Barclays Bank Ireland PLC

Country-by-Country Reporting Information

31 December 2020

Contents

Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

The CBCR information has been prepared in conjunction with and based on the 2020 Annual Financial Statements of the Bank which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the EU. Set out below are the definitions which have been applied in preparing the information within the table.

Turnover:

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

Average number of employees:

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

Profit/(Loss) before tax:

Profit/(Loss) before tax is reported in a manner consistent with the Bank's 2020 Annual Report.

Tax on profit:

Tax on profit or loss represents the actual amount of corporation tax paid, net of refunds received, in each country in 2020. Corporation tax payable in any given year is not directly comparable to profits for the same 12-month period. This is because tax on profits is paid across multiple years. In addition, taxable profits are calculated as prescribed by tax law which usually results in differences between accounting and taxable profits. This means it is possible that relatively high corporate income tax can be paid when accounting profits are low and vice-versa.

Public subsidies received:

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

Overview of Barclays Bank Ireland PLC

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

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

The Bank is the primary legal entity within the Barclays Group serving its EU clients and has two primary business segments:

Corporate and Investment Bank (“CIB”)

The CIB is comprised primarily of the Corporate Banking, Investment Banking and Markets businesses, providing products and services to money managers, financial institutions, governments, supranational organisations and corporate clients to manage their funding, financing, strategic and risk management needs.

- Our Corporate Banking business provides working capital, transaction banking, including trade and payments, and lending services for multinational corporates and institutions, and for large corporate clients in the EU.
- Banking provides clients with equity and debt fundraising services, strategic advice on mergers and acquisitions, corporate finance and financial risk-management solutions.
- Our Markets business provides a broad range of clients with market insight, execution services and tailored risk management and financing solutions across rates, equities, credit and foreign exchange products.

Consumer, Cards and Payments (“CC&P”)

CC&P is comprised of Barclaycard Germany and our Private Bank.

- Barclaycard Germany provides credit cards, online loans, instalment purchase-financing, electronic Point of Sale financing and deposits.
- Our Private Bank offers banking, credit and investment capabilities to meet the needs of our clients across the EU.

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

At 31 December 2020, in addition to its Irish Head Office, the Bank had branches in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden.

Country-by-Country Reporting Information

Country	Turnover	Profit/(Loss) before tax	Corporation tax paid/(refunded)	Average number of employees
	€m	*€m*	*€m*	
Germany	451	45	57	824
France	197	39	3	210
Ireland	91	(86)	-	266
Spain	62	10	2	82
Italy	29	(107)	-	183
The Netherlands	7	1	-	14
Sweden	6	-	-	9
Others*	4	(5)	1	18
Total	***847***	***(103)***	***63***	***1,606***

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

Public subsidies

The Bank did not receive any public subsidies during the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Country-by-Country Reporting ("CBCR") information of Barclays Bank Ireland PLC ("the Bank") for the year ended 31 December 2020 pursuant to Statutory Instrument 158, European Union (Capital Requirements) Regulations 2014 ("the Regulations") which is required to be audited by Regulation 77 of those Regulations. The CBCR information set out on page 2 to 3 of the Bank's CBCR report (collectively "the CBCR information"), is prepared in accordance with management's basis of preparation as set out in the basis of preparation on page 1.

In our opinion, the CBCR information for the year ended 31 December 2020:

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

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of matter – basis of preparation

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

Going concern

The Directors have prepared the CBCR information on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Bank's financial position means that this is realistic.

They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the CBCR information ("the going concern period").

In auditing the CBRC information, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the CBCR information is appropriate.

Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Bank's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included using our knowledge of the Bank, the financial services industry, and the general economic environment to identify the inherent risks to the business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Bank's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

The risks that we considered most likely to adversely affect the Bank's available financial resources over this period were:

- the availability of funding and liquidity in the event of a market wide stress scenario including the impact in which the global COVID-19 pandemic continues to unfold and the manner in which the UK, in which the Bank's parent is located, has withdrawn from the European Union; and
- the impact on regulatory capital requirements in the event of an economic slowdown or recession.

We considered whether these risks could plausibly affect the availability of financial resources in the going concern period by comparing the Bank's downside scenarios that could arise from these risks individually and collectively against the level of available financial resources indicated by the Bank's financial forecasts.

Our procedures also included:

- critically assessing significant assumptions in the Directors' downside scenarios relevant to liquidity and capital metrics. In particular, we considered sensitivities over the level of available financial resources indicated by the Bank's financial forecasts taking account of the impact of severe but plausible scenarios on these and assessing whether the downside scenarios applied take into account reasonably possible outcomes.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

We found the significant assumptions associated with the use of the going concern basis of accounting to be acceptable.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the CBCR information

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the CBCR information in accordance with Regulation 77 of the European Union (Capital Requirements) Regulation of 2014, for the appropriateness of the basis of preparation and the interpretation of the Regulations as they affect the preparation of the CBCR information, and for such internal control as the Directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of the CBCR information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the CBCR information

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

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

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

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

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for and on behalf of
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17 November 2021