Barclays Bank Ireland PLC

Interim Pillar 3 Report

30 June 2021

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Notes

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC is referred to as 'BBI' or 'the Bank' in this report. The abbreviation '€m' represents millions of euro.

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 home.barclays/investor-relations/reports-and-events/latest-financial-results.

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. These 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 members of the management of the Bank (including, without limitation, during management presentations to financial analysts) 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, income growth, assets, impairment charges, provisions, business strategy, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, capital distributions (including dividend payout ratios and expected payment strategies), projected levels of growth in the banking and financial markets, projected costs or savings, any commitments and targets, estimates of capital expenditures, plans and objectives for future operations, projected employee numbers, IFRS impacts and other statements that are not historical fact.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. The forward-looking statements speak only as at the date on which they are made. Forward looking statements may be affected by changes in legislation, the development of standards and interpretations under IFRS, including evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting and regulatory standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations, future levels of conduct provisions, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, the Bank's ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively, geopolitical risks and the impact of competition. In addition, factors including (but not limited to) the following may have an effect: capital, leverage and other regulatory rules applicable to past, current and future periods; macroeconomic and business conditions in Ireland and the European Union ("EU") and any systemically important economy which impacts Ireland and the EU; the effects of any volatility in credit markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; effects of changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; volatility in capital markets; changes in credit ratings of the Bank or any securities issued by the Bank; direct and indirect impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; instability as a result of the UK's exit from the EU, the effects of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement and the disruption that may subsequently result in Ireland and in the EU; the risk of cyber-attacks, information or security breaches or technology failures on the Bank's reputation, business or operations; and the success of future acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Bank's control. As a result, the Bank's actual financial position, future results, dividend payments, capital, leverage or other regulatory ratios or other financial and non-financial metrics or performance measures 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 2020 Annual Report and 2021 Interim Results Announcement which are available on Barclays' website at https://home.barclays/investor-relations/.

Subject to our 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.

Introduction

Disclosure Background

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC's Pillar 3 interim disclosures for the six months ended 30 June 2021 complement those disclosed in the BBI 2021 Interim Results Announcement and provide additional information about BBI's risk profile, including its regulatory capital, risk weighted assets (RWAs), liquidity and leverage exposures. The Pillar 3 report is prepared in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation and Capital Requirements Directive ('CRR' and 'CRD IV' respectively, also known as the 'CRDIV legislative package'). In particular, Part Eight of the CRR specifies the Pillar 3 framework requirements.

On 27 June 2019, CRR II came into force amending CRR. As an amending regulation, the existing provisions of CRR apply unless they are amended by CRR II. Certain aspects of CRR II are dependent on final technical standards to be issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA) and adopted by the European Commission.

On 19 June 2020, CRR was further amended to accelerate specific CRR II provisions, previously due to be implemented in June 2021. These accelerated provisions, most of which came into force on 27 June 2020, primarily relate to the IFRS 9 transitional relief calculation impacting own funds, CRR leverage to include additional settlement netting and exclude qualifying claims on central banks, and immaterial changes to the calculation of risk weighted assets. The exclusion of qualifying claims on central banks from the CRR leverage exposure is subject to ECB notification which the ECB published on 16 September 2020 in Decision (EU) 2020/1306 of the European Central Bank.

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

On 22 February 2021, the Bank was advised of a decision by the Single Resolution Board (SRB) in relation to BBI's individual MREL requirements for both risk weighted and leverage exposures which must be met by 1 January 2024. In anticipation of this requirement the SRB has also set interim targets for 1 January 2022. As a material subsidiary of a non-EU 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.

The IFRS 9 transitional arrangements have been extended by two years and a new modified calculation has been introduced allowing 100% relief throughout 2020 and 2021 on increases in stage 1 and stage 2 provisions from 1 January 2020 throughout 2020 and 2021; 75% in 2022; 50% in 2023; 25% in 2024 with no relief applied from 2025. The phasing out of transitional relief on the "day 1" impact of IFRS 9 as well as increases in stage 1 and stage 2 provisions between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2019 under the modified calculation remain unchanged and continue to be subject to 70% transitional relief throughout 2020; 50% for 2021; 25% for 2022 and with no relief applied from 2023. Also impacting own funds from 30 June 2020 until 31 December 2020 inclusive are amendments to the regulatory technical standards on prudential valuation which include an increase to diversification factors applied to certain additional valuation adjustments.

Previously, intangible assets had to be deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital. Regulation (EU) 2019/876 and Regulation (EU) 2020/873 state that certain software assets do not have to be deducted from CET1 capital from 23 December 2020, which was the date of entry into force of the amended Regulatory Technical Standard. This amended Regulatory Technical Standard was applied for the first time in our 31 December 2020 Pillar 3 report.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the EBA also introduced additional disclosure requirements in relation to the application of payment moratoria to existing loans as well as new lending subject to public guarantees schemes. These disclosures are included within tables 33 to 35 of this document.

The Pillar 3 disclosures have also been prepared in accordance with the EBA "Guidelines on materiality, proprietary and confidentiality and on disclosure frequency under Articles 432(1), 432(2) and 433 of CRR" and the EBA "Guidelines on disclosure requirements under Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013", as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/876, in effect at the reporting date. The disclosures included in this report reflect the Bank's interpretation of the current rules and guidance.

BBI's approach to managing risk, including its internal ratings-based approach, is described within its 2020 Pillar 3 year-end disclosures.

Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics

This table shows key metrics and their components on a transitional basis as at 30 June 2021.

		As at 30 June 2021 €m
	Available own funds (amounts)[1]	
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	4,218
2	Tier 1	4,883
3	Total capital	5,763
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWEA)	
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWEA)	28,038
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of RWEA)	
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.04 %
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.41 %
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.55 %
	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 (%)	3.36 %
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.89 %
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	4.02 %
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	11.36 %
	Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of RWEA)	
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50 %
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	—
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.05 %
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	—
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	—
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	0.50 %
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.05 %
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	14.41 %
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements	3,053
	Leverage ratio	
13	Leverage ratio total exposure measure[2]	93,036
13a	Fully loaded leverage ratio total exposure measure	92,982
14	Leverage ratio	5.39 %
14a	Fully loaded leverage ratio	5.33 %
	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 (%)	—
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	—
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.29 %
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)	
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	—
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.29 %
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	22,065
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	18,568
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	6,729
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	11,839
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	168 %
	Net Stable Funding Ratio	
18	Total available stable funding	26,068
19	Total required stable funding	16,893
20	NSFR ratio (%)[3]	154 %

No comparatives are presented for Table 1 as this is the first time period for which this table is reported under CRR II requirements.

[1] In the six months to 30 June 2021 the Bank made a profit after tax of €136 million. The JST provided approval to include these profits in CET1, however, for consistency with the Bank's 2021 Interim Results Announcement, the impact of these profits has not been reflected in capital and ratios throughout this report.
[2] The Bank's 2021 Interim Results Announcement reported a Total Exposure measure of €93,067million. This leverage measure was updated prior to the submission of the 2021 Q2 Implementing Technical Standards' COREP Leverage Funds Report.
[3] The NSFR has been revised to 154% from 147% as published in the 2021 Interim Results Announcement.

Table 2: 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, i.e. the Barclays Group, therefore it is subject to Article 92b of the Capital Requirements Regulation 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 has set an Internal MREL requirement for the Bank. The Internal MREL requirement is effective from 1 January 2024. The SRB has also set an interim Internal MREL requirement, effective from 1 January 2022.

		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal MREL)	Non-EU G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal TLAC)
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m
	Own funds and eligible liabilities		
EU-3	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	4,218	4,218
EU-4	Eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments	665	665
EU-5	Eligible Tier 2 instruments	895	895
EU-6	Eligible own funds	5,763	5,763
EU-7	Eligible liabilities	1,625	1,625
EU-8	Of which permitted guarantees	—	
EU-9a	(Adjustments)	—	
EU-9b	Own funds and eligible liabilities items after adjustments	7,538	7,538
	Total risk exposure amount and total exposure measure		
EU-10	Total risk exposure amount	28,038	28,038
EU-11	Total exposure measure[4]	93,036	93,036
	Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities		
EU-12	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of TREA)	26.89 %	26.89 %
EU-13	of which permitted guarantees	—	
EU-14	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of leverage exposure)	8.10 %	8.10 %
EU-15	of which permitted guarantees	—	
EU-16	CET1 (as a percentage of TREA) available after meeting the entity's requirements	1.92%	1.92%
EU-17	Institution-specific combined buffer requirement		0.50%
	Requirements		
EU-18	Requirement expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount (Note: a)	21.76%	26.89%
EU-19	of which may be met with guarantees	—	
EU-20	Internal MREL expressed as percentage of the total exposure measure (Note: a)	4.44%	8.10%
EU-21	of which may be met with guarantees	—	
	Memorandum items		
EU-22	Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2) CRR		**55,887**

Note: [a] The Bank has been informed of its internal MREL requirements for 1 January 2024, as well as interim requirements for 1 January 2022. The Bank is on course to satisfy both of the interim requirements.

[4] Note that total exposure measure has been revised to €93,036m from €93,067m as published in the 2021 Interim Results Announcement

Table 3: TLAC2 - Creditor ranking - Entity that is not a resolution entity

This template 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								
		1 (most junior)	2	3	3	5	6	11 (most senior)	11 (most senior)	Total
		resolution entity	resolution entity	resolution entity	other	other	other	resolution entity	other	
As at 30 June 2021		€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	Certain claims owing by preferential creditors	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	4,218	3,187	5,893	42,433	2,166	1,145	39,102	43,584	141,728
4	o/w excluded liabilities	—	—	5,795	14,204	2,166	1,145	11,684	20,893	55,887
5	Liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities	4,218	3,187	99	28,229	—	—	27,418	22,691	85,841
6	Subset of liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities that are own funds and eligible liabilities for the purpose of internal MREL	4,218	3,187	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,405
7	o/w residual maturity ≥ 1 year < 2 years	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
8	o/w residual maturity ≥ 2 year < 5 years	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
9	o/w residual maturity ≥ 5 years < 10 years	—	1,695	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,695
10	o/w residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
11	o/w perpetual securities	4,218	665	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,883

Table 4: CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds

This table shows the components of regulatory capital presented on both a transitional and fully loaded basis as at 30 June 2021.

			Transitional approach	Fully Loaded approach
As at 30 June 2021		Ref†	€m	€m
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves				
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	a	2,662	2,662
1a	of which: Ordinary Shares		*2,662*	*2,662*
2	Retained earnings	d	(70)	(70)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	c, d	1,516	1,516
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**		4,108	4,108
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)		(31)	(31)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	e	(31)	(31)
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	c	6	6
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts		(34)	(34)
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	c	136	136
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	g	64	—
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**		110	46
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**		4,218	4,154
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments				
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	b	665	665
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**		665	665
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**		—	—
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**		665	665
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**		4,883	4,819
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments				
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	f	895	895
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**		895	895
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments				
56b	Other regulatory adjusments to T2 capital (including IFRS 9 transitional adjustments when relevant)		(15)	—
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**		(15)	—
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**		881	895
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**		5,763	5,714
60	**Total risk exposure amount**		28,038	27,985
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)		15.04 %	14.84 %
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)		17.41 %	17.22 %
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)		20.55 %	20.42 %
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)		9.44 %	9.44 %
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement		2.50 %	2.50 %
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement		0.05 %	0.05 %
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement		—	—
EU-67a	of which: Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer		0.50 %	0.50 %
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage		1.89 %	1.89 %
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffer (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)**		8.65 %	8.46 %

		Ref†	Transitional approach €m	Fully Loaded approach €m
As at 30 June 2021				
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
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)		84	84
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach		206	206
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)				
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		28	28

Notes:
† The references (a) - (g) identify balance sheet components in Table 5: CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet on page 11 which are used in the calculation of regulatory capital.

Table 5: CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

This table shows that the balance sheet prepared for statutory and regulatory scope of consolidation are the same. The amounts shown 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.

		As at Accounting balance sheet per published financial statements and per regulatory scope of consolidation	
	Ref†	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020
		€m	€m
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks		21,303	20,066
Cash collateral and settlement balances		26,156	19,061
Loans and advances at amortised cost[5]		13,819	13,049
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending		1,579	3,174
Trading portfolio assets		11,971	7,379
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement		16,793	14,749
Derivative financial instruments		49,667	56,842
Goodwill and intangible assets		52	50
Of which: other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	*e*	*52*	*50*
Property, plant and equipment		98	106
Current tax assets		18	6
Deferred tax assets	*g*	184	188
Other assets		306	267
Total assets		**141,946**	**134,937**
Liabilities			
Deposits at amortised cost		23,149	23,108
Cash collateral and settlement balances		24,174	19,432
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing		4,268	3,583
Debt securities in issue		2,987	2,297
Subordinated liabilities	*f*	2,522	1,061
Trading portfolio liabilities		9,253	7,771
Financial liabilities designated at FV		19,802	14,871
Derivative financial instruments		50,109	57,733
Current tax liabilities		5	7
Retirement benefit liabilities		27	28
Other liabilities		498	416
Provisions		51	72
Total liabilities		**136,845**	**130,379**
Total Equity			
Called up share capital and share premium		2,662	2,282
Of which: amount eligible for CET1	*a*	*2,662*	*2,282*
Other equity instruments	*b*	665	565
Other reserves	*c*	(186)	(132)
Retained earnings	*d*	1,960	1,843
Total equity excluding non-controlling interest		5,101	4,558
Total equity		**5,101**	**4,558**
Total liability and equity		**141,946**	**134,937**

Notes:
† The references (a) – (g) identify balance sheet components that are used in the calculation of regulatory capital in Table 4: CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds on page 9.

[5] Loans and advances at amortised cost are stated net of impairment provisions of € 0.5 billion. See also table 19.

IFRS 9 – Transitional capital arrangements

On 1 January 2018, IFRS 9 transitional capital arrangements were implemented by Regulation (EU) 2017/2395. The Bank elected to apply the transitional arrangements and will disclose both transitional and fully loaded CET1 ratios until the end of the transitional period. On 27 June 2020, CRR was further amended to extend the transitional period by two years and to introduce a new modified calculation.

The transitional arrangements, implemented under a modified static approach, allow for (i) transitional relief on the “day 1” impact on adoption of IFRS 9 (static element) and for (ii) transitional relief on the increase between “day 1” and the reporting date (modified element), subject to eligibility.

The transitional relief applied to the static element is phased out over a 5-year period with 95% applicable for 2018; 85% for 2019; 70% for 2020; 50% for 2021; 25% for 2022 and with no transitional relief from 2023.

The transitional relief applied to the modified element for increases between “day 1” and 31 December 2019 is phased out in line with the static element. From 27 June 2020, under new legislation, the transitional relief applied to the modified element for increases between 1 January 2020 and the reporting date is phased out over a 5 year period with 100% applicable for 2020 and 2021; 75% for 2022; 50% for 2023; 25% for 2024 and with no transitional relief from 2025.

For the static element, stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3 provisions are eligible for transition, whereas for the modified element, stage 3 provisions are excluded.

Total increases in impairment allowances as a result of IFRS 9, net of tax, decreases shareholders’ equity through retained earnings and decreases standardised RWAs due to the increase in impairment being offset against the standardised Credit Risk exposures. This is somewhat reversed by the transitional relief applied on eligible impairment.

Separate calculations are performed for standardised and advanced IRB portfolios, reflecting the different ways these frameworks take account of provisions.

Under the standardised approach, increases in provisions for both the static and modified elements are eligible for transition. Under the advanced approach, for both the static and modified elements, provisions are only eligible for transitional relief to the extent that they exceed regulatory expected loss.

For advanced Internal Ratings Based (IRB) exposures, the calculation of capital takes account of the expected loss via a comparison with the impairment allowances. Where regulatory expected losses exceed impairment allowances, the shortfall is deducted from CET1 capital. Where the impairment allowance is higher than expected loss, the excess is added back to tier 2 capital and capped at an amount of 0.6% of IRB RWAs. For both the static and modified elements, provisions are only eligible for transitional relief to the extent that they exceed regulatory expected loss.

The DTAs created from the increase of impairment are also accounted for in the CET1 ratio. When DTAs arising from temporary differences are above the 10% CET1 capital threshold, any excess above the threshold is deducted and those below the threshold are risk weighted at 250% up to the point they reach the 10% CET1 capital threshold. DTAs that rely on future profitability excluding temporary differences are deducted from CET1 capital. To the extent that DTAs have arisen as a result of increases in eligible impairment, the impacts may also be reversed by the transitional relief applied.

Table 6: IFRS 9-FL – Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs

		As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020[6]
		€m	€m
	Available capital (amounts)		
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital[a]	4,218	3,927
2	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	4,154	3,808
3	Tier 1 capital[b]	4,883	4,492
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	4,819	4,373
5	Total capital[b]	5,763	5,208
6	Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	5,714	5,108
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)		
7	Total risk-weighted assets[a]	28,038	23,717
8	Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	27,985	23,611
	Capital ratios		
9	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	15.04 %	16.56%
10	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	14.84 %	16.10%
11	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	17.41 %	18.94%
12	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	17.22 %	18.50%
13	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	20.55 %	21.96%
14	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	20.42 %	21.60%
	Leverage ratio		
15	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	92,982	69,562
16	Leverage ratio[c]	5.33 %	6.29%
17	Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	5.33 %	6.29%

Notes:

a Transitional CET1 capital and RWAs are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements.
b Transitional T1 and Total capital are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements.
c Leverage ratio is calculated applying the transitional treatment of the CRR.

[6] Transitional Capital Amounts (rows 1, 3 and 5), Transitional Capital Ratios (rows 9, 11 and 13) and Transitional Leverage Ratio (row 16) for 31 December 2020 have been restated to reflect a correction (a reduction of €28 million) to the dynamic element of the IFRS9 transitional relief at that date.

Table 7: Risk weighted assets by risk type and business

This table shows risk weighted assets by risk type.

	Credit risk		Counterparty credit risk					Securitisation risk		Market risk		Operational risk	Total RWAs
	Std	A-IRB	Std	A-IRB	CCP[a]	Settlement risk	CVA	Std	A-IRB	Std	IMA	TSA	
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
As at 30 June 2021	12,369	4,414	4,151	329	31	16	1,146	8	—	4	3,224	2,346	28,038
As at 31 December 2020	10,941	4,468	3,402	315	128	21	342	—	—	6	1,859	2,235	23,717

Note:

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

Table 8: OV1 - Overview of risk weighted assets by risk type and capital requirements

The table shows RWAs, split by risk type and approach. For credit risk, RWAs are shown by credit exposure class.

		RWA	Capital requirements
	As at 30 June 2021	€m	€m
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	16,783	1,343
2	Of which the standardised approach	12,369	990
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	—	—
4	Of which: slotting approach	209	17
EU 4a	Of which: equities under the simple riskweighted approach	—	—
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	4,205	336
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**	5,657	453
7	Of which the standardised approach	268	21
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	4,003	320
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	49	4
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	1,146	92
9	Of which other CCR	192	15
15	**Settlement risk**	16	1
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)**	8	1
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	—	—
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	—	—
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	8	1
EU 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	—	—
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)**	3,228	258
21	Of which the standardised approach	4	—
22	Of which IMA	3,224	258
EU 22a	**Large exposures**	—	—
23	**Operational risk**	2,346	188
EU 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	—	—
EU 23b	Of which standardised approach	2,346	188
EU 23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	—	—
24	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	209	17
29	**Total**	28,038	2,243

For further detail on movements in RWAs for each risk type please see Analysis of credit risk on page 28, Analysis of counterparty credit risk on page 48 and Analysis of market risk on page 61.

Table 8: OV1 - Overview of risk weighted assets by risk type and capital requirements - continued

		RWA	Capital requirements
	As at 31 December 2020	€m	€m
1	**Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR)**	**15,409**	**1,232**
2	Of which standardised approach	10,941	875
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	—	—
4	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	4,468	357
5	Of which Equity IRB under the Simple risk-weight or the internal models approach	—	—
6	**CCR**	**4,187**	**335**
7	Of which mark to market	374	30
8	Of which original exposure	—	—
9	Of which standardised approach	—	—
9a	Of which financial collateral comprehensive method	56	5
10	Of which internal model method	3,287	263
11	Of which risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	128	10
12	Of which CVA	342	27
13	**Settlement risk**	**21**	**2**
14	**Securitisation exposures in banking book (after cap)**	**—**	**—**
14a	Of which capital deduction approach (CAPD)	—	—
14b	Of which look through approach (KIRB)	—	—
15	Of which IRB approach	—	—
16	Of which IRB supervisory formula approach (SFA)	—	—
17	Of which internal assessment approach (IAA)	—	—
18	Of which standardised approach	—	—
19	**Market risk**	**1,865**	**149**
20	Of which the standardised approach	6	—
21	Of which IMA	1,859	149
22	**Large exposures**	—	—
23	**Operational risk**	**2,235**	**179**
24	Of which basic indicator approach	—	—
25	Of which standardised approach	2,235	179
26	Of which advanced measurement approach	—	—
27	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	255	20
28	**Floor Adjustments**	**—**	**—**
29	Total	**23,717**	**1,897**

Table 9: Movements in risk weighted assets

The below tables show movements in RWAs, split by risk types and macro drivers.

Risk Weighted Assets	Credit Risk €m	Counterparty Credit Risk[a] €m	Market Risk €m	Securitisation Risk €m	Operational Risk €m	Total €m
As at 1 January 2021	**15,409**	**4,208**	**1,865**	**—**	**2,235**	**23,717**
Book size	1,536	555	1,029	8	111	3,239
Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Book quality	(82)	54	—	—	—	(28)
Model updates	—	—	—	—	—	—
Methodology and policy	(61)	696	(22)	—	—	613
Foreign exchange movement	100	160	—	—	—	260
Other	(119)	—	—	—	—	(119)
As at 30 June 2021	**16,783**	**5,673**	**2,323**	**8**	**2,346**	**27,132**

Notes:
a RWAs in relation to default fund contributions are included in counterparty credit risk.

Tables 10, 11 and 12 below show a subset of the information included in table 9, focused on positions captured under modelled treatment.

Table 10: CR8 - RWA flow statement of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

		RWA amount €m	Capital requirements €m
1	**As at 1 January 2021**	**4,468**	**357**
2	Asset size	95	9
3	Asset quality	(15)	(1)
4	Model updates	—	—
5	Methodology and policy	(61)	(5)
6	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7	Foreign exchange movements	—	—
8	Other	(73)	(6)
9	**As at 30 June 2021**	**4,414**	**353**
1	**As at 31 March 2021**	**4,368**	**349**
2	Asset size	35	3
3	Asset quality	11	1
4	Model updates	—	—
5	Methodology and policy	—	—
6	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7	Foreign exchange movements		—
8	Other	—	—
9	**As at 30 June 2021**	**4,414**	**353**

The increase in asset size of € 95m is primarily due to book size increases, partially offset by portfolio run off.

Asset quality decrease of €15m is primarily due to PD and LGD movements over the year.

Methodology and policy decrease of € 61m is due to the reduction of forbearance contracts which decreases the defaulted forbearance as compared to IFRS 9.

Risk Weighted Assets

Table 11: CCR7 - RWA flow statement of counterparty credit risk exposures under the IMM

The total in this table shows the contribution of IMM exposures to CCR RWAs (under both standardised and AIRB).

		RWA amount	Capital requirements
		€m	€m
1	**As at 1 January 2021**	**3,287**	**263**
2	Asset size	548	44
3	Credit quality of counterparties	5	—
4	Model updates (IMM only)	—	—
5	Methodology and policy (IMM only)	181	14
6	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7	Foreign exchange movements	—	—
8	Other	—	—
9	**As at 30 June 2021**	**4,021**	**322**
1	**As at 31 March 2021**	**3,812**	**305**
2	Asset size	221	18
3	Credit quality of counterparties	(12)	(1)
4	Model updates (IMM only)	—	—
5	Methodology and policy (IMM only)	—	—
6	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7	Foreign exchange movements	—	—
8	Other	—	—
9	**As at 30 June 2021**	**4,021**	**322**

The increase in asset size is attributable to and increase in client trading activity in the period along with the migration of client trades from various Barclays Group entities. Post Model Adjustments also account for a significant proportion of the increase in RWA.

The €181 million increase in RWA under Methodology and Policy is attributable to loss of equivalence of UK institutions at the conclusion of the Brexit transitional period.

Table 12: MR2-B - RWA flow statement of market risk exposures under the IMA

		VaR €m	SVaR €m	IRC €m	CRM €m	Other €m	Total RWA €m	Total Capital requirements €m
1	**As at 1 January 2021**	341	600	505	—	413	1,859	149
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	(195)	(355)	—	—	—	(550)	(44)
1b	*RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)*	146	245	505	—	413	1,309	105
2	Movement in risk levels	2	281	381	—	368	1,031	83
3	Model updates/changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Methodology and policy	(78)	82	—	—	(26)	(22)	(2)
5	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Foreign exchange movements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a	*RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)*	70	608	886	—	755	2,319	186
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	307	599	—	—	—	905	72
8	**As at 30 June 2021**	**377**	**1,207**	**886**	—	**755**	**3,224**	**258**
1	**As at 31 March 2021**	**589**	**1,085**	**1,641**	—	**318**	**3,632**	**291**
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	(446)	(541)	(759)	—	(4)	(1,750)	(140)
1b	*RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)*	143	543	882	—	314	1,882	151
2	Movement in risk levels	(73)	(135)	4	—	441	238	19
3	Model updates/changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Methodology and policy	—	199	—	—	—	199	16
5	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Foreign exchange movements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a	*RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)*	70	608	886	—	755	2,319	186
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	307	599	—	—	—	905	72
8	**As at 30 June 2021**	**377**	**1,207**	**886**	—	**755**	**3,224**	**258**

The increase in RWAs during the period is primarily attributable to an increase in underlying risk as a result of more business migrations during the period. The increase has been partially offset by a number of back-testing exceptions that fell away in the period, contributing to a reduction in multiplication factor.

During Q1 2021, and following regulatory approval, the VaR look-back period, or time-series, changed from a two year period to one year and had the effect of eliminating pre-COVID market movements from the time-series. The SVaR period is assessed and applied across the Barclays Group entities and a scalar applied as appropriate for Barclays Europe to account for the fact that the period selected may not be optimal for the Barclays Europe entity. The impact of these changes was a decrease in RWA of €0.2 billion for VaR and an increase of € 0.3 billion for SVaR.

The increase in RWA under IRC is driven by increases in risk taking from Credit and Rates Trading, mainly driven by corporate exposures.

An increase in Risks Not In the Model Engine, or RNIME's, was primarily driven by increases in the use of proxies and positions that are affected by the basis that exists between swaps traded at different clearing houses, and is captured in “Other” in the table above.

Basis of preparation for movements in risk weighted assets

This analysis splits RWA movement by credit, counterparty credit, market and operational risk. Seven categories of drivers have been identified and are described below. Not all the drivers are applicable to all risk types, however all categories have been listed below for completeness purposes.

Book size

Credit risk and counterparty risk (including CVA)

- new business and maturing loans
- changes in product mix and exposure growth for existing portfolios
- book size reductions owing to risk mitigation and write-offs

Market risk

This represents RWA movements owing to the changes in trading positions and volumes driven by business activity.

Book quality

Credit risk and counterparty risk (including CVA)

This represents RWA movements driven by changes in the underlying credit quality and recoverability of portfolios and reflected through model calibrations or realignments where applicable. This includes, but is not exclusive to:

- PD migration and LGD changes driven by economic conditions
- ratings migration for standardised exposures

Market risk

This is the movement in RWAs owing to changing risk levels in the trading book, caused by fluctuations in market conditions.

Model updates

Credit risk and counterparty risk (including CVA)

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of both internal and external model updates. This includes, but is not exclusive to:

- updates to existing model inputs driven by both internal and external review
- model enhancements to improve models performance

Market risk

This is the movement in RWAs reflecting change in model scope, changes to market data levels, volatilities, correlations, liquidity and ratings used as input for the internal modelled RWA calculations.

Methodology and policy

Credit risk and counterparty risk (including CVA)

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of both internal and external methodology, policy and regulatory changes. This includes, but is not exclusive to:

- updates to RWA calculation methodology, communicated by the regulator
- the implementation of credit risk mitigation to a wider scope of portfolios

Market risk

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of both internal and external methodology, policy and regulatory changes for market risk.

Acquisitions and disposals

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of the disposal or acquisition of business operations impacting the size of banking and trading portfolios.

Foreign exchange movements

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of changes arising from foreign currency translation movements. It should be noted that foreign exchange movements shown in Table 9 do not include the impact of foreign exchange for the counterparty credit risk or market risk RWAs.

Other

This is the movement in RWAs driven by items that cannot be reasonably assigned to the other driver categories. In relation to market risk RWAs, this includes changes in measurement that are not driven by methodology, policy or model updates.

Leverage ratio and exposures

BBI is required to disclose a Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) leverage ratio, which is 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 using the CRR definition for the leverage exposure and Tier 1 capital, on a fully loaded basis as at 30 June 2021.

This disclosure has been prepared using the format set out in Annex I and Annex II of the final 'Implementing technical standards with regard to disclosure of the leverage ratio for institutions (Commission implementing regulation-EU 2016/200).

Table 13: LR1 - Summary of reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

This table is a summary of the total leverage exposure and comprises of total IFRS assets used for statutory purposes, regulatory consolidation and other leverage adjustments.

		As at 30 June 2021
		€m
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	141,946
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	—
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	—
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	(8,474)
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	(5,584)
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	—
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(30,917)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	899
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	12,907
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	—
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
12	Other adjustments	(17,741)
13	**Total exposure measure**[7]	**93,036**

[7] Note that total exposure measure has been revised to €93,036m from €93,067m as published in the 2021 Interim Results Announcement

Leverage

Table 13: LR1 - Summary of reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures - continued

		As at 31 December 2020
		€m
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	134,937
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(57,778)
5	Adjustments for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	767
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	11,785
EU-6a	(Adjustment for intragroup exposures excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429 (7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	
7	Other adjustments	(72)
EU-7a	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	(3,738)
EU-7b	Adjustment for the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank exposures	(16,339)
8	**Total leverage ratio exposure**	**69,562**

Table 14: LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure

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

		As at 30 June 2021
		€m
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	59,247
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	—
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(15,747)
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	—
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	—
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(43)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	43,457
Derivative exposures		
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	5,430
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	—
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	14,977
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	—
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	—
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	(1,807)
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	—
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (original Exposure Method)	—
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	26,740
12	Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	(26,589)
13	**Total derivative exposures**	18,751
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	39,850
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(22,828)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	899
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	—
17	Agent transaction exposures	—
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	—
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	17,921
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	30,583
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(17,676)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	—
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	12,907
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a (1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))	—
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	—

EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans): - Promotional loans granted by a public development credit institution - Promotional loans granted by an entity directly set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State - Promotional loans granted by an entity set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State through an intermediate credit institution)	—
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units): - Promotional loans granted by a public development credit institution - Promotional loans granted by an entity directly set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State - Promotional loans granted by an entity set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State through an intermediate credit institution)	—
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	—
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	—
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	—
EU-22k	**(Total exempted exposures)**	—
Capital and total exposure measure		
23	Tier 1 capital	4,883
24	**Total exposure measure**	93,036
Leverage ratio		
25	**Leverage ratio**	5.25 %
EU-25	Leverage ratio excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	5.25 %
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.81 %
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.29 %
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	—
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	—
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	—
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.29 %
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures		
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	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	20,769
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	17,022
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)	96,783
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)	105,256
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)	5.04 %
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)	4.64 %

The CRR leverage exposure increased by €23bn over the six month period, attributable for the most part with an increase in on-balance sheet assets over the period, a change in methodology for measuring derivative transactions and a reduction in the amount of balances at held at central banks that are eligible for a temporary exemption.

Leverage

The CRRII amendment to CRR, effective from 28 June 2021, applies a new methodology called Standardised Approach - Counterparty Credit Risk to derivatives. Along with the growth in the business in the period, this resulted in a €4bn increase in leverage exposure. Over the period the amount of central bank balances that are eligible for a temporary exemption decreased by €8bn.

As well as an increase in total leverage exposure, Tier 1 capital increased over the period by €0.5bn which also contributed to the movement in the leverage ratio.

Table 14: LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure - continued

		As at 31 December 2020
		€m
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets, but including collateral)	60,925
EU-1a	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	(3,738)
2	Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital	(81)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets)**	57,106
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	3,708
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions (mark-to-market method)	12,747
7	Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	(14,158)
8	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	(3,282)
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	14,891
10	Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	(14,842)
11	**Total derivative exposures**	(936)
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	36,026
13	Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	(18,847)
14	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	767
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	17,946
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	28,387
18	Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(16,602)
19	**Other off-balance sheet exposures**	11,785
EU-19b	Exposures exempted in accordance with Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off balance sheet)	(16,339)
Capital and total exposure measure		
20	Tier 1 capital	4,373
21	**Total leverage ratio exposures**	69,562
EU-21a	Leverage ratio exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank exposures)	85,892
Leverage ratio		
22	Leverage ratio	6.50%
EU-22a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank exposures)	5.10%
Choice on transitional arrangements and amount of derecognised fiduciary items		
EU-23	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Fully phased in

Leverage

Table 15: LR3 - Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures)

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

		As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020
		€m	€m
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	41,495	25,573
EU-2	Trading book exposures	13,436	7,593
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	28,060	17,980
EU-4	Covered bonds	—	—
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	12,948	3,875
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	73	77
EU-7	Institutions	976	962
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	5,422	5,904
EU-9	Retail exposures	3,507	3,501
EU-10	Corporates	4,221	2,824
EU-11	Exposures in default	484	334
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	426	503

Liquidity

Table 16: LIQ1 - Liquidity Coverage ratio

This table shows the level and components of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio. This disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in the 'Guidelines on LCR disclosure to complement the disclosure of liquidity risk management under Article 435 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013' as specified in Annex II which complements Article 435(1)(f) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Liquidity coverage ratio (period end)	Total period end value		
	30 June 2021	31 March 2021	31 December 2020
	€m	€m	€m
Liquidity buffer	20,858	22,027	21,008
Total net cash outflows	12,449	12,631	9,631
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (period end)	168 %	174 %	218%

	LIQ1 - Liquidity coverage ratio (average)	Total unweighted value (average)			Total weighted value (average)		
		30 June 2021	31 March 2021	December 2020	30 June 2021	31 March 2021	December 2020
	Number of data points used in calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12
	High-quality liquid assets	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)				22,065	21,080	19,954
	Cash outflows						
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**	1,661	1,626	1,596	164	161	158
3	*Stable deposits*	44	44	46	2	2	2
4	*Less stable deposits*	1,617	1,582	1,552	162	158	155
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:**	16,007	15,588	14,601	8,318	7,990	7,492
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	3,830	3,406	2,964	953	849	739
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	12,014	12,009	11,500	7,203	6,968	6,616
8	*Unsecured debt*	163	173	137	163	173	137
9	**Secured wholesale funding**				1,826	1,176	822
10	**Additional requirements, of which:**	21,852	19,817	18,225	7,748	7,608	7,576
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	5,167	5,291	5,530	5,167	5,291	5,530
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	399	441	382	399	441	382
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	16,286	14,084	12,312	2,182	1,876	1,663
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	**Other contingent funding obligations**	8,859	8,503	8,244	512	485	451
16	**Total cash outflows**				**18,568**	**17,420**	**16,498**
	Cash inflows						
17	**Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)**	24,059	18,524	13,543	1,294	765	527
18	**Inflows from fully performing exposures**	1,857	1,870	1,720	1,487	1,519	1,375
19	Other cash inflows	3,947	4,255	4,600	3,947	4,255	4,600
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**	**29,863**	**24,648**	**19,864**	**6,729**	**6,539**	**6,502**
EU-20a	*Fully exempt inflows*	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20b	*Inflows subject to 90% cap*	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20c	*Inflows subject to 75% cap*	29,863	24,648	19,864	6,729	6,539	6,502
21	**Liquidity buffer**				22,065	21,080	19,954
22	**Total net cash outflows**				**11,839**	**10,881**	**9,996**
23	**Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (average)**				188 %	195 %	199 %[8]

[8] December 2020 LCR average revised from 201% in the 31 December 2020 Pillar 3 Report

Liquidity

As at 30 June 2021, BBI's LCR was 168%, equivalent to a surplus of €7bn to 110% regulatory requirement, as shown on Table 16. The Net Stable Funding Ratio ('NSFR') became a binding regulatory requirement under CRR II for BBI on 30 June 2021. BBI's NSFR at the 30 June 2021 was 154%[9], which was above the regulatory minimum (100%), details are include on Table 17. The strong liquidity position reflects BBI's prudent approach given the continued macroeconomic uncertainty. The Bank also continued to maintain surpluses to its internal liquidity requirements.

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

As at 30 June 2021, the liquidity pool consisted entirely of EUR cash.

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, European commercial paper issued and unsecured intragroup funding facilities complement the well 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.

[9] Note the NSFR has been revised to 154% from 147% as published in the 2021 Interim Results Announcement

Table 17: LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity [a]	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	5,101	200	—	2,320	7,421
2	*Own funds*[10]	5,101	—	—	895	5,996
3	*Other capital instruments*		200	—	1,425	1,425
4	Retail deposits		1,690	1	—	1,527
5	*Stable deposits*		113	—	—	107
6	*Less stable deposits*		1,577	1	—	1,420
7	Wholesale funding:		36,805	1,766	9,065	17,120
8	*Operational deposits*		4,771	—	—	2,385
9	*Other wholesale funding*		32,034	1,766	9,065	14,734
10	Interdependent liabilities		—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities:	—	9,780	—	—	—
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	—				
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		9,780	—	—	—
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**26,068**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					428
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:		14,763	2,657	12,035	12,003
18	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut*		7,838	1,713	317	1,174
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		5,452	7	203	514
20	*Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:*		339	669	6,594	5,483
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		101	110	3,134	2,143
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*		571	267	4,920	4,354
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		544	254	4,684	3,444
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*		563	—	—	479
25	Interdependent assets		—	—	—	—
26	Other assets:	—	13,491	—	1,361	3,374
27	*Physical traded commodities*				—	—
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		1,507	—	—	1,281
29	*NSFR derivative assets*		140			140
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		11,844			592
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		—	—	1,361	1,361
32	Off-balance sheet items		21,743	—	—	1,087
33	**Total RSF**					**16,893**
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)						
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**[11]					154 %

[10] Items disclosed in the “no maturity” time bucket do not have a stated maturity or are perpetual including CET1 and AT1 items. In the case of AT1 items that have a call option, the maturity bucket of an instrument is determined by the date of the next call option.
[11] Note the NSFR has been revised to 154% from 147% as published in the 2021 Interim Results Announcement.

Table 18: Detailed view of credit risk EAD, RWAs and Capital Requirement

This table shows RWAs for credit risk by credit exposure class.

	As at 30 June 2021			As at 31 December 2020		
	EAD €m	RWA €m	Capital requirements €m	EAD €m	RWA €m	Capital requirements €m
Credit risk						
Standardised approach						
Central governments or central banks	21,462	10	1	20,255	12	1
Regional governments or local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public sector entities	362	153	12	381	197	16
Multilateral development banks	—	—	—	—	—	—
International organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions	681	257	21	633	255	20
Corporates	11,239	9,546	763	9,835	8,644	692
Retail	2,013	1,510	120	1,803	1,352	108
Secured by mortgages	688	259	21	57	53	4
Exposures in default	411	515	41	217	248	20
Items associated with high risks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securitisation positions	54	8	1	—	—	—
Collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity positions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other items	135	119	10	210	180	14
Total standardised approach credit risk exposure	**37,045**	**12,377**	**990**	**33,391**	**10,941**	**875**
Advanced IRB approach						
Central governments or central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporates	315	209	17	157	97	8
Retail	10,326	3,695	295	10,483	3,906	313
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	—	—	—	—	—	—
- Secured by real estate collateral	5,750	2,115	169	6,096	2,299	184
- Qualifying revolving retail	4,576	1,580	126	4,387	1,607	129
- Other retail	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securitisation positions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-credit obligation assets	365	510	41	299	465	37
Total advanced IRB credit risk exposure	**11,006**	**4,414**	**353**	**10,939**	**4,468**	**358**
Total credit risk weighted assets	**48,051**	**16,791**	**1,343**	**44,330**	**15,409**	**1,233**

Risk weighted assets increased by €1.4bn to €16.8bn primarily driven by RWA increase in corporates asset class under standardised approach of €0.9bn to €9.5bn due to an increase in lending volumes and increase in new facilities. Exposure At Default (EAD) increased by €3.7bn to €48.1bn due to movements in central bank balances and increase in corporates due to issuance of new facilities secured by mortgages on immovable property.

Table 19: CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

This table shows the use of CRM techniques broken down by loans and debt securities. This table includes unsecured and secured exposures including collateral, financial guarantees and credit derivatives for both Standardised and Internal rating based approach.

		Exposures unsecured – Carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Total loans and advances	57,042	23,060	23,018	41	—
2	Total debt securities	16	—	—	—	—
3	**Total exposures**	**57,058**	**23,060**	**23,018**	**41**	**—**
4	Of which non-performing exposures	446	269	269	—	—
5	Of which defaulted	174	—	—	—	—
As at 31 December 2020						
1	Total loans	47,303	23,388	23,345	43	—
2	Total debt securities	—	—	—	—	—
3	**Total exposures**	**47,303**	**23,388**	**23,345**	**43**	**—**
4	Of which defaulted	240	94	94	—	—

The total unsecured exposure increase is primarily attributable to an increase in settlement balances of €9bn, placements at central banks of €2.1bn and fair valued reverse repos of €2bn. This was offset by reductions in cash collateral of €2bn and reverse repos at amortised cost of €1.6bn.

Table 19 discloses non-trading loans and assets of €80.1bn on a Gross Carrying Amount basis excluding impairment adjustment of €0.5bn which is a part of Table 5.

Table 20: CR4 - Standardised – Credit Risk exposure and CRM effect

This table shows the impact of 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, nor does it 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 risk mitigation techniques.

		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
		On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	RWA	RWA density
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
As at 30 June 2021							
1	Central governments or central banks	21,422	50	21,463	—	10	—
2	Regional governments or local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Public sector entities	73	856	63	299	153	42 %
4	Multilateral development banks	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	International Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Institutions	976	2,552	440	241	257	38 %
7	Corporates	3,725	21,400	2,658	8,582	9,546	85 %
8	Retail	2,018	195	2,013	—	1,510	75 %
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	688	—	688	—	259	38 %
10	Exposures in default	310	246	307	104	515	125 %
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Covered Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Claims on institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Claims in the form of collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Equity exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Other items	135	—	135	—	119	89 %
17	Total	29,348	25,299	27,765	9,226	12,369	33 %
As at 31 December 2020							
1	Central governments or central banks	20,214	47	20,255	—	12	—
2	Regional governments or local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Public sector entities	77	855	67	314	197	52 %
4	Multilateral development banks	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	International Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Institutions	962	2,488	393	241	255	40 %
7	Corporates	2,687	19,964	1,806	8,028	8,644	88 %
8	Retail	1,808	196	1,803	—	1,352	75 %
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	54	5	54	2	53	94 %
10	Exposures in default	152	121	152	65	248	114 %
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Covered Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Claims on institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Claims in the form of collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Equity exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Other items	210	—	210	—	180	86 %
17	**Total**	**26,164**	**23,676**	**24,740**	**8,650**	**10,941**	**33 %**

On-Balance sheet exposure increased by €3.2bn to €29.3bn mostly driven by increase in corporates exposures related to an introduction of the new facilities partially offset by the loan repayments, an increase in central banks exposures, driven by cash balances and deposits increase. On-Balance sheet exposure for secured by mortgages on immovable property increased due to an RMBS deal for which Significant Risk Transfer (SRT) notifications had been made to the European regulators. At 30 June 2021 the 90 day notification period had not elapsed, therefore this loan pool is risk weighted as an exposure secured by mortgages on immovable property.

Further information about the key drivers for RWA are provided in Table 18.

Table 21: CR7 - Effect on RWA of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques (IRB)

This table shows the effect of credit derivatives on the IRB approach to capital requirements' calculations. It assumes the absence of recognition of credit derivatives as a CRM technique (pre – credit derivatives RWAs).

		Pre-credit derivatives RWAs		Actual RWAs	
		As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020
		€m	€m	€m	€m
1	**Exposures under Foundation IRB**	—	—	—	—
2	Central governments and central banks	—	—	—	—
3	Institutions	—	—	—	—
4	Corporates	—	—	—	—
4.1	of which Corporates - SMEs	—	—	—	—
4.2	of which Corporates - Specialised lending	—	—	—	—
5	**Exposures under Advanced IRB**	3,695	4,003	3,695	4,003
6	Central governments and central banks	—	—	—	—
7	Institutions	—	—	—	—
8	Corporates	—	97	—	97
8.1	of which Corporates - SMEs	—	—	—	—
8.2	of which - Specialised lending[a]	—	97	—	97
9	Retail	3,695	3,906	3,695	3,906
9.1	of which Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	—	—	—	—
9.2	of which Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	2,115	2,299	2,115	2,299
9.3	of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	1,580	1,607	1,580	1,607
9.4	of which Retail – SMEs - Other	—	—	—	—
9.5	of which Retail – Non-SMEs- Other	—	—	—	—
10	**Total[b]**	**3,695**	**4,003**	**3,695**	**4,003**

Note:

a In previous CR7 disclosures, the Bank included exposures under the slotting approach in Specialised Lending. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 has set out that such exposures should no longer be included in this template. Details of specialised lending under the slotting approach are disclosed in Table 25.

b 'Other non credit-obligation assets' were excluded from the total RWA under Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR.

The decrease in pre-credit derivatives RWAs and Actual RWAs by €0.3bn to €3.7bn were primarily driven by decreases in the movement in IRB Residential Mortgages, and in the qualifying revolving retail book due to portfolio run-off.

Numbers are aligned to the 'Detailed view of credit risk EAD, RWAs and Capital Requirement' table. Please see Table 18 for further information on key movements.

Table 22: CR7-A – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques (IRB)

			Credit risk Mitigation techniques											Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of Risk-Weighted Exposure Amounts (RWEAs)	
			Funded credit Protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)			
				Other eligible collaterals				Other funded credit protection							
		Total exposures	Financial Collaterals	Total	Immovable property Collaterals	Receivables	Other physical collateral	Total	Cash on deposit	Life insurance policies	Instruments held by a third party	Guarantees	Credit Derivatives	RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and sustitution effects)
As at 30 June 2021		€m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	€m	€m
	A-IRB														
1	Central governments and central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1	*Of which Corporates – SMEs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.2	*Of which Corporates – Specialised lending*[a]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.3	*Of which Corporates – Other*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Retail	10,326	—	138	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	3,695	3,695
4.1	*Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.2	*Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs*	5,750	—	248	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	2,114	2,114
4.3	*Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving*	4,576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,580	1,580
4.4	*Of which Retail – Other SMEs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.5	*Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total	10,326	—	134	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	3,695	3,695
	F-IRB														
1	Central governments and central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1	*Of which Corporates – SMEs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.2	*Of which Corporates – Specialised lending*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.3	*Of which Corporates – Other*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note:

a The Bank has all exposures to corporates of which specialised lending under the slotting approach. These were not included under Article 147(8) CRR as at 30 June 2021.

Analysis of Credit Risk

Table 23: CR5 - Analysis of exposures by asset classes and risk weight under the standardised approach

This table shows exposure at default, broken down by Credit Exposure Class and risk weight. This table includes exposures subject to the Standardised approach only.

		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others	Total	of which: Unrated
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
As at 30 June 2021																		
1	Central governments or central banks	21,452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	21,462	10
2	Regional governments or local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Public sector entities	42	—	—	—	32	—	281	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	362	100
4	Multilateral development banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	International Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Institutions	—	—	—	—	352	—	285	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	681	96
7	Corporates	—	—	—	—	805	—	2,190	—	—	8,120	124	—	—	—	—	11,239	4,626
8	Retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,013	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,013	2,013
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	—	—	—	—	—	659	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	688	688
10	Exposures in default	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	209	—	—	—	—	411	314
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	1	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	135	135
17	**Total**	**21,495**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,207**	**659**	**2,756**	**—**	**2,013**	**8,528**	**333**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**36,991**	**7,982**

Table 23: CR5 - Analysis of exposures by asset classes and risk weight under the standardised approach continued

		0% €m	2% €m	4% €m	10% €m	20% €m	35% €m	50% €m	70% €m	75% €m	100% €m	150% €m	250% €m	370% €m	1250% €m	Others €m	Total €m	of which: Unrated €m
As at 31 December 2020																		
1	Central governments or central banks	20,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	20,262	383
2	Regional governments or local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Public sector entities	203	—	—	—	46	—	580	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	931	148
4	Multilateral development banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	International Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Institutions	219	—	—	—	339	—	2,825	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	3,450	866
7	Corporates	—	—	—	—	637	—	4,510	—	—	17,316	189	—	—	—	—	22,652	8,463
8	Retail	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,004	2,004
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	59	59
10	Exposures in default	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	74	—	—	—	—	272	270
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	1	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	173	—	—	—	—	—	210	210
17	**Total**	**20,673**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,058**	**5**	**7,915**	**—**	**2,004**	**17,922**	**263**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**49,840**	**12,403**

Standardised Credit Risk Exposure Pre-CCF and CRM decreased by €12.8bn to €37.0bn mostly driven by decrease in corporates exposures related to an introduction of the new facilities partially offset by the loan repayments, an increase in central banks driven by cash balances and deposits increase. The exposure on secured by mortgages on immovable property increased due to new RMBS deal for which no SRT notification were made to the European regulators owing to which the entire loan pool is risk weighted as part of wholesale non-securitisation.

Table 24: Internal default grade probabilities and mapping to external ratings

The table below illustrates the approximate relationship between external rating agency grades and the PD bands for wholesale exposures as at 30 June 2021. The EBA and internal Default Grade (DG) bands are based on Through-the-cycle Probability of Default (TTC PD). Note that this relationship is dynamic, and therefore, varies over time, region and industry.

EBA PD Range	Internal	Default Probability				
%	DG Band	>Min	Mid	<=Max	Moody's	Standard and Poor's
0.00 to < 0.15	1	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	Aaa, Aa1, Aa2	AAA, AA+, AA
	2	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	Aa3	AA-
	3	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%	A1	A+
	4	0.05%	0.08%	0.10%	A2, A3	A, A-
	5	0.10%	0.13%	0.15%	Baa1	BBB+
0.15 to < 0.25	6	0.15%	0.18%	0.20%	Baa2	BBB
	7	0.20%	0.23%	0.25%	Baa2	BBB
0.25 to < 0.50	8	0.25%	0.28%	0.30%	Baa3	BBB-
	9	0.30%	0.35%	0.40%	Baa3	BBB-
	10	0.40%	0.45%	0.50%	Ba1	BB+
0.50 to < 0.75	11	0.50%	0.55%	0.60%	Ba1	BB+
	12	0.60%	—	—	Ba2	BB
0.75 to < 2.50	12	—	0.90%	1.20%	Ba2	BB
	13	1.20%	1.38%	1.55%	Ba3	BB-
	14	1.55%	1.85%	2.15%	Ba3	B+
	15	2.15%	—	—	B1	B+
2.50 to < 10.00	15	—	2.60%	3.05%	B1	B+
	16	3.05%	3.75%	4.45%	B2	B+
	17	4.45%	5.40%	6.35%	B3,Caa1	B
	18	6.35%	7.50%	8.65%	B3,Caa1	B-
	19	8.65%	10.00%	—	B3,Caa1	CCC+
10.00 to < 100.00	19	—	—	11.35%	Caa2	CCC+
	20	11.35%	15.00%	18.65%	Caa2	CCC
	21	18.65%	30.00%	100.00%	Caa3, Ca, C	CCC-, CC+ ,CC, C
100.00 (Default)					D	D

IRB obligor grade disclosure

The following tables show credit risk exposure at default post-CRM for the advanced IRB approach and foundation IRB approach for portfolios within both the trading and banking books. Separate tables are provided for the following credit exposure classes: secured retail (Table 26) and revolving retail (Table 27).

BBI's Model Risk Management group reviews and approves the application of post model adjustments to models that do not fully reflect the risk of the underlying exposures.

Table 25: CR10 – Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple riskweighted approach

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

Regulatory categories		Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Risk weight	Exposure amount	RWA	Expected losses
As at 30 June 2021			€m	€m	%	€m	€m	€m
Category 1	Strong	Less than 2.5 years	34	62	50 %	103	51	—
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	79	66	70 %	145	102	1
Category 2	Good	Less than 2.5 years	14	—	70 %	14	8	—
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	53	—	90 %	53	48	—
Category 3	Satisfactory	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	115 %	—	—	—
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	115 %	—	—	—
Category 4	Weak	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	250 %	—	—	—
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	250 %	—	—	—
Category 5	Default	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		**Less than 2.5 years**	**49**	**62**		**117**	**60**	**—**
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	**132**	**66**		**198**	**149**	**1**
As at 31 December 2020								
Category 1	Strong	Less than 2.5 years	37	36	50 %	79	38	—
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	68	47	70 %	56	39	—
Category 2	Good	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	70 %	—	—	—
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	32	—	90 %	22	20	—
Category 3	Satisfactory	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	115 %	—	—	—
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	115 %	—	—	—
Category 4	Weak	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	250 %	—	—	—
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	250 %	—	—	—
Category 5	Default	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		**Less than 2.5 years**	**37**	**36**		**79**	**38**	**—**
		Equal to or more than 2.5 years	**100**	**47**		**78**	**59**	**—**

Analysis of Credit Risk

Table 26: CR6-B – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for secured retail

	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure €m	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF €m	Average CCF %	EAD post CRM and post CCF €m	Average PD %	Number of obligors	Average LGD %	Average Maturity Years	RWA €m	RWA Density %	EL €m	Value Adjustment and Provisions €m
As at 30 June 2021												
0.00 to < 0.15	3,692	—	—	3,729	0.1 %	44,884	21.7 %	—	1,337	35.8 %	10	
0.00 to <0.10	917	—	—	926	0.1 %	11,408	20.0 %	—	322	34.7 %	2	
0.10 to <0.15	2,775	—	—	2,802	0.1 %	33,476	22.2 %	—	1,014	36.2 %	8	
0.15 to < 0.25	1,146	—	—	1,158	0.2 %	15,030	21.6 %	—	421	36.4 %	5	
0.25 to < 0.50	292	—	—	294	0.3 %	3,615	22.9 %	—	106	36.1 %	2	
0.50 to < 0.75	107	—	—	108	0.6 %	1,314	26.2 %	—	37	33.9 %	1	
0.75 to < 2.50	188	—	—	189	1.1 %	2,235	27.1 %	—	66	34.7 %	2	
0.75 to <1.75	176	—	—	178	1.1 %	2,059	27.3 %	—	62	34.9 %	2	
1.75 to <2.5	11	—	—	11	2.1 %	176	24.2 %	—	4	31.2 %	—	
2.50 to < 10.00	36	—	—	36	5.3 %	497	24.1 %	—	11	30.9 %	4	
2.5 to <5	19	—	—	19	3.5 %	267	24.4 %	—	6	31.1 %	1	
5 to <10	17	—	—	17	7.3 %	230	23.8 %	—	5	30.7 %	2	
10.00 to < 100.00	50	—	—	50	31.9 %	596	24.6 %	—	15	29.6 %	34	
10 to <20	14	—	—	14	14.6 %	171	23.7 %	—	4	30.1 %	5	
20 to <30	12	—	—	12	26.7 %	142	23.0 %	—	4	29.6 %	7	
30.00 to	24	—	—	25	44.2 %	283	26.0 %	—	7	29.2 %	22	
100.00 (Default)	183	—	—	185	100.0 %	2,284	27.6 %	—	123	66.5 %	60	
Total	**5,693**	**—**	**—**	**5,750**	**3.7 %**	**70,455**	**22.2 %**	**—**	**2,115**	**36.8 %**	**118**	**(86)**
As at 31 December 2020												
0.00 to < 0.15	3,865	—	—	3,904	0.1 %	46,375	21.7 %	16	1,416	36.3 %	7	
0.15 to < 0.25	1,214	—	—	1,226	0.2 %	15,594	21.8 %	16	453	37.0 %	4	
0.25 to < 0.50	329	—	—	332	0.3 %	4,001	22.8 %	16	124	37.4 %	2	
0.50 to < 0.75	130	—	—	131	0.6 %	1,549	26.0 %	17	43	32.0 %	1	
0.75 to < 2.50	214	—	—	216	1.1 %	2,612	26.8 %	17	87	40.2 %	3	
2.50 to < 10.00	52	—	—	53	5.3 %	758	24.1 %	17	28	53.6 %	4	
10.00 to < 100.00	90	—	—	91	39.1 %	1,136	24.2 %	17	55	60.4 %	56	
100.00 (Default)	142	—	—	143	100.0 %	1,734	28.6 %	9	93	64.8 %	46	
Total	**6,036**	**—**	**—**	**6,097**	**3.2 %**	**73,759**	**22.3 %**	**16**	**2,299**	**37.7 %**	**123**	**(98)**

The RWA density associated with advanced IRB exposures to secured retail remained broadly stable at 36.8% (December 2020: 37.7%).

Analysis of Credit Risk

Table 27: CR6-B – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for revolving retail

	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF[a]	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average Maturity	RWA	RWA Density	EL	Value Adjustment and Provisions
	€m	€m	%	€m	%		%	Years	€m	%	€m	€m
As at 30 June 2021												
0.00 to < 0.15	365	4,283	29.9 %	2,634	—	970,888	75.8 %	—	136	5.2 %	4	
0.00 to <0.10	344	4,231	30.2 %	2,596	—	959,705	75.8 %	—	132	5.1 %	4	
0.10 to <0.15	22	52	3.8 %	38	0.1 %	11,183	75.8 %	—	4	11.4 %	—	
0.15 to < 0.25	82	185	9.1 %	151	0.2 %	44,705	75.9 %	—	30	20.0 %	1	
0.25 to < 0.50	381	347	5.0 %	508	0.4 %	99,660	78.8 %	—	169	33.2 %	8	
0.50 to < 0.75	159	43	2.2 %	179	0.5 %	22,587	81.7 %	—	82	46.0 %	4	
0.75 to < 2.50	682	153	22.4 %	824	1.1 %	131,880	82.5 %	—	680	82.6 %	42	
0.75 to <1.75	600	140	24.0 %	730	1.0 %	115,157	82.6 %	—	567	77.7 %	34	
1.75 to <2.5	82	13	5.0 %	94	2.1 %	16,723	81.7 %	—	113	120.5 %	8	
2.50 to < 10.00	140	17	4.7 %	156	4.8 %	35,884	78.5 %	—	329	211.3 %	31	
2.5 to <5	93	13	4.6 %	104	3.6 %	24,035	78.9 %	—	207	199.6 %	18	
5 to <10	48	4	5.4 %	52	7.0 %	11,849	77.7 %	—	122	234.7 %	12	
10.00 to < 100.00	27	2	7.6 %	29	25.6 %	8,348	76.6 %	—	121	424.2 %	28	
10 to <20	14	2	10.6 %	15	13.4 %	4,634	76.3 %	—	51	339.7 %	7	
20 to <30	5	—	5.2 %	5	23.6 %	1,415	76.6 %	—	22	427.6 %	4	
30.00 to <100.00	8	—	—	8	48.5 %	2,299	77.3 %	—	48	572.7 %	18	
100.00 (Default)	97	46	—	97	100.0 %	19,158	48.2 %	—	32	33.3 %	67	
Total	**1,934**	**5,076**	**22.8 %**	**4,576**	**2.7 %**	**1,333,110**	**77.1 %**	**—**	**1,580**	**34.5 %**	**185**	**(185)**
As at 31 December 2020												
0.00 to < 0.15	307	3,989	—	2,449	—	908,360	75.8 %	—	124	5.0 %	5	
0.15 to < 0.25	74	167	—	130	0.2 %	34,425	75.8 %	—	26	19.8 %	1	
0.25 to < 0.50	356	323	—	466	0.4 %	82,952	78.9 %	—	154	33.0 %	10	
0.50 to < 0.75	163	42	—	181	0.5 %	21,055	81.8 %	—	83	45.7 %	6	
0.75 to < 2.50	734	124	—	851	1.1 %	113,977	82.8 %	—	702	82.4 %	58	
2.50 to < 10.00	154	14	—	168	4.7 %	34,042	78.8 %	—	350	208.4 %	43	
10.00 to < 100.00	30	2	—	31	25.3 %	7,026	77.1 %	—	132	425.6 %	41	
100.00 (Default)	110	46	—	110	100.0 %	20,559	47.4 %	—	37	33.4 %	73	
Total	**1,928**	**4,707**	**—**	**4,387**	**3.2 %**	**1,222,396**	**77.1 %**	**—**	**1,607**	**36.6 %**	**237**	**(237)**

Note:
a. The Bank used an Exposure Value Approach to model EAD as at 31 December 2020; hence Average CCF was 0% across all PD ranges. At 30 June 2021 Average CCF is calculated at an aggregate level and reflects where the modelled EAD is higher than the original on and off balance sheet exposures pre CCF.

The RWA density associated with advanced IRB exposures to revolving retail remained broadly stable at 34.5% (December 2020: 36.6%).

Table EU CR1-A 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 net exposure value is split into maturity categories based on residual contractual maturity. The category “On Demand” is where the counterparty has a choice of when the amount is repaid, whereas the category “No stated maturity” captures when an exposure has no stated maturity for reasons other than the counterparty having the choice of the repayment date.

Table 28: CR1-A – Maturity of exposures

		Net Exposure Values					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Loans and advances	30,389	46,328	5,404	5,175	—	87,296
2	Debt securities	—	—	—	16	—	16
3	**Total**	**30,389**	**46,328**	**5,404**	**5,191**	**—**	**87,312**

Analysis of Credit Risk

Table 29: CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures

		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 forborne exposures	
			Non Performing forborne						
		Performing forborne	Total	Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures	Total	Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
0	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	**Loans and Advances**	5	297	258	290	—	(99)	95	95
2	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Other financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Non-financial corporations	4	121	120	120	—	(46)	—	—
7	Households	1	176	138	170	—	(53)	95	95
8	**Debt securities**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	**Loan commitments given**	26	15	15	15	—	—	—	—
10	**Total**	**31**	**313**	**274**	**305**	**—**	**(99)**	**95**	**95**
As at 31 December 2020									
0	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	**Loans and Advances**	62	204	72	198	(6)	(77)	93	93
2	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Other financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Non-financial corporations	60	28	28	28	(5)	(20)	—	—
7	Households	2	176	44	170	(1)	(57)	93	93
8	**Debt securities**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	**Loan commitments given**	10	12	12	12	—	—	—	—
10	**Total**	**72**	**216**	**84**	**210**	**(6)**	**(77)**	**93**	**93**

Table 30: CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

	As at 30 June 2021	Gross carrying / Nominal amount						
			of which: non-performing					
		Total		of which: defaulted	of which: subject to impairment	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
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	***On balance sheet exposures***	**58,829**	**715**	**689**	**42,038**	**(484)**		**—**
2	*United Kingdom*	14,610	1	1	8,815	(4)		—
3	*Germany*	12,477	284	269	10,072	(308)		—
4	*France*	8,132	2	2	3,428	(8)		—
5	*Italy*	7,415	361	350	6,815	(137)		—
6	*Netherlands*	6,798	17	17	6,309	(7)		—
7	*Spain*	1,985	7	7	882	(7)		—
8	*Ireland*	1,518	1	1	1,499	(6)		—
9	*Luxembourg*	753	5	5	656	(3)		—
10	*Denmark*	749	—	—	104	—		—
11	*United States*	712	—	—	712	(1)		—
12	*Norway*	634	30	30	634	(1)		—
13	*Portugal*	628	3	3	242	(3)		—
14	*Finland*	554	—	—	526	—		—
15	*Austria*	342	—	—	222	(1)		—
16	*Poland*	326	—	—	57	—		—
17	*Belgium*	296	—	—	296	—		—
18	*Sweden*	229	—	—	189	—		—
19	*Greece*	222	—	—	133	—		—
20	*Malta*	129	—	—	129	—		—
21	*Other countries*	320	3	3	319	—		—
22	***Off Balance Sheet Exposures***	**28,991**	**77**	**77**			**24**	
23	*Germany*	9,177	50	50			2	
24	*France*	7,074	3	3			5	
25	*Italy*	2,768	8	8			3	
26	*Spain*	2,548	1	1			3	
27	*Ireland*	1,697	1	1			5	
28	*United Kingdom*	1,308	—	—			2	
29	*Norway*	1,160	—	—			1	
30	*Netherlands*	713	13	13			—	
31	*Luxembourg*	518	1	1			1	
32	*Finland*	505	—	—			—	
33	*Sweden*	422	—	—			—	
34	*Austria*	412	—	—			—	
35	*United States*	215	—	—			1	
36	*Portugal*	196	—	—			—	
37	*Other countries*	278	—	—			—	
38	***Total***	**87,820**	**792**	**766**	**42,038**	**(484)**	**24**	**—**

Analysis of Credit Risk

Table 31: CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

		Gross carrying amount					
			of which: non-performing				
	As at 30 June 2021	Total €m	€m	of which: defaulted €m	of which: loans and advances subject to impairment €m	Accumulated impairment €m	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures €m
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Mining and quarrying	584	48	48	584	(7)	—
3	Manufacturing	508	20	20	508	(13)	—
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	324	—	—	324	—	—
5	Water supply	4	—	—	4	—	—
6	Construction	122	1	1	122	(1)	—
7	Wholesale and retail trade	366	5	5	366	(8)	—
8	Transport and storage	684	1	1	684	(2)	—
9	Accommodation and food service activities	179	1	1	179	(3)	—
10	Information and communication	272	2	2	272	(5)	—
11	Real estate activities	216	14	14	194	(8)	—
12	Financial and insurance activities	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	138	—	—	138	—	—
14	Administrative and support service activities	165	82	82	165	(33)	—
15	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	3	—	—	3	—	—
16	Education	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Human health services and social work activities	90	—	—	90	—	—
18	Arts, entertainment and recreation	21	—	—	21	(1)	—
19	Other services	30	—	—	30	—	—
20	**Total**	**3,707**	**173**	**173**	**3,685**	**(81)**	**—**

Analysis of Credit Risk

Table 32: CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures

		Gross carrying amount/nominal						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions							Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures - accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions					
		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	Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
0	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	21,288	21,288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	**Loans and advances**	58,098	39,242	2,094	715	40	647	(229)	(41)	(188)	(255)	(13)	(242)	—	22,791	269
2	Central banks	2,804	909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,892	—
3	General governments	1,514	1,158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Credit institutions	18,447	10,287	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,334	—
5	Other financial corporations	22,356	16,267	57	13	—	13	—	—	—	(4)	—	(4)	—	5,817	9
6	Non-financial corporations	3,534	2,817	695	173	—	173	(22)	(9)	(13)	(59)	—	(59)	—	301	10
7	Of which SMEs	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	(4)	—	(4)	—	—	—
8	Households	9,444	7,805	1,335	529	40	461	(206)	(32)	(175)	(192)	(13)	(179)	—	5,446	250
9	**Debt securities**	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Other financial corporations	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Non-financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	28,914	22,759	6,155	77	—	77	24	11	13	—	—	—		377	1
16	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
17	General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
18	Credit institutions	1,080	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		58	—
19	Other financial corporations	2,064	1,854	210	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—		77	—
20	Non-financial corporations	20,462	14,782	5,680	72	—	72	23	11	13	—	—	—		201	1
21	Households	5,308	5,042	266	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		40	—
22	**Total**	**108,316**	**83,302**	**8,248**	**792**	**40**	**724**	**(205)**	**(30)**	**(175)**	**(255)**	**(13)**	**(242)**	**—**	**23,167**	**270**

Analysis of Credit Risk

Table 32: CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures continued

		Gross carrying amount/nominal						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions							Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures - accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions					
		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	Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
As at 31 December 2020		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
0	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	20,065	20,065	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	**Loans and advances**	49,890	32,924	2,247	736	21	682	(328)	(48)	(281)	(265)	(10)	(255)	—	23,115	288
2	Central banks	108	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—
3	General governments	1,108	1,108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Credit institutions	15,485	7,323	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,975	—
5	Other financial corporations	20,643	14,469	—	13	—	13	(1)	(1)	—	(4)	—	(4)	—	6,149	9
6	Non-financial corporations	2,888	2,375	514	179	—	179	(49)	(13)	(37)	(64)	—	(64)	—	185	7
7	Of which SMEs	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	(4)	—	(4)	—	—	—
8	Households	9,658	7,601	1,730	544	21	490	(278)	(34)	(244)	(197)	(10)	(187)	—	5,748	272
9	**Debt securities**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Other financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Non-financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	26,568	22,562	4,007	118	—	117	(52)	(15)	(37)	—	—	—		176	—
16	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
17	General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
18	Credit institutions	976	918	58	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—		—	—
19	Other financial corporations	1,710	1,510	200	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—		8	—
20	Non-financial corporations	18,906	15,417	3,489	114	—	113	(50)	(13)	(37)	—	—	—		130	—
21	Households	4,977	4,717	260	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		37	—
22	**Total**	**76,459**	**55,485**	**6,254**	**854**	**21**	**799**	**(380)**	**(63)**	**(318)**	**(265)**	**(10)**	**(255)**	**—**	**23,291**	**288**

Analysis of Credit Risk

Table 33: Loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria

This table provides an overview of the credit quality of loans and advances subject to moratoria on loan repayments applied in the light of the COVID-19 crisis.

		Gross carrying amount							Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk							Gross carrying amount
			Performing			Non performing				Performing			Non performing			
		Total	Total Performing	Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)	Total Non performing	Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due <= 90 days	Total	Total Performing	Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)	Total Non performing	Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due <= 90 days	Inflows to non-performing exposures
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Loans and advances subject to moratorium	116	113	—	97	3	2	3	(4)	(3)	—	(3)	—	—	—	— [12]
2	of which: Households	116	113	—	97	3	2	3	(4)	(3)	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
3	*of which: Collateralised by residential immovable property*	116	113	—	97	3	2	3	(4)	(3)	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
4	of which: Non-financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	*of which: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	*of which: Collateralised by commercial immovable property*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[12] For the six months ended 31 December 2020, the amount of inflows to non-performing exposures was € 2 million (all arising under category 2 “of which: Households” and not € nil as reported in our 2020 FY Pillar3 Report).

Analysis of Credit Risk

Table 34: Breakdown of loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria by residual maturity of moratoria

This table provides an overview of the volume of loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria.

				Gross carrying amount						
						Residual maturity of moratoria				
		Number of obligors		Of which: legislative moratoria	Of which: expired	<= 3 months	> 3 months <= 6 months	> 6 months <= 9 months	> 9 months <= 12 months	> 1 year
As at 30 June 2021			€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Loans and advances for which moratorium was offered	23,320	821							
2	Loans and advances subject to moratorium (granted)	15,145	471	412	355	35	64	12	4	2
3	of which: Households		471	412	355	35	64	12	4	2
4	*of which: Collateralised by residential immovable property*		388	328	272	35	64	12	4	2
5	*of which: Non-financial corporations*		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	*of which: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises*		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	*of which: Collateralised by commercial immovable property*		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35: Newly originated loans and advances provided under newly applicable public guarantee schemes introduced in response to COVID-19 crisis

This table provides an overview of the stock of newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes introduced in response to COVID-19 crisis.

		Gross carrying amount		Maximum amount of the guarantee that can be considered	Gross carrying amount
			of which: forborne	Public guarantees received	Inflows to non-performing exposures
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m	€m	€m
1	**Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes**	53	—	41	—
2	*of which: Households*	—			—
3	*of which: Collateralised by residential immovable property*	—			—
4	*of which: Non-financial corporations*	53	—	41	—
5	*of which: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises*	—			—
6	*of which: Collateralised by commercial immovable property*	—			—

Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty risk exposures

This table summarises exposure at default, risk weighted assets and capital requirements for counterparty credit risk. This disclosure excludes CVA, which is shown on table 44.

Table 36: Detailed view of counterparty credit risk EAD, RWAs and Capital Requirement

As at 30 June 2021	EAD €m	RWA €m	Capital Requirements €m
Counterparty credit risk exposure class			
Standardised approach			
Central governments or central banks	168	42	3
Regional governments or local authorities	418	—	—
Public sector entities	407	25	2
Multilateral development banks	7	—	—
International organisations	100	—	—
Institutions	2,642	799	64
Corporates	3,662	3,301	264
Retail	—	—	—
Secured by mortgages	—	—	—
Exposures in default	—	—	—
Items associated with high risk	—	—	—
Covered bonds	—	—	—
Securitisation positions	—	—	—
Collective investment undertakings	—	—	—
Equity positions	—	—	—
Other items	—	—	—
Total Standardised Approach Credit Risk Exposure	**7,404**	**4,167**	**333**
Advanced IRB approach			
Central governments or central banks	34	15	1
Institutions	—	—	—
Corporates	2,333	314	25
Retail	—	—	—
- Small and medium enterprises (SME)	—	—	—
- Secured by real estate collateral	—	—	—
- Qualifying revolving retail	—	—	—
- Other retail	—	—	—
Equity	—	—	—
Securitisation positions	—	—	—
Non-credit obligation assets	—	—	—
Total Advanced IRB Credit Risk Exposure	**2,367**	**329**	**26**
Default fund contributions	147	31	3
Total Counterparty Credit Risk	**9,918**	**4,527**	**362**

Table 36: Detailed view of counterparty credit risk EAD, RWAs and Capital Requirement continued

As at 31 December 2020	EAD €m	RWA €m	Capital Requirements €m
Counterparty credit risk exposure class	—	—	—
Standardised approach	—	—	—
Central governments or central banks	224	22	2
Regional governments or local authorities	541	—	—
Public sector entities	251	25	2
Multilateral development banks	—	—	—
International organisations	105	—	—
Institutions	2,512	799	64
Corporates	2,924	2,577	206
Retail	—	—	—
Secured by mortgages	—	—	—
Exposures in default	—	—	—
Items associated with high risk	—	—	—
Covered bonds	—	—	—
Securitisation positions	—	—	—
Collective investment undertakings	—	—	—
Equity positions	—	—	—
Other items	—	—	—
Total Standardised Approach Credit Risk Exposure	**6,557**	**3,423**	**274**
Advanced IRB approach	—	—	—
Central governments or central banks	7	3	—
Institutions	—	—	—
Corporates	1,921	312	25
Retail	—	—	—
- Small and medium enterprises (SME)	—	—	—
- Secured by real estate collateral	—	—	—
- Qualifying revolving retail	—	—	—
- Other retail	—	—	—
Equity	—	—	—
Securitisation positions	—	—	—
Non-credit obligation assets	—	—	—
Total Advanced IRB Credit Risk Exposure	**1,928**	**315**	**25**
Default fund contributions	179	128	10
Total Counterparty Credit Risk	**8,664**	**3,866**	**309**

Counterparty credit risk EADs and RWAs increased in the period due to organic growth in the portfolio, particularly amongst the corporate asset class.

Table 37: CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

This table provides the CCR regulatory requirements split between the method and main parameters used. This tables excludes default fund contribution and CCPs and as such cannot be directly reconciled to Table 36.

As at 30 June 2021		Replacement cost/current market value €m	Potential future credit exposure €m	EEPE €m	Multiplier	EAD pre CRM €m	EAD post CRM €m	EAD €m	RWAs €m
EU1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	—	—		1.4	—	—	—	—
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	—	—		1.4	—	—	—	—
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	42	355		1.4	1,410	556	556	268
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			5,592	1.4	22,297	7,851	7,828	4,003
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets			832		—	1,164	1,164	272
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			4,760		22,297	6,686	6,664	3,731
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets			—		—	—	—	—
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					—	—	—	—
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					—	480	480	192
5	VaR for SFTs					—	—	—	—
6	Total					23,707	8,887	8,865	4,463

As at 31 December 2020		Notional €m	Replacement cost/current market value €m	Potential future credit exposure €m	EEPE	Multiplier €m	EAD post CRM €m	RWAs €m
1	Mark to market		1,187	399			820	395
2	Original exposure	—					—	—
3	Standardised approach		—				—	—
4	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)				5,294	1	7,412	3,286
5	Of which securities financing transactions				1,210	1	1,695	229
6	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions				4,084	1	5,717	3,057
7	Of which from contractual cross-product netting				—		—	—
8	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)						—	—
9	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)						253	57
10	VaR for SFTs						—	—
11	Total							3,738

Counterparty credit risk RWAs increased in the period due to organic growth in the portfolio.

Table 38: CCR3 - Counterparty credit risk exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weight under standardised approach

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

	Exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total exposure value
	As at 30 June 2021												
1	Central governments or central banks	124	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	41	—	—	167
2	Regional governments or local authorities	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
3	Public sector entities	313	—	—	—	74	19	—	—	—	—	—	407
4	Multilateral development banks	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
5	International Organisations	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
6	Institutions	—	873	—	—	481	1,180	—	—	72	8	—	2,614
7	Corporates	—	—	—	—	179	463	—	—	2,990	26	—	3,658
8	Retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Other items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	**Total**	**961**	**873**	**—**	**—**	**734**	**1,665**	**—**	**—**	**3,103**	**34**	**—**	**7,370**
	As at 31 December 2020												
1	Central governments or central banks	201	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	20	—	—	224
2	Regional governments or local authorities	541	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	541
3	Public sector entities	158	—	—	—	71	22	—	—	—	—	—	251
4	Multilateral development banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	International Organisations	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
6	Institutions	—	530	—	—	613	1,263	—	—	11	6	—	2,423
7	Corporates	—	—	—	—	143	468	—	—	2,305	2	—	2,918
8	Retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Other items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	**Total**	**1,005**	**530**	**—**	**—**	**827**	**1,756**	**—**	**—**	**2,336**	**8**	**—**	**6,462**

Standardised counterparty risk RWAs increased primarily due to organic growth in the portfolio, noticeably in the the corporate asset class.

Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk

IRB obligor grade disclosure

The following tables show counterparty credit risk exposure at default post-CRM for the advanced IRB approach for portfolios within both the trading and banking books. Separate tables are provided for the following exposure classes: central governments and central banks (Table 39) and corporates (Table 40) .

Table 39: CCR4 - Counterparty credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range for central governments and central banks

	EAD post CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average Maturity	RWA	RWA Density
	€m	%		%		€m	%
As at 30 June 2021							
0.00 to < 0.15	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
0.15 to < 0.25	34	0.2 %	1	55.4 %	1	15	44.1 %
0.25 to < 0.50	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
0.50 to < 0.75	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
0.75 to < 2.50	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
2.50 to < 10.00	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
10.00 to < 100.00	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
100.00 (Default)	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
Total	**34**	**0.2 %**	**1**	**55.4 %**	**1**	**15**	**44.1 %**
As at 31 December 2020							
0.00 to < 0.15	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
0.15 to < 0.25	7	0.2 %	1	55.4 %	1	3	44.1 %
0.25 to < 0.50	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
0.50 to < 0.75	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
0.75 to < 2.50	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
2.50 to < 10.00	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
10.00 to < 100.00	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
100.00 (Default)	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
Total	**7**	**0.2 %**	**1**	**55.4 %**	**1**	**3**	**44.1 %**

The RWA density associated with advanced IRB exposures to central governments and central banks remained consistent over the period.

Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk

Table 40: CCR4 - Counterparty credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range for corporates

	EAD post CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average Maturity	RWA	RWA Density
	€m	%		%		€m	%
As at 30 June 2021							
0.00 to < 0.15	2,090	0.05 %	502	45.0 %	1	221	10.6 %
0.15 to < 0.25	92	0.21 %	49	45.0 %	2	32	34.4 %
0.25 to < 0.50	64	0.27 %	22	45.0 %	1	20	31.9 %
0.50 to < 0.75	10	0.55 %	5	45.0 %	1	6	59.7 %
0.75 to < 2.50	77	1.60 %	11	45.0 %	1	36	46.3 %
2.50 to < 10.00	—	— %	0	— %	0	—	— %
10.00 to < 100.00	—	— %	0	— %	0	—	— %
100.00 (Default)	—	— %	0	— %	0	—	— %
Total	**2,333**	**0.11 %**	**584**	**45.0 %**	**1**	**314**	**13.5 %**
As at 31 December 2020							
0.00 to < 0.15	1,716	0.10 %	477	45.0 %	1	207	12.1 %
0.15 to < 0.25	39	0.20 %	47	45.0 %	1	14	35.3 %
0.25 to < 0.50	89	0.30 %	37	45.0 %	1	35	39.2 %
0.50 to < 0.75	12	0.60 %	5	45.0 %	1	9	73.7 %
0.75 to < 2.50	65	1.70 %	6	45.0 %	—	47	73.0 %
2.50 to < 10.00	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
10.00 to < 100.00	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
100.00 (Default)	—	— %	—	— %	—	—	— %
Total	**1,921**	**0.10 %**	**572**	**45.0 %**	**1**	**312**	**16.3 %**

The RWA density associated with advanced IRB exposures to corporates has decreased marginally compared to 31 December 2020 although Exposure at Default has increased. This is due to PD rates being updated in HY2021, leading to a lower RWA.

Table 41: CCR5 - Composition of collateral for exposures to CCR

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

		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Cash – domestic currency	—	12,735	—	12,297	—	—	—	370
2	Cash – other currencies	—	362	—	556	—	—	—	—
3	Domestic sovereign debt	1,200	1,109	—	800	—	33,470	—	32,174
4	Other sovereign debt	475	135	—	40	—	3,669	—	3,644
5	Government agency debt	561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Corporate bonds	947	5	—	—	—	5,112	—	5,369
7	Equity securities	514	—	—	—	—	5,988	—	6,146
8	Other collateral	652	38	289	—	—	40	—	661
9	Total	4,349	14,384	289	13,692	—	48,279	—	48,364

		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
As at 31 December 2020		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Cash	—	16,705	—	15,571	—	739
2	Debt	1,536	1,815	69	1,390	—	—
3	Equity	—	407	—	—	—	—
4	Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total	1,536	18,927	69	16,961	—	739

Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk

Table 42: CCR6 - Credit derivatives exposures

This table provides a breakdown of the BBI's exposures to credit derivatives products. The structure of Table CCR6 has changed as a result of amendments to Article 439 of the CRR and all credit derivatives are now reported across the categories of Protection Bought and Protection sold.

		Protection bought	Protection sold
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m
Notionals			
1	Single-name credit default swaps	11,751	11,023
2	Index credit default swaps	8,577	8,347
3	Total return swaps	355	355
4	Credit options	9,466	9,466
5	Other credit derivatives	—	—
6	**Total notionals**	**30,149**	**29,192**
Fair values			
7	**Positive fair value (asset)**	138	579
8	**Negative fair value (liability)**	(620)	(137)

		Credit derivative hedges		Other credit derivatives
		Protection bought	Protection sold	
As at 31 December 2020		€m	€m	€m
Notionals				
1	Single-name credit default swaps	143	—	22,045
2	Index credit default swaps	—	—	8,327
3	Total return swaps	—	—	299
4	Credit options	—	—	5,889
5	Other credit derivatives	—	—	—
6	**Total notionals**	**143**	**—**	**36,560**
Fair values				5
7	**Positive fair value (asset)**	—	—	462
8	**Negative fair value (liability)**	(9)	—	(457)

Credit derivatives notionals increase of €22.6bn to €59.3bn is primarily driven by the increase in trading activity.

Table 43: CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs

This table provides a breakdown of the BBI's exposures and RWAs to central counterparties (CCP).

		As at 30 June 2021		As at 31 December 2020	
		EAD post CRM	RWAs	EAD post CRM	RWAs
		€m	€m	€m	€m
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**		49		138
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	100	2	31	1
3	(i) OTC derivatives	56	1	31	1
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	—	—	—	—
5	(iii) SFTs	44	1	—	—
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—	—	—
7	Segregated initial margin	—		—	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	772	15	498	10
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	147	32	179	127
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	375	—		—
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		—		—
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	—	—	—	—
13	(i) OTC derivatives	—	—	—	—
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	—	—	—	—
15	(iii) SFTs	—	—	—	—
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—	—	—
17	Segregated initial margin	—		—	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	—	—	—	—
19	Prefunded default fund contributions	—	—	—	—
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—	—	—

Observed reduction in RWA to QCCPs is predominantly due to a lower applicable capital floor factor under the SA-CCR methodology introduced by CRR II, compared to the previous methodology, the Current Exposure Method.

Credit value adjustments

The Credit value adjustment (CVA) measures the risk from MTM losses due to 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 44: CCR2 - Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk

Two approaches can be used to calculate the adjustment:

- Standardised approach: this 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: this 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 VaR multiplier (which decreased to 3 from 3.4) to yield the capital charge.

Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge		Exposure value €m	RWA €m
As at 30 June 2021			
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method	2,566	1,138
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		247
3	(ii) Stressed VaR component (including 3x multiplier)		891
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	5	8
EU4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on original exposure method)	—	—
5	**Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk**	**2,571**	**1,146**
As at 31 December 2020			
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method	1,747	342
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3.4x multiplier)		70
3	(ii) Stressed VaR component (including 3.4x multiplier)		272
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	—	—
EU4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on original exposure method)		
5	**Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk**	1,747	342

The increase in credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge can be attributed to a number of factors, including:

- as a result of the non equivalent status of the United Kingdom’s prudential regulatory regime following the conclusion of the transitional Brexit withdrawal period, the loss of an exemption for intragroup exposures ;
- an increase in the volume of trading activity over the period;
- a small number of client back-book migrations; and
- trades that were previously measured under the Common Exposure Method now being assessed under the the Standardised Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk or “SA-CCR”

Analysis of Securitisation Risk

This section provides information on the Bank's securitisation risks. SEC 2 is not presented as the Bank does not have any securitisation exposures in is trading book. SEC3 is not presented as the Bank does not sponsor any securitisations and where it has originated exposures, these are retained for risk purposes and treated under the credit risk framework.

Table 45: SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

		Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
		Traditional				Synthetic			Traditional				Traditional			
		STS		Non-STS												
			of which SRT		of which SRT		of which SRT	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	Sub-total
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	**Total exposures**	—	—	831	—	—	—	831	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	54
2	Retail (total)	—	—	831	—	—	—	831	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	54
3	residential mortgage	—	—	831	—	—	—	831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	credit card	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	other retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	54
6	re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Wholesale (total)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The €831m traditional non-STS securitisation at 30 June 2021relates to a portion of the Bank's Italian residential mortgage portfolio. The underlying mortgage assets are retained on the Bank's balance sheet and are assessed under the Advanced Internal Ratings Based Approach for credit risk. The notes issued by the securitisation entity are used by the Bank as part of its funding strategy and operations. The Bank also made its first investment in a securitisation transaction during the period. The securitisation transaction is not an Asset Backed Commercial Paper style securitisation.

Table 46: SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor

		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% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions
As at 30 June 2021		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	**Total exposures**	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—
2	Traditional securitisation	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—
3	Securitisation	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—
4	Retail underlying	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—
5	Of which STS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Of which STS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Synthetic securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Retail underlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 47: SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

	Exposures securitised by the institution - Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
	Total outstanding nominal amount		Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
		Of which exposures in default	
As at 30 June 2021	€m	€m	€m
1 **Total exposures**	831	142	—
2 Retail (total)	831	142	—
3 residential mortgage	831	142	—
4 credit card	—	—	—
5 other retail exposures	—	—	—
6 re-securitisation	—	—	—
7 Wholesale (total)	—	—	—
8 loans to corporates	—	—	—
9 commercial mortgage	—	—	—
10 lease and receivables	—	—	—
11 other wholesale	—	—	—
12 re-securitisation	—	—	—

Analysis of Market Risk

Regulatory measures

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

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

- the market risk of trading book positions is measured under a temporary tolerance provided by the European Central Bank. The internal models approach that are approved include Regulatory VaR, Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR), Incremental Risk Charge (IRC) and Comprehensive Risk Measure (CRM).
- 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.

Table 48: MR3 - Analysis of Regulatory VaR, SVaR, IRC and Comprehensive Risk Measure

	Period-end	Avg.	Max	Min
Six months ended 30 June 2021	€m	€m	€m	€m
Regulatory VaR- 1 day	3.04	4.72	7.91	2.67
Regulatory VaR- 10 day	9.63	14.94	25.00	8.44
SVaR	11.71	9.68	13.54	6.78
SVaR - 10 day	37.02	30.60	42.82	21.43
IRC	70.87	94.14	181.08	38.94
CRM	—	—	—	—
Six months ended 31 December 2020				
Regulatory VaR- 1 day	3.58	2.88	5.50	2.07
Regulatory VaR- 10 day	11.32	9.10	17.39	6.55
SVaR	7.49	5.43	9.37	3.95
SVaR - 10 day	23.69	17.17	29.63	12.50
IRC	53.29	28.11	53.29	21.04
CRM	—	—	—	—

Notes:
a The 10 day VaR is based on scaling of 1 day VaR model output since VaR is currently not modelled for a 10 day holding period.

Overall, average VaR, SVaR and IRC increased in H1 2021, which is a from increased risk taking as a result of the implementation of the final stage of the Markets Brexit migration plan across Credit and Rates.

Table 49: Breakdown of the major regulatory risk measures by portfolio

	Macro	Equities	Credit	Securitized Products	Banking	Barclays Group Treasury	Cross Markets	Fixed Income Financing
As at 30 June 2021	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Regulatory VaR- 1 day	1.68	0.02	1.02	—	0.02	—	1.09	0.09
Regulatory VaR - 10 day	5.30	0.07	3.22	—	0.07	0.01	3.44	0.29
SVaR- 1 day	7.26	0.06	3.22	—	0.04	0.01	2.80	0.72
SVaR- 10 day	22.95	0.19	10.19	—	0.13	0.03	8.86	2.27
IRC	34.43	—	66.32	—	0.25	—	6.64	—
CRM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
As at 31 December 2020								
Regulatory VaR- 1 day	1.21	0.02	1.27	—	0.03	0.01	2.70	0.03
Regulatory VaR - 10 day	3.82	0.08	4.00	—	0.10	0.02	8.53	0.09
SVaR- 1 day	3.86	0.05	1.44	—	0.04	—	4.83	0.11
SVaR- 10 day	12.22	0.15	4.55	—	0.12	0.01	15.27	0.36
IRC	13.59	—	43.80	—	0.25	—	7.99	—
CRM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The table above shows the primary portfolios which are driving the trading businesses' modelled capital requirement as at 30 June 2021. 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 48, 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 50: MR1 - Market risk under standardised approach

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

		RWA	
		As at 30 June 2021 €m	As at 31 December 2020 €m
	Outright products		
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	—	—
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	4	6
3	Foreign exchange risk	—	—
4	Commodity risk	—	—
	Options	—	
5	Simplified approach	—	—
6	Delta-plus method	—	—
7	Scenario approach	—	—
8	**Securitisation (Specific Risk)**	—	—
9	**Total**	**4**	**6**

Analysis of Market Risk

Table 51: MR2-A - Market risk under internal models approach

This table shows RWAs 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.

		RWA		Capital requirements	
		As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020
		€m	€m	€m	€m
1	VaR (higher of values a and b)	377	341	30	27
(a)	Previous day's VaR (Article 365(1) (VaRt-1))			6	12
(b)	Average of the daily VaR (Article 365(1)) on each of the preceding sixty business days (VaRavg) x multiplication factor ((mc) in accordance with Article 366)			30	27
2	SVaR (higher of values a and b)	1,207	600	97	48
(a)	Latest SVaR (Article 365(2) (sVaRt-1))	—	245	43	20
(b)	Average of the SVaR (Article 365(2) during the preceding sixty business days (sVaRavg) x multiplication factor (ms) (Article 366)			97	48
3	Incremental risk charge -IRC (higher of values a and b)	886	505	71	41
(a)	Most recent IRC value (incremental default and migration risks section 3 calculated in accordance with Section 3 articles 370/371)			71	40
(b)	Average of the IRC number over the preceding 12 weeks			61	30
4	Comprehensive Risk Measure – CRM (higher of values a, b and c)	—	—	—	—
(a)	Most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio (article 377)			—	—
(b)	Average of the risk number for the correlation trading portfolio over the preceding 12-weeks			—	—
(c)	8 % of the own funds requirement in SA on most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio (Article 338(4))			—	—
5	Other	755	413	60	33
6	**Total**	**3,224**	**1,859**	**258**	**149**

Overall modelled market risk RWA increased by €1.3bn to €3.2bn primarily due to the increase in Eurozone sovereign bond positions.

Regulatory back testing

Backtesting is the method by which BBI 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.

BBI 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 Barclays Group's regulatory VaR model.

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

A backtesting 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 backtesting exceptions in a 250-day period. Backtesting counts the number of days when a loss exceeds the corresponding VaR estimate, measured at the 99% regulatory confidence level.

During the first half of the year, BBI's regulatory VaR model experienced one backtesting exception against actual or hypothetical P&L and was in green status as at 30 June 2021.

The table below shows the BBI VaR back testing exceptions as at 30 June 2021.

Actual P&L		Hypo P&L	
Total Exceptions	Status[a]	Total Exceptions	Status[a]
1	G	1	G

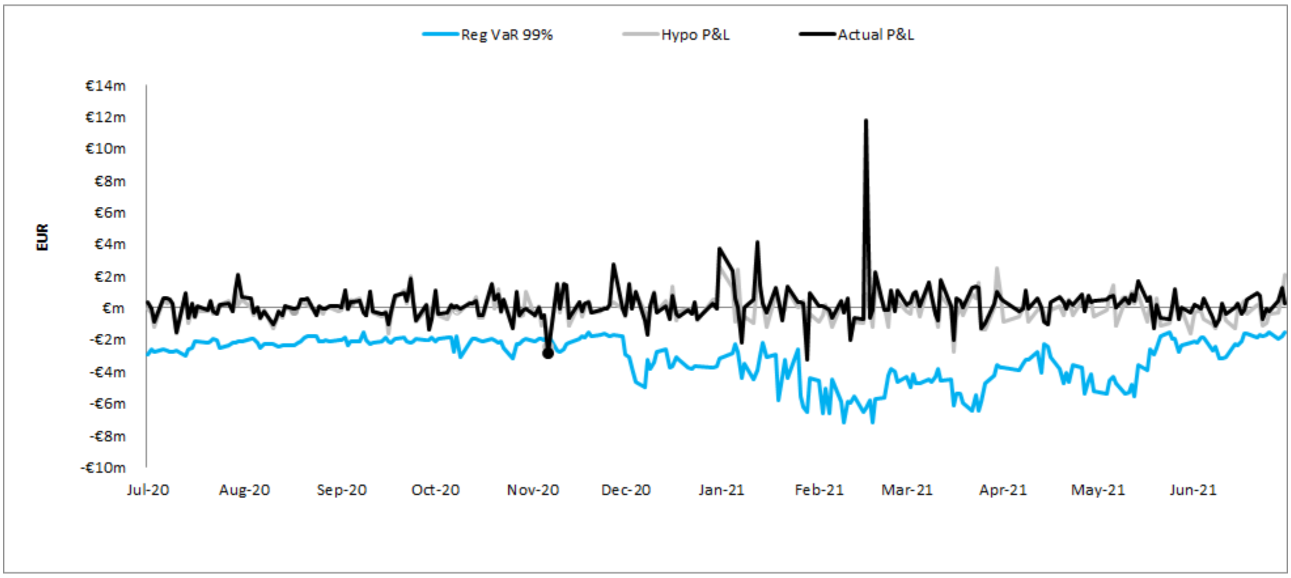
Notes
a Status is accurate as of half year-end.
b As of 30 June 2021, BBI began using its own exception count and status for VaR backtesting. Prior to this date, the BBI exception count had been maintained in line with its parent entity.

The chart below shows VaR for BBI. The dark blue point on the chart indicates the losses on the day on which actual P&L respectively exceeded the VaR amount.

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 the Model Engine (RNIME's).

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



Interest rate risk in the banking book

Table 52: Change in Economic Value of Equity and Net Interest Income under the supervisory shock scenarios

The following table shows the impact on the Bank's economic value of equity (EVE) and net interest income (NII) from the six standardised interest rate shock scenarios defined by the European Banking Authority (EBA), in their guidelines on the management of interest rate risk arising from non-trading book activities. These sensitivities are calculated in line with the EBA guidelines, in particular with the exclusion of equity from EVE cash flows and the application of a rate floor, which limits the absolute impact of downward shocks.

	Supervisory shock scenarios	Change in Economic Value of Equity		Change in Net Interest Income	
		As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020
		€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Parallel up	(228)	(145)	52	88
2	Parallel down	(20)	(115)	(35)	(86)
3	Steepener	(81)	(148)		
4	Flattener	(71)	(109)		
5	Short rates up	(95)	(43)		
6	Short rates down	(20)	(115)		

The maximum EVE loss under the six scenarios was(€228m) under the parallel up scenario as of June 2021, compared to (€148m) under the steepener scenario as of December 2020.

The material driver of the parallel up scenario is the sensitivity of the Bank's receive fixed structural hedge to rates rising. Hedging of equity forms the material portion of this structural hedge and is also the material driver of the increase in the Bank's EVE sensitivity through the first half of the year, as the size of the hedge has increased.

The down scenarios, which include the steepener scenario as the largest EVE sensitivity position at December 2020, reduced in the period as the Bank continued to roll out negative rates charging across the deposit book.

The maximum one-year loss in Net Interest Income ('NII') was (€35m) as of June 2021, compared to(€86m) as of December 2020. This reduction in NII sensitivity is materially derived from the Bank's roll-out of negative rates charging on deposits in the Private and Corporate Bank, thereby reducing the Bank's exposure to margin compression.

This is the Bank's first disclosure of this information and a more detailed qualitative disclosure will form part of the FY 2021 Pillar 3 report.

Countercyclical Capital Buffer

Table 53: 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. Hence exclude exposures to central governments/banks, regional governments, local authorities, public sector entities, multilateral development banks, international organisations and institutions and as such the exposure values differ to those found in the Analysis of credit risk section.

	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	Securitisation exposures 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 Requirement weights	Counter-cyclical capital buffer rate
Breakdown by Country	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	%
Czech Republic	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	0.02 %	0.50 %
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	— %	1.00 %
Luxembourg	960	720	—	—	—	1,679	79	—	—	79	990	5.08 %	0.50 %
Norway	683	—	—	—	—	683	38	—	—	38	473	2.43 %	1.00 %
Slovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— %	1.00 %
Total (countries with existing CCyB rate)	**1,648**	**720**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,368**	**117**	**—**	**—**	**117**	**1,466**	**7.53 %**	
Denmark	202	1	—	—	—	203	16	—	—	16	203	1.04 %	n/a
Finland	304	7	—	—	—	311	24	—	—	24	294	1.51 %	n/a
France	3,325	242	—	—	—	3,567	209	—	—	209	2,609	13.40 %	n/a
Germany	4,520	5,296	—	—	—	9,816	410	—	—	410	5,124	26.31 %	n/a
Ireland	2,155	308	—	—	—	2,462	152	—	—	152	1,906	9.79 %	n/a
Italy	1,136	5,722	—	—	—	6,858	256	—	—	256	3,194	16.40 %	n/a
Netherlands	1,535	32	—	—	—	1,568	120	—	—	120	1,500	7.70 %	n/a
Spain	1,361	24	2	—	—	1,387	108	—	—	108	1,354	6.95 %	n/a
Sweden	211	146	—	—	54	412	18	—	1	18	230	1.18 %	n/a
United Kingdom	809	344	—	—	—	1,153	59	—	—	59	736	3.78 %	n/a
United States	398	106	—	—	—	503	31	—	—	31	382	1.96 %	n/a
Total (countries with own funds requirements weights 1% or above)	**15,957**	**12,226**	**3**	**—**	**54**	**28,241**	**1,402**	**—**	**1**	**1,402**	**17,532**	**90.02 %**	
Total (rest of the world less than 1% requirement)	**539**	**28**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**567**	**38**	**—**	**—**	**38**	**477**	**2.45 %**	**n/a**
Total	**18,144**	**12,974**	**3**	**—**	**54**	**31,176**	**1,557**	**—**	**1**	**1,558**	**19,475**	**100.00 %**	

Countercyclical Capital Buffer

Table 54: CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	
Total risk exposure amount (€m)	€ 28,038
Institution specific countercyclical buffer rate (%)	0.05 %
Institution specific countercyclical buffer requirement (€m)	€ 14

Non applicable disclosures

Disclosures that are not included in this report

Frequency	Template/Table	Name of template/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.
Semi annual	CR6	Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for central governments and central banks	There were no credit risk exposures measured using IRB for central governments and central banks.
Semi annual	CR6	Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for institutions	There were no credit risk exposures measured using IRB for institutions.
Semi annual	CR6	Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for corporates	There were no credit risk exposures measured using IRB for corporates.
Semi annual	CR6	Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for corporate of which: SMEs	There were no credit risk exposures measured using IRB for corporate of which: SMEs.
Semi annual	CQ2	Quality of forbearance	There are no such reportable forborne exposures
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	CQ6	Collateral valuation - loans and advances	This table is not required as BBI has not breached the 5% NPL ratio.
Semi annual	CR2	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances	This table is not required as BBI has not breached the 5% NPL ratio.
Semi annual	CR2-A	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net	This table is not required as BBI has not breached the 5% NPL ratio.
Semi annual	CCR4	Counterparty credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range for institutions	BBI does not have counterparty credit risk exposures for institutions.
Semi annual	SEC2	Securitisation exposures in the trading book	BBI does not have securitised exposures in the trading book.
Semi annual	SEC3	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor	Originated exposures in the non-trading book are not subject to the securitisation framework. BBI does not act as a sponsor.