,759	7,914	7,914
EU-7 Eligible liabilities	3,659	3,659	3,625	3,625
EU-9b Own funds and eligible liabilities items after adjustments	11,417	11,417	11,539	11,539
Total risk exposure amount and total exposure measure^a				
EU-10 Total risk exposure amount	36,567	36,567	36,876	36,876
EU-11 Total exposure measure	138,556	138,556	133,137	133,137
Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities^a				
EU-12 Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of TREA)	31.2 %	31.2 %	31.3 %	31.3 %
EU-14 Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of leverage exposure)	8.2 %	8.2 %	8.7 %	8.7 %
EU-16 CET1 (as a percentage of TREA) available after meeting the entity's requirements	9.7 %	9.7 %	9.8 %	9.8 %
EU-17 Institution-specific combined buffer requirement		4.3 %		4.1 %
Requirements				
EU-18 Requirement expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount	21.9 %	16.2 %	20.5 %	16.2 %
EU-20 Internal MREL expressed as percentage of the total exposure measure	6.0 %	6.1 %	5.9 %	6.1 %
Memorandum items				
EU-22 Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2) CRR		84,693		75,620

Note:

a. Own funds included in Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC)/(MREL and RWEAs are calculated applying the IFRS9 transitional arrangements in accordance with the EU CRR

b. Comparatives have been restated to reflect the impact of the insufficient coverage for non-performing exposure change.

Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) (continued)

Table 13: TLAC2 - Creditor ranking - Entity that is not a resolution entity

This table provides information on the insolvency ranking and on the creditors' ranking in the liabilities structure, showing the distribution of liabilities across the hierarchy of claims, from own funds to the highest ranking eligible liabilities instruments. The amount attributable to each rank is further broken down into amounts owned by the resolution entity, including amounts owned directly or indirectly by the resolution entity through entities along the chain of ownership, where applicable; and other amounts not owned by the resolution entity, where applicable.

		Insolvency ranking								Total
		1	2	3	3	5	6	11	11	
		(most junior)						(most senior)	(most senior)	
		Resolution entity	Resolution entity	Resolution entity	Other	Other	Other	Resolution entity	Other	
As at 30 June 2024		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
2	Description of insolvency rank	Equity	Subordinated claims	Unsecured claims	Unsecured claims	Certain deposit claims	Certain claims owing by preferential creditors	Claims secured by fixed security, financial collateral arrangements or where a right or set-off / netting arises	Claims secured by fixed security, financial collateral arrangements or where a right or set-off / netting arises	
3	Liabilities and own funds including derivative liabilities	6,003	5,625	5,013	58,915	1,842	9,064	16,893	46,605	149,960
4	o/w excluded liabilities	-	-	1,501	10,645	-	9,060	16,882	46,605	84,693
5	Liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities	6,003	5,625	3,512	48,270	1,842	4	11	-	65,267
6	Subset of liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities that are own funds and eligible liabilities for the purpose of internal MREL ^a	6,003	5,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,628
7	o/w residual maturity ≥ 1 year < 2 years	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
8	o/w residual maturity ≥ 2 year < 5 years	-	3,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,176
9	o/w residual maturity ≥ 5 years < 10 years	-	1,494	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,494
10	o/w residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	o/w perpetual securities	6,003	805	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,808

Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) (continued)

Table 13: TLAC2 - Creditor ranking - Entity that is not a resolution entity (continued)

	Insolvency ranking								Total
	1	2	3	3	5	6	11	11	
	(most junior)						(most senior)	(most senior)	
	Resolution entity	Resolution entity	Resolution entity	Other	Other	Other	Resolution entity	Other	
As at 31 December 2023	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
2 Description of insolvency rank	Equity	Subordinated claims	Unsecured claims	Unsecured claims	Certain deposit claims	Certain claims owing by preferential creditors	Claims secured by fixed security, financial collateral arrangements or where a right or set-off / netting arises	Claims secured by fixed security, financial collateral arrangements or where a right or set-off / netting arises	
3 Liabilities and own funds including derivative liabilities	6,159	5,625	3,414	56,507	1,575	3,601	16,066	49,697	142,644
4 o/w excluded liabilities	-	-	1,500	4,774	-	3,596	16,053	49,697	75,620
5 Liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities	6,159	5,625	1,914	51,733	1,575	5	13	-	67,024
6 Subset of liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities that are own funds and eligible liabilities for the purpose of internal MREL ^a	6,159	5,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,784
7 o/w residual maturity ≥ 1 year < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 o/w residual maturity ≥ 2 year < 5 years	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
9 o/w residual maturity ≥ 5 years < 10 years	-	2,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,820
10 o/w residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 o/w perpetual securities	6,159	805	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,964

Notes:

a. Maturity split is based on contractual maturity, while Table 15 maturity is based on next callable date.

Liquidity

Table 14: LIQ1 - Liquidity Coverage ratio

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

Liquidity coverage ratio (period end)	Total period end value			
	30.06.24	31.03.24	31.12.23	30.09.23
	€m	€m	€m	€m
Liquidity buffer	37,219	35,197	37,293	33,772
Total net cash outflows	18,402	18,134	16,874	17,690
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (period end)	202.3%	194.1%	221.0%	190.9%

LIQ1 - Liquidity coverage ratio (average) ^a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	Quarter ending on	30.06.24	31.03.24	31.12.23	30.09.23	30.06.24	31.03.24	31.12.23	30.09.23
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					35,219	34,155	32,810	31,166
Cash outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	4,443	3,863	3,067	2,575	644	556	435	361
3	Stable deposits	31	32	33	32	2	2	2	2
4	Less stable deposits	4,412	3,831	3,034	2,543	642	554	434	359
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	18,805	18,509	18,494	18,238	9,077	9,347	9,796	10,057
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	6,687	6,008	5,399	5,097	1,670	1,500	1,348	1,273
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	11,667	12,215	12,866	12,894	6,956	7,560	8,219	8,537
8	Unsecured debt	451	287	228	247	451	287	228	247
9	Secured wholesale funding					3,190	3,157	2,984	2,828
10	Additional requirements, of which:	30,505	30,120	29,569	28,914	9,893	9,707	9,363	8,887
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	3,815	3,772	3,592	3,308	3,792	3,746	3,569	3,297
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	62	43	30	27	62	43	30	27
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	26,628	26,306	25,947	25,579	6,039	5,918	5,764	5,562
14	Other contractual funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Other contingent funding obligations	12,805	12,320	12,021	11,750	604	562	533	506
16	Total cash outflows					23,408	23,329	23,112	22,638
Cash inflows									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	46,845	49,037	49,328	49,052	2,445	2,405	2,373	2,368
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	1,215	1,106	1,108	1,149	1,125	1,028	1,028	1,055
19	Other cash inflows	3,010	2,686	2,480	2,165	2,276	1,961	1,732	1,442
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					-	-	-	-
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					-	-	-	-
20	Total cash inflows	51,069	52,829	52,915	52,366	5,846	5,394	5,134	4,865
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	51,069	52,829	52,915	52,366	5,846	5,394	5,134	4,865
21	Liquidity buffer					35,219	34,155	32,810	31,166
22	Total net cash outflows					17,562	17,935	17,978	17,773
23	Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (average)					200.9%	190.8%	182.9%	175.6%

Note:

a. The LCR is computed as a trailing average of the last 12 month-end ratios.

As at 30 June 2024, BBI's LCR was 202%, equivalent to a surplus of €18.8bn to 100% regulatory requirement.

The strong liquidity position reflects BBI's prudent approach to funding and liquidity management. The Bank also continued to maintain surpluses to its internal liquidity requirements.

Liquidity

The composition of the liquidity pool is subject to caps set by the department designed to monitor and control concentration risk by issuer, currency and asset type.

As at 30 June 2024, the liquidity pool consisted of a mix of EUR cash held at central banks (€32.8bn) and HQLA Securities (€4.4bn).

The strong deposit franchise in BBI is a primary funding source for the Bank. The BBI Structured and Medium Term Notes programmes, along with the portfolio of Schuldschein notes and European Commercial Paper complement the diversified and stable sources of funding for BBI. BBI also has access to ECB monetary policy operations such as Main Refinancing Operations (MRO) and Targeted Long Term Refinancing Operations (TLTRO).

The Bank maintains access to a variety of sources of wholesale funding in major currencies, including those available from term investors across a range of distribution channels and geographies, short-term funding markets and repo markets. In addition, BBI has access to US, European and Asian capital markets directly or through Barclays Group. As a result, wholesale funding is well diversified by product, maturity, geography and currency.

Liquidity (continued)

Table 15: LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio

This table shows the net stable funding ratio that the bank requires to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to their on-balance sheet and certain off-balance sheet activities.

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity ^a	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
As at 30 June 2024		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	6,789	95	431	4,294	11,083
2	Own funds	6,789	95	431	669	7,458
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	3,625	3,625
4	Retail deposits		5,565	170	4	5,178
5	Stable deposits		258	-	-	245
6	Less stable deposits		5,307	170	4	4,933
7	Wholesale funding:		39,994	4,868	19,024	33,006
8	Operational deposits		8,378	-	-	4,189
9	Other wholesale funding		31,616	4,868	19,024	28,817
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	-	21,871	437	13,411	-
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		21,871	437	13,411	-
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					49,267
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					1,544
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:		9,285	1,999	27,850	29,295
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		311	-	5,956	5,956
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		6,497	1,427	13,732	14,882
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		2,456	491	5,354	6,013
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		258	1	57	167
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		1	1	38	36
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	17	11
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		20	80	2,770	2,409
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	34,581	-	1,267	4,345
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		2,924	-	-	2,486
29	NSFR derivative assets		-			-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		11,839			592
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		19,816	-	1,267	1,267
32	Off-balance sheet items		40,671	-	-	1,988
33	Total RSF					37,171
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)						
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					132.5 %

Liquidity (continued)

Table 15: LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio (continued)

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity ^a	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
As at 31 December 2023		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	6,965	526	-	4,294	11,259
2	Own funds	6,965	526	-	669	7,634
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	3,625	3,625
4	Retail deposits		4,468	193	1	4,207
5	Stable deposits		230	-	-	218
6	Less stable deposits		4,238	193	1	3,989
7	Wholesale funding:		35,068	7,286	18,181	33,081
8	Operational deposits		7,204	-	-	3,602
9	Other wholesale funding		27,865	7,286	18,181	29,479
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	-	20,717	-	-	-
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		20,717	-	-	-
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					48,548
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					675
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		1,329	-	1,052	1,559
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:		8,992	4,974	23,681	25,459
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		4,500	1,544	5,090	5,862
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		2,497	2,952	9,636	11,339
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1,827	357	5,569	5,803
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		335	15	113	248
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		119	120	3,386	2,450
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		104	105	2,738	1,885
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		48	-	-	5
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	18,028	-	1,342	3,411
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		1,702			1,446
29	NSFR derivative assets		-			-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		12,454			623
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		3,873	-	1,342	1,342
32	Off-balance sheet items		40,726	-	-	1,990
33	Total RSF					33,094
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)						
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					146.7 %

Note:

a. Items disclosed in the 'no maturity' time bucket do not have a stated maturity or are perpetual including CET1. AT1 items are perpetual, but have a call option and their maturity bucket above is determined by the date of the next call option.

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) at 30 June 2024 was 133%, a €12.1bn surplus to 100% regulatory minimum.

The NSFR decreased to 133% (31 December 2023: 147%) primarily due to 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.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

Table 16: IRRBB1 - Quantitative information on IRRBB

The table below shows the impact on Barclays Bank Ireland PLC's Economic Value of Equity (EVE) from the six supervisory shock scenarios defined by the European Banking Authority (EBA), in the regulatory technical standard specifying supervisory shock scenarios (EBA/RTS/2022/10).

The table also shows the impact on Barclays Bank Ireland PLC's Net Interest Income (NII) for which there are two prescribed parallel shocks. An instantaneous parallel shock of +/- 200bps is applied to EUR and USD, with other currencies shocked as per EBA/RTS/2022/10. This metric is a risk evaluation of the balance sheet and does not factor in the impact of management and mitigating actions expected in the respective interest rate environments.

Supervisory shock scenarios	a		b		c		d	
	Change in Economic Value of Equity		Change in Net Interest Income		Tier 1 capital			
	30.6.2024	31.12.2023	30.6.2024	31.12.2023	30.6.2024	31.12.2023		
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	
1 Parallel up	(436)	(468)	27	28				
2 Parallel down	230	236	(57)	(57)				
3 Steepener	4	(8)						
4 Flattener	(83)	(73)						
5 Short rates up	(216)	(216)						
6 Short rates down	106	101						
7 Maximum	(436)	(468)						
8 Tier 1 capital							6,594	6,691

The maximum EVE loss under the six scenarios was €(436)m (31 December 2023: €(468)m) under the parallel up scenario as of 30 June 2024. The material driver of the parallel up shock sensitivity is driven by Barclays Bank Ireland PLC's structural hedging of its equity position.

The maximum one-year loss in NII is €(57)m (31 December 2023: €(57)m) as of 30 June 2024, in the parallel down scenario.

Repricing maturity assumptions assigned to non-maturity deposits

The average repricing maturity assigned to non-maturing deposits is 4 months, with the longest repricing maturity assigned to any portfolio of non-maturing deposits being 60 months. This is calculated using a simple weighted average maturity including all non-maturing deposits, regardless of hedging treatment.

Analysis of Credit Risk

Table 17: CR4 - Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

This table shows the impact of credit risk mitigation (CRM) and credit conversion factors (CCF) on exposure values, broken down by credit exposure class. This table includes exposures subject to the standardised approach only and does not include securitisation exposures.

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

	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWEA and RWEA density		
	On-balance sheet amount ^a	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWEA	RWEA density	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	
As at 30 June 2024							
1	Central governments or central banks	37,555	114	37,666	149	338	0.9 %
2	Regional governments or local authorities	13	18	13	-	3	20.0 %
3	Public sector entities	290	1,498	238	499	236	32.1 %
4	Multilateral development banks	126	-	126	-	-	-
5	International Organisations	40	-	40	-	-	-
6	Institutions	895	2,885	381	348	267	36.6 %
7	Corporates ^b	5,402	33,052	3,889	9,494	11,683	87.3 %
8	Retail ^b	4,365	7,088	4,365	-	3,274	75.0 %
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property ^b	560	-	560	-	217	38.8 %
10	Exposures in default	382	41	328	11	368	108.4 %
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	3	-	3	-	4	150.0 %
12	Covered Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity exposures	233	-	233	-	583	250.0 %
16	Other items	243	-	243	-	225	92.7 %
17	Total	50,107	44,696	48,085	10,501	17,199	29.4 %
As at 31 December 2023							
1	Central governments or central banks	36,570	21	36,656	68	337	0.9 %
2	Regional governments or local authorities	26	4	26	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	132	1,624	30	526	224	40.2 %
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	1,272	2,553	407	606	381	37.6 %
7	Corporates ^b	5,132	28,410	3,428	9,425	11,495	89.4 %
8	Retail ^b	4,457	6,861	4,382	-	3,286	75.0 %
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property ^b	4,000	-	4,000	-	1,470	36.8 %
10	Exposures in default	350	57	276	23	329	110.1 %
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	2	-	2	-	4	150.0 %
12	Covered Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other items	260	-	260	-	234	89.9 %
17	Total	52,201	39,530	49,467	10,648	17,760	29.5 %

Notes:
a. The amounts shown in rows 1 to 9 above exclude exposures in default shown in row 10 above.
b. Certain mortgages on immovable property that are risk-weighted at rates in excess of the standard 35% (due to their higher loan to value ratio) are not shown within row 9 above, but are reflected within rows 7 or 8 above.

On-balance sheet exposure before CCF and CRM decreased by €2.1bn to €50.1bn, primarily driven by decrease in the secured mortgage due to the disposal of the Italian mortgage portfolio partially offset with an increase in central governments and central bank exposures.

Off-balance sheet exposure before CCF and CRM increased by €5.2bn to €44.7bn mostly driven by an increase in existing corporates facilities.

Analysis of Credit Risk (continued)

Table 18: CR5 - Standardised approach

This table shows exposure at default post-CRM, broken down by credit exposure class and risk weight. This table includes exposures subject to the standardised approach only.

Exposure classes	Risk weight															Total	of which: Unrated
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others		
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
As at 30 June 2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Central governments or central banks	37,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	104	-	-	-	37,815	182
2 Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
3 Public sector entities	230	-	-	-	99	-	383	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	737	124
4 Multilateral development banks	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	-
5 International Organisations	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
6 Institutions	-	-	-	-	353	-	358	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	728	154
7 Corporates	-	-	-	-	870	-	2,413	-	-	9,843	250	-	-	8	-	13,384	7,264
8 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,365	4,365
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	507	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	561	560
10 Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	57	-	-	-	-	339	339
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
12 Covered Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Unit or shares in collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233	-	-	-	233	233
16 Other items	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	242	242
17 Total	38,046	-	-	-	1,334	507	3,154	-	4,419	10,471	310	337	-	8	-	58,586	13,468

Analysis of Credit Risk (continued)

Table 18: CR5 - Standardised approach (continued)

Exposure classes	Risk weight															Total	of which: Unrated
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others		
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		
As at 31 December 2023	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Central governments or central banks	36,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	94	-	-	-	36,725	197
2 Regional governments or local authorities	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
3 Public sector entities	45	-	-	-	106	-	405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	106
4 Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Institutions	-	-	-	-	429	-	578	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,013	208
7 Corporates	-	-	-	-	384	-	2,424	-	-	9,705	340	-	-	-	-	12,853	6,613
8 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,382	4,382
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	3,846	-	-	119	35	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
10 Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	60	-	-	-	-	298	298
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
12 Covered Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Unit or shares in collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Other items	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	-	-	-	-	-	260	260
17 Total	36,626	-	-	-	919	3,846	3,407	-	4,501	10,320	402	94	-	-	-	60,115	16,067

Standardised Credit Risk exposure Post-CCF and CRM decreased by €1.5bn to €58.6bn primarily in the secured mortgages due to the disposal of the Italian mortgage portfolio partially offset by an increase in central governments and central bank exposures.

Analysis of Credit Risk (continued)

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

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

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Gross carrying amount/nominal ^a						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Collateral and financial guarantees received		
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures - accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
	Total	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Total	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3	Total	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Total	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
As at 30 June 2024															
5 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	33,511	33,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Loans and advances	53,243	32,949	555	309	-	288	(44)	(12)	(32)	(74)	-	(74)	-	27,169	98
20 Central banks	370	283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-
30 General governments	1,684	1,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Credit institutions	25,945	10,453	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	18,422	-
50 Other financial corporations	21,373	17,656	55	-	-	-	(3)	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	-	7,065	-
60 Non-financial corporations	3,127	2,621	491	257	-	257	(40)	(9)	(31)	(66)	-	(66)	-	1,256	53
70 Of which SMEs	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-
80 Households	744	486	9	50	-	29	(1)	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	-	340	44
90 Debt securities	4,484	2,697	1,747	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 General governments	3,866	2,133	1,733	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Credit institutions	126	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130 Other financial corporations	492	438	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	40,490	38,249	2,241	54	-	54	(39)	(15)	(25)	-	-	-	-	9,883	7
160 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170 General governments	233	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180 Credit institutions	982	975	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	-
190 Other financial corporations	5,406	5,295	111	3	-	3	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	941	3
200 Non-financial corporations	26,704	24,880	1,825	36	-	36	(37)	(13)	(24)	-	-	-	-	8,648	3
210 Households	7,164	6,866	298	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
220 Total	131,727	107,405	4,543	363	-	342	(91)	(26)	(65)	(75)	-	(75)	-	37,052	104

Analysis of Credit Risk (continued)

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

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal ^a						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Collateral and financial guarantees received		
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures - accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
		Total	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Total	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3	Total	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Total	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	
As at 31 December 2023																
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	33,787	33,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Loans and advances	50,276	27,063	1,305	388	14	319	(90)	(21)	(69)	(72)	(2)	(70)	-	29,266	278
20	Central banks	975	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	881	-
30	General governments	1,377	1,114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
40	Credit institutions	23,066	6,573	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	18,273	-
50	Other financial corporations	17,390	13,350	132	-	-	-	(3)	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	-	4,671	-
60	Non-financial corporations	3,197	2,370	802	145	-	145	(51)	(13)	(38)	(28)	-	(28)	-	1,547	78
70	Of which SMEs	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	-	-
80	Households	4,271	3,562	371	241	14	172	(36)	(5)	(31)	(42)	(2)	(40)	-	3,884	200
90	Debt securities	2,531	1,162	1,340	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	2,464	1,125	1,340	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	67	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	40,866	38,108	2,759	60	-	60	(40)	(12)	(28)	-	-	-	-	9,117	16
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	General governments	226	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	Credit institutions	1,112	1,105	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	-
190	Other financial corporations	4,807	4,598	210	-	-	-	(3)	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	-	1,005	-
200	Non-financial corporations	27,783	25,513	2,270	45	-	45	(37)	(10)	(27)	-	-	-	-	7,775	15
210	Households	6,938	6,666	272	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1
220	Total	127,460	100,120	5,404	448	14	379	(136)	(33)	(103)	(72)	(2)	(70)	-	38,383	293

Note:

a. Total gross carrying amounts include debt instruments at fair value through equity.

Total gross exposures increased by €4.2bn to €132.1bn (31 December 2023: €127.9bn) primarily due to an increase in loans and advances through settlement balances due to higher trading volumes, and increased secured lending partially offset by the disposal of the Italian retail mortgage portfolio and increased investment in debt securities mainly to central governments.

Analysis of Credit Risk (continued)

Table 20: CR1-A – Maturity of exposures

This table represents a breakdown of loans and debt securities by residual maturity. For on-balance sheet items, the net exposure value is the gross carrying value of exposure less allowances/impairments. For off-balance sheet items, the net value is the gross carrying value of exposure less provisions. The amounts shown are based on IFRS accounting values according to the regulatory scope of consolidation.

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net Exposure Values					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
As at 30 June 2024							
1	Loans and advances	47,905	34,747	10,375	912	-	93,939
2	Debt securities	-	10	2,865	1,601	-	4,476
3	Total	47,905	34,757	13,240	2,513	-	98,415
As at 31 December 2023							
1	Loans and advances	45,589	34,321	8,266	3,212	-	91,388
2	Debt securities	-	11	2,368	146	-	2,525
3	Total	45,589	34,332	10,634	3,358	-	93,913

Loans and advances increased €2.6bn to €93.9bn (31 December 2023: €91.4bn) driven by increased settlement balances due to seasonal increases relative to 31 December 2023 and increased secured lending, partially offset by the disposal of the Italian retail mortgage portfolio and decrease in cash collaterals.

Debt securities increased €2bn to €4.5bn (31 December 2023: €2.5bn) driven by increased investment in debt securities.

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

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

		a	
		Gross carrying amount	
		As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
		€m	€m
1	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	388	674
2	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	198	287
3	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(7)	(105)
4	Outflows due to write-offs	(13)	(67)
5	Outflow due to other situations ^a	(257)	(401)
6	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	309	388

Note:

a. Other movement includes partial or final repayments and disposals in the non-performing exposures.

Decrease in non-performing loans and advances is driven by disposals and repayments partially offset by increase in Stage 3 exposures.

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

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

		Exposures unsecured – Carrying amount	Exposures secured – Carrying amount	of which: Exposures secured by collateral	of which: Exposures secured by financial guarantees	of which: Exposures secured by credit derivatives
		a	b	c	d	e
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
As at 30 June 2024						
1	Total loans and advances	59,796	27,267	25,900	1,367	-
2	Total debt securities	4,484	-	-	-	-
3	Total exposures	64,280	27,267	25,900	1,367	-
4	Of which non-performing exposures	212	98	49	48	-
5	Of which defaulted	212	94			
As at 31 December 2023						
1	Total loans and advances	54,908	29,543	28,018	1,525	-
2	Total debt securities	2,531	-	-	-	-
3	Total exposures	57,439	29,543	28,018	1,525	-
4	Of which non-performing exposures	111	277	201	77	-
5	Of which defaulted	97	264			

The total unsecured and secured exposure increased by €4.6bn to €91.6bn primarily due to increased lending activities in unsecured exposures and investment in debt securities partially offset by disposals and repayments in secured exposures.

Analysis of Credit Risk (continued)

Table 23: CQ1- Credit quality of forbore exposures

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

	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forbore exposures	
	Non Performing forbore				On performing forbore exposures	On non-performing forbore exposures	Total	Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
	Performing forbore	Total	Of which defaulted	Of which impaired				
As at 30 June 2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
5 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Loans and Advances	70	260	258	256	(1)	(64)	112	58
20 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 Non-financial corporations	69	254	254	254	(1)	(64)	106	53
70 Households	1	5	3	2	-	-	6	5
80 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 Loan commitments given	180	5	5	5	2	-	84	1
100 Total	250	265	263	261	1	(64)	196	59
As at 31 December 2023								
5 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Loans and Advances	380	234	230	205	(5)	(35)	162	72
20 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 Other financial corporations	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 Non-financial corporations	321	143	143	143	(4)	(26)	53	1
70 Households	39	91	87	62	(1)	(9)	109	71
80 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 Loan commitments given	235	3	3	3	2	-	20	3
100 Total	615	237	233	208	(3)	(35)	182	75

Total performing forbore exposures decreased by €365m to €250m, primarily due to a decrease in non-financial corporations moving from performing to non-performing forbore coupled with other repayments and write offs.

Total non-performing forbore exposures increased by €28m to €265m primarily due to an increase in non-financial corporations moving into forbearance; partially offset by households due to the disposal of the Italian mortgage portfolio coupled with other repayments and write offs.

Total collateral received and financial guarantees received on forbore exposures increased by €14m to €196m associated with loan commitments offset by loans and advances.

Analysis of Credit Risk (continued)

Table 24: CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

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

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Gross carrying/Nominal amount ^a				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	Total	of which: non-performing of which: defaulted	of which: subject to impairment				
As at 30 June 2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
On balance sheet exposures^b	91,576	309	306	71,747	(126)		-
Germany	38,889	-	-	38,167	(11)		-
United Kingdom	19,621	-	-	10,822	-		-
Italy	8,094	80	77	4,497	(33)		-
France	5,837	219	219	3,812	(63)		-
Luxembourg	5,125	6	6	4,979	(4)		-
Spain	2,434	-	-	1,204	(1)		-
United States	2,407	-	-	2,399	(2)		-
Ireland	2,399	1	1	2,315	(4)		-
Other Countries	6,770	3	3	3,552	(8)		-
Off Balance Sheet Exposures	40,544	54	54			(40)	
Germany	13,683	38	38			(8)	
France	7,290	-	-			(8)	
Italy	3,688	12	12			(6)	
Ireland	2,564	-	-			(4)	
Spain	2,479	-	-			(5)	
United States	2,060	-	-			(1)	
Luxembourg	1,950	1	1			(2)	
United Kingdom	1,553	3	3			(2)	
Netherlands	1,298	-	-			(2)	
Norway	1,086	-	-			-	
Sweden	833	-	-			(1)	
Other Countries	2,060	-	-			(1)	
Total	132,121	363	360	71,747	(126)	(40)	-

Analysis of Credit Risk (continued)

Table 24: CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography (continued)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Gross carrying/Nominal amount ^a				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	Total	of which: non-performing		of which: subject to impairment			
As at 31 December 2023	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
On balance sheet exposures^b	87,002	388	361	64,992	(168)		-
Germany	38,765	-	-	38,228	(9)		-
United Kingdom	15,851	-	-	8,140	(1)		-
Italy	10,705	275	248	6,942	(103)		-
France	6,770	104	104	2,428	(25)		-
Spain	3,406	-	-	551	(1)		-
Ireland	1,975	1	1	1,933	(6)		-
Luxembourg	1,857	4	4	1,823	(7)		-
United States	1,749	-	-	1,729	(3)		-
Portugal	1,384	-	-	84	-		-
Netherlands	1,080	-	-	887	(5)		-
Other Countries	3,460	4	4	2,247	(8)		-
Off Balance Sheet Exposures	40,926	60	60			(40)	
Germany	12,911	41	41			(6)	
France	6,739	-	-			(7)	
Italy	3,549	8	8			(6)	
Ireland	3,513	-	-			(3)	
Spain	2,648	-	-			(7)	
Luxembourg	2,345	3	3			(3)	
United Kingdom	2,086	8	8			(2)	
United States	1,673	-	-			(2)	
Norway	1,213	-	-			-	
Netherlands	1,073	-	-			(2)	
Sweden	749	-	-			(1)	
Austria	639	-	-			-	
Portugal	438	-	-			-	
Finland	412	-	-			-	
Other Countries	938	-	-			(1)	
TOTAL	127,928	448	421	64,992	(168)	(40)	-

Notes

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

b On balance sheet exposures includes derivatives, equity instruments and cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits.

On balance sheet exposures increased by €4.6bn to €91.6bn primarily due to an increase in loans and advances and debt securities.

Off balance sheet exposures decreased by €0.4bn to €40.5bn primarily due to a decrease in the loan commitments partially offset by an increase in financial guarantees.

Analysis of Credit Risk (continued)

Table 25: CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

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

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		of which: non-performing			of which: loans and advances subject to impairment		
		Total	of which: defaulted				
As at 30 June 2024		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
10	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Mining and quarrying	389	-	-	389	-	-
30	Manufacturing	901	36	36	894	(33)	-
40	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	224	-	-	223	-	-
50	Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Construction	105	-	-	105	(1)	-
70	Wholesale and retail trade	239	1	1	239	(3)	-
80	Transport and storage	189	-	-	189	(1)	-
90	Accommodation and food service activities	95	54	54	95	-	-
100	Information and communication	589	165	165	589	(61)	-
110	Real estate activities	286	1	1	286	(2)	-
120	Financial and insurance activities	9	-	-	9	-	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	53	-	-	53	(1)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	161	-	-	161	(1)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	16	-	-	16	-	-
160	Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	89	-	-	82	(3)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	39	-	-	39	-	-
190	Other services	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	Total	3,384	257	257	3,369	(106)	-
As at 31 December 2023							
10	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Mining and quarrying	308	-	-	308	(1)	-
30	Manufacturing	821	39	39	801	(36)	-
40	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	278	-	-	278	(1)	-
50	Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Construction	66	1	1	66	(2)	-
70	Wholesale and retail trade	244	-	-	244	(4)	-
80	Transport and storage	187	-	-	187	(2)	-
90	Accommodation and food service activities	145	104	104	145	(8)	-
100	Information and communication	530	-	-	530	(17)	-
110	Real estate activities	187	1	1	187	(1)	-
120	Financial and insurance activities	9	-	-	9	-	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	64	-	-	64	-	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	293	-	-	293	(3)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	49	-	-	49	-	-
160	Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	116	-	-	110	(4)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	45	-	-	45	-	-
190	Other services	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	Total	3,342	145	145	3,316	(79)	-

Overall exposures on loans and advances for non-financial corporations remained broadly stable at €3.4bn (31 December 2023: €3.3bn) with various offsetting exposure shift across industries.

Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk

Table 26: CCR1 - Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

This table provides a comprehensive view of the methods used to calculate Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) regulatory requirements and the main parameters used within each method. It excludes default fund contribution post model adjustments and central clearing counterparties (CCPs).

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
	Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	EEPE	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA	
	€m	€m	€m		€m	€m	€m	€m	
As at 30 June 2024									
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	314	503		1.4	1,738	1,143	1,143	776
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			6,916	1.6	196,028	10,720	10,697	7,253
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets			2,318		167,578	3,593	3,593	2,481
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			4,598		28,450	7,126	7,104	4,772
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					11,045	1,361	1,361	639
6	Total					208,812	13,224	13,201	8,668
As at 31 December 2023									
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	124	434		1.4	1,214	782	782	442
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs) ^a			7,889	1.6	197,113	12,229	12,205	7,710
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets			2,803		169,263	4,345	4,345	2,243
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			5,086		27,850	7,884	7,860	5,467
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					5,042	843	843	465
6	Total					203,369	13,854	13,830	8,617

Note:

a. Comparatives for IMM EEPE have been restated from €7,874m to €7,889m due to the exclusion of CVA losses previously included in IMM EEPE.

CCR EAD decreased by €0.6bn to €13.2bn (31 December 2023: €13.8bn) primarily driven by decrease in trading activities with central clearing counterparties.

Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk (continued)

Table 27: CCR3 - Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

This table shows exposure at default (EAD), broken down by exposure class and risk weight. This table includes CCPs and exposures subject to the Standardised approach only.

		Risk weight											Total exposure value	
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k		
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others		
As at 30 June 2024														
1	Central governments or central banks	203	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	249
2	Regional government or local authorities	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
3	Public sector entities	285	-	-	-	32	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	414
4	Multilateral development banks	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
5	International organisations	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
6	Institutions	-	967	-	-	1,069	4,235	-	-	273	-	-	-	6,545
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	230	1,058	-	-	5,377	7	-	-	6,672
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Total exposure value	778	967	-	-	1,332	5,390	-	-	5,695	7	-	-	14,168
As at 31 December 2023														
1	Central governments or central banks	1,298	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	1,609
2	Regional government or local authorities	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249
3	Public sector entities	296	-	-	-	64	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	395
4	Multilateral development banks	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
5	International organisations	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
6	Institutions	-	1,166	-	-	696	3,784	-	-	388	-	-	-	6,034
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	203	943	-	-	5,448	38	-	-	6,632
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Total exposure value	1,920	1,166	-	-	1,163	4,762	-	-	5,947	38	-	-	14,996

Standardised CCR EAD decreased by €0.8bn to €14.2bn (31 December 2023: €15.0bn) primarily due to decreased exposures in Institutions.

Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk (continued)

Table 28: CCR5 - Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

This table shows the types of collateral posted or received, to support or reduce CCR exposures relating to derivative transactions or SFTs, including transactions cleared through a CCP. Segregated collateral is collateral that is held in a bankruptcy-remote manner as defined in Article 300 (1) CRR.

	a		b		c		d		e		f		g		h	
	Collateral used in derivative transactions								Collateral used in SFTs ^a							
	Fair value of collateral received				Fair value of posted collateral				Fair value of collateral received				Fair value of posted collateral			
	Segregated		Unsegregated		Segregated		Unsegregated ^b		Segregated		Unsegregated		Segregated		Unsegregated	
As at 30 June 2024	€m		€m		€m		€m		€m		€m		€m		€m	
1 Cash – domestic currency	-	15,201	-	9,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	706
2 Cash – other currencies	-	1,509	-	518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
3 Domestic sovereign debt	3,873	2,056	661	163	-	-	-	-	-	36,611	-	-	-	-	-	35,912
4 Other sovereign debt	281	264	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4,513	-	-	-	-	-	4,192
5 Government agency debt	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporate bonds	538	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,454	-	-	-	-	-	18,402
7 Equity securities	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,216	-	-	-	-	-	7,522
8 Other collateral	41	-	1,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,264	-	-	-	-	-	1,750
9 Total	5,361	19,047	1,973	10,136	-	-	-	-	-	71,058	-	-	-	-	-	68,497
As at 31 December 2023																
1 Cash – domestic currency	-	15,416	-	20,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389
2 Cash – other currencies	-	1,673	-	891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3 Domestic sovereign debt	3,461	1,756	9	187	-	-	-	-	-	38,342	-	-	-	-	-	33,586
4 Other sovereign debt	241	255	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	4,892	-	-	-	-	-	4,628
5 Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporate bonds	218	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,776	-	-	-	-	-	19,809
7 Equity securities	599	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,819	-	-	-	-	-	6,225
8 Other collateral	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,113	-	-	-	-	-	1,120
9 Total	4,531	19,116	9	21,944	-	-	-	-	-	67,942	-	-	-	-	-	65,760

Notes

a Collateral used in SFT includes the initial margin and variation margin collateral as well as the collateral appearing in the security leg of the SFT.

b 30 June 2024 is presented to reflect lower derivative collateral due to the exclusion of settled collateral (and the associated MTM) on Settled-to-Market derivative transactions.

Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk (continued)

Table 29: CCR6 - Credit derivatives exposures

This table provides a breakdown of exposures to credit derivatives products split into protection bought and sold.

	a		b	
	As at 30 June 2024		As at 31 December 2023	
	Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold
	€m	€m	€m	€m
Notionals				
1 Single-name credit default swaps	12,329	10,837	11,732	10,036
2 Index credit default swaps	17,046	17,244	15,952	15,986
3 Total return swaps	282	283	1,678	1,737
4 Credit options	6,326	6,451	5,239	5,239
6 Total notionals	35,983	34,815	34,601	32,998
Fair values				
7 Positive fair value (asset)	90	184	117	514
8 Negative fair value (liability)	(265)	(86)	(538)	(113)

Table 30: CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs

This table provides a breakdown of exposures and RWEAs to central clearing counterparties (CCPs).

	a		b	
	As at 30 June 2024		As at 31 December 2023	
	Exposure value	RWEA	Exposure value	RWEA
	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Exposures to qualifying central counterparties (QCCPs) (total)		126		92
2 Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	274	5	492	10
3 (i) OTC derivatives	266	5	479	10
4 (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-	-	-
5 (iii) SFTs	9	-	12	-
8 Non-segregated initial margin	693	14	674	13
9 Prefunded default fund contributions	374	107	214	69
10 Unfunded default fund contributions	358	-	344	-
11 Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		-		-

Credit value adjustments

The Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) measures the risk from MTM losses due to a deterioration in the credit quality of a counterparty to over-the-counter derivative transactions with BBI. It is a complement to the counterparty credit risk charge that accounts for the risk of outright default of a counterparty.

Table 31: CCR2 - Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk

Two approaches can be used to calculate the adjustment:

- Standardised approach: takes account of the external credit rating of each counterparty, and incorporates the effective maturity and EAD from the calculation of the CCR;
- Advanced approach: requires the calculation of the charge as a) a 10-day 99% Value at Risk (VaR) measure for the most recent one-year period, and b) the same measure for a stressed period. The sum of the two VaR measures is scaled by the relevant multiplication factor, based on the number of market risk back-testing exceptions for the most recent 250 business days, to yield the capital charge.

	a		b	
	As at 30 June 2024		As at 31 December 2023	
	Exposure value	RWEA	Exposure value	RWEA
	€m	€m	€m	€m
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge				
1 Total transactions subject to the Advanced method	3,185	1,129	3,935	1,736
2 (i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		154		385
3 (ii) Stressed VaR component (including 3x multiplier)		975		1,351
4 Transactions subject to the Standardised method	583	501	353	155
5 Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk	3,768	1,630	4,288	1,891

CVA RWEA decreased by €0.3bn to €1.6bn driven by a decrease in the exposure under Advanced CVA methodology, partially offset by an increase in Non-IMM exposure under Standardised CVA methodology.

Analysis of Market Risk

Review of regulatory measures

The following disclosures provide details of regulatory measures of market risk.

BBI's market risk capital requirement comprises of two elements:

- the market risk of trading book positions in BBI is measured under full model permission granted by JST on 31 July 2023, including Regulatory VaR, Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR) and Incremental Risk Charge (IRC). It was previously operating under temporary tolerance.
- the trading book positions that do not meet the conditions for inclusion within the approved internal models approach are calculated using standardised rules.

The table below summarises the regulatory market risk measures, under the internal models approach (IMA).

Table 32: MR3 - Internal model approach (IMA) values for trading portfolios

		a	
		As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
VaR (10 day 99%)^a		€m	€m
1	Maximum value	23.6	53.1
2	Average value	13.6	26.7
3	Minimum value	9.3	11.1
4	Period end	12.1	18.3
SVaR (10 day 99%)^a			
5	Maximum value	46.8	53.5
6	Average value	34.3	35.5
7	Minimum value	25.1	23.7
8	Period end	42.9	35.7
IRC (99.9%)			
9	Maximum value	165.7	244.0
10	Average value	114.7	101.4
11	Minimum value	83.4	44.0
12	Period end	104.0	95.1

Note
a 10-day VaR results reported above are based on 1-day VaR multiplied by the square root of 10. For SVaR, following a recalibration of the SVaR period to the COVID-19 stress period, Barclays has taken a post-model adjustment for RWEA reporting purposes to capture the incremental risk associated with 10-day SVaR over and above that obtained by scaling 1-day SVaR by the square root of 10. See Table 35: MR2-A for details.

Average VaR and SVaR reduced while IRC increased in H1 2024 from FY 2023:

Regulatory VaR and SVaR: The average regulatory VaR for 2024 reduced from 2023 principally due to lower volatility and credit spread levels in 2024, as geopolitical tensions eased (relative to H2 23), inflation continued to decline and Central Banks started to cut rates. Average SVaR has remained stable over the period.

IRC: The slight increase in IRC is due to higher default exposure in the Macro and Credit business during the period. IRC is in a tighter range [€166m – €83m] in H1 2024 vs FY 2023 [€244m – €44m] due to a reduction of long position in sovereign, Supranational and Agency (SSA) and secondary exposure on European Government Bond (EGBs).

Analysis of Market Risk (continued)

Table 33: Breakdown of the major regulatory risk measures by portfolio

	Macro	Equities	Credit	Banking	Treasury	Cross Markets	Fixed Income Financing
As at 30 June 2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Regulatory VaR- 1 day	2.7	-	1.6	0.1	-	1.6	0.3
Regulatory VaR - 10 day	8.4	0.1	5.0	0.3	-	5.0	1.0
SVaR- 1 day	8.4	0.2	3.1	0.3	0.1	3.1	0.5
SVaR- 10 day	26.6	0.5	9.7	0.9	0.2	9.8	1.6
IRC	84.7	-	49.8	1.9	-	19.2	0.3
CRM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023							
Regulatory VaR- 1 day	5.6	-	3.0	-	-	1.1	0.6
Regulatory VaR - 10 day	17.7	0.1	9.6	-	-	3.5	2.0
SVaR- 1 day	7.3	0.1	2.1	-	-	2.5	0.5
SVaR- 10 day	23.1	0.3	6.6	-	0.1	7.9	1.4
IRC	87.6	-	59.1	0.1	-	8.7	0.3
CRM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The table above shows the primary portfolios which are driving the trading businesses' modelled capital requirement as at 30 June 2024. The standalone portfolio results diversify at the total level and are not additive.

Capital requirements for market risk

The table below shows the elements of capital requirements and risk weighted assets under the market risk framework as defined in the CRR. The Bank is required to hold capital for the market risk exposures arising from regulatory trading books. Inputs for the modelled components include the measures on Table 32, using the higher of the end of period value or an average over the past 60 days (times a multiplier in the case of VaR and SVaR).

Table 34: MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach

This table shows the RWEAs and capital requirements for standardised market risk split between outright products, options and securitisation. This table includes exposures subject to the Standardised approach only.

	a	
	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
	RWEAs €m	RWEAs €m
Outright products		
1 Interest rate risk (general and specific)	19	19
2 Equity risk (general and specific)	7	-
3 Foreign exchange risk	-	-
4 Commodity risk	-	-
Options (non-delta risks)		
5 Simplified approach	-	-
6 Delta-plus approach	1	-
7 Scenario approach	-	-
8 Securitisation (specific risk)	-	-
9 Total	27	19

Overall market risk RWEA under standardised approach increased by €8m to €27m primarily due to an increase in Convertible Bond €3m, Index Option €2m and Equity Swap €1m.

Analysis of Market Risk (continued)

Table 35: MR2-A - Market risk under the internal model approach (IMA)

This table shows RWEAs and capital requirements under the internal models approach. The table shows the calculation of capital requirements as a function of latest and average values for each component.

	a		b	
	As at 30 June 2024		As at 31 December 2023	
	RWEAs	Own funds requirements	RWEAs	Own funds requirements
	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 VaR (higher of values a and b)	614	49	750	60
(a) Previous day's VaR (VaRt-1)		11		15
(b) Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (VaRavg)		49		60
2 SVaR (higher of values a and b)	1,986	159	1,828	146
(a) Latest available SVaR (SVaRt-1))	-	32	-	63
(b) Multiplication factor (ms) x average of previous 60 working days (sVaRavg)		159		146
3 IRC (higher of values a and b)	1,382	111	1,192	95
(a) Most recent IRC measure		104		95
(b) 12 weeks average IRC measure		111		91
4 Comprehensive risk measure (higher of values a, b and c)	-	-	-	-
(a) Most recent risk measure of comprehensive risk measure		-		-
(b) 12 weeks average of comprehensive risk measure		-		-
(c) Comprehensive risk measure Floor		-		-
5 Other	1,523	122	1,462	117
6 Total	5,505	441	5,232	419

Modelled market risk RWEAs increased by €0.3bn to €5.5bn (31 December 2023: €5.2bn) driven by a higher IRC contribution from year end as short positioning was reversed in credit products, also impacting SVaR.

Regulatory back-testing

Back-testing is the method by which the Bank checks and affirms that its procedures for estimating VaR are reasonable and serve its purpose of estimating the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements. The back-testing process is a regulatory requirement and seeks to estimate the performance of the regulatory VaR model.

Performance is measured by the number of exceptions to the model i.e. actual or hypothetical P&L loss in one trading day is greater than the estimated VaR for the same trading day.

The Bank's procedures could be underestimating VaR if exceptions occur more frequently than expected (a 99% confidence interval indicates that one exception will occur in 100 days). Back-testing is performed at a legal entity level using the Bank's regulatory VaR model.

Regulatory back-testing compares Regulatory VaR at 99% confidence level (one-day holding period equivalent) to actual and hypothetical¹ changes in portfolio value as defined in CRR Article 366.

A back-testing exception is generated when a loss is greater than the daily VaR for any given day. As defined in the CRR, a green status is consistent with a good working VaR model and is achieved for models that have four or fewer back-testing exceptions in a 250-day period. Back-testing counts the number of days when a loss exceeds the corresponding VaR estimate, measured at the 99% regulatory confidence level.

The table below shows BBI's VaR back-testing exceptions as at 30 June 2024. Model performance determines regulatory capital. Disclosure is also relevant from a management perspective as the VaR model and model performance are key metrics.

The Bank's regulatory VaR model was in green status throughout the half year to 30 June 2024.

Legal Entity	Actual P&L		Hypo P&L	
	Total Exceptions	Status ^a	Total Exceptions	Status ^a
BBI	0	Green	0	Green

Note:

a. Status as at 30 June 2024

Note:

1. Hypothetical (Hypo) changes in portfolio value are the change in the value of the portfolio held at the end of the previous day using market data at the end of the current day.

Analysis of Market Risk (continued)

The chart below shows VaR for the Bank.

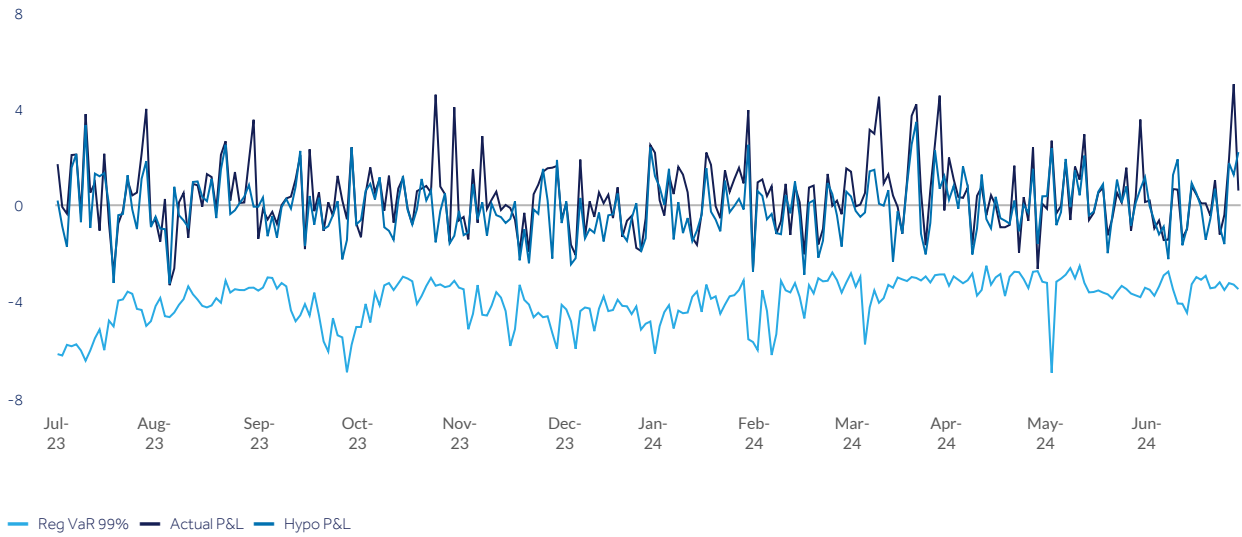
In addition to being driven by market moves in excess of the 99% confidence level, back testing exceptions can be caused by risks that impact P&L not captured directly in the VaR itself but separately captured as non VaR-type, namely Risks Not in Model Engine (RNIMEs).

Exceptions are reported to internal management and regulators on a regular basis and investigated to evaluate the model performs as expected.

MR4-Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses

BBi

(€m)



Analysis of Securitisation exposures

Table 36: SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

This table shows the non-trading book securitisation exposure split by exposure type and associated regulatory capital requirements, where the Bank acts as originator, sponsor or as investor

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Institution acts as originator						Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor				
	Traditional		Synthetic				Traditional				Traditional				
	STS		Non-STS		of which SRT		Sub-total	STS		Non-STS		Synthetic		Sub-total	
	of which SRT	of which SRT	of which SRT	of which SRT	of which SRT	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	Sub-total	
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	
As at 30 June 2024															
1 Total exposures	-	-	1,534	174	-	-	1,534	-	-	-	-	49	833	-	882
2 Retail (total)	-	-	1,521	161	-	-	1,521	-	-	-	-	49	235	-	284
3 Residential mortgage	-	-	161	161	-	-	161	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	49
5 Other retail exposures	-	-	1,360	-	-	-	1,360	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	235
7 Wholesale (total)	-	-	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	598	-	598
8 Loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	294
9 Commercial mortgage	-	-	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304	-	304
As at 31 December 2023															
1 Total exposures	-	-	1,520	160	-	-	1,520	-	-	-	-	-	365	-	365
2 Retail (total)	-	-	1,507	147	-	-	1,507	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	205
3 Residential mortgage	-	-	147	147	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Other retail exposures	-	-	1,360	-	-	-	1,360	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	205
7 Wholesale (total)	-	-	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	160
8 Loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Commercial mortgage	-	-	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	160

The value of securitised assets in the banking book, where the Bank is the Investor increased to € 882m (31 December 2023: € 365m) primarily due to an increase in investments in securitisation backed by loans to corporates.

Analysis of Securitisation exposures (continued)

Table 37: SEC2 - Securitisation exposures in the trading book

This table shows the trading book securitisation exposure split by exposure type and associated regulatory capital requirements.

	Institution acts as originator				Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total
	STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
As at 30 June 2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Total exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2 Retail (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
3 Residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
6 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023												
1 Total exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
2 Retail (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
3 Residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
6 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The value of securitised assets in the trading book, where the Bank is the Investor decreased to €2m (31 December 2023: € 4m) primarily due to market move in interest rate swap trades.

Analysis of Securitisation exposures (continued)

Table 38: SEC3 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor

This table shows the non-trading book securitisation exposures, where the Bank acts as originator or as sponsor.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU - p	EU - q
	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions
As at 30 June 2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Total exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Traditional transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023																	
1 Total exposures	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Traditional transactions	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Securitisation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Retail underlying	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The securitisation exposures in the non-trading book remained stable across periods.

Analysis of Securitisation exposures (continued)

Table 39: SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor

This table shows the non-trading book securitisation exposures, where the Bank acts as investor

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU - p	EU - q
	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)				Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap				
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions
As at 30 June 2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Total exposures	882	-	-	-	-	-	210	672	-	-	42	99	-	-	3	8	-
2 Traditional securitisation	882	-	-	-	-	-	210	672	-	-	42	99	-	-	3	8	-
3 Securitisation	882	-	-	-	-	-	210	672	-	-	42	99	-	-	3	8	-
4 Retail underlying	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	3	-
6 Wholesale	598	-	-	-	-	-	210	388	-	-	42	59	-	-	3	5	-
As at 31 December 2023																	
1 Total exposures	355	14	-	-	-	-	-	369	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	5	-
2 Traditional securitisation	355	14	-	-	-	-	-	369	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	5	-
3 Securitisation	355	14	-	-	-	-	-	369	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	5	-
4 Retail underlying	195	14	-	-	-	-	-	209	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	3	-
6 Wholesale	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	2	-

The value of securitised assets in the banking book, where the Bank is the Investor increased to €882m (31 December 2023: € 369m) primarily due to an increase in investments in securitisation backed by loans to corporates.

Analysis of Securitisation exposures (continued)

Table 40: SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

This table shows the outstanding nominal amounts where the Bank acts as originator or as sponsor together with those exposures that are deemed as defaulted, where specific credit risk adjustments have been raised.

	a		b		c
	Exposures securitised by the institution - Institution acts as originator or as sponsor				
	Total outstanding nominal amount		Of which exposures in default		Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
	€m	€m	€m	€m	
As at 30 June 2024					
1	Total exposures	9,024	476		-
2	Retail (total)	8,774	476		-
3	Residential mortgage	7,414	381		-
5	Other retail exposures	1,360	95		-
7	Wholesale (total)	250	-		-
9	Commercial mortgage	250	-		-
As at 31 December 2023					
1	Total exposures	4,950	547		-
2	Retail (total)	4,700	547		-
3	Residential mortgage	3,340	473		-
5	Other retail exposures	1,360	74		-
7	Wholesale (total)	250	-		-
9	Commercial mortgage	250	-		-

The value of securitised exposures in the banking book, where the Bank acts as originator has increased to €9.0bn (31 December 2023: €4.9bn) primarily due to origination of securitisations.

Analysis of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks

This section shows BBI's quantitative disclosures on ESG risks.

The information set out in Tables 41-49 relates to our obligations under Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR) that requires large institutions with securities traded on a regulated market of any Member State to disclose prudential information on ESG risks, including physical risks and transition risks, as defined in the report referred to in Article 98(8) of Directive 2013/36/EU. Pillar 3 ESG implementing technical standards (ITS) specify uniform formats and associated instructions for the disclosure of this information.

Banking book assets considered in-scope are loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments, including reverse repos, cash collateral and settlement balances.

In preparing this information, the Bank has:

- Made certain key judgements, estimations and assumptions. This is, for example, the case in relation to financed emissions, portfolio alignment, classification of environmental and social financing, operational emissions and sustainability metrics, measurement of climate risk and scenario analysis;
- Used climate and sustainability data, models, scenarios and methodologies it considers to be appropriate and suitable for these purposes as at the date on which they were deployed. This includes data, models, scenarios and methodologies made available by third parties (over which it has no control) and which may have been prepared using a range of different methodologies, or where the basis of preparation may not be known to the Bank. Methodologies, interpretations or assumptions may not be capable of being independently verified and may therefore be inaccurate. Climate and sustainability data, models, scenarios and methodologies are subject to future risks and uncertainties and may change over time. Climate and sustainability disclosures in this document, including climate and sustainability-related data, models and methodologies, are not of the same standard as those available in the context of other financial information and use a greater number and level of judgements, assumptions and estimates, including with respect to the classification of climate and sustainable financing activities. Climate and sustainability disclosures are also not subject to the same or equivalent disclosure standards, historical reference points, benchmarks or globally accepted accounting principles. Historical data cannot be relied on as a strong indicator of future trajectories in the case of climate change and its evolution. Outputs of models, processed data, scenario analysis and the application of methodologies will also be affected by underlying data quality, which can be hard to assess, or challenges in accessing data on a timely basis;

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

- Continued (and will continue) to review and develop its approach to data, models, scenarios and methodologies in line with market principles and standards as this subject area matures. The data, models, scenarios and methodologies used (including those made available by third parties) and the judgements, estimates and/or assumptions made in them or by us are rapidly evolving, and this may directly or indirectly affect the metrics, data points, convergence points and milestones contained in this section of the Pillar 3 report. Further, changes in external factors which are outside of our control such as accounting and/or reporting standards, improvements in data quality, data availability, or updates to methodologies and models and/or updates or restatements of data by third parties, could impact (potentially materially) the performance metrics, data points, convergence points and milestones contained in the ESG content of this Pillar 3 report. Development of accounting and/or reporting standards could also impact (potentially materially) the performance metrics, data points and targets (as applicable) contained in this Pillar 3 report. In future reports, the Bank may present some or all of the information for this reporting period (including information made available by third parties) using updated or more granular data or improved models, scenarios, methodologies, market practices or standards. Equally, the Bank may need to re-baseline, restate, revise, recalculate or recalibrate performance against targets, convergence points or milestones on the basis of such updated data;
- Included a number of graphics, infographics, text boxes and illustrative case studies and credentials which aim to give a high-level overview of certain elements of the climate and sustainability content of this Pillar 3 report and improve accessibility for readers. These graphics, infographics, text boxes and illustrative case study and credential are designed to be read within the context of the climate and sustainability content of this Pillar 3 report as a whole.

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 41: Template 1 - Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

This table provides a breakdown of the assets more exposed to risks from the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. It includes information on exposures to non-financial corporations that operate in sectors that contribute highly to climate change, and on the credit quality and staging, as well as related impairment provisions, of those exposures, as well as on exposures to other non-financial corporations and financial corporations.

Sector/subsector	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Gross carrying amount ^c					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Greenhouse Gas (GHG) financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent) ^{d,e,f}		GHG emissions: gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks ^a	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions									
As at 30 June 2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m			%	€m	€m	€m	€m	years
1 Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change^b	2,421	341	69	297	92	(41)	(16)	(18)	4,770,483	4,267,402	37 %	2,268	76	77	-	2.2
3 B - Mining and quarrying	389	218	2	7	-	-	-	-	1,696,657	1,441,879	99 %	389	-	-	-	0.7
5 B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	219	218	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,253,154	1,076,636	100 %	219	-	-	-	1.2
6 B.07 - Mining of metal ores	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1,881	1,780	- %	7	-	-	-	2.3
7 B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,635	1,050	100 %	2	-	-	-	-
8 B.09 - Mining support service activities	161	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	437,987	362,413	100 %	161	-	-	-	-
9 C - Manufacturing	892	27	38	157	36	(33)	(13)	(16)	2,075,352	1,931,139	23 %	801	14	77	-	3.1
10 C.10 - Manufacture of food products	82	-	-	28	-	(1)	-	-	143,674	134,401	10 %	82	-	-	-	2.1
11 C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,329	1,148	- %	3	-	-	-	4.5
12 C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,045	10,627	- %	72	-	-	-	2.7
16 C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	23	-	-	8	-	(1)	(1)	-	18,810	15,221	36 %	23	-	-	-	1.1
17 C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	17,210	10,486	6 %	18	-	-	-	2.9
20 C.20 - Production of chemicals	152	-	-	54	-	(9)	(8)	-	288,979	212,376	- %	61	14	77	-	8.0

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 41: Template 1 - Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity (continued)

Sector/subsector	a	b				c	d	e	f		g	h	i		j		k		l	m	n	o	p
	Gross carrying amount ^c											Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Greenhouse Gas (GHG) financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent) ^{d,e,f}		GHG emissions: gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity		
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks ^a	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Scope 1 financed emissions	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions															
As at 30 June 2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	years	
21 C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	67	-	-	11	-	(3)	(2)	-	22,338	12,924	- %	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	
22 C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	95	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	374,730	366,335	57 %	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	
23 C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,995	4,487	99 %	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24 C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	28	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	177,540	170,974	- %	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	
25 C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2	-	-	2	-	(1)	(1)	-	14,373	11,251	- %	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	
26 C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	11	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	43,685	43,445	- %	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	
27 C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	125	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	156,445	155,875	98 %	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	
28 C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	63	-	1	5	28	(12)	(1)	(11)	300,166	299,428	- %	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	
29 C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	93	-	-	-	8	(5)	-	(5)	260,257	249,794	- %	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	
30 C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	49	-	1	28	-	-	-	-	233,775	232,366	- %	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	
32 C.32 - Other manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	- %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	223	96	29	-	-	(1)	-	-	292,393	266,260	45 %	197	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	
35 D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	141	14	29	-	-	(1)	-	-	61,175	51,182	13 %	115	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	
36 D35.11 - Production of electricity	84	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	24,125	14,174	22 %	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 41: Template 1 - Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity (continued)

Sector/subsector	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Gross carrying amount ^c					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Greenhouse Gas (GHG) financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent) ^{d,e,f}		GHG emissions: gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks ^a	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions									
As at 30 June 2024	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m				€m	€m	€m	€m	years
37 D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	82	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	231,218	215,078	100 %	82	-	-	-	2.4
39 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	53	- %	-	-	-	-	4.4
40 F - Construction	105	-	-	1	-	(1)	(1)	-	19,762	19,488	38 %	80	25	-	-	4.1
41 F.41 - Construction of buildings	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,302	18,099	53 %	77	-	-	-	3.3
42 F.42 - Civil engineering	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	990	941	- %	-	25	-	-	6.7
43 F.43 - Specialised construction activities	3	-	-	1	-	(1)	(1)	-	470	448	- %	3	-	-	-	1.7
44 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	239	-	-	57	1	(3)	(2)	(1)	439,461	422,939	58 %	239	-	-	-	1.8
45 H - Transportation and storage	189	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	66,421	23,902	21 %	189	-	-	-	2.6
46 H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,935	12,628	- %	105	-	-	-	3.2
48 H.51 - Air transport	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,267	7,715	100 %	38	-	-	-	3.8
49 H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	44	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	4,578	2,966	- %	44	-	-	-	-
50 H.53 - Postal and courier activities	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	641	593	100 %	2	-	-	-	1.6
51 I - Accommodation and food service activities	98	-	-	41	54	-	-	-	166,984	149,693	- %	87	11	-	-	0.7
52 L - Real estate activities	286	-	-	34	1	(2)	-	(1)	13,388	12,049	- %	286	-	-	-	1.5
53 Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change^b	19,024	-	49	263	167	(71)	(16)	(50)	-	-	- %	18,052	262	311	399	2.4
54 K - Financial and insurance activities	18,084	-	45	78	2	(6)	(1)	(2)	-	-	- %	17,172	252	261	399	2.4
55 Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	940	-	4	185	165	(65)	(15)	(48)	-	-	- %	880	10	50	-	2.3
56 Total	21,445	341	118	560	259	(112)	(32)	(68)	4,770,483	4,267,402	37 %	20,320	338	388	399	2.3

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 41: Template 1 - Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity (continued)

Sector/subsector	a	b			c	d	e	f		g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Gross carrying amount ^c					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Greenhouse Gas (GHG) financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent) ⁹		GHG emissions: gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity			
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks ^a	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions												
As at 31 December 2023	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m				€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	years	
1 Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change^b	2,238	298	83	370	145	(55)	(17)	(28)					2,124	86	28	-	2.2		
3 B - Mining and quarrying	308	175	1	23	-	(1)	-	-					308	-	-	-	0.4		
5 B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	175	175	1	-	-	-	-	-					175	-	-	-	0.4		
6 B.07 - Mining of metal ores	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-					5	-	-	-	2.8		
7 B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					4	-	-	-	-		
8 B.09 - Mining support service activities	124	-	-	18	-	(1)	-	-					124	-	-	-	0.4		
9 C - Manufacturing	820	27	33	111	39	(37)	(10)	(19)					772	20	28	-	2.8		
10 C.10 - Manufacture of food products	68	-	-	23	-	(1)	(1)	-					68	-	-	-	3.1		
11 C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	5	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-					-	5	-	-	5.2		
12 C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					67	-	-	-	2.8		
16 C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					13	-	-	-	3.2		
17 C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	14	-	-	12	-	-	-	-					14	-	-	-	2.9		
19 C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					6	-	-	-	-		
20 C.20 - Production of chemicals	97	-	-	18	-	(4)	(1)	-					54	15	28	-	6.7		

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 41: Template 1 - Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity (continued)

Sector/subsector	a	b			c	d	e	f		g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	
	Gross carrying amount ^c										Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Greenhouse Gas (GHG) financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent) ⁹	GHG emissions: gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks ^a	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions													
As at 31 December 2023	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m					€m	€m	€m	€m	years		
21 C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	71	-	-	21	-	(5)	(2)	-						71	-	-	-	3.0		
22 C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	76	-	9	-	-	(1)	(1)	-						76	-	-	-	1.5		
23 C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	7	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-						7	-	-	-	0.2		
24 C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						6	-	-	-	3.6		
25 C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2	-	-	2	-	(2)	(2)	-						2	-	-	-	2.4		
26 C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-						2	-	-	-	-		
27 C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	125	27	24	-	-	-	-	-						125	-	-	-	1.8		
28 C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	87	-	-	2	30	(14)	-	(14)						87	-	-	-	2.6		
29 C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	117	-	-	-	9	(6)	-	(5)						117	-	-	-	2.2		
30 C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	25	-	-	2	-	-	-	-						25	-	-	-	2.5		
32 C.32 - Other manufacturing	32	-	-	31	-	(1)	(1)	-						32	-	-	-	1.7		
34 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	278	96	42	22	-	(1)	-	-						251	27	-	-	1.9		

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 41: Template 1 - Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity (continued)

Sector/subsector	a	b				c	d	e	f			g	h	i	j	k		l	m	n	o	p
	Gross carrying amount ^c										Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Greenhouse Gas (GHG) financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent) ⁹		GHG emissions: gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks ^{a,b}	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m							€m
As at 31 December 2023	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m					€m	€m	€m	€m	years	
35 D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	193	11	42	22	-	(1)	-	-									166	27	-	-	1.4	
36 D35.11 - Production of electricity	54	11	7	1	-	-	-	-									54	-	-	-	0.3	
37 D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	85	85	-	-	-	-	-	-									85	-	-	-	3.0	
40 F - Construction	67	-	7	1	1	(2)	(1)	(1)									40	27	-	-	4.7	
41 F.41 - Construction of buildings	24	-	-	1	1	(1)	-	(1)									24	-	-	-	3.4	
42 F.42 - Civil engineering	39	-	7	-	-	-	-	-									12	27	-	-	5.8	
43 F.43 - Specialised construction activities	4	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-									4	-	-	-	1.9	
44 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and	243	-	-	51	-	(4)	(4)	-									243	-	-	-	2.1	
45 H - Transportation and storage	187	-	-	90	-	(2)	(2)	-									187	-	-	-	2.0	
48 H.51 - Air transport	38	-	-	38	-	-	-	-									38	-	-	-	4.4	
49 H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for	147	-	-	52	-	(2)	(2)	-									147	-	-	-	1.4	
50 H.53 - Postal and courier activities	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									2	-	-	-	2.1	
51 I - Accommodation and food service activities	148	-	-	41	104	(7)	-	(7)									136	12	-	-	2.0	
52 L - Real estate activities	187	-	-	31	1	(1)	-	(1)									187	-	-	-	2.0	
53 Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change^b	17,562	-	6	565	2	(29)	(22)	(2)									17,282	13	50	217	1.0	

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 41: Template 1 - Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity (continued)

Sector/subsector	a	b				c	d	e	f		g	h	i	j		k	l	m	n	o	p
	Gross carrying amount ^c										Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Greenhouse Gas (GHG) financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent) ⁹		GHG emissions: gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m						
54 K - Financial and insurance activities	16,463	-	1	141	2	(5)	(1)	(2)								16,246	-	-	217	1.0	
55 Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	1,099	-	5	424	-	(24)	(21)	-								1,036	13	50	-	2.4	
56 Total	19,800	298	89	935	147	(84)	(39)	(30)								19,406	99	78	217	1.2	

Notes:

- In accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of the Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation. The identification of exposures to counterparties excluded from the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks Article 12(1), points (d) to (g) was carried out by assessing exposures towards companies in the following NACE sectors: Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity & Gas, and Transport (of oil or fuels). Each company's segmented revenue percentages were assessed to determine if they breach the thresholds outlined by the regulation Article 12(1) (d)-(f), above. For power generation companies, reported scope 1 and 2 emission intensity was used to determine alignment with Paris benchmark threshold. The identification of exposures to counterparties excluded from the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks Article 12(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 is based on voluntary disclosures of DNSH assessment by counterparties. Companies are not required to disclose the assessments about the technical screening criteria, which includes DNSH, that the taxonomy-eligible economic activities fail to meet but they may do so voluntarily. On this basis this disclosure includes values for only those counterparties where data was available from their own disclosures.
- In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks -Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.
- 13 rows (12 rows in December 2023) with zero gross carrying amounts were excluded from the above template format prescribed by the EBA.
- Scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparties are reported in tons of CO2 equivalent. Financed Emissions for cash collateral are considered zero.
- Considered PCAF Data Quality 1, 2, and 3 across all GHG scopes for calculations.
- Calculated Commercial and Residential real estate emissions using the PCAF asset-class methodology on "Business loans and unlisted Equity".
- Reporting of financed emissions was voluntary until June 2024.

In order to determine the counterparty Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE) codes (at NACE L1), we have utilised the internal Barclays Industry Classification used for other reporting such as Financial Reporting (FINREP). Additional data has been collected from Moody's for more granular NACE activity (at NACE L2-4). We consider the information is of good quality where available; however, in such instances where it is not available, a manual exercise was undertaken to gather the missing information. Data reported in this template is based on the specific definitions under Article 449a of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR) on ESG metrics and NACE codes are identified based on the principal activity of the counterparty.

Banking book assets considered in-scope are loans and advances and debt securities at amortised cost (€11,161m, net of ECL), loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (€349m), debt securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive income (€537m), cash collateral & settlement balances (€9,125m), reverse repos (€5,893m) and investment in associates (€236m), out of which exposures to non-financial corporations (€3,255m, net of ECL) and financial corporations (€18,078m, net of ECL) are in-scope for the above template, and Exposures to sovereigns and local governments are excluded (€5,180m), as are household exposures (€788m). Loans in the CBE portfolio (€4,395m, net of ECL) are reported as Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale and hence also out of scope.

The Barclays Group continues to assess financed emissions (i.e. the emissions arising from activities that the Barclays Group finances) across its portfolio and measure the baseline emissions it finances across sectors. In 2023, the Barclays Group has further extended the scope of its calculations to cover the in-scope balance sheet financed emissions based on PCAF standard. The Barclays Group has reported financed emissions in the Barclays Group 2023 Annual Report :-

(i) Estimating the full in-scope balance sheet financed emissions using a methodology which has been developed using the PCAF Standard (PCAF (2022), The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard Part A: Financed Emissions, Second Edition); and

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

(ii) Continuing to use the BlueTrack™ methodology to assess financed emissions for material sectors and set 2030 targets integrating 1.5°C scenarios. BlueTrack™ starts by selecting a benchmark for a sector that defines how financed emissions for a portfolio need to change over time, in line with the goals and timelines of the Paris Agreement – consistent with scenarios limiting the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C.

The Barclays Group measures the financed emissions within a selected boundary for a sector, then aggregates these into a portfolio-level metric – which is then compared to the benchmark. In 2023, the Barclays Group expanded BlueTrack™ to also cover the Agriculture, Aviation and UK Commercial Real Estate sectors. The Residential Real Estate sector was also expanded to include housing associations and small business buy-to-let lending, and is now referred to as UK Housing, which is not part of the Bank.

Average maturity is defined as exposure-weighted average contractual maturity. It is calculated as the sum of gross exposure multiplied by the residual maturity of each counterparty and divided by the total exposure of the sector or sub-sector. Where the maturity date has passed the reporting date i.e. overdue, but the exposure continues to appear on the balance sheet, or where the exposure does not have a contractual maturity date (e.g. on demand), this has been reported with a maturity bucket of 0-5 years.

Gross exposure to sectors that highly contribute to climate change at 30 June 2024 of €2.4bn increased by €0.2bn relative to 31 December 2023, with an increase in exposure to Mining and quarrying (€81m), Manufacturing (€72m), Construction (€38m) and Real Estate (€99m) partially offset by a reduction in exposure to Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (€55m) and Accommodation and food services activities (€50m).

Gross exposure to sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change increased by €1.5bn to €19.0bn, primarily due to an increase in exposure to Credit institutions.

Gross exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks increased by €43m to €341m at 30 June 2024, due to an increase in exposure to Mining and quarrying (€43m).

Gross environmental sustainable exposures (CCM) increased by €29m to €118m at 30 June 2024, due to reporting of alignment of Credit Institutions (€44m), partially offset by a reduction in alignment of non-financial corporates (€15m).

Gross non-performing exposure to sectors that highly contribute to climate change decreased by €53m to €92m, primarily due to a decrease in non-performing exposure to Accommodation and food services activities (€50m).

Gross non-performing exposure to sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change increased by €165m to €167m primarily due to an increase in Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U) (€165m).

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 42: Template 2 - Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral

This table provides a breakdown of BBI's climate change transition risk on loans collateralised with commercial and residential real estate properties, and on collateral repossessed, which is based on the energy efficiency of the collateral, including energy consumption and an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) label.

Counterparty sector	a			o			p					
	As at 30 June 2024						As at 31 December 2023					
	Total gross carrying amount						Total gross carrying amount					
	Without EPC label of collateral						Without EPC label of collateral					
			Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated					Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated				
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m		
1 Total EU area	401	401	-	-	4,257	4,257	-	-				
2 Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	48	48	-	-	71	71	-	-				
3 Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	353	353	-	-	4,186	4,186	-	-				
4 Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
5 Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
6 Total non-EU area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

Notes:

1. Rows and columns with nil values were excluded from the above template format prescribed by the EBA.

The gross carrying amounts cover all counterparty sectors for banking book exposure to loans collateralised by commercial and residential immovable property, and of repossessed real estate collateral, including loans to financial corporations, non-financial corporations and households. This primarily concerns the Italian mortgage portfolio, which is a historic portfolio and rundown book where EPC data is unavailable. Additionally, energy declarations were not mandatory in many EU countries as at the date of origination. Where there is no EPC label, this have been left blank.

Loans collateralised by commercial and residential immovable property decreased during 2024 by €3.86bn to €0.40bn, primarily due to the disposal of the majority of the Italian mortgage portfolio.

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 43: Template 3 - Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics

This table provides a breakdown of the BBI's scope 3 emissions (financed GHG emissions, including scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of the counterparty) in relative terms, depending on the sector of the counterparty and based on alignment metrics defined by the International Energy Agency (IEA) for different sectors.

a		b	c	d	e	f	g	
IEA Sector		NACE Sectors (a minima)	Portfolio gross carrying amount	Alignment metric ^b	Year of reference ^c	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in % ^d	Target (year of reference + 3 years) ^e	
As at 30 June 2024			€m		Years	%	Years	
1	Power	27.12, 35.11, 35.12, 35.13	263	kgCO ₂ e/MWh	2023	48%	Not available	
2	Fossil fuel combustion	20.14, 35.22, 46.71	114	MtCO ₂ e	2023	(6)%	Not available	
3	Automotive	29.10, 29.32	85	gCO ₂ e/km	2023	67%	Not available	
4	Aviation	30.30, 51.10	61	gCO ₂ e/RTK	2023	12%	Not available	
5	Maritime transport ^f	-	-	-	-	-%	Not available	
6	Cement, clinker and lime production	8.11	5	tCO ₂ e/t	2023	14%	Not available	
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	24.42, 24.10	28	tCO ₂ e/t	2023	5%	Not available	
8	Chemicals ^{a,f}	20.20, 20.59	120	-	-	-%	Not available	

Notes:-

a. The IEA sector named Chemicals sector has been included along with corresponding NACE codes in line with the clarification provided through EBA Q&A 2024_7085 released on 27th July 2024.

b. Alignment metric applied by the Barclays Group to track the progress against 1.5°C aligned pathway for respective sectors.

c. Latest year for which the Barclays Group reported progress against respective targets.

d. Distance to IEA NZE2050 measured based on a calculation logic which is (Metric at reference year - Reference scenario metric in 2030)/(Reference scenario metric in 2030) * 100.

e. In line with its three-part climate strategy, the Barclays Group, which includes the Bank, has set financed emissions 2030 reduction targets across eight high emitting sectors in its portfolio, with a convergence point set for UK housing. Each of the Barclays Group's 2030 target ranges is developed with reference to a 1.5°C-aligned scenario, such as the IEA Net Zero by 2050 scenario. The Barclays Group has reported its progress against each of these targets as at December 2023, as detailed on page 86 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2023. The Barclays Group intends to consider the most appropriate approach to extend its target coverage with the aim of ensuring it covers relevant areas of the value chain and/or our financing activities. The Barclays Group will continue to evolve its approach over the coming years.

f. Barclays Group has not set targets for the Maritime Transport and Chemical sectors.

The "Portfolio gross carrying amount (EUR)" is for BBI as of June 2024. The alignment metric, Year of reference, and Distance to IEA NZE2050 in % disclosures are based on the emission reduction targets set by the Barclays Group and the progress made on those targets at the Barclays Group level as of December 2023 (the last date for which the Barclays' group externally reported its progress thereon).

Disclosures included in this template relate to the Barclays Group's 2030 climate targets for its lending and capital markets portfolio that can be measured against the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario covering following sectors:-

IEA Sector	Barclays Sector	Barclays Sector boundaries	Baseline	Emissions scope
Power	Power	Power generators	2020	1
Fossil fuel combustion	Energy	Upstream Energy	2020	1,2 and 3
Cement, clinker and lime production	Cement	Cement manufacturers	2021	1 and 2
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	Steel	Steel manufacturers	2021	1 and 2
Automotive	Automotive manufacturing	Light Duty Vehicles manufacturers	2022	1,2 and 3
Aviation *	Aviation	Commercial Aviation (Air Travel) – Passenger (including belly cargo) and Dedicated cargo	2023	1 and 3

*Scope 2 emissions are not included for Aviation above on the basis of their immateriality.

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

For Power, Cement, Steel, Automotive manufacturing and Aviation, the Barclays Group has set emissions intensity targets using a target range. We have used the lower emissions reduction percentage in the range to calculate "Distance to IEA NZE2050 in %". Each of our 2030 target ranges is developed with reference to a 1.5°C-aligned scenario. For the majority this is the IEA's Net Zero by 2050 (NZE2050) scenario. For the Aviation sector, the Barclays Group uses the Mission Possible Partnership (MPP)'s 'Prudent' (PRU) scenario – a 1.5°C-compatible roadmap for the sector to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

The Barclays Group has set targets for additional sectors. For more information about methodology and climate targets, see 'Barclays PLC Annual Report 2023', which is available at <https://home.barclays/sustainability/esg-resource-hub/reporting-and-disclosures>.

List of NACE sectors to be considered for Table 43: Template 3:

IEA sector	NACE Sectors (a minima) - Sectors required		**Examples of metrics - non-exhaustive list. Institutions shall apply metrics defined by the IEA scenario
Sector in the template	Sector	Code	
Power	power	27,2712,3314,35,351,3511,3512,3513,3514,4321	Average tonnes of CO2 per MWh and Average share of high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal).
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas, coal	91,910,192,1920,2014,352,3521,3522,3523,4612,4671,6,61,610,62,620,8,9	Average tonnes of CO2 per GJ and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
Automotive	automotive	2815,29,291,2910,292,2920,293,2932	Average tonnes of CO2 per passenger-km and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
Aviation	aviation	3030,3316,511,5110,512,5121,5223	Average share of sustainable aviation fuels and Average tonnes of CO2 per passenger-km.
Maritime transport	shipping	301,3011,3012,3315,50,501,5010,502,5020,5222,5224,5229	Average tonnes of CO2 per passenger-km Average gCO ₂ /MJ and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	235,2351,2352,236,2361,2363,2364,811,89	Average tonnes of CO2 per tonne of output and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	24,241,2410,242,2420,2434,244,2442,2444,2445,245,2451,2452,25,251,2511,4672,5,51,510,52,520,7,72,729	Average tonnes of CO2 per tonne of output and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).

Table 44: Template 4 - Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms

This table provides a breakdown of BBI's drawn exposures towards the top 20 carbon-intensive companies in the world. It is complementary to the sectoral approach applied in the previous templates. It includes information on the average maturity of the exposures, providing some insight on how these exposures may be impacted by longer-term climate change transition risks.

The implementing technical standards on prudential disclosures on ESG risks [1] states that there is evidence and public information according to which, the top polluting companies in the world are responsible for a large proportion of global annual Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Any policy action taken with the intention of reducing companies' emissions may have a larger impact on the top GHG emitting companies and may lead to the deterioration of their creditworthiness. Related reputational risks may further contribute to the deterioration of the credit quality of these companies. Hence, BBI's exposures towards top polluting companies may be more exposed to an impairment of their credit quality and eventually to credit losses.

	a	b	c	d	e
	Gross carrying amount (aggregate)	Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount (aggregate) *	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Weighted average maturity	Number of top 20 polluting firms included
	€m	%	€m	years	
As at 30 June 2024	-	- %	-	-	1
As at 31 December 2023	12	0.02 %	-	0.08	2

* For counterparties among the top 20 carbon emitting companies in the world

https://eba.europa.eu/sites/default/files/document_library/Publications/Draft%20Technical%20Standards/2022/1026171/EBA%20draft%20ITS%20on%20Pillar%203%20disclosures%20on%20ESG%20risks.pdf

The Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) database on reported and modelled GHG Emission dataset for 2022 was used to identify the top 20 carbon-intensive firms in the world. The GHG Emission dataset for 2022 was used due to lack of availability of more recent data. Bank's exposure to these firms, and exposure to related parties of the top 20 carbon intensive firms (e.g. parent entity or subsidiaries) has been reported. Therefore, there may be "related parties" to top 20 carbon intensive firms that are included in the top 20 carbon-emitting companies list above, but are not top 20 carbon emitters in their own right. Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties is calculated as the percentage of Gross carrying amount (aggregate) over total gross carrying amount in the banking book excluding financial assets held for trading and held for sale assets. The Bank's exposure to the top 20 at June 2024 was negligible.

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 45: Template 5 - Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

This table provides a breakdown of the Bank's exposures in the banking book (including loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading and not held for sale) towards non-financial corporates, on loans collateralised with immovable property and on repossessed real estate collateral that are exposed to chronic and acute climate-related hazards, with a break down by sector activity and by geography of location of the activity of the counterparty or the collateral.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
As at 30 June 2024	Gross carrying amount													
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
	Breakdown by maturity bucket						of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	of which Stage 2 exposures						of which non-performing exposures	of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
Geographical area: Europe ^b	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	years	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
2 B - Mining and quarrying	381	84	-	-	-	0.6	65	17	2	-	-	-	-	-
3 C - Manufacturing	806	95	2	8	-	2.9	43	60	2	21	5	(5)	(2)	(3)
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	192	29	13	-	-	2.5	14	17	11	-	-	-	-	-
6 F - Construction	105	11	3	-	-	4.3	2	9	3	-	-	-	-	-
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	202	27	-	-	-	2.0	13	13	1	7	-	-	-	-
8 H - Transportation and storage	189	34	-	-	-	2.6	14	18	2	-	-	-	-	-
9 L - Real estate activities	286	66	-	-	-	1.7	16	32	18	4	-	(1)	-	-
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	353	19	6	30	1	9.8	35	17	4	-	4	(1)	-	(1)
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	48	17	-	-	-	0.4	3	9	5	16	-	-	-	-
Geographical area: Non-Europe^{a,b}														
2 B - Mining and quarrying	7	2	-	-	-	2.3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
3 C - Manufacturing	86	27	-	-	-	2.7	24	2	1	7	-	(1)	-	-
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	31	9	-	-	-	3.7	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	37	32	-	-	-	1.6	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 45: Template 5 - Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk (continued)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
As at 31 December 2023	Gross carrying amount													
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
	Breakdown by maturity bucket						of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity							of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	
Geographical area: Europe ^b	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	years	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
2 B - Mining and quarrying	303	67	-	-	-	0.4	54	12	1	4	-	-	-	-
3 C - Manufacturing	726	85	4	3	-	2.9	44	47	1	10	6	(5)	(1)	(3)
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	237	43	13	-	-	2.1	22	22	12	4	-	-	-	-
6 F - Construction	67	7	4	-	-	4.4	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	240	28	-	-	-	2.5	14	13	1	6	-	-	-	-
8 H - Transportation and storage	135	27	-	-	-	2.4	14	12	1	10	-	-	-	-
9 L - Real estate activities	187	40	-	-	-	2.3	9	20	11	3	-	-	-	-
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	4,186	98	80	376	61	12.8	420	170	25	85	28	(10)	(4)	(5)
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	71	24	-	-	-	2.1	5	12	7	17	-	-	-	-
Geographical area: Non-Europe^{a,b}														
2 B - Mining and quarrying	5	2	-	-	-	2.8	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
3 C - Manufacturing	94	28	-	-	-	3.3	25	2	1	10	-	-	-	-
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	41	12	-	-	-	4.2	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3	1	-	-	-	2.6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 H - Transportation and storage	52	10	-	-	-	2.0	8	2	-	10	-	-	-	-

a. Non-European exposure is primarily North America and Middle East.

b. 3 rows for Geographical area: Europe (3 rows in December 2023) and 8 rows for Geographical area: Non-Europe (7 rows in December 2023) with zero gross carrying amounts were excluded from the above template format prescribed by the EBA.

This template covers all geographic areas and regions and includes exposure to non-financial corporations in those sectors prescribed in the CRR.

The gross exposures in table 45 are less than the exposure in table 41 as sectors like "Accommodation and food service activities", "K - Financial and insurance activities" and "other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)" are not included in table 45, as prescribed by CRR.

Exposures to households are included above within loans collateralised by residential immovable property and are to European counterparties. While it is expected that the effects of physical risk to the Bank's portfolio are significantly decreased by mitigating factors such as flooding or sea erosion barriers, or sewage upgrades, these have not been taken into consideration.

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Moody's Four Twenty Seven Methodology has been used to identify exposures subject to physical climate risks. Moody's leverage several public and private databases to generate over 25 underlying risk indicators, which are chosen based on known pathways of business risk that emerge from changes in the physical environment. The data sourced from the application covers several aspects of chronic and acute physical risks listed in Appendix A of the Climate Delegated Act (2021/2139 (EU)). A sample of data is tested every reporting period to check accuracy.

Moody's provides Physical Risk Scores for counterparties scored from 1 (low risk) to 100 (high risk) for physical risk due to flooding, hurricanes and wildfires (acute climate change events) and sea level rise, heat stress and water stress (chronic climate change events).

The Physical Risk Score data rates each hazard for a given location as either no risk, low, medium, high, or red flag.

A climate risk rating of red flag is assumed to imply that all the assets in that location are highly sensitive to physical climate risk. The Bank does not expect significant damage to assets from the risk intensity threshold below red flag. Physical climate risks are assessed by sector, along with specific location, given that physical assets will be affected differently by climate hazards based on their activities. For example, a manufacturing plant that has heavy water and energy inputs will be more sensitive to heat stress and water stress than an office in the same location. Exposures sensitive to the impact of climate change events, reported in gross amounts, have been assessed by aggregating site-level climate hazard exposure across all of their known facilities with no assessment made regarding mitigating actions such as insurance or actions taken by counterparties or local/national government.

The Bank will continue to monitor its methodology, in light of evolving industry best practices and regulatory guidance. Current data availability and quality constraints may impact the comparability of results between financial institutions, and, in the future, when comparing results between years.

Loans collateralised by commercial and residential immovable property decreased during 2024 by €3.86bn to €0.40bn, primarily due to the disposal of the majority of the Italian mortgage portfolio.

Table 46: Template 6 - Summary of KPIs on Taxonomy-aligned exposures

The table shows the GAR (Green Asset Ratio) stock and flow of the EU Taxonomy objectives of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. They are calculated as the % of taxonomy-aligned Turnover KPIs reported by each counterparty. The percentage coverage is calculated as % of 'GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator'^a over the Bank's total assets.

As at 30th June 2024	KPI			% coverage (over total assets) ^{a,c,f}
	Climate change mitigation ^b	Climate change adaptation ^b	Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation) ^b	
GAR stock ^d	0.5 %	- %	0.5 %	5.1 %
GAR flow ^e	- %	- %	- %	0.4 %

As at 31 December 2023	KPI			% coverage (over total assets) ^{a,c,f}
	Climate change mitigation ^b	Climate change adaptation ^b	Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation) ^b	
GAR stock ^d	0.3 %	- %	0.3 %	6.3 %
GAR flow ^e	1.6 %	- %	1.6 %	0.7 %

*% of assets covered by the KPI divided by the bank's total assets

Notes:

- 'GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator' comprise total gross assets as defined under IFRS as adopted by the EU, minus trading book assets, minus exposures to central banks, central governments and supranational issuers, minus EU and Non-EU Non-Financial Corporation exposures (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations), and minus other assets in the GAR denominators (Derivatives, On demand interbank loans, cash and cash-related assets and other assets).
- Based on Turnover KPI of the counterparties. It is calculated as the percentage of Taxonomy aligned exposures over Total Assets in the denominator (GAR).
- For GAR stock, the percentage coverage (over total assets) is calculated as 'Total GAR Assets' under 'GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator' as a percentage of the Bank's 'Total assets', as set out in Template 7. GAR flow is based on Total of flow assets in the 'Total GAR Assets' under 'GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator' as a percentage of the flow of Bank's 'Total assets'. In December 2023, trading book assets were not considered in flow, hence the flow % has been revised from 0.4% to 0.7% in the prior year comparatives.
- KPI for stock has increased from 0.3% to 0.5% on account of the inclusion of alignment metrics of credit institutions as they were required to report alignment for the first time starting FY 2023.
- The flow assets include new loans, debt securities and equity securities during the period. The new loans primarily includes loans to the new counter-parties. Any new loan to an existing counterparty is not covered in the flow, in line with the Bank's basis of preparation of new business activities during the period as disclosed in the 'BBI PLC Annual Report 2023'. Cash collateral has been excluded from Loans and advances for flow calculation. KPI for flow has reduced by 1.6% due to majority of the exposures from new loans being non-NFRD, hence not eligible and aligned. Non-NFRD loans refers to loans to counterparties not subject to NFRD reporting.
- There is a reduction in % coverage (over total assets) for stock, due to the sale of the Italian mortgage portfolio. There is a decrease in % coverage over total flow assets as compared to December 2023 as June 24 flows are for six months whereas December 23 flows are for twelve months.

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 47: Template 7 - Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR

The table shows the absolute value of GAR-eligible, taxonomy-eligible loans and taxonomy-aligned loans, analysed by asset class.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	
	Total gross carrying amount ^e	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling	Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling							
As at 30th June 2024 ^f	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																	
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation^a	7,586	1,379	118	-	10	66	33	7	-	5	2	1,412	125	-	15	68
2	Financial corporations	5,340	773	45	-	3	8	33	7	-	5	2	806	52	-	8	10
3	Credit institutions	2,125	638	37	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	640	37	-	2	3
4	Loans and advances ^b	2,125	638	37	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	640	37	-	2	3
7	Other financial corporations ^c	3,215	135	8	-	1	5	31	7	-	5	2	166	15	-	6	7
8	of which investment firms	395	6	1	-	-	-	9	1	-	1	-	15	2	-	1	-
9	Loans and advances ^b	395	6	1	-	-	-	9	1	-	1	-	15	2	-	1	-
12	of which management companies	96	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances ^b	96	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	357	44	2	-	1	-	19	4	-	4	-	63	5	-	4	-
17	Loans and advances ^b	357	44	2	-	1	-	19	4	-	4	-	63	5	-	4	-
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	1,553	287	73	-	7	58	-	-	-	-	-	287	73	-	7	58
21	Loans and advances ^b	1,553	287	73	-	7	58	-	-	-	-	-	287	73	-	7	58
24	Households	319	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property ^d	319	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	-	-	-	-
28	Local governments financing	374															
30	Other local governments financing	374															
32	TOTAL GAR ASSETS *	7,586	1,379	118	-	10	66	33	7	-	5	2	1,412	125	-	15	68
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)^g																	
33	EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	1,502															
34	Loans and advances ^b	1,497															
36	Equity instruments	5															

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 47: Template 7 - Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR (continued)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Total gross carrying amount ^e	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
		Of which specialised	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which specialised	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling	Of which specialised	Of which transitional/	Of which enabling						
As at 30th June 2024 ^f	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	306															
37																
38 Loans and advances ^b	306															
41 Derivatives	28															
42 On demand interbank loans	999															
43 Cash and cash-related assets	18															
44 Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	17,161															
45 TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)	27,600															
Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR calculation⁹																
46 Sovereigns	4,814															
47 Central banks exposure	33,561															
48 Trading book	84,110															
49 TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	122,485															
50 TOTAL ASSETS	150,084															

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 47: Template 7 - Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR (continued)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Total gross carrying amount ^e	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
		Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling	Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling	Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling			
As at 31st December 2023 ^f	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation^a	8,997	4,891	89	-	12	54	36	-	-	-	4,927	89	-	12	54
2	Financial corporations	3,373	668	1	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	699	1	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	2,088	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances ^b	2,088	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571	-	-	-	-
7	Other financial corporations ^c	1,285	97	1	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	128	1	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	401	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances ^b	401	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
12	of which management companies	77	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances ^b	77	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	432	36	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances ^b	432	36	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	1,253	234	88	-	12	54	5	-	-	-	239	88	-	12	54
21	Loans and advances ^b	1,253	234	88	-	12	54	5	-	-	-	239	88	-	12	54
24	Households	3,989	3,989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,989	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property ^d	3,989	3,989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,989	-	-	-	-
28	Local governments financing	382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local governments financing	382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	TOTAL GAR ASSETS	8,997	4,891	89	-	12	54	36	-	-	-	4,927	89	-	12	54
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)^g																
33	EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	1,687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Loans and advances ^b	1,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Equity instruments	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Loans and advances ^b	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 47: Template 7 - Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR (continued)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Total gross carrying amount ^e	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which specialised	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which specialised	Of which transitional/	Of which enabling	
As at 31st December 2023 ^f	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
41 Derivatives	16															
42 On demand interbank loans	659															
43 Cash and cash-related assets	27															
44 Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	17,879															
45 TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)	29,663															
Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR calculation^g																
46 Sovereigns	3,165															
47 Central banks exposure	33,830															
48 Trading book	76,155															
49 TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	113,150															
50 TOTAL ASSETS	142,813															

Notes:

*GAR eligible loans are those assets that are considered in the numerator of the GAR. This include loans and advances, debt securities and equity holdings..

a Total GAR Assets i.e. covered assets in the numerator have decreased from €9.0bn to €7.6bn, primarily due to the sale of Italian mortgage portfolio, partially offset by increased exposures to NFRD counterparties, mainly to other financial corporations..

b. Cash collateral balances has been included under loans and advances.

c. Exposures amounting to €2,367m could not be classified under investment firms, management companies, and insurance undertakings. Hence the total of the three categories under other financial corporations do not exactly match with the balance of other financial corporations. For FY 2023, these exposures amounted to €375 m.

d. Loan collateralised by residential immovable properties under Households of € 389 m were considered to be 100% eligible but not aligned.

e. Taxonomy-aligned exposures have increased by €35 m to €124 m in June 2024, primarily due to reporting of taxonomy alignment by Credit institutions. The credit institutions have reported their taxonomy alignment first time for FY 2023 in reports published in 2024..

f. 17 rows with zero gross carrying amounts were excluded from the above template format prescribed by the EBA.

g. Cells from b to p from Row 33 onwards have been shaded in grey in line with the format provided by the EBA.

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 48: Template 8 - GAR %

The table shows taxonomy-eligible loans and taxonomy-aligned loans, analysed by asset class, as a % of GAR-eligible loans, and as a % of total assets for both stock and flow.

	a	b	d	e	f	g			k	l	n	o	p	q	r	t	u	v	aa	ab	ad	ae	af		
	GAR Stock													GAR Flow											
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					Proportion of total assets covered ^{f-g}	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					Proportion of total new assets covered ^{d,g}
	Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors ^a						Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors ^b					
	Of which environmentally sustainable				Of which environmentally sustainable				Of which environmentally sustainable						Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable					
		Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which adaptation	Of which enabling				Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling					
As at 30th June 2024 ^f	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1 GAR	5.0	0.5	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	5.0	0.5	-	0.2	5.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.4		
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation ^e	18.2	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	18.6	1.7	0.2	0.9	5.1	7.9	0.4	-	0.2	-	7.9	0.4	-	0.2	0.4		
3 Financial corporations	14.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	15.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2		
4 Credit institutions	30.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	30.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5 Other financial corporations	4.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2		
6 of which investment firms	1.4	0.1	-	-	2.3	0.3	0.3	-	3.7	0.4	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1		
of which management companies	11.0	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8 of which insurance undertakings	12.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	5.3	1.0	1.0	-	17.7	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9 Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	16.0	6.2	0.7	5.0	-	-	-	-	16.0	6.2	0.7	5.0	1.0	14.1	0.7	-	0.3	-	14.1	0.7	-	0.3	0.2		
10 Households	100	-	-	-					100	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		
of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100	-	-	-					100	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		
14 Local government financing	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		
Other local governments financing	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		
16																									

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 48: Template 8 - GAR % (continued)

	a	b	d	e	f	g	k	l	n	o	p	q	r	t	u	v	aa	ab	ad	ae	af
	GAR Stock											GAR Flow									
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				Proportion of total assets covered ^{c,g}	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)			Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				Proportion of total new assets covered ^{d,g}	
	Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors		Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors ^a					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors			Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors ^b						
	Of which environmentally sustainable		Of which environmentally sustainable		Of which environmentally sustainable		Of which environmentally sustainable		Of which environmentally sustainable			Of which environmentally sustainable		Of which environmentally sustainable		Of which environmentally sustainable					
	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling		Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling		Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
As at 31 December 2023 ^f	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1 GAR	16.5	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	-	16.6	0.3	-	0.2	6.3	3.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	-	3.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.7
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation ^e	54.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	-	54.8	1.0	0.1	0.6	6.3	23.9	9.4	2.0	6.2	-	23.9	9.4	2.0	6.2	0.7
3 Financial corporations	19.8	-	-	-	0.9	-	20.7	-	-	-	2.4	39.6	-	-	-	-	39.6	-	-	-	0.1
4 Credit institutions	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	27.3	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Other financial corporations	7.6	0.1	-	-	2.4	-	10.0	0.1	-	-	0.9	39.6	-	-	-	-	39.6	-	-	-	0.1
6 of which investment firms	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 of which management companies	8.9	1.3	-	-	-	-	8.9	1.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 of which insurance undertakings	8.3	-	-	-	7.2	-	15.5	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	18.7	7.0	1.0	4.3	0.4	-	19.1	7.0	1.0	4.3	0.9	19.7	12.0	2.5	7.8	-	19.7	12.0	2.5	7.8	0.5
10 Households	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Other local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- a. This is calculated as total gross carrying amount of stock eligible for the respective EU Taxonomy objective over the total gross carrying amount appearing in Table 47 for the respective row.
- b. This is calculated as total gross carrying amount of flow eligible for the respective EU Taxonomy objective over the total gross carrying amount of flow for the respective row. The flow template does not form part of the disclosure.
- c. Proportion of total assets covered is calculated as the total gross carrying amount appearing in Table 47 for the respective row over the Bank's total assets.
- d. Proportion of total new assets covered is calculated as the total gross carrying amount appearing in the flow for the respective row over the Bank's total flow assets.
- e. The flow assets include new loans, debt securities and equity securities during the period. The new loans primarily includes loans to the new counterparties. Any new loan to an existing counterparty is not covered in the flow, in line with the Bank's basis of preparation of new business activities during the period as disclosed in the Annual Report. Cash collateral has been excluded from Loans and advances for flow calculation.
- f. 7 columns and 4 rows with nil values were excluded for June 2024 while 9 columns and 4 rows with nil values were excluded for Dec 2024 from the format as prescribed by the EBA as they were blank. Some cells are shaded in grey in this template in line with the format as provided by the EBA.
- g. For GAR stock, the percentage coverage (over total assets) is calculated as 'Total GAR Assets' under 'GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator' as a percentage of the Bank's 'Total assets', as set out in Template 7. GAR flow is based on Total of flow assets in the 'Total GAR Assets' under 'GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator' as a percentage of the flow of Bank's 'Total assets'. In December 2023, trading book assets were not considered in flow, hence the flow % has been revised from 0.4% to 0.7% in the prior year comparatives.

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

Table 49: Template 10 - Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in the EU Taxonomy

This table provides a breakdown of other mitigating actions put in place by BBI to mitigate climate-change-related risks.

a		b	c	d	e	f
Type of financial instrument		Type of counterparty	Gross carrying amount	Type of risk mitigated	Type of risk mitigated	Qualitative information on the nature of the mitigating actions
			€m	Climate change transition risk	Climate change physical risk	
As at 30 June 2024^a						
1		Financial corporations	25	Yes	-	Green bond that will use the proceeds to invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency
2	Bonds (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-
4		Households	-	-	-	-
7		Other counterparties	24	Yes	-	Green bond that will use the proceeds to invest in renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean transportation
8		Financial corporations	194	Yes	-	Sustainability-linked loans with SPTs related to GHG emission reductions and purchase of renewable energy
9	Loans (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Non-financial corporations	329	Yes	-	Loans focused on green buildings and Sustainability-linked loans with SPTs related to GHG emission reductions
10		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	Yes	-	
11		Households	-	-	-	-
14		Other counterparties	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023^a						
1	Bonds (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	-	-	-	-
2		Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-
4		Households	-	-	-	-
7		Other counterparties	-	-	-	-
8		Financial corporations	209	Yes	-	Sustainability-linked loans with SPTs related to GHG emission reductions and purchase of renewable energy
9	Loans (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Non-financial corporations	219	Yes	-	Loans focused on green buildings and Sustainability-linked loans with SPTs related to GHG emission reductions
10		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	2	Yes	-	
11		Households	-	-	-	-
14		Other counterparties	-	-	-	-

Notes:

a. 5 rows with zero gross carrying amounts were excluded from the above template format prescribed by the EBA

The template covers other climate change mitigating actions and includes exposures of the institutions that are not taxonomy aligned according to Table 47 and Table 48 but that still support counterparties in the transition and adaptation process for the objectives of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.

The climate change mitigation objective includes financing directed towards GHG emission reduction, energy efficiency, green buildings, clean transportation and renewable energy.

Analysis of ESG risks (continued)

The Barclays Group is helping to provide the green and sustainable finance required to transform the economies, customers and clients it serves. This template follows the criteria as outlined in the Barclays Sustainable Finance Framework and includes green loans and sustainability-linked loans that are on the Bank's balance sheet and contribute to the Barclays Group target. The Barclays Sustainable Finance Framework (the "Framework") sets out Barclays' methodology for classifying financing as sustainable for the purpose of tracking and disclosing the Barclays Group's performance against its sustainable finance targets. Sustainability-linked financing is eligible for inclusion as sustainable finance, for the purpose of the Barclays Group's targets, under this Framework if the sustainability-linked facility is assessed by the Barclays Group to be aligned with the LMA/ APLMA/ LSTA Sustainability Linked Loan Principles or the ICMA Sustainability Linked Bond Principles. The Barclays Group continues to enhance its approach to sustainability-linked financing. As part of the assessment process, the Barclays Group reviews all components of the relevant principles and, where possible, review additional considerations for issuers in high-emitting sectors. This includes review of appropriately ambitious GHG or GHG-related KPI(s)/SPT(s), comparison with sector and peers, target momentum, consideration of transition plan (where available), sustainability strategy, and/or a second party opinion. The Barclays Group will also consider alignment to a globally recognised Paris pathway or nationally determined contribution (NDC) roadmap or a jurisdictional sustainable or transition taxonomy. The majority of exposures included in the table consist of sustainability-linked loans where, at least one SPT is linked to the climate mitigation objective listed above.

The increase in sustainability linked loans to non- financial corporations (€110m) as compared to 31 December 2023 reflects continued growth in this market as issuers use these instruments to embed their sustainability targets into financing instruments. The reduction in sustainability linked loans to financial corporations is primarily due to loans repaid or matured (€15m) during the year. Investment in green bonds are focused on projects that will support climate change mitigation through renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean transportation (€49m).

ESG risks

This section provides an overview of the qualitative disclosures on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks across categories such as business strategy and processes, governance and risk management in accordance with Article 449a (CRR).

ESG risk is the risk of losses arising from any negative financial impact on the Bank stemming from the current or prospective impacts of environmental, social or governance factors on the Bank's counterparties or invested assets.

In preparing the climate, environment and sustainability content within this Pillar 3 report, wherever it appears, the Bank has:

- Made certain key judgements, estimations and assumptions. This is, for example, the case in relation to financed emissions, portfolio alignment, classification of environmental and social financing, operational emissions and sustainability metrics, measurement of climate and environmental risk and scenario analysis;
- Used climate, environmental and sustainability data, models, scenarios and methodologies it considers to be appropriate and suitable for these purposes as at the date on which they were deployed. This includes data, models, scenarios and methodologies made available by third parties (over which it has no control) and which may have been prepared using a range of different methodologies, or where the basis of preparation may not be known to the Bank. Methodologies, interpretations or assumptions may not be capable of being independently verified and may therefore be inaccurate. Climate, environmental and sustainability data, models, scenarios and methodologies are subject to future risks and uncertainties and may change over time. Climate, environmental and sustainability disclosures in this document, including climate, environmental and sustainability-related data, models and methodologies, are not of the same standard as those available in the context of other financial information and use a greater number and level of judgements, assumptions and estimates, including with respect to the classification of climate, environmental and sustainable financing activities. Climate, environmental and sustainability disclosures are also not subject to the same or equivalent disclosure standards, historical reference points, benchmarks or globally accepted accounting principles. Historical data cannot be relied on as a strong indicator of future trajectories in the case of climate and environmental change and its evolution. Outputs of models, processed data, scenario analysis and the application of methodologies will also be affected by underlying data quality, which can be hard to assess, or challenges in accessing data on a timely basis;
- Continued (and will continue) to review and develop its approach to data, models, scenarios and methodologies in line with market principles and standards as this subject area matures. The data, models, scenarios and methodologies used (including those made available by third parties) and the judgements, estimates and/or assumptions made in them or by the Bank are rapidly evolving, and this may directly or indirectly affect the metrics, data points, targets, convergence points and milestones contained in this section of the Pillar 3 report. Further, changes in external factors which are outside of the Bank's control such as accounting and/or reporting standards, improvements in data quality, data availability, or updates to methodologies and models and/or updates or restatements of data by third parties, could impact - potentially materially - the performance metrics, data points, targets, development

of accounting and/or reporting standards could also impact (potentially materially) the performance metrics, data points and targets (as applicable) contained in this Pillar 3 report. In future reports the Bank may present some or all of the information for this reporting period (including information made available by third parties) using updated or more granular data or improved models, scenarios, methodologies, market practices or standards. Equally, the Bank may need to re-baseline, restate, revise, recalculate or recalibrate performance against targets, convergence points or milestones on the basis of such updated data.

- Included a number of graphics, infographics, text boxes and illustrative case studies and credentials which aim to give a high-level overview of certain elements of the climate, environmental and sustainability content of this Pillar 3 report and improve accessibility for readers. These graphics, infographics, text boxes and illustrative case studies and credentials are designed to be read within the context of the climate, environmental and sustainability content of this Pillar 3 report as a whole.

Qualitative information on Environmental Risk

Introduction

The Bank faces exposure to environmental and climate risks either directly through its operations and infrastructure, or indirectly through its business model.

Climate Risk is the impact on Financial (Credit, Market, Treasury and Capital Risks) and Operational Risks arising from climate change through physical risks and risks associated with transitioning to a lower carbon economy.

Environmental Risk is considered as the impact on Financial and Operational Risks arising from a degradation in nature through physical risks and risks associated with adjustments towards a more sustainable economy aimed at protecting, restoring and/or reducing negative impacts on nature.

Physical risk is the risk of financial losses from a changing climate or due to the Barclays Group's (including the Bank's) dependency on nature within its own operations or through its clients and/or supply chain. Physical risks can be event-driven (acute risks), including extreme changes in weather events and ecosystem services, such as cyclones, hurricanes, flood and water scarcity. Longer term shifts in climate patterns and ecosystems (chronic risks) may lead to rises in sea levels, rising mean temperatures and more severe weather events, deterioration in soil quality, biodiversity loss and resource scarcity.

Transition Risk is the risk of financial losses caused by the extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes aimed at transitioning to a lower carbon economy and protecting, restoring, and / or reducing negative impacts on nature.

Nature and climate are closely related, given a change in the climate can have a negative effect on nature, and similarly a change in nature may accelerate or exacerbate the effects of climate change. These risks are characterised by their forward-looking nature (the 'change' from the current state) with limited historical precedent and because they are drivers of other Principal Risks. The feedback effects of climate and environmental risk drivers through macro and micro transmission channels are observed in the Bank's portfolios through traditional risk categories such as Credit Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk, Treasury and Capital Risk and Reputation Risk. The approach to identifying, assessing and managing climate and environmental (C&E) risks is consistent with other key risks, however there remains significant uncertainty around when these risks will materialise.

Climate Risk became a Principal Risk within the Barclays Enterprise Risk Management Framework ('ERMF') in January 2022. Climate Risk is integrated into the broader ERMF, aligning with other Principal Risks and ensuring a holistic approach to risk identification, assessment and management. The Barclays Group has developed a Climate Risk Framework ('CRF') for managing financial and Operational Risks stemming from climate change. The Bank also applies the same framework. Environmental risk is presently managed within the Bank's Climate and other Principal Risk frameworks, recognising the emerging nature of certain aspects of environmental risk and the wider scope of environmental challenges.

The Barclays Group, including the Bank, also recognise the important role of the finance sector in contributing to a nature-positive future. The Bank continues to work on building an understanding of the ways in which its financing activities and those of its clients impact and depend on nature. This includes engaging with industry and cross-sector groups and its membership, as a Group, of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure ('TNFD') Forum. The Bank also continues to review the ways in which its financing activities can help contribute to nature.

The Barclays Group, including the Bank, has also continued to develop its approach to evaluating nature-related risk in financing. This has included building on work undertaken across 2022-23 in which the Barclays Group piloted the TNFD Framework on the Group's lending portfolio for Agriculture and Food in Europe. Building on this pilot exercise, further work was undertaken for the Bank's portfolio to develop a sectoral heatmap. This enhancement included additional analysis and refinement of the methodology to align with TNFD guidance and the priority sector list. Based on TNFD guidance and the Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare ('LEAP') approach, in-depth sector-level analysis is in progress during 2024.

The Bank's climate risk knowledge is more advanced and established compared to its knowledge of environmental risks. Consequently, the Bank's practices and processes for addressing Climate Risk are more mature and well-defined. Given the evolving nature of environmental risk, the Bank's understanding and capabilities in this area are still at an early stage.

Business strategy and processes

a) Institution's business strategy to integrate and take into account the impact of environmental factors and risks on the institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning.

Climate Risk management

At the Group level, Barclays has established a Climate Strategy, to which all entities in the Group, including the Bank, are aligned, underpinned by assessment and management of relevant risks and opportunities for achieving its ambition of being a net zero bank by 2050. The Barclays Group's three-part Climate Strategy includes:

- Achieving net zero operations - working to reduce the Barclays Group's Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 operational emissions consistent with 1.5°C aligned pathway and counterbalance any residual emissions;
- Reducing the Barclays Group's financed emissions - aligning the Barclays Group's financing with the goals and timelines of the Paris Agreement, consistent with limiting the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C; and
- Financing the transition - helping to provide the green and sustainable finance required to transform the economies, customers and clients the Barclays Group serves.

For each of the Barclays Group's three strategy pillars, Barclays has set targets and milestones at the Group level, driven by considerations of all relevant risks, as well as the Barclays Group's Purpose, to deploy finance responsibly to support people and businesses.

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

Environmental Risk management

To support the Group's ambition to be a net zero bank by 2050, in 2022, Climate Risk was elevated to a Principal Risk under the Barclays Group's ERMF. The Bank's climate risk knowledge is more advanced and established compared to its knowledge of environmental risks.

In addition to Climate Risk, the Bank has developed a definition of Environmental Risk (nature-related risk). This definition has been published in the Barclays Group's policy and standard, which applies to the Bank. Environmental Risk is considered as the impact on Financial and Operational Risks arising from a degradation in nature through physical risk and risks associated with adjustments towards a more sustainable economy aimed at protecting, restoring and/or reducing negative impacts on nature. These risks can manifest due to nature degradation and the related loss of ecosystem services (physical risk) and changes in government policies, technologies, and market demands (transition factors).

The Bank's assessment of environmental risks informs its wholesale credit risk management and helps safeguard its reputation. This supports the longevity of the business and also enhances its ability to serve its clients and support them in improving their own sustainability practices and disclosures.

Environmental Risk is regarded as a credit risk driver, and is considered within the Barclays Group's credit risk assessment process, which also applies to the Bank. Environmental risks in credit are governed under the Barclays Group's Client Assessment and Aggregation standard.

Environmental risk is presently managed within Barclays' Principal Risk frameworks, noting that it is in its early stages of development alongside the broader spectrum of environmental and nature-related risks.

Nature and biodiversity

The Barclays Group, including the Bank, also recognise the important role of the finance sector in contributing to a nature-positive future. The Barclays Group continues to work to build an understanding of the ways in which its financing activities impact nature, as well as the ways in which the Barclays Group and its clients depend on nature. This includes engaging with industry groups and its membership as a Group, of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Forum ('TNFD').

Since 2023, the Barclays Group, including the Bank, have continued to work on setting the foundation to its approach to nature through planning and preparation to understand nature-related regulatory obligations and disclosure frameworks and build consensus for strategic action in 2024. The Barclays Group, including the Bank, recognises the need for continuous improvement with regard to available data and technologies, in particular noting the complexity and challenge given the number of nature attributes and their associated metrics. Since 2023, the Barclays Group engaged with a number of data providers to better understand data availability and capability.

The Barclays Group also continues to review the ways in which its financing activities can contribute to nature.

Business model and financial planning

The Bank is progressing with the integration of C&E risks into its business model, strategy and financial planning. This strategic alignment reflects the growing importance of sustainability in the financial sector. By incorporating these considerations, the Bank aims to ensure that its business strategy and model are resilient.

The Barclays Group's 2023 financial planning process included a review of its strategy and its implementation, as well as capturing a view of climate-related risks and opportunities, which aligns with how the Group manage other risks. The implementation of the Barclays Group's strategy is not only impacting its products and services, but also its operations. The Group, including the Bank, continue to develop new processes and capabilities, and are embedding them into the Barclays Group's operations to address complexity.

The latest financial plan leverages the three pillars of Barclays' climate strategy to estimate the future impact of climate on its financial performance. The Barclays Group assessed the financial impact of embedding the individual parts of its Climate Strategy, new initiatives and targets across its Group businesses, including the wholesale credit book, sustainable financing and sustainable lending in the Corporate and Investment Bank.

The Barclays' Group strategy will continue to evolve and adapt to reflect the broader business environment and external factors affecting the shape and timing of the transition to a low-carbon economy, similar to those impacting clients' transitions. In addition, during 2024, the Group (including the Bank) has further progressed the incorporation of climate risk into its business strategy and financial planning.

The Barclays Group (which includes the Bank) keeps its policies, targets and progress under review in light of the rapidly changing external environment and the need to support governments and clients in delivering an orderly energy transition and providing energy security. The trajectory for clients' transition to a low-carbon economy is influenced by a number of external factors, including market developments, technological advancement, the public policy environment, geopolitical developments and regional variations, behavioural change in society and the scale of change needed to adapt their business models. Client transition pathways will vary, even within the same sectors and geographies.

b) Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address environmental risk in short-, medium-, and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes.

The Barclays Group is committed to achieving its ambition to be a net zero bank by 2050. It is focused on reducing its financed emissions through its policies, targets and financing. This includes working with its clients as they decarbonise their business models, and supporting their efforts to transition the real economy in a manner that is just, orderly and provides energy security.

Climate Risk became a Principal Risk within the Barclays Enterprise Risk Management Framework from January 2022. The Barclays Group defines Climate Risk as the risk of financial losses arising from climate change through physical risks and risks associated with transitioning to a lower carbon economy.

For each of the three pillars of its Climate Strategy, Barclays has set targets and milestones at the Group level, and reports progress against those targets annually as part of the Barclays Group Annual Report. The Barclays Group's targets are aligned with the goals and timelines of the Paris Climate Agreement, consistent with limiting the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C. The Barclays Group

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

discloses details of these targets, including the risk management approach that underpins them, and the impact on the business model and products and services, as part of its Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') disclosures, which are embedded into the Barclays Group Annual Report.

The Barclays Group has now set 2030 emissions reduction targets for eight of the highest-emitting sectors in its portfolio: Energy, Power, Cement, Steel, Automotive manufacturing, Aviation, Agriculture and Commercial Real Estate (in addition to setting a convergence point for its UK Housing portfolio, which is not part of the Bank). For these sectors, the Barclays Group uses its BlueTrack™ methodology to measure and track financed emissions at a portfolio level against the goals and timelines of the Paris Agreement. The exposures held by the Bank are included in this measurement.

In addition to targets, the Barclays Group has developed a Climate Change Statement, which was updated in 2024 and which also applies to the Bank. The Barclays Group Climate Change Statement sets out the Group's current restrictions on business appetite and includes restrictions in respect of certain sensitive energy subsectors (namely thermal coal mining, coal-fired power generation, mountain-top coal removal, upstream oil & gas and unconventional oil & gas including oil sands, Arctic oil & gas, Amazon oil & gas, fracking, ultra-deep water and extra heavy oil), and includes new enhanced due diligence requirements for biomass.

As part of establishing Climate Risk as a Principal Risk, the Barclays Group defined a risk Appetite statement and constraint for Climate Risk. The Bank embedded the qualitative risk appetite statement into its own documents in 2022. In Q1 2024 risk appetite constraints were further developed to include a quantitative risk appetite limit, supported by Principal Risk-specific triggers, all defined by a climate internal stress test and approved by the Bank's Board in Q1 2024. The Barclays Group has appetite to manage climate risk in line with its net zero ambition and to reduce financed emissions in line with disclosed targets. Group targets to 2025 are set for Energy and Power. Group targets to 2030 are set for Energy, Power, Cement, Steel, Automotive Manufacturing, Aviation, Agriculture, and Commercial Real Estate (in addition to setting a convergence point for its UK Housing portfolio, which is not part of the Bank).

Furthermore, the Barclays Group has developed the Client Transition Framework ('CTF') to evaluate the Group's (including the Bank's) clients' progress as they transition to a low-carbon business model. Using BlueTrack™ data and public disclosures, the framework evaluates both qualitative and quantitative components to assess transition trajectories against Barclays' targets and benchmarks (the Bank's clients are in scope). This allows the Barclays Group to prioritise engagement with clients based on their CTF scores. Details on the CTF methodology are set out on pages 90 and 91 in the Barclays Group PLC 2023 Annual Report.

The Barclays Group continues to assess financed emissions (i.e. the emissions arising from activities that Barclays finances) across its portfolio and measure the baseline emissions it finances across sectors. In particular, it has continued to make progress setting 2030 targets for the Aviation and Commercial Real Estate sectors (in addition to the UK Agriculture sector, which is not part of the Bank), in line with the ambitions of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance ('NZBA') for all material high-emitting sectors in the Barclays Group's portfolio. The Barclays Group has developed in-house methodology based on Partnership for Carbon Accounting ('PCAF') Standard for measuring its financed emissions and tracking them at a portfolio level against the goals and timelines of the Paris Agreement – this methodology is called BlueTrack™. Each of its sector target ranges is developed with reference to a 1.5°C-aligned scenario, such as the International Energy Agency ('IEA') "Net Zero by 2050" scenario. For full details, refer to the 'Reducing the Financed Emissions' section of the Barclays Group PLC 2023 Annual Report.

Nature-related risk

The Barclays Group includes financing restrictions that seek to address nature-related risk within its position statements on Climate Change, Forestry and Agricultural Commodities, and World Heritage Sites and Ramsar Wetlands. The Barclays Group's Climate Change Statement sets out the Barclays Group's positions and approach to sensitive sectors with tightening policy criteria and increasing expectations over time. In February 2024, the Barclays Group updated its Climate Change Statement to include new requirements for upstream oil and gas and restrictions on the type of exposures and risk the Barclays Group will finance going forward, as well as additional restrictions on financing in relation to the Amazon Biome, ultra-deep water and extra-heavy oil. Furthermore, the Barclays Group has engaged with investors, clients and civil society organisations which has informed a review of its Forestry and Agricultural Commodities Statement. This was updated in April 2023 with a number of significant changes. The updated Forestry and Agricultural Commodities Statement now covers clients involved in South American beef production or primary processing, and enhances the existing requirements for clients involved in soy and palm oil. In addition, the Forestry and Agricultural Commodities Statement requires that clients prohibit the production or primary processing of soy or beef from deforested areas of the Amazon, in recognition of the critical nature of this biome to biodiversity and climate objectives. The World Heritage Sites and Ramsar Wetlands Statement was reviewed and revised in April 2023. The above mentioned policies and position statements are also applicable to the Bank.

The Bank, has continued to develop its understanding and ability to evaluate nature-related risk, for example, by conducting a Nature Exploratory Stress Test, which is detailed further in section (o). Additionally, the Barclays Group (including the Bank) continues to update its understanding of the ways its activities and those of its clients impact and depend on nature. This includes engaging with industry and cross-sector groups, for example, sector specific analysis through BlueTrack™, as detailed in section (f), and monitored, as set out in section (l). The Barclays Group continues to explore how to integrate these considerations into policy and process and reviews the ways its financing activities can contribute to nature or nature impact. The Barclays Group (including the Bank) recognise the need for continuous improvement with regard to available data and technologies, in particular noting the complexity and challenge, given the number of nature attributes and their associated metrics. Since 2023, the Barclays Group (including the Bank) has been engaging with a number of data providers to better understand data availability and capability.

The Barclays Group (including the Bank) will therefore continue to support the development of methodologies which seek to better evaluate risk impacts and dependencies at a portfolio level. For further details please refer to the BBI 2023 Annual Report.

Following the publication of TNFD's final recommendations and the LEAP approach, a deep dive counterparty-level analysis is currently in progress for the mining and power sectors.

c) Current investment activities and (future) investment targets towards environmental objectives and EU Taxonomy-aligned activities.

The Barclays Group (which includes the Bank) is helping to provide the green and sustainable financing required to transform the economies it serves. It surpassed its 2018 target to deliver £150bn of social, environmental and sustainability-linked financing by 2025.

After a strategic review, the Barclays Group announced two new targets in December 2022:

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

- Facilitate \$1trn of Sustainable and Transition Financing between 2023 and the end of 2030.
- Increase investment into global climate tech start-ups to £500m through the Sustainable Impact Capital portfolio by the end of 2027.

As of June 2024, the Barclays Group has facilitated \$123.8bn of Sustainable and Transition Financing (\$56.1bn in H124) against its target of \$1 trillion by the end of 2030. The Bank has facilitated \$47.0bn of this \$123.8bn (i.e. 38%), including \$19.4bn in H124. For further information, see the Barclays Group's H124 ESG Investor Presentation.

The Barclays Group's sustainable financing is tracked using the methodology set out in the Barclays Sustainable Finance Framework: <https://home.barclays/content/dam/home-barclays/documents/citizenship/our-reporting-and-policy-positions/Barclays-Sustainable-Finance-Framework-V4-1.pdf>

The Bank follows the reporting requirements prescribed by the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Case study: Federal Republic of Germany - Green Bonds

The Bank acted as Joint Lead Manager on the Federal Republic of Germany's €5.25 bn 10 Y Green Bond in April 2023, and €4.5bn 30 Y Green Bond in June 2023. These transactions are intended to support the country's transition towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient and sustainable economy. The funds raised from the bonds will be allocated towards eligible green expenditures including all areas of the federal budget that support the overall climate and sustainability targets set out in the Federal Republic of Germany's Green Bond Framework. Furthermore, the eligible expenditures are mapped to the six environmental objectives of the EU taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Bank is currently in the early stages of integrating taxonomy alignment in product design and processes and counterparty engagement. The Bank is considering how to incorporate taxonomy-alignment data further into its ESG frameworks. Within Markets, the Barclays Group has developed an ESG framework for the governance, product constructions and suitability assessment of its current and future ESG product suite. In line with the Sustainable Financing Disclosures Regulation and Markets in financial Instruments Directive, the Barclays Group has defined a set of principles for an ESG Index utilised on its structured products, derivative and investment solutions businesses which broadly aligns with the principles of the EU Taxonomy. The Barclays Group, including the Bank, is also working with clients and partners to create products and services that align to the principles of the EU Taxonomy to address their sustainability preferences in structured products investments where applicable to the client.

d) Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks.

The Barclays Group's Climate Change Statement, which also applies to the Bank, sets out the Barclays Group's approach based on a consideration of all risk and market factors to certain energy and power sectors with higher carbon-related exposures or emissions from extraction or consumption, or those which may have an impact on certain sensitive environments or on communities, namely thermal coal mining, coal-fired power generation, mountain top coal removal, upstream oil and gas and unconventional oil and gas including oil sands, Arctic oil and gas, Amazon oil and gas, hydraulic fracturing ('fracking'), ultra-deep water and extra heavy oil. The Climate Change Statement outlines the Barclays Group's focus on supporting its clients to transition to a low-carbon economy, while helping to limit the threat that climate change poses to people and to the natural environment. The Barclays Group conducts due diligence on a case-by-case basis on clients in sensitive energy sectors that fall outside the restrictions set out in the Climate Change Statement.

In addition, the Barclays Group has developed relevant internal standards (which also apply to the Bank) which reflect these positions in more detail. These standards which sit under the management of reputation risk in the ERMF, determine the Barclays Group's approach to climate change, and relevant sensitive sectors and are considered as part of its existing transaction origination, review and approval process.

The Barclays Group's standards include an enhanced due diligence approach for certain clients operating in energy sub-sectors and clients in-scope of the Barclays Group's Forestry and Agricultural Commodities, World Heritage and Ramsar Wetlands standards.

Where client relationships or transactions are assessed as higher-risk (high or medium ESI rating) or outside appetite (in the case of Defence and Security) following a sustainability enhanced due diligence review, they are then considered for escalation to the appropriate business unit review committee (e.g. BBplc Transaction Review Committee, whose scope also covers the Bank) for consideration and a decision on whether to proceed, if transaction-related. Business unit review committees comprise Business management and representatives from the control functions, including reputation risk. Should the front office business team or the Sustainability and ESG team believe the issues are sufficiently material, these clients/relationships would be escalated to the Group Reputation Risk Committee ('GRRC') for more senior consideration and decision.

The Barclays Group has also developed the Client Transition Framework ('CTF'), a methodology which allows the Barclays Group (including The Bank) to evaluate its corporate clients' current and expected future progress in transitioning to a low-carbon economy. The CTF comprises both a quantitative and qualitative component to assess clients' trajectories against targets and benchmarks, and progress against their transition plans, allowing the Barclays Group to engage with them at a more granular level for their transition financing needs. Also refer to the Risk Management section below for further details on the tools implemented to evaluate C&E risks at a client level (including Climate Lens).

Governance

e) Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of environmental risk management covering relevant transmission channels.

The BBI Board is responsible for the overall leadership of the Bank, including establishing its purpose, values and strategy, and assessing and monitoring that these and its culture are aligned. As part of this, the BBI Board and, as appropriate, its Committees, are responsible for the oversight of C&E matters, including climate-related risks and opportunities. The BBI Board discusses updates received from the

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

BBI CRO, BBI CFO and BBI Head of Climate Risk. This includes approving the BBI PLC Annual Report, which has specific disclosures on Climate Risk.

On behalf of the BBI Board, the BBI Board Risk Committee ('BRC') reviews the Bank's approach to managing the financial and operational risks associated with climate change. Broader sustainability matters and other reputation risk issues associated with climate change are coordinated by the Barclays Group's Sustainability Team. Since 2023, a C&E Risks Dashboard for the Bank has been presented to the Barclays Europe Risk Committee ('BERC') monthly. Subsequently, any material points of escalation are presented to the BBI BRC. This Dashboard is used to inform current exposure to portfolios with high physical and transition risks, concentrations and C&E risks trends.

When the Bank established Climate Risk as a Principal Risk in January 2022, a Head of Climate Risk was appointed. The Head of Climate Risk is responsible for management of C&E risks, reporting into the BBI Deputy CRO and BBI CRO. The BBI CRO and BBI Head of Climate Risk are responsible for the oversight and management of the BBI C&E risk profile. To support the oversight of Bank's C&E risk profile, regular updates are provided to BERC, which is the delegated committee of the BBI BRC where Climate Risk is reviewed. The Bank has a representative on the Barclays Group Climate Risk Committee ('CRC'). To support the oversight of the Barclays Group's climate risk profile, the CRC has been established as a sub-committee of the Group Risk Committee ('GRC'). The authority of the CRC is delegated by the GRC. The GRC is the most senior executive body responsible for the review and challenge of risk practices and risk profile for Climate Risk and other Principal Risk types.

The CRC has reviewed and approved a range of updates, including from each of financial and operational risks and from the material legal entities of the Barclays Group, along with key regulatory, policy and legal themes, the risk register, appetite statement & constraint and review of the control environment. For further information about the role of the CRC, see section (g) below.

The Bank has a representative on the Climate Risk Control Forum ('CRCF'), which was established in July 2022 and escalates to GRC via the Group Controls Committee. The purpose of the CRCF is to oversee the consistent and effective implementation and operation of the Barclays Controls Framework relating to Climate Risk. It reviews the control environment relating to Climate Risk, including risk events, policy and issues management. Climate Risk assurance groups have been established and are responsible for performing Climate Risk-specific reviews to support the embedding of the CRF and to ensure that the Barclays Group is continually improving and addressing identified issues in its risk practices.

The Barclays Group Board approved the establishment of the Board Sustainability Committee (BSC) in March 2023. The BSC supports the Board's oversight of the Barclays Group's climate strategy and sustainability agenda, including its ambition to be a net zero bank by 2050. The BSC is responsible for oversight of climate matters and the Group's sustainability agenda, and supports the Group Board in considering the suitability of the Barclays Group's climate and sustainability strategy, position statements, frameworks, ambitions, metrics, and targets and monitoring the implementation of the Barclays Group's climate and sustainability strategy. For the Bank, broader sustainability matters and other Reputational Risk issues associated with Climate Risk are coordinated by the Group Sustainability Team who report through the BSC and then to the Group Board.

Additionally, in 2023, the Group Sustainability Committee ('GSC'), a sub-committee of the Group Executive Committee (Group ExCo), was established as a dedicated forum to identify and discuss climate-related matters across the Barclays Group with a specific mandate to review and propose updates to the Group climate strategy prior to approval by Group ExCo. The GSC is responsible for recommending the overall Group sustainability strategy for approval by Group ExCo, and ensuring alignment of business unit climate strategies to the overall strategy. The GSC is also responsible for determining, agreeing or recommending position statements, frameworks, targets, relevant disclosures and advocacy areas necessary to support strategy delivery and agreeing the strategic change priorities to support overall sustainability strategy. The Bank has a representative on the GSC.

f) Management body's integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks, organisational structure both within business lines and internal control functions.

The Barclays Group has developed a Climate Risk Framework ('CRF') for managing Financial and Operational Risks stemming from climate change. The Bank also applies the same framework. Environmental risk is presently managed within the Bank's climate and other Principal Risk frameworks, recognising the emerging nature of certain aspects of Environmental Risk and the wider scope of environmental challenges.

The CRF enables Barclays to foster a systematic and consistent approach for managing Climate Risk across the Group. The key principle underpinning this framework is that Climate Risk is recognised as a driver of other existing Financial Risks (Credit, Market, Treasury and Capital) and non-Financial Risks (Operational and Reputational), and not treated as a standalone risk type. The CRF is supported by policies, standards and other relevant documents which contain control objectives that must be met.

The CRF:

- defines Climate Risk;
- establishes principles for the identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of climate risks;
- outlines the process for incorporating climate risks into the Barclays Group's risk appetite;
- summarises the impact of climate risks on other principal financial and operational risk types; and
- outlines roles and responsibilities applicable to the CRF.

The Climate Risk Policy sets objectives for the management of climate risks and establishes key principles for quantifying and reporting, including escalations required to senior stakeholders up to and including the Group Board Risk Committee ('BRC') and relevant legal entity committees. The Climate Risk Framework and Climate Risk Policy are applicable to the Barclays Group's business activities (including the Bank's business activities), with a focus on lending, advisory, sales and trading, capital markets and investments. Climate Risk may also drive non-Financial Risks such as Reputational Risk, which continue to be managed under the respective risk frameworks.

To support the embedding of the Climate Risk Principal Risk, in 2024 the Barclays Group delivered the following:

1. Further improved risk appetite and associated controls for Climate Risk, including monthly reporting of Stress loss limits,
2. Further development of modelling and scenario analysis capabilities.

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

3. BlueTrack™ expansion, which now covers nine sectors, with targets set for eight of those sectors (composed of Energy, Power, Cement, Steel, Automotive Manufacturing, Commercial Real Estate, Agriculture and Aviation), with a convergence point set for UK housing (which is not part of the Bank). The exposures held by the Bank are included in this measurement.

g) Integration of measures to manage environmental factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body covering relevant transmission channels.

On behalf of the BBI Board, the Bank's BRC reviews the Bank's approach to managing the Financial and Operational Risks associated with Climate Risk. Broader sustainability matters and other Reputational Risk issues associated with Climate Risk are coordinated by the Group Sustainability Team who report through the Group Board Sustainability Committee and then to the Group Board.

The Barclays Group Head of Climate Risk is the Group-wide Principal Risk owner accountable for the management and oversight of the Climate Risk profile. The Group Head of Climate Risk reports directly to Group CRO. The BBI CRO and BBI Head of Climate Risk, are responsible for the oversight and management of the BBI C&E risk profile. The Head of Climate Risk for BBI reports to the BBI Deputy CRO and BBI CRO.

At the Group level, the GRC is the most senior executive body responsible for reviewing and challenging risk practices for climate. To support the oversight of Barclays' Climate Risk profile, a Climate Risk Committee ('CRC') has been established as a sub-committee of the GRC. The Group Head of Climate Risk is the Chair of the CRC. Any material issues are escalated by the CRC to the GRC, and the GRC subsequently escalates to the Group BRC as appropriate. The BBI CRO and BBI Head of Climate Risk are members of the CRC and other BBI colleagues participate. BBI CRO and BBI Head of Climate Risk discuss climate-related portfolio risks on a monthly basis at the BEREC. Any material C&E risks are escalated to BEREC by the BBI Head of Climate Risk. BEREC escalates into BBI BRC. The BBI BRC reports to the BBI Board.

The BBI BRC receives regular updates on Climate risks through the CRO report along with ad hoc presentations, including C&E training and progress updates on the development of the C&E risks oversight. These updates ensure that committee members are well-informed about emerging trends, regulatory developments, progress on integration of C&E risks, enabling informed decision-making and proactive risk management. In 2024, these updates have included:

- key risk indicators, notable trends and risk metrics in the Bank's portfolio (Market Risk, Wholesale Credit Risk, Treasury and Capital Risk and Consumer Banking Portfolio (CBE));
- progress on the integration of C&E risks into the firms processes and practices (e.g. risk register, risk appetite, stress testing, risk limits, risk monitoring); and
- progress against regulatory review and feedback, including against the ECB's 2022 Thematic Review and Guide on Climate-related and Environmental Risks.

The BBI Board is supported in its work by its committees (including in respect of climate-related matters), each of which has its own Committee Terms of Reference, clearly setting out its remit and decision-making powers. Committees meet for ten occurrences per year, Board meetings are held a minimum of quarterly.

A Climate Risk control environment has been established in alignment with the Barclays' Control Framework. A Climate Risk Control Forum (CRCF) was established in 2022 to oversee implementation and operation of the Barclays Control Framework, including reviewing risk events, policy and issues management. Climate risk assurance groups were also established and are responsible for performing climate risk specific reviews to support the embedding of the Climate Risk Framework and Policy.

Governance	Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF)	
	Climate Risk Framework (CRF)	Reputation Risk Management Framework (RRMF)
	Group Board Risk Committee (BRC) & BBI BRC	Group Board Sustainability Committee (BSC)
Risk	Credit, Market, Climate, Treasury and Capital, and Operational risks	Sustainability matters and reputation risk associated with climate change
Ownership	Group Risk Committee (GRC) and Barclays Europe Risk Committee (BERC)	Group Sustainability Committee (GSC)
	Group Chief Risk Officer and BBI Chief Risk Officer	Head of Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility
	Group Head of Climate Risk & BBI Head of Climate Risk	Group Head of Sustainability

h) Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to environmental risk.

Chief Risk Officer

The BBI CRO is accountable for the approach to managing C&E-related Financial and Operational risks relevant for the Bank. The BBI CRO reports the status of C&E risks to each BRC meeting. This encompasses measurement, monitoring and reporting for C&E risk and the supporting governance.

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

Group Head of Public Policy & Corporate Responsibility (PPCR)

The Group Head of PPCR leads the Barclays Group's overall sustainability and citizenship agendas. Specifically, the role is responsible for leading Barclays' efforts in tackling climate change, and for integrating our ambition and commitments to help embed the transition towards a low-carbon economy into the business.

Group Head of Sustainability

The Group Head of Sustainability leads the Sustainability and ESG team, and the strategic direction and execution of the Barclays Group's policies and practices across a broad range of sustainability and ESG matters, including climate change. The role also oversees the development of standards and metrics to advance green and sustainable finance and support innovation in sustainable product and development. This role is responsible for Reputation risk issues arising from climate change, although the Group Board has overall responsibility for reputation matters generally. The Group Head of Sustainability reports directly to the Group Head of PPCR.

Group Head of Climate Risk

The Group Head of Climate Risk was appointed in July 2020 and is the Principal Risk Lead for Climate Risk. Being the Head of the Climate Risk team, the role encompasses the development of climate risk governance, including ownership of the Group's CRF, and making recommendations on risk appetite, constraints and exclusions to Group BRC, informed by the Barclays Group's net zero ambition. Further responsibilities include leading the development of climate risk methodologies and the Barclays Group's approach to carbon modelling, including the BlueTrack™ model. The Head of Climate Risk reports directly to the Group CRO, and is the Chair of CRC

BBI Head of Climate Risk

When the Bank established Climate Risk as a Principal Risk in January 2022, a Head of Climate Risk was appointed. The BBI Head of Climate Risk is responsible for management of Climate Risk risk, reporting into the BBI Deputy CRO and BBI CRO. The BBI CRO and BBI Head of Climate Risk are responsible for the oversight and management of the BBI C&E risk profile. To support the oversight of Bank's C&E risk profile, regular monitoring is provided to BEREC (C&E risk) and the Group CRC (Climate Risk). BEREC is the delegated committee of BBI BRC where Climate Risk is reviewed.

i) Alignment of the remuneration policy with institution's environmental risk-related objectives.

Barclays' remuneration philosophy

Remuneration decisions for Barclays Group employees result from the application of Barclays' remuneration philosophy, which applies to all employees globally. The objectives of the remuneration philosophy include the following:

- Barclays remuneration should reward sustainable performance. Sustainable performance means making a positive and enduring difference to investors, customers and communities, delivering good customer outcomes, taking pride in leaving things better than we found them and playing a valuable role in society.
- Barclays remuneration should align with risk appetite, risk exposure and conduct expectations. Barclays' remuneration approach is designed to reward employees for achieving results in line with the Group's risk appetite and conduct expectations.

Incentive pool funding

Barclays' performance against non-financial measures, including ESG measures, is explicitly considered in the determination of the incentive pool – impacting pay levels of the wider workforce. In 2023, non-financial performance was assessed against strategic non-financial measures organised around three main categories: Customers & clients, Colleagues and Climate & sustainability. These categories cover a wide range of factors and measures included the Barclays Group's progress towards its Sustainable and Transition Financing target, reducing financed emissions and operational emissions, and supporting its communities. The incentive pool is also adjusted to take account of an assessment of a wide range of future risks, including consideration of ESG factors.

Barclays PLC Executive Director remuneration

Annual bonus outcomes and Long Term Incentive Plan ('LTIP') award outcomes for the Executive Directors of Barclays PLC are assessed against a framework of measures set by the Remuneration Committee at the start of the performance period for each award. A proportion of both annual bonus and LTIP is driven by non-financial performance measures, including measures relating to climate and sustainability. The weighting of the Climate & sustainability category is 15% in the 2024-2026 LTIP and 5% in the 2024 annual bonus. The climate-related measures reflect Barclays' ambition to be a net zero bank by 2050, including its commitment to align its financing with the goals and timelines of the Paris Climate Agreement. The measures include progress towards its Sustainable and Transition Financing target, reducing financed emissions and operational emissions, and supporting its communities.

Risk management

j) Integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks in the risk framework.

The Barclays Group's approach to Climate Risk management is guided by its strategy, to which the Bank aligns, as well as by the policies and regulatory requirements of the regions in which the Barclays Group and its affiliates operate.

When considering the timescales of climate-related risks, Barclays has categorised short, medium and long term as follows: (i) Short term (S): 0-1 year; (ii) Medium term (M): 1-5 years and (iii) Long term (L): 5-30 years. The assessment for Climate Risk has been focused on the short (0-1 year) and medium term (1-5 years) horizons, in line with the Bank's financial planning cycle.

The qualitative assessment of long term risk is carried out through the horizon scanning process. Looking to the longer term, the cumulative effects of global temperature rise are likely to become increasingly pronounced – influencing ecosystems, sea levels and societal structures. Climate change can also trigger tipping points through feedback loops that amplify its effects. Certain tipping points are already underway, manifesting in observable changes across the globe. Different tipping elements, such as the melting of ice sheets or changes in ocean circulation, have varying time horizons. As the science develops, we are observing that some tipping points may run on a shorter timeline than initially expected. Accordingly, the uncertainty of exact timeframes in which such tipping points are expected to materialise adds a layer of complexity – making it challenging to precisely assess the impact of these risks through the combined effort of the materiality assessment processes including, but not limited to, stress testing and risk register usage.

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

The feedback effects of Climate Risk drivers through macro and micro transmission channels are observed in the Bank's portfolio through traditional risk categories such as Credit Risk, Market Risk, Treasury and Capital Risk, Operational Risk (including Legal Risk) and Reputational Risk.

k) Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the environmental risk management framework is based.

The Barclays Group has developed a Climate Risk Framework ('CRF') for managing financial and Operational Risks stemming from climate change. The Bank also applies the same framework. Environmental risk is presently managed within the Bank's climate and other Principal Risk frameworks, recognising the emerging nature of certain aspects of environmental risk and wider scope of environmental challenges.

The Bank's approach to climate and sustainability reporting is informed by the requirements of external sustainability reporting standards, regulations and frameworks, including the EU Taxonomy and the guidance from the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosure ('TCFD').

For further information about how the Bank maintains a list of elevated sectors and monitors its exposure to those sectors, details are included in sections (n) and (l) below respectively.

Additionally, the Barclays Group continues to support efforts for enhanced ESG reporting and advocates for consistency in approaches to disclosures, ratings and benchmarks, including the work of the International Sustainability Standards Board ('ISSB'). The Barclays Group, which includes the Bank, participate in a range of regional and global industry efforts to promote increased harmonisation in approaches to data, taxonomies and disclosures.

As these efforts evolve, the Bank will continue to assess and amend its approach to climate and sustainability disclosures appropriately. In this regard, the Bank anticipates additional climate and sustainability disclosures in its Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2024, in accordance with the requirements laid down by Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive ('CSRD') and European Sustainability Reporting Standards ('ESRS').

l) Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to environmental risks, covering relevant transmission channels.

Risk Identification and Materiality Assessment:

The Barclays Group has developed a range of risk identification processes which is utilised by the Bank for identifying, assessing and managing potential impacts of C&E risk drivers on other Principal Risks. Assessment comprises of quantitative approaches, including stress testing and strategic risk assessments (e.g. for operational risks), and qualitative approaches based on subject-matter expert analysis, including horizon scanning and the identification of elevated climate and nature risk sectors and geographies.

The Bank has utilised this established risk identification process to identify and assess the potential impact (materiality assessment) of C&E risks as a driver of the other Principal Risks. Quantitative (typically based on stress testing) or qualitative materiality assessments are performed to assess the impact of C&E risks on Market, Credit and Liquidity Risks. Following this assessment, each material risk is mapped to key drivers along with the risk materiality ratings (which are derived based on magnitude of impact and materiality thresholds related to the CET 1 ratio and liquidity buffer). The BBI Risk Register is refreshed on at least an annual basis and is subsequently used to support scenario design and capital adequacy assessments. C&E risk materiality was assessed as a part of the BBI Risk Register refresh in 2024.

The Barclays Group has developed processes to identify elevated industry sectors and sovereigns which other Principal Risks prioritise for assessment of Climate Risks, which applies to the Bank. Within these processes, the sensitivity and vulnerability of different industry sectors and geographies to various climate physical and transition risk drivers are analysed and categorised into different risk buckets using a heat-mapping approach. Industry sector assessments are benchmarked against external studies and research, incorporating inputs from subject matter experts.

For the Bank, this analysis has been extended to include the impact of environmental risks, using a third-party study and heat mapping exercise. From an environmental risk perspective, the key risk drivers from a transition and physical risk perspective were considered in relation to water quantity and quality, pollution, soil quality, flood and storm protection, deforestation and land-use change, air pollution (non-GHG), water pollution and over-fishing. For the Bank, four nature/environmental sectors based on their materiality (size of exposure/ portfolio analysis) have been identified as elevated risk sectors, namely construction and materials, water utilities, other transport services, and certain real estate. Credit Risk management perform additional due diligence on these sectors, as part of their Climate Lens questionnaire. The Bank has also disclosed credit exposure to sectors defined by TNFD as nature priority sectors on page 66 of the BBI 2023 Annual Report. The Bank will continue to review its portfolio in relation to environmental risk drivers and consider the TNFD framework..

The outcomes of the above mentioned processes, namely the BBI Risk Register, elevated sector and sovereign assessments and underlying exposures, form the basis of the Bank's approach and priorities for further granular assessment. Details of exposures to elevated climate sectors are on pages 64 to 66 of the BBI 2023 Annual Report.

During 2023, the Barclays Group conducted industry-specific deep dives to identify risk factors and characteristics for those sectors. For example, the power sector review incorporated analysis of carbon intensity, transition plans and the results of a bespoke utilities scenario analysis (such as the effect of carbon pricing on client financial performance).

Across the Bank's portfolios, scenario analysis continues to form a key part of the approach to assessing and quantifying the impact of climate risks. Details on the progress and outcomes of BBI scenario analysis and stress testing exercises are available on page 28 of the BBI Annual Report 2023. The Bank has undertaken an environmental risk/nature risk stress scenario in 2024 to assess vulnerabilities in the BBI portfolio. For further information, see details in section (o) below.

For Credit Risk, the Bank continues to embed C&E risk assessment into the credit assessment, annual review and transaction approval processes to ensure that C&E risks are considered for wholesale credit risk.

Throughout the Barclays Group, including the Bank, the Climate Lens questionnaire is used to evaluate the impact of C&E risks on client/client groups operating in C&E elevated risk sectors and having a potential exposure above an approved threshold. Each question

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

is rated as Low, Moderate or High based on the client's exposure and vulnerability to various C&E risk factors. Climate Lens is being redeveloped to make better use of available data and improve its integration into credit processes.

For Market Risk, the impact of Climate Risk is measured by applying a periodic stress scenario to analyse the core risks (equities and credit risk asset classes) susceptible to climate change over long and short-term horizons to individual risk factors. The pattern of stress losses arising from the stress scenario has been used to estimate and set a limit, under which the Bank monitors and controls Market Risk arising from transition related climate change. The Bank's Market Risk stress loss limit for transition risk considers a late action stress scenario, and applies stressed shocks to the Equities and Credit Risk asset classes. Given the dynamic nature of market risk portfolios and hedging strategies, the scenario is assessed over a one month horizon.

For Treasury and Capital Risk, Barclays' conducts Group-wide climate stress tests (including for the Bank) to understand and assess the potential impact on Barclays' capital position. Climate Risk considerations have also been incorporated into the BBI ICAAP.

For Liquidity Risk, Barclays identifies and assesses potential vulnerabilities of certain industries and asset classes that may deteriorate under a climate stress scenario, and subsequently impact funding and liquidity ratios. Climate Risk considerations have also been incorporated into the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ('ILAAP').

For Operational Risk, climate-related risks continue to be assessed as part of existing Operational Risk processes. This includes working with Premises and Operational Recovery Planning teams to evaluate and respond to climate-related impacts and regulatory requirements. Climate factors have been integrated into Structured Scenario Assessments, which capture extreme but plausible operational tail risks. As part of the assessment in 2023, Climate Risk was included in the building destruction scenario (physical risks) and greenwashing related scenarios (transition risks).

For Reputation Risk, the primary responsibility for identifying and managing Reputation Risk and adherence sits with the front line business and support functions where the risk arises. The Enhanced Due Diligence ('EDD') process and other relevant processes in these business units facilitate the assessment of C&E-related reputational risk. The client relationships or transactions that have been assessed as higher risk from the EDD or other relevant processes may be subject to further escalation including escalation to the Group Reputational Risk Committee. The clients and transactions deemed as presenting material reputational risks to the Bank are carefully reviewed for recommendations to proceed or reject transactions or client relationships.

The Bank's climate risk knowledge is more advanced and established compared to its knowledge of environmental risks. Consequently, its practices and processes for addressing climate risks are more mature and well-defined. Given the evolving nature of environmental risk (primarily new elements and features of TNFD), the Bank acknowledges that its understanding and capabilities in this area are still in their early stages.

Risk Monitoring and Management

Effective risk monitoring, reporting and mitigation are crucial components of managing C&E risks within the Bank. The Barclays Group's approach to setting the Climate Risk appetite is aligned with its ambition to be a net zero bank by 2050 and reducing financed emissions in line with its disclosed sector targets. In accordance with its risk appetite policy and tolerance standards, for full year 2023 reporting, the Bank established a quantitative Climate Risk appetite (setting clear limits and thresholds for acceptable levels of exposure to climate-related risks), which was reviewed and approved by the BBI Board. The Bank has introduced a climate-informed stress loss limit, monitored through risk specific stress loss triggers, informed by a climate stress scenario, which assesses the incremental impact of Climate Risk over and above a traditional macro scenario.

In 2023, the Barclays Group has enhanced its approach for the quantification of Climate Risk appetite by implementing additional limits and controls, including the expected financed emissions target (BlueTrack™) pathways. The progress against these targets is monitored on a regular basis whilst acknowledging the challenges and external dependencies to reduce financed emissions. The Barclays Group continues to expand coverage of limits for its priority sectors.

The Bank has implemented climate-aware limits and controls for priority sectors, including those based on BlueTrack™ measures of emissions intensity and the CTF. For Bank portfolios, specific limits and sub-limits have been established with careful consideration of materiality, portfolio composition and other relevant factors. The specific limits for the Bank are listed below:

- Wholesale Credit Risk sub limits for key elevated sectors, namely Automotive, Power, Steel and Cement for the Wholesale credit portfolio (primarily focusing on client transition plans and emissions);
- Consumer Bank limits for areas prone to flood risks;
- Stress loss limits for Market risk portfolio (primarily focusing on late transition risk scenario); and
- Liquidity Risk limits for C&E risk, taking into account additional drawdown of RCFs.

These limits are subjected to regular monitoring and reporting to the relevant governance forums and committees. If the limits are breached, this is escalated through the established escalation protocol, ensuring that appropriate actions are taken to address risks.

The Barclays Group has also established a Climate Risk appetite, comprising of qualitative risk appetite statements and quantitative constraints. The Barclays Group's Climate Risk appetite is cascaded to the Bank through additional limits and controls. The Bank has also adopted a quantitative Climate Risk appetite in 2024, which has been approved by the BBI Board. The Bank has introduced a climate-informed stress loss limit as part of the risk appetite process. The entity level stress loss limit has been informed by a climate scenario which will assess the incremental impact of Climate Risk over and above a traditional macro scenario.

Restrictive Policies

In addition to setting risk appetite, risk limits and sector-specific emission reduction targets, consistent with the Barclays Group's Purpose and considering relevant risks and other factors, the Barclays Group has set explicit restrictions to curtail or prohibit financing of certain activities in sensitive sectors, as set out in the Barclays Group Climate Change Statement, which also applies to the Bank. This includes clear restrictions on thermal coal mining and coal-fired power generation, mountain top coal removal, upstream oil and gas and unconventional oil and gas, including oil sands, Arctic oil and gas, Amazon oil and gas, hydraulic fracturing ('fracking'), ultra-deep water and extra heavy oil. The Barclays Group also has restrictive policies on Forestry and Agricultural Commodities including forestry, pulp and paper, palm oil, beef, and soy. Further details can be found on page 16 of the BBI PLC Annual Report 2023. These restrictive policies are regularly reviewed and updated based on a number of internal and external factors. In light of this, the Barclays Group, which

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

includes the Bank, has aligned its thermal coal power client financing phase-out date for all EU and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries to 2030.

Monitoring

As part of the Barclays Group's management of environmental risk, the Barclays Group may require further client engagement in relation to the specific environmental risks that it has identified as part of its enhanced due diligence process. The Barclays Group have used this engagement as an opportunity to gain a more detailed understanding of the risks and challenges that the client is facing and to better understand any climate transition plan that they may have.

For further details on the enhanced due diligence process, please refer to section d) under Business strategy and process.

m) Activities, commitments and exposures contributing to mitigate environmental risks

Risk mitigation measures are part of a standard business case. These are driven by the Barclays Group's ambition to become a net zero bank by 2050 and its commitment to align all its financing activities with the goals and timelines of the Paris Agreement. The Barclays Group has published details of the strategy to measure and manage the alignment of its client portfolios to the goals and timelines of the Paris Agreement. This approach is underpinned by BlueTrack™, a methodology the Barclays Group has developed to measure and track its financed carbon emissions at a portfolio level against the goals of the Paris Agreement.

n) Implementation of tools for identification, measurement and management of environmental risks.

The Barclays Group, which includes the Bank, uses tools to identify and assess climate risks, as set out below:

- Horizon scanning: Evaluating the potential impact of climate risk across different time horizons, through qualitative judgement and review of external research papers is carried out quarterly, as relevant to the Bank. This has led to the identification of industry sectors, countries and U.S States that are considered as elevated risk and identifying emerging trends, as also relevant to the Bank.
- Climate Lens: which is a qualitative scorecard used by the Barclays Group (including by the Bank) to assess climate risk considerations for clients operating in elevated sectors.
- BlueTrack™: The emissions resulting from the activities of customers and clients to whom financing is provided, is measured using the Barclays Group's bespoke model, BlueTrack™, which is also used by the Bank. Currently, BlueTrack™ covers nine sectors, with targets set for eight of those sectors (composed of Energy, Power, Cement, Steel, Automotive manufacturing, Aviation, Agriculture and Commercial Real Estate). The exposures held by the Bank are included in this measurement.

The Bank also uses the following tools:

- BBI Risk Register: the Bank has aligned with established Barclays Group processes, by using an internal risk identification process to identify and assess the potential impact (materiality assessment) of C&E risks as a driver of the other Principal Risks. Quantitative (typically based on stress testing) or qualitative materiality assessments are performed to assess the impact of C&E risks on Market, Credit and Liquidity Risks. Following this assessment, each material risk is mapped to key drivers along with the risk materiality ratings (which are derived based on magnitude of impact and materiality thresholds related to the CET 1 ratio and liquidity buffer). The BBI Risk Register is refreshed on at least an annual basis and is subsequently used to support scenario design and capital adequacy assessments. For the Bank, these processes have been extended to include environmental risks in 2024.
- The stress testing element of the materiality assessment has also been extended to include the impact of environmental risks, using a third-party study and heat mapping exercise. From an environmental risk perspective, the key risk drivers from a transition and physical risk perspective were considered in relation to water quantity and quality, pollination, soil quality, flood and storm protection, deforestation and land-use change, air pollution (non-GHG), water pollution and over-fishing. For the Bank, four nature/environmental sectors based on their materiality (size of exposure/ portfolio analysis) have been identified as elevated risk sectors namely construction and materials, water utilities, other transport services and certain real estate. Credit Risk management perform additional due diligence on these sectors, as part of their Climate Lens questionnaire. The Bank has also disclosed sectors defined by TNFD as nature priority sectors on page 66 of the BBI Annual Report 2023. The Bank will continue to review its portfolio in relation to environmental risk drivers and consider the TNFD framework, including an annual review of the elevated sectors and geographies, which is currently underway.
- Climate Lens: has also been extended to include environmental risk considerations for the Bank.
- The Bank has adopted in 2024 a quantitative Climate Risk appetite informed by the Climate Internal Stress Test exercise (CIST). Further information on assumptions, data, risk factors used in the Climate Internal Stress Test (CIST) can be found on page 28 of BBI Annual Report 2023.
- An environmental risk/nature risk stress scenario was carried out in 2024 to assess vulnerabilities in the Bank's portfolio.

o) Results and outcome of the risk tools implemented and the estimated impact of environmental risk on capital and liquidity risk profile.

So far, the use of the above tools has helped the Bank develop an understanding of C&E risks relevant for the Bank's book of exposures, risk appetite and risk management. BlueTrack™ has been further expanded in Q1 2024 and currently covers nine sectors, with targets set for eight of those sectors (composed of Energy, Power, Cement, Steel, Automotive Manufacturing, Commercial Real Estate, Agriculture and Aviation), with a convergence point set for UK housing (which is not part of the Bank). The exposures held by the Bank are included in this measurement.

Results and Insights from internal stress testing:

Climate-related impairment losses represented a 52% uplift from the results of the Bank's internal stress test, largely driven by a more severe macro-economic stress rather than specific vulnerability. Whilst this is significant, in absolute terms, it remains manageable within the Bank's existing risk profile and overall, the business remained resilient under the climate scenario with a 10% profit before tax drag over the 5 years. In particular:

- In addition to the impact from the macro-economic scenario, in the CIB portfolio losses were largely driven by exposure to carbon intensive industries who are most impacted from a fast transition scenario subject to rising carbon prices, as well as rapidly falling demand due to shifting consumer behaviour, in the scenario.

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

- Losses in the Italian Mortgages portfolio were observed due to a susceptibility to flood risk, however remain resilient given the low LTV profile of lending.
- Losses in the Consumer Credit and Payments business were a result of the scenario's GDP trajectory which gave rise to higher unemployment, inflation and would impact consumer affordability through job losses and an overall weaker macroeconomic environment.

In the first half of 2024, the Bank undertook a Nature Exploratory Stress test ('NEST') to assess the vulnerability and resilience of the Bank's portfolio to environment-related shocks. Like internal climate stress testing, the NEST exercise was conducted as an incremental exercise to the 2023 internal stress test and focused on credit, market, liquidity and operational risk categories. This exercise leveraged the Network for Greening the Financial System recommendations for nature scenarios ("Recommendations toward the development of scenarios for assessing nature-related economic and financial risks") focusing on selected risk drivers and transmission channels. The stress scenario used the time horizon of five years and the narrative was aligned to the Internal Supply chain scenario published by Green Finance Institute in February 2024.

Nature-related cumulative impairment losses in the NEST stress scenario represented a 36% increase on the results of Bank's internal stress test, largely driven by adverse impacts to clients operating in TNFD nature priority sectors such as Chemicals, Food & Beverage, Tobacco and Auto sectors. The losses observed in this exercise are broadly in line with the Bank's 2023 Climate stress test exercise. Similar to the climate stress, the overall impact of the NEST exercise is material but manageable within the Bank's existing risk profile. The Bank remained resilient under the nature stress scenario with an additional 2% drag in income over the 5 years examined.

p) Data availability, quality and accuracy, and efforts to improve these aspects.

The Barclays Group, including the Bank, continues to build its data requirements and uses external providers to cover its business and risk requirements. To manage the data availability, quality and accuracy challenges, the Barclays Group has implemented an end-to-end architecture to source external and internal data into a central Climate Data Repository ('CDR'). Additional data considerations and challenges are detailed in the Climate Risk Management section of the BBI annual report 2023 on pages 51-56, and pages 135-136 of the Barclays PLC annual report 2023.

q) Description of limits to environmental risks (as drivers of prudential risks) that are set, and triggering escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits.

The Bank, has implemented various frameworks and tools, such as CTF, BlueTrack™ restrictive policies, and risk limits to effectively manage and monitor C&E risks, as described in the previous sections.

The Bank continues to work to build an understanding of the ways its activities and those of its clients impact and depend on nature. This includes engaging with industry and cross-sector groups. The Barclays Group continues to explore how to integrate these considerations into policy and process and reviewing the ways its financing activities can contribute to nature. In addition to the limits detailed in section (l), above, during 2024, the Bank has implemented mandate and scale limits to monitor the environmental risk associated with elevated sectors for some Principal Risks, which is being further developed during 2024.

The Bank's climate risk knowledge is more advanced and established compared to its knowledge of environmental risks. Consequently, the Bank's practices and processes for addressing Climate Risk are more mature and well-defined. Given the evolving nature of environmental risk, the Bank's understanding and capabilities in this area are still at an early stage.

r) Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework.

The Barclays Group has developed a Climate Risk Framework ('CRF') for managing financial and Operational Risks stemming from climate change. The key principle underpinning this framework is that climate risks are recognised as a driver of other existing financial (Credit, Market, Treasury and Capital) and non-financial (Operational and Reputational) risks, and not treated as a standalone risk type. The feedback effects of C&E risk drivers through macro and micro transmission channels are observed in the Bank's portfolio through traditional risk categories such as Credit Risk, Market Risk, Treasury and Capital Risk, Operational Risk (including Legal Risk) and Reputational Risk. The examples of these feedback effects are set out in the table below:

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

Principal Risk	Example effects of Climate & Environment (C&E) risk drivers
Credit Risk	Increase in credit risk due to reduction in borrowers' ability to repay and service debt if the borrower is affected by physical risk events that severely damages its infrastructure and operations. Borrowers that are subjected to higher carbon taxes, penalties or fines for not adequately addressing their impact on climate and environment (i.e. exposed to higher litigation and reputational damages) or do not successfully transition to a lower carbon economy and reduce negative impacts on nature might see deterioration in their credit ratings. In some instances, this could lead to borrowers going into default and impact banks' ability to recover loan value.
Market Risk	Uncertainty about timing, severity and frequency of extreme physical climate events may lead to higher volatility in financial markets. Equity prices of corporates operating in carbon intensive sectors or sectors that cause negative impacts on nature may decrease due to reduced demand for products or services. Reduction in financial asset values can potentially lead to abrupt price adjustments, resulting in market risk losses where climate risk is not priced into the asset value.
Treasury & Capital Risk	Severe physical events could trigger a sharp increase in demand for liquidity for financial firms, corporates and households. Reduction in banks' access to stable sources of funding or withdrawal of deposits due to climate risk drivers may negatively impact banks' liquidity positions. Deterioration of clients' risk profile due to C&E risk drivers may also lead to higher capital requirements
Operational Risk	Acute physical risk events may cause damage to banks' essential infrastructure and disrupt operations leading to higher operational risks. Banks rely on a complex network of supplier and service providers. Climate and ecosystem change can disrupt supply chains by affecting the availability of goods and services leading to delays or interruptions in critical operations. Increasingly stringent climate and sustainability-related laws and regulations and the pace at which the regulations are implemented means that banks, through their business activities, may face increasing litigation and other claims if they are perceived to have contributed to or failed to prevent climate change or environmental damage, including by financing client activities.
Reputational Risk	Banks may face reputational risks related to climate change and environmental damages in various ways, as the public and stakeholders increasingly expect banks to demonstrate their commitment to environmental sustainability. Banks that are perceived as not adequately addressing C&E risks may face reputational damage. Additionally, banks can be accused of greenwashing if the information disclosed is misleading or if they are not able to meet their C&E goals.

Qualitative information on Social risk

Business strategy and processes

Social strategy and processes reflected in this section have been initiated by the Barclays Group, to which the Bank aligns.

a) Adjustment of the institution's business strategy to integrate social factors and risks taking into account the impact of social risk on the institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning.

Environmental and social risks are governed and managed through the Barclays Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), setting the strategic approach for risk management by defining standards, objectives and responsibilities for all areas of the Barclays Group. The ERMF is complemented by a number of other frameworks, policies and standards, all of which are aligned to individual Principal Risks. The frameworks, policies and standards developed at the Barclays Group level are also applicable to the Bank unless otherwise stated.

The Barclays Group's (including the Bank's) assessment of environmental and social risks informs its wholesale credit risk management and helps safeguard its reputation. This supports the longevity of the Barclays Group's business and also enhances its ability to serve its clients and support them in improving their own sustainability practices and disclosures.

The Barclays Group (including the Bank) seeks to support a just transition which accounts for the potential social risks as well as opportunities of the energy transition and seeks effective dialogue with relevant stakeholders (as described in more detail on pages 31-32 of the Barclays PLC 2023 Annual Report). The Barclays Group (including the Bank) has taken steps to pilot the approach to transition in its Client Transition Framework, and will consider the findings of the pilot in its engagement with clients. The Barclays Group also intends to include social considerations as it develops its transition plan. The Barclays Group (including the Bank) believes that industry engagement is essential to advance its collective understanding and strategy to ensure a just transition. As such, the Barclays Group (including the Bank) intends to continue to work with peers and industry groups, and is a founding member of the LSE Just Transition Finance Lab to help shape the way just transition is defined and implemented in the financial sector. For further information about how the Barclays Group continued to develop its work in 2023 on just transition, please see page 124 of the Barclays PLC 2023 Annual Report.

b) Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address social risk in short-term, medium-term and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes.

Human Rights

The Barclays Group continues to take action to enhance and further embed its approach to respecting human rights. During 2023 the Barclays Group worked towards two important milestones for its human rights work: (i) saliency assessment of human rights risks, and (ii) updating the Barclays Group Human Rights Statement (both detailed further in this section). The Barclays Group completed a saliency assessment of human rights risks in the Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB) financing portfolio to guide its next steps in

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

enhancing the CIB approach to managing human rights risks. For further information about the saliency assessment of human rights undertaken by the Barclays Group, please see pages 240-241 of the Barclays PLC 2023 Annual Report.

Insights from the saliency assessment informed updates to Barclays' Statement on Human Rights, which also applies to the Bank. The Statement seeks to reflect the Barclays Group's evolving approach to human rights and align with the relevant normative frameworks, in particular the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ('UNGPs'). The Statement reiterates the Barclays Group's commitment to respecting human rights as defined in the International Bill of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's ('ILO') Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work ('ILO Declaration'). The Barclays Group's approach is guided by the NGPs and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. It also incorporates Barclays' Focus Areas for Progress, which set out the Barclays Group's plans to enhance its approach to respecting human rights.

The Barclays Group also seeks to monitor issues and developments globally that may present new or elevated human rights risks, and works to evaluate its potential involvement and consider its responsibilities to seek to address these risks. In time the Barclays Group aims to develop appropriate indicators against which to monitor the effectiveness of its approach to managing human rights risks across the Barclays Group.

c) Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce socially harmful activities.

Policies and Enhanced Due Diligence

The Barclays Group has also continued to embed human rights considerations into its position statements and related enhanced due diligence approach, which also applies to the Bank. For example, in the Forestry and Agricultural Commodities Statement, the Barclays Group requires in-scope clients to have a policy commitment to respect human rights across their operations and supply chain and the expectation that they undertake human rights due diligence across their operations and supply chain.

The Barclays Group's aim, to which the Bank is aligned, is to enhance its existing position statements and associated enhanced due diligence processes to better reflect the salient human rights issues identified through its assessment of CIB. Additionally, in response to analysis of Barclays' exposure to salient issues through its CIB financing portfolio, Barclays may consider the development of additional position statements.

Human Rights

The Barclays Group worked with Shift, a non-profit and leading centre of expertise on business and human rights, and gathered a range of perspectives through engagement with both internal and external stakeholders, to seek to understand the most salient human rights risks to people connected to the CIB financing portfolio.

The Barclays Group recognises that engagement, including with credible proxies for affected stakeholders, is essential to developing its understanding of the actual and potential human rights risks and enhancing the robustness and legitimacy of the process. In its external engagement, the Barclays Group engaged with ten civil society organisations ('CSOs'), selected by reference to their previous contact with the Barclays Group in relation to human rights issues, and/or their recognised expertise, in particular, on the intersection between financial institutions and human rights. Engagement took place through a series of focused discussions, mostly facilitated by Shift.

The Barclays Group's internal engagement included a series of workshops with colleagues from a range of functions including Sustainability, Risk Compliance, Legal and the business and across the US, UK and APAC, followed by deep dive interviews with some of these colleagues. The insights gathered during this proactive engagement, complemented by insights from previous relevant engagement with CSOs, as well as desk-based research by the Barclays Social Policy team and Shift, informed the identification of a long list of human rights impacts. These impacts were then prioritised through consideration of the relative severity of the impacts on people and their likelihood of occurrence, to produce a shortlist. This list and related analysis were presented to core stakeholders to review and test the application of the severity and likelihood criteria to finalise the following five salient human rights issues: (i) human impacts of climate change and the energy transition; (ii) indigenous peoples; (iii) land rights; (iv) modern slavery; (v) weapons and dual-use technology. The Barclays Group has subsequently identified its Focus Areas for Progress (Corporate Culture, Saliency Assessments, Policies and EDD, Just Transition, and Remedy), setting out the actions it intends to undertake over time to enhance its approach to the management of its salient issues across the Barclays Group. For further information about the Barclays Group's Focus Areas for Progress, please refer to page 241 of the Barclays PLC 2023 Annual Report.

Modern Slavery

The Barclays Group, including the Bank, is committed to trying to identify, and seeking to address, modern slavery risks in its supply chain. Regardless of the industry or geography in which the Barclays Group's Third Party Service Providers ('TPSP') operate, the Barclays Group requires them to comply with applicable laws and regulations. TPSPs that are assessed as being above a low risk of exposure from a business risk perspective become managed TPSPs and are requested to complete an annual self-attestation against topics contained within the Barclays Group's TPSP Code of Conduct ('TPSP CoC'), which also applies to the Bank's suppliers. The TPSP CoC identifies the Barclays' Group's expectations with regards to respecting human rights through areas such as occupational health and safety, freely chosen employment, avoidance of child labour and practices which could lead to exploitation of workers, freedom of religion and belief in the workplace, freedom of association and collective bargaining, zero tolerance for discrimination, harassment and abuse, accessible grievance and whistleblowing mechanisms. These expectations (which relate to human rights topics) are an important part of the Barclays Group's efforts to meet its responsibility to respect human rights.

The Barclays Group continues to strengthen the way modern slavery is identified and assessed, as detailed in the Modern Slavery Statement, as applicable to the Bank.

The Barclays Group's standard TPSP terms, also adopted by the Bank, include an obligation on the TPSPs to respect internationally recognised human rights – including not using forced, bonded or involuntary prison labour or engaging in any practices constituting modern slavery or human trafficking. The TPSP terms also require the Barclays Group's TPSPs (including the Bank's TPSPs) to use reasonable efforts to procure the same of their affiliates and subcontractors.

Governance

d) Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of social risk management covering counterparties' approaches to:

(i) Activities towards the community and society

The Barclays Group, including the Bank, is committed to building a stronger, more inclusive economy that is better for everyone. The Barclays Group is supporting local communities where it operates by enabling people to develop the skills and confidence they need to succeed, and helping businesses to grow and create jobs.

The Barclays Group, including the Bank, believes that everyone deserves the financial independence, security and opportunity that comes with a job – and a vibrant, skilled workforce ensures local communities and businesses can thrive. In 2023 its programmes reached more than 3.27 million people around the world, unlocking the skills and employment opportunities people need to progress. Barclays Group colleagues in Europe have been a part of delivering this agenda. More information on how the Bank is supporting communities can be found in the Barclays Bank Ireland PLC 2023 Annual Report.

(ii) Employee relationships and labour standards

Reference section (i) above.

(iii) Customer protection and product responsibility

Reference section (i) above.

(iv) Human rights

The Barclays PLC Board receives regular updates on public policy and corporate responsibility matters, including ESG and Reputation risk, which may cover human rights matters. The Barclays PLC Board is presented with the Group Reputation Risk Report from the Group Head of Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility twice a year in order to consider the most significant live and emerging reputation risks for the Barclays Group, including the Bank, as well as a summary of items discussed by the Group Reputation Risk Committee from the Group Chief Compliance Officer. Both of these updates may cover human rights matters. In addition, the Barclays PLC Board may be notified of, or asked to consider, specific Reputation risk matters from across the Barclays Group, aligned with the escalation protocols set out in the Reputation Risk Management Framework. The Barclays PLC Board is supported by the Board Sustainability Committee, which provides oversight of climate matters and the sustainability agenda, including human rights matters, escalating items to the Board as appropriate. The Board Sustainability Committee is assisted by the Barclays Group Sustainability Committee, which is chaired by the Group Head of Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility, in discharging its responsibilities.

e) Integration of measures to manage social factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body.

The BBI Board is responsible for the overall leadership of the Bank, including establishing its purpose, values and strategy, and assessing and monitoring that these and its culture are aligned. As part of this, the BBI Board and, as appropriate, its Committees are responsible for the oversight of social and environmental matters, including climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Barclays Group has continued to progress its efforts to identify salient human rights risks associated with its client financing portfolio, and on its plan to review its approach to managing these risks. The Barclays Group seeks to proactively monitor issues and developments globally that may present new or elevated human rights risks and work to investigate its potential exposure to these and consider its responsibilities to seek to mitigate these risks.

The Barclays Group's position statements, which also apply to the Bank, and related due diligence approach for clients operating in certain sectors with elevated environmental and social impacts, seek to include consideration of human rights impacts. For example, the Barclays Group includes specific due diligence questions around respect for Indigenous Peoples' rights, health and safety of local communities for clients in energy sub-sectors such as fracking and oil sands which are covered under Barclays' Climate Change Statement.

For further details, please see point (c) above.

f) Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to social risk.

The Barclays Group's governance structure consists of the Board, Board Committees, Executive and Management Committees across both business and legal entity lines.

The Barclays PLC Board sets the strategic direction and risk appetite of the Barclays Group, including the Bank, and is the ultimate decision-making body for matters of Group-wide strategic, financial, regulatory or reputational significance. The Group Board is also responsible for the oversight of social and environmental matters, including climate-related risks and opportunities.

Group Head of PPCR

The Group Head of PPCR is a member of Group ExCo and is accountable for ensuring the Barclays Group's societal purpose is present in strategic decision-making at the highest levels in the organisation. The Group Head of PPCR, and their team, regularly updates the Group, including the Bank, ExCo on a range of Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility matters, covering key government and regulatory policy, regulator engagement and ESG matters, including climate. Specifically relevant for the Bank, the Group Head of PPCR has provided updates on the Barclays Group's climate strategy including proposed amendments to the Barclays Group's oil and gas policy and the establishment of new targets for aviation, agriculture and commercial real estate. Updates were also provided on a range of other matters, such as greenwashing, deforestation and biodiversity.

The Group Sustainability Committee (GSC), a sub-committee of Group ExCo, is chaired by the Group Head of PPCR, with senior representation from the Group Head of Sustainability, Head of Sustainable Finance for CIB and Head of Social Purpose and Sustainable Finance for Barclays UK, as well as members representing key functions across the Barclays Group, including the BBI CFO.

The Group Transaction Review Committee ('GTRC') is a sub-committee of the Group ExCo which reviews and challenges, and directs as appropriate, the management and mitigation of Reputation Risk matters in the Barclays Group, including the Bank, as they are

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

brought to the attention of the Committee via relevant Reputation Risk assessment and escalation processes. Specifically relevant for the Bank, this includes Reputation Risk associated with climate related matters and cases which require elevated due diligence for Human Rights issues, (reference section (h) below for detail). The GTRC is chaired by the Group Chief Compliance Officer, as the Principal Risk owner for Reputation Risk in the Bank, and members include the Group CRO and Group Head of PPCR. In 2023 the GTRC considered certain transactions in scope of Barclays' Sustainability Standards to evaluate their alignment with the Barclays Group's climate change and sustainability strategy.

Group Head of Sustainability

The Group Head of Sustainability leads the Sustainability and ESG team, and the strategic direction and execution of the Barclays Group's policies and practices across a broad range of sustainability and ESG matters, as applicable to the Bank, including climate change. The role also oversees the development of standards and metrics to advance green and sustainable finance and support innovation in sustainable product development. This role is responsible for Reputation risk issues arising from climate change, although the Barclays PLC Board has overall responsibility for reputation matters generally.

The Group Head of Sustainability reports directly to the Group Head of PPCR.

g) Alignment of the remuneration policy in line with institution's social risk-related objectives.

Barclays' remuneration philosophy

Remuneration decisions for Barclays Group employees result from the application of Barclays' remuneration philosophy, which applies to all employees globally. The objectives of the remuneration philosophy include the following:

- Barclays remuneration should reward sustainable performance. Sustainable performance means making a positive and enduring difference to investors, customers and communities, delivering good customer outcomes, taking pride in leaving things better than they were found and playing a valuable role in society.
- Barclays remuneration should align with risk appetite, risk exposure and conduct expectations. The Barclays Group's remuneration approach is designed to reward employees for achieving results in line with the Barclays Group's risk appetite and conduct expectations.

Incentive pool funding

The Barclays Group's performance against non-financial measures, including ESG measures, is explicitly considered in the determination of the incentive pool – impacting pay levels of the wider workforce. In 2023, non-financial performance was assessed against strategic non-financial measures organised around three main categories: Customers & clients, Colleagues, and Climate & sustainability. These categories cover a wide range of factors and included specific consideration of how the Barclays Group is investing in communities through LifeSkills programmes (including number of people upskilled and placed into work compared against targets) and through the Sustainable Impact Capital portfolio (investments into global climate technology start-ups), as well as performance against Colleague measures, including diversity, inclusion and engagement. The incentive pool is also adjusted to take account of an assessment of a wide range of future risks, including consideration of ESG factors.

Barclays PLC Executive Director remuneration

Annual bonus outcomes and Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) award outcomes for the Executive Directors of Barclays PLC are assessed against a framework of measures set by the Barclays Group's Remuneration Committee at the start of the performance period for each award. A proportion of both annual bonus and LTIP is driven by non-financial performance measures, including measures relating to climate and sustainability and colleagues. The weighting of the Climate & sustainability category is 15% in the 2024-2026 LTIP and 5% in the 2024 annual bonus. The climate-related measures include progress towards the Sustainable and Transition Financing target and supporting communities. Additionally, 5% of the annual bonus and 5% of the LTIP will be determined on Colleague measures, including diversity, inclusion and engagement.

Risk management

h) Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the social risk management framework is based.

Human Rights

The Barclays Group continues to take action to enhance and further embed our approach to respecting human rights. During 2023 the Barclays Group worked towards two important milestones for its human rights work. The Barclays Group completed a saliency assessment of human rights risks in its Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB) financing portfolio to guide its next steps in enhancing the CIB approach to managing human rights risks. Insights from the saliency assessment informed updates to Barclays' Statement on Human Rights. The Statement seeks to reflect the Barclays Group's evolving approach to human rights and align with the relevant normative frameworks, in particular the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ('UNGPs'). The Statement reiterates the Barclays Group's commitment to respecting human rights as defined in the International Bill of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's ('ILO') Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work ('ILO Declaration'). The Barclays Group's approach is guided by the UNGPs and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. It also incorporates the Barclays Group's Focus Areas for Progress, which set out the Barclays Group's plans to enhance its approach to respecting human rights.

In addition, during 2023 the Barclays Group continued its efforts to monitor issues and developments globally that may present new or elevated human rights risks and worked to evaluate its potential involvement and consider its responsibilities to seek to address these risks.

The Barclays Group also continued to embed human rights considerations into its position statements and related enhanced due diligence approach. For example, in its Forestry and Agricultural Commodities Statement the Barclays Group has introduced a requirement for in-scope clients to have a policy commitment to respect human rights across their operations and supply chain and the expectation that they undertake human rights due diligence across their operations and supply chain.

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

The Barclays Group is committed to trying to identify and seeking to address modern slavery risks in its supply chain. Regardless of the industry or geography in which its Third Party Service Providers (TPSP) operate, the Barclays Group requires them to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

TPSPs that are assessed as being above a low risk of exposure from a business risk perspective become managed TPSPs and are requested to complete an annual self attestation against topics contained within the Barclays Group's TPSP Code of Conduct ('TPSP CoC'). The TPSP CoC identifies the Barclays Group's expectations with regards to respecting human rights through areas such as occupational health and safety, freely chosen employment, avoidance of child labour and practices which could lead to exploitation of workers, freedom of religion and belief in the workplace, freedom of association and collective bargaining, zero tolerance for discrimination, harassment and abuse, accessible grievance and whistleblowing mechanisms. These expectations (which relate to human rights topics) are an important part of the Barclays Group's efforts to meet its responsibility to respect human rights.

The Barclays Group continues to strengthen the way it identifies and assesses modern slavery and it describes the ways it aims to do this in its Modern Slavery Statement, which also applies to the Bank. The Barclays Group is continuing to work with its TPSPs to support its ambition that those making up 70% of its addressable spend will have a modern slavery policy or standard in place by 2025.

The Barclays Group's standard Third Party Service Provider (TPSP) terms include an obligation on the TPSPs to respect internationally recognised human rights – including not using forced, bonded or involuntary prison labour or engaging in any practices constituting modern slavery or human trafficking. The terms also require the Barclays Group's TPSPs to use reasonable efforts to procure the same of their affiliates and subcontractors.

Barclays' people policies

The Barclays Group's people policies help it recruit the best people, provide equal opportunities and create an inclusive culture in line with its Purpose, Values and Mindset, and in support of its long term success. They are regularly reviewed and updated to ensure alignment with the Barclays Group's broader people strategy.

i) Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to social risk, covering relevant transmission channels.

All clients in-scope of the Barclays Group's standards (Climate Change Statement: thermal coal-mining, coal-fired power generation, mountain-top coal removal, oil sands, Arctic oil & gas and hydraulic fracturing ('fracking') and clients in-scope of the Barclays Group's Forestry and Agricultural Commodities, World Heritage Sites and Ramsar Wetlands and Defence and Security) must be assessed annually via a detailed Sustainability enhanced due diligence questionnaire, which is used to evaluate their performance on a range of environmental and social issues and may be supplemented by a review of client policies / procedures, further client engagement and adverse media checks, as appropriate. This annual review either generates an Environmental and Social Impact (ESI) risk rating (low, medium, high), or in the case of Defence and Security, an assessment against risk appetite, which in turn determines whether further review and client engagement may be required throughout the year.

High and certain medium ESI rated clients would require further risk assessment prior to execution of transactions with those clients, where client relationships or transactions are assessed as higher-risk (high or medium ESI rating) or outside appetite (in the case of Defence and Security) following a Sustainability enhanced due diligence review, they are then considered for escalation to the appropriate business unit review committee (e.g. BBplc Transaction Review Committee) for consideration and a decision on whether to proceed if transaction related. Business unit review committees comprise of Business management and representatives from the control functions, including Reputation risk.

Should the front office business team or the Sustainability and ESG team believe the issues are sufficiently material, these clients/relationships would be escalated to the Group Transaction Review Committee ('GTRC') for more senior consideration and decision.

j) Activities, commitments and assets contributing to mitigate social risk.

See point (i) above.

k) Implementation of tools for identification and management of social risk.

The Barclays Group also continues to embed human rights considerations into its position statements and related enhanced due diligence approach. For example, in its Forestry and Agricultural Commodities Statement, the Barclays Group introduced a requirement for in-scope clients to have a policy commitment to respect human rights across their operations and supply chain and the expectation that they undertake human rights due diligence across their operations and supply chain. The Barclays Group's aim is to enhance its existing position statements and associated enhanced due diligence processes to better reflect the salient human rights issues identified through its assessment of CIB.

As mentioned previously, in 2023 the Barclays Group assessed the most salient human rights risks in its CIB financing portfolio. The Barclays Group intends to undertake over time a number of actions to enhance its approach to the management of these issues.

For more detailed information on the Barclays Group's approach to managing human rights and other social or environmental risks associated with clients, please see Barclays PLC Annual Report 2023 and the Statements and Policy Positions section of the Barclays website, as well as sections (h) and (i) above.

l) Description of setting limits to social risk and cases to trigger escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits.

See point (d)(iv) and section (f) above on due diligence escalation routes.

m) Description of the link (transmission channels) between social risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework.

Environmental and social risks are governed and managed through the Barclays Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), setting out Barclays' strategic approach for risk management by defining standards, objectives and responsibilities for all areas of the Barclays Group. The ERMF is complemented by a number of other frameworks, policies and standards, all of which are aligned to individual Principal Risks.

Qualitative information on Governance risk

Governance

a) Institution's integration of counterparties governance performance in their governance arrangements, including committees of the highest governance body, committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental, and social topics.

Environmental and social risks are governed and managed through the Barclays Group Enterprise Risk Management Framework ('ERMF'), setting the strategic approach for risk management by defining standards, objectives and responsibilities for all areas of the Barclays Group. The ERMF is complemented by a number of other frameworks, policies and standards, all of which are aligned to individual Principal Risks. The frameworks, policies and standards developed at the Barclays Group level are also applicable to the Bank, unless otherwise stated.

Approach to Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD)

The Barclays Group's standards currently include an enhanced due diligence approach for certain clients operating in the following energy sub-sectors covered by the Barclays Group's Climate Change Statement: thermal coal mining, coal-fired power generation, mountain-top coal removal, oil sands, Arctic oil & gas and hydraulic fracturing ('fracking') and clients in-scope of the Barclays Forestry and Agricultural Commodities, World Heritage Sites and Ramsar Wetlands and Defence and Security standards where a similar approach is taken. This approach will be extended to cover the additional sectors brought into scope of the updated Climate Change Statement.

All clients in-scope of the above mentioned standards must be assessed annually via a detailed Sustainability enhanced due diligence questionnaire, which is used to evaluate their performance on a range of environmental and social issues and may be supplemented by a review of client policies / procedures, further client engagement and adverse media checks as appropriate. This annual review either generates an Environmental and Social Impact (ESI) risk rating (low, medium, high), or in the case of Defence and Security, an assessment against risk appetite, which in turn determines whether further review and client engagement may be required throughout the year.

High and certain medium ESI rated clients would require further risk assessment prior to execution of transactions with those clients.

The approach to EDD is tailored depending on specific sub sectors, for example counterparties in scope of the Climate Change Statement including but not limited to the following:

- i. The Barclays Group's adherence to the Equator Principles (if a project finance or credit transaction is deemed to be in scope including, where appropriate, any relevant International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standards;
- ii. The Barclays Group's adherence to local and national environmental regulation and standards and industry best practice;
- iii. The Barclays Group's management and implementation of procedures which minimise direct environmental impacts in the context of their operations;
- iv. The Barclays Group's disclosures in relation to corporate governance and oversight of climate change issues and associated corporate risks, including disclosure against principles such as the Financial Stability Board (FSB) Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and appropriate transition plans;
- v. The Barclays Group's approach to and track record in protecting the health and safety of the workforce and local communities;
- vi. The Barclays Group's approach to stakeholder engagement and consultation, including its commitment and adherence to the principles of Free Prior Informed Consent ('FPIC') where indigenous peoples may be impacted by their operations;
- vii. The Barclays Group's approach to identifying and addressing its human rights impacts, including through due diligence.

b) Institution's accounting of the counterparty's highest governance body's role in non-financial reporting.

See section (a) above.

c) Institution's integration in governance arrangements of the governance performance of their counterparties including:

(i) Ethical considerations

(ii) Strategy and risk management

(iii) Inclusiveness

(iv) Transparency

(v) Management of conflicts of interest

(vi) Internal communication of critical concerns

See section (a) above, specifically points (i)-(vii).

Risk management

d) Institution's integration in risk management arrangements the governance performance of their counterparties considering:

(i) Ethical considerations

(ii) Strategy and risk management

(iii) Inclusiveness

(iv) Transparency

(v) Management of conflicts of interest

(vi) Internal communication of critical concerns

See section (a) above specifically points (i)-(vii).

Qualitative information on ESG risks (continued)

Escalation and decision

At the Barclays Group level, where client relationships or transactions are assessed as higher-risk (high or medium ESI rating) or outside appetite (in the case of Defence and Security) following a Sustainability EDD review, they are then considered for escalation to the appropriate business unit review committee (e.g. the BB plc Transaction Review Committee (TRC), which covers the Bank's transactions) for consideration and a decision on whether to proceed, if transaction related. Business unit review committees comprise of Business management and representatives from the control functions, including Reputation Risk. For transaction-related oversight and approval, the TRC has absorbed the responsibilities of the Climate TRC and reflects the business-as-usual approach to reviewing transactions.

In addition to Group-wide escalation, where the Bank's transactions are considered to pose reputational risks, these will be escalated to the Bank's CEO and Chair, as appropriate.

Countercyclical Capital Buffer

Table 50: CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

The below table shows the geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant to the calculation of the countercyclical buffer in line with CRR Article 440.

Note that exposures in the below table are prepared in accordance with CRD, Article 140 and hence exclude exposures to central governments/banks, regional governments, local authorities, public sector entities, multilateral development banks, international organisations and institutions, and as such the exposure values differ to those found in the credit risk section.

As at 30 June 2024	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	General Credit Exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk			Own Funds requirements							
	Exposure Value for SA	Exposure Value for IRB	Sum of long and short positions for trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models	Securitisations exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Of which: Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Of which: Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Of which: Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total	RWA	Own Funds Requirements weights	Counter-cyclical capital buffer rate
10 Breakdown by Country	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	%
Norway	496	-	-	19	-	515	23	2	-	26	320	1.4 %	2.5 %
Denmark	166	-	-	27	-	194	13	1	-	14	177	0.8 %	2.5 %
Netherlands	1,508	-	-	155	5	1,668	109	5	-	114	1,427	6.1 %	2.0 %
United Kingdom	985	-	-	104	61	1,150	71	3	1	75	934	4.0 %	2.0 %
Sweden	496	-	-	16	110	622	36	1	1	38	472	2.0	2.0 %
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0 %
Czech Republic	3	-	-	14	-	17	-	2	-	2	27	0.1	1.8 %
Ireland	1,602	-	-	4	50	1,656	111	2	-	113	1,412	6.1	1.5 %
Estonia	9	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	10	- %	1.5 %
France	4,116	-	5	155	240	4,516	276	11	3	290	3,626	15.6	1.0 %
Cyprus	11	-	-	5	-	16	1	1	-	2	25	0.1	1.0 %
Australia	23	-	-	11	-	34	1	1	-	2	19	0.1 %	1.0 %
Hong Kong	2	-	-	18	-	20	-	1	-	1	12	0.1 %	1.0 %
Korea, Republic Of	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	- %	1.0 %
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	1.0 %
Germany	7,256	-	-	11	104	7,370	469	6	1	477	5,957	25.6 %	0.8 %
Luxembourg	3,206	-	-	14	-	3,221	274	-	-	274	3,429	14.8 %	0.5 %
Belgium	334	-	-	20	-	354	26	2	-	29	357	1.5 %	0.5 %
Total (countries with existing CCyB rate)	20,213	-	5	576	569	21,362	1,411	38	7	1,456	18,204	78.4 %	
Italy	1,835	-	-	33	-	1,868	124	5	-	128	1,602	6.9 %	n/a
Spain	1,313	-	-	74	67	1,454	104	1	1	106	1,322	5.7 %	n/a
United States	1,517	-	4	107	-	1,628	86	7	-	92	1,153	5.0 %	n/a
Total (countries with own funds requirements weights 1% or above)	4,665	-	5	214	67	4,951	313	12	1	326	4,078	17.6 %	
Total (rest of the world less than 1% requirement)	922	-	2	314	249	1,487	61	11	4	76	947	4.1 %	n/a
20 TOTAL	25,799	-	11	1,104	886	27,800	1,785	61	11	1,858	23,228	100.0 %	

Countercyclical Capital Buffer (continued)

Table 50: CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer (continued)

As at 31 December 2023	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	General Credit Exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisations exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own Funds requirements			Total	RWA	Own Funds Requirements weights	Counter-cyclical capital buffer rate
	Exposure Value for SA	Exposure Value for IRB	Sum of long and short positions for trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Of which: Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Of which: Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Of which: Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book				
10 Breakdown by Country	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	%
Norway	544	-	-	12	-	555	28	2	-	29	364	1.5 %	2.5 %
Denmark	189	-	-	35	-	224	15	1	-	16	203	0.9 %	2.5 %
United Kingdom	1,030	-	-	95	45	1,169	74	2	1	77	962	4.0 %	2.0 %
Sweden	393	-	-	25	111	528	27	-	1	29	362	1.5 %	2.0 %
Czech Republic	5	-	-	7	-	12	-	1	-	2	21	0.1 %	2.0 %
Iceland	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	2.0 %
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0 %
Estonia	7	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	1	8	-	1.5 %
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5 %
Netherlands	1,910	-	-	105	-	2,014	142	4	-	146	1,828	7.7 %	1.0 %
Ireland	1,392	-	-	21	1	1,413	103	1	-	104	1,297	5.5 %	1.0 %
Australia	23	-	21	66	-	109	1	1	-	2	25	0.1 %	1.0 %
Hong Kong	3	-	-	8	-	11	-	-	-	1	7	-	1.0 %
Romania	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.0 %
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0 %
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0 %
Germany	7,513	-	-	81	-	7,594	496	4	-	500	6,253	26.3 %	0.8 %
France	3,719	-	-	234	160	4,113	243	15	2	259	3,242	13.6 %	0.5 %
Luxembourg	2,553	-	-	11	-	2,564	198	1	-	198	2,477	10.4 %	0.5 %
Cyprus	8	-	-	1	-	9	1	-	-	1	8	-	0.5 %
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5 %
Total (countries with existing CCyB rate)	19,288	-	21	709	316	20,333	1,328	33	4	1,365	17,062	71.8 %	
Italy	5,497	-	9	122	-	5,628	234	9	-	243	3,041	12.8 %	n/a
Spain	1,376	-	-	38	54	1,468	109	2	1	112	1,400	5.9 %	n/a
United States	1,115	-	2	181	-	1,297	76	10	-	86	1,074	4.5 %	n/a
Total (countries with own funds requirements weights 1% or above)	7,988	-	11	341	54	8,393	419	22	1	441	5,515	23.2 %	
Total (rest of the world less than 1% requirement)	1,152	-	11	489	-	1,652	80	14	-	94	1,180	5.0 %	n/a
20 Total	28,428	-	43	1,539	370	30,379	1,827	69	5	1,901	23,757	100.0 %	

Countercyclical Capital Buffer (continued)

Table 51: CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

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

	a	
	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
1 Total risk exposure amount (€m)	36,567	36,876
2 Institution specific countercyclical buffer rate (%)	0.8 %	0.6 %
3 Institution specific countercyclical buffer requirement (€m)	301	230

Disclosures that are not included in this report

Disclosures that are not included in this report

Frequency	Table	Name of the table	Rationale for exclusion
Quarterly	EU KM2	Key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities	BBI is not a G-SII.
Semi annual	EU TLAC1	Composition - MREL and, where applicable, the G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities	BBI is not a G-SII.
Semi annual	EU TLAC3	Creditor ranking - resolution entity	BBI is not a resolution entity.
Annual	CR6-A	Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches (IRB)	BBI has no permission to use IRB models.
Semi annual	CR6-B	Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range (IRB)	BBI has no permission to use IRB models.
Semi annual	CR7	Effect on RWEA of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques (IRB)	BBI has no permission to use IRB models.
Semi annual	CR7-A	Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques (IRB)	BBI has no permission to use IRB models.
Quarterly	CR8	RWEA flow statement of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach	BBI has no permission to use IRB models.
Annual	CR9/CR9.1	Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale) (IRB)	BBI has no permission to use IRB models.
Semi annual	CR10	Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach	BBI has no permission to use IRB models.
Semi annual	CR2-A	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries	BBI has not breached the 5% NPL ratio.
Semi annual	CQ2	Quality of forbearance	There are no such reportable forbore exposures.
Semi annual	CQ6	Collateral valuation - loans and advances	BBI has not breached the 5% NPL ratio.
Semi annual	CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	There was no collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes.
Semi annual	CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	There was no collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes for the vintage breakdown.
Semi annual	CCR4	Counterparty credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range	BBI has no permission to use IRB models.