

Barclays PLC Interim Pillar 3 Report

30 June 2023

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The terms Barclays or Group refer to Barclays PLC together with its subsidiaries. The abbreviations '£m' and '£bn' represents millions and thousands of millions of Pounds Sterling respectively.

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

Relevant terms that are used in this document but are not defined under applicable regulatory guidance or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are explained in the results glossary 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 within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the Group. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as 'may', 'will', 'seek', 'continue', 'aim', 'anticipate', 'target', 'projected', 'expect', 'estimate', 'intend', 'plan', 'goal', 'believe', 'achieve' or other words of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements can be made in writing but also may be made verbally by directors, officers and employees of the Group (including during management presentations) in connection with this document. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding or relating to the Group's future financial position, income levels, costs, assets and liabilities, impairment charges, provisions, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, capital distributions (including dividend policy and share buybacks), return on tangible equity, projected levels of growth in banking and financial markets, industry trends, any commitments and targets (including environmental, social and governance (ESG) commitments and targets), business strategy, plans and objectives for future operations and other statements that are not historical or current facts. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. Forward-looking statements speak only as at the date on which they are made. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a number of factors, including, without limitation: changes in legislation, regulation and the interpretation thereof, changes in IFRS and other accounting standards, including practices with regard to the interpretation and application thereof and emerging and developing ESG reporting standards; the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations; the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities; the Group's ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively; environmental, social and geopolitical risks and incidents and similar events beyond the Group's control; the impact of competition; capital, leverage and other regulatory rules applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions, including inflation; volatility in credit and capital markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; higher or lower asset valuations; changes in credit ratings of any entity within the Group or any securities issued by it; changes in counterparty risk; changes in consumer behaviour; the direct and indirect consequences of the Russia-Ukraine war on European and global macroeconomic conditions, political stability and financial markets; direct and indirect impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; instability as a result of the UK's exit from the European Union (EU), the effects of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement and any disruption that may subsequently result in the UK and globally; the risk of cyber-attacks, information or security breaches or technology failures on the Group's reputation, business or operations; the Group's ability to access funding; and the success of acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these factors are beyond the Group's control. As a result, the Group's actual financial position, results, financial and non-financial metrics or performance measures or its ability to meet commitments and targets may differ materially from the statements or guidance set forth in the Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in Barclays PLC's filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, Barclays PLC's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and Interim Results Announcement for the six months ended 30 June 2023 filed on Form 6-K), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

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

Introduction

Disclosure Background

Barclays' Pillar 3 disclosures complement the Barclays 2023 Interim Results Announcement and provide additional information about Barclays' risk profile, including its regulatory capital, minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL), RWAs, liquidity and leverage exposures for Barclays Group.

The Pillar 3 report is prepared in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation and Capital Requirements Directive ('CRR' and 'CRD V'). In particular articles 431 to 455 of CRR specify the requirements of the Pillar 3 framework. The regulations came into force on 1 January 2022, and were implemented by the PRA via the PRA Rulebook. The Pillar 3 disclosures have also been prepared in accordance with the updated PRA Rulebook.

The terms RWA and RWEA are used interchangeably throughout the document.

The disclosures included in this report reflect the Bank's interpretation of the current rules and guidance.

Large subsidiaries

The Group's disclosable large subsidiaries as at 30 June 2023 are Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Bank UK Group, Barclays Bank PLC Ireland (BBI) and Barclays Capital Securities Limited (BCSL). The disclosures for these entities are published in standalone documents "Barclays Bank PLC Pillar 3 Report", "Barclays Bank UK PLC Pillar 3 Report", "Barclays Bank Ireland PLC Pillar 3 report" and "Barclays Capital Securities Limited Pillar 3 Report" respectively. Group relates to Barclays PLC and all its subsidiaries.

Introduction

Regulatory minimum requirements

Minimum capital requirements

As at 30 June 2023, the Group's Overall Capital Requirement for CET1 was 11.4% comprising a 4.5% Pillar 1 minimum, a 2.5% Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB), a 1.5% Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) buffer, a 2.4% Pillar 2A requirement and a 0.5% Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB).

The Group's Pillar 2A requirement as per the PRA's Individual Capital requirement is 4.3% of which at least 56.25% needs to be met with CET1 capital, equating to 2.4% of RWAs. The Pillar 2A requirement, based on a point in time assessment, has been set as a proportion of RWAs and is subject to at least annual review.

The Group's CET1 target ratio of 13-14% takes into account headroom above requirements which includes a confidential institution specific PRA buffer. The Group remains above its minimum capital regulatory requirements including the PRA buffer.

Minimum leverage requirements

The Group is subject to a UK leverage ratio requirement of 4.0%. This comprises the 3.25% minimum requirement, a G-SII additional leverage ratio buffer (G-SII ALRB) of 0.53% and a countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (CCLB) of 0.2%. Although the leverage ratio is expressed in terms of Tier 1 (T1) capital, 75% of the minimum requirement, equating to 2.4%, needs to be met with CET1 capital. In addition, the G-SII ALRB and CCLB must be covered solely with CET1 capital. The CET1 capital held against the 0.53% G-SII ALRB was £6.2bn and against the 0.2% CCLB was £2.4bn.

The Group is also required to disclose an average UK leverage ratio which is based on capital on the last day of each month in the quarter and an exposure measure for each day in the quarter.

Minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

As at 30 June 2023, the Group was required to meet the higher of: (i) two times the sum of 8% Pillar 1 and 4.3% Pillar 2A equating to 24.7% of RWAs; and (ii) 6.75% of leverage exposures. In addition, the higher of regulatory capital and leverage buffers apply. CET1 capital cannot be counted towards both MREL and the buffers, meaning that the buffers, including the above mentioned confidential institution-specific PRA buffer, will effectively be applied above MREL requirements.

Introduction

Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics - Part 1

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

KM1 ref		As at	As at	As at	As at	As at
		30.06.23	31.03.23	31.12.22	30.09.22	30.06.22
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ¹	46,640	45,985	46,878	48,574	46,691
1a	Fully loaded common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ²	46,434	45,740	46,178	47,815	46,049
2	Tier 1 capital ¹	60,339	59,709	60,102	61,784	58,988
2a	Fully loaded tier 1 capital ²	60,133	59,464	59,402	61,025	58,346
3	Total capital ^{1,3}	69,231	68,214	70,072	71,324	68,620
3a	Fully loaded total capital ^{2,4}	68,548	67,232	68,653	69,747	67,142
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount ¹	336,946	338,448	336,518	350,774	344,516
4a	Fully loaded total risk-weighted exposure amount ²	336,868	338,380	336,345	350,532	344,284
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%) ¹	13.8%	13.6%	13.9%	13.8%	13.6%
5a	Fully loaded common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%) ²	13.8%	13.5%	13.7%	13.6%	13.4%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%) ¹	17.9%	17.6%	17.9%	17.6%	17.1%
6a	Fully loaded tier 1 ratio (%) ²	17.9%	17.6%	17.7%	17.4%	16.9%
7	Total capital ratio (%) ^{1,3}	20.5%	20.2%	20.8%	20.3%	19.9%
7a	Fully loaded total capital ratio (%) ^{2,4}	20.3%	19.9%	20.4%	19.9%	19.5%
	Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
UK 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
UK 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
UK 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
UK 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	12.2%	12.2%
	Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.0%	4.0%
UK 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	16.8%	16.7%	16.7%	16.2%	16.2%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	6.9%	6.7%	7.0%	7.0%	6.7%

Notes

1. Transitional capital and RWAs are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.
2. Fully loaded capital and RWAs are calculated without applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.
3. Total capital is calculated applying the grandfathering of CRR II non-compliant capital instruments included within Tier 2 capital.
4. Fully loaded total capital is calculated without applying the grandfathering of CRR II non-compliant capital instruments included within Tier 2 capital.

- The CET1 ratio decreased by c.10bps to 13.8% (December 2022: 13.9%) as CET1 capital decreased to £46.6bn (December 2022: £46.9bn) whilst RWAs remained broadly stable at £336.9bn:
 - c.90bps increase from attributable profit generated in the period
 - c.40bps aggregate decrease from expected capital impacts in Q123, including the £0.5bn share buyback announced at FY22 results, the impact of regulatory change on 1 January 2023 relating to IFRS 9 transitional relief, and the impact of the KMC acquisition
 - c.30bps decrease as a result of a £8.6bn increase in RWAs primarily driven by increased trading and credit risk RWAs within CIB
 - c.30bps decrease primarily due to increased regulatory capital deductions largely driven by an accrual for the FY23 dividend
 - An £8.8bn decrease in RWAs as a result of foreign exchange movements was broadly offset by a £1.2bn decrease in CET1 capital due to a decrease in the currency translation reserve

Introduction

Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics - Part 2

KM1 ref		As at	As at	As at	As at	As at
		30.06.23	31.03.23	31.12.22	30.09.22	30.06.22
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks ¹	1,183,703	1,168,899	1,129,973	1,232,105	1,151,214
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) ¹	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.0%	5.1%
	Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements					
UK 14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) ²	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.0%	5.1%
UK 14b	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%) ¹	4.2%	4.1%	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%
UK 14c	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) ^{1,3}	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%
UK 14d	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%) ^{1,3}	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0 %	3.9 %
UK 14e	Countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0 %	0.0 %
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio⁵					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value)	319,310	322,981	320,450	319,177	308,489
UK 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	286,577	287,558	283,445	278,887	269,331
UK 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	83,251	81,048	77,389	74,794	72,972
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	203,326	206,510	206,056	204,093	196,359
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	157%	157%	156%	156%	157%
17a	Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (period end)	158%	163%	165%	151%	156%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio⁶					
18	Total available stable funding	596,469	591,303	576,491		
19	Total required stable funding	429,846	424,617	420,889		
20	NSFR ratio (%)	139%	139%	137%		

Notes

1. Transitional UK leverage ratios are calculated by applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

2. Fully loaded UK leverage ratio is calculated without applying the IFRS9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

3. Average UK leverage ratio uses capital based on the last day of each month in the quarter and an exposure measure for each day in the quarter.

4. Prior period comparatives have been updated to reflect the average measures as amended by CRR II.

5. Liquidity coverage ratio computed as a trailing average of 12 month-end observations to the reporting date.

6. Net Stable Funding Ratio is computed as a trailing average of the last four spot quarter end positions.

The UK leverage ratio decreased to 5.1% (December 2022: 5.3%) primarily due to a £53.7bn increase in leverage exposure to £1,183.7bn (December 2022: £1,130.0bn). This was largely driven by increased trading and client activity within Global Markets.

The average LCR for the 12 months to 30 June 2023 remained stable at 157% (December 2022: 156%), with average HQLA decreasing by £1.1bn and average net cash outflows decreasing by £2.7bn.

Capital

Table 2: CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds

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

			As at 30.06.23	As at 30.06.23	As at 31.12.22	As at 31.12.22
			Transitional position	Fully loaded position	Transitional position	Fully loaded position
	Ref [†]		£m	£m	£m	£m
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves						
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts <i>of which called up share capital and share premium</i>	a	4,325	4,325	4,373	4,373
			4,325	4,325	4,373	4,373
2	Retained earnings	b	51,221	51,221	48,179	48,179
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	c	(4,423)	(4,423)	(2,164)	(2,164)
UK-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	b	2,452	2,452	4,200	4,200
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments		53,575	53,575	54,588	54,588
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments						
7	Additional value adjustments		(1,800)	(1,800)	(1,726)	(1,726)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability)	d,e,f,g ¹	(8,584)	(8,584)	(8,224)	(8,224)
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	h	(1,372)	(1,372)	(1,500)	(1,500)
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	i	7,992	7,992	7,237	7,237
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts		(228)	(228)	(119)	(119)
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	j	(116)	(116)	(620)	(620)
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets	k, g ¹	(2,995)	(2,995)	(3,430)	(3,430)
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments		(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)
27a	Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital (including IFRS 9 transitional adjustments when relevant and non-performing exposures) ²		188	(18)	692	(8)
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)		(6,935)	(7,141)	(7,710)	(8,410)
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital		46,640	46,434	46,878	46,178
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments						
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	l	13,759	13,759	13,284	13,284
31	<i>of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards</i>	l	13,759	13,759	13,284	13,284
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments		13,759	13,759	13,284	13,284
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments						
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments		(60)	(60)	(60)	(60)
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital		(60)	(60)	(60)	(60)
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital		13,699	13,699	13,224	13,224
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)		60,339	60,133	60,102	59,402
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments						
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	m	8,212	8,212	9,000	9,000
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties ³	m, n	769	292	1,095	343
50	Credit risk adjustments		71	71	35	68
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments		9,052	8,575	10,130	9,411

Notes
[†] The references (a) – (n) identify balance sheet components in Table 3: CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet on page 10 which are used in the calculation of regulatory capital.

- Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets and pension fund assets are included as either a negative component of the deferred tax asset or a deferred tax liability on the balance sheet depending on the net deferred tax position of the bank at the time of reporting.
- Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital includes IFRS 9 transitional adjustments of which modified £206m.
- Row 48 includes £568m of T2 instruments issued by subsidiaries and subject to phase out from T2 under Article 494b(2). They are not reported in row UK-47b to avoid double counting with row 48.

Capital

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

		As at 30.06.23	As at 30.06.23	As at 31.12.22	As at 31.12.22
	Ref [†]	Transitional position £m	Fully loaded position £m	Transitional position £m	Fully loaded position £m
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments					
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	(160)	(160)	(160)	(160)
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	(160)	(160)	(160)	(160)
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	8,892	8,415	9,970	9,251
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	69,231	68,548	70,072	68,653
60	Total Risk exposure amount	336,946	336,868	336,518	336,345
Capital ratios and buffers					
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	13.8 %	13.8 %	13.9 %	13.7 %
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	17.9%	17.9%	17.9%	17.7%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	20.5%	20.3%	20.8%	20.4%
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)	11.4%	11.4%	11.3%	11.3%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
UK-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.5 %
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	6.9%	6.8%	7.0%	6.8%
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)					
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	3,648	3,648	2,187	2,187
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	137	137	136	136
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) CRR are met)	3,864	3,915	3,835	4,035
Applicable caps on the inclusions of provisions in Tier 2					
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	71	71	35	68
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	915	916	912	915

Capital

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

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

	Ref [†]	Balance sheet as in published financial statements £m	Under regulatory scope of consolidation £m
As at 30 June 2023			
Assets			
1		252,830	252,771
2		130,489	130,489
3		10,896	11,044
4		337,362	328,569
5		53,147	53,011
6		2,600	2,600
7		165,834	169,045
8		235,100	233,771
9		266,312	265,755
10		66,068	66,152
11	e	900	39
12		8,607	8,632
13	d	4,214	4,238
14	f	4,393	4,394
15		3,478	3,480
16		100	100
17	g,h	7,371	7,371
18	k	4,140	4,140
19		4,480	5,094
20		1,549,714	1,542,063
Liabilities			
1		26,827	26,828
2		527,839	527,839
3		115,190	114,720
4		41,213	41,213
5		105,018	94,380
6	m	11,019	11,019
7		70,980	72,649
8		314,654	314,583
9		254,849	254,515
10		675	676
11	g	16	16
12		261	261
13		11,204	13,425
14		1,424	1,458
15		1,481,169	1,473,582
Equity			
1		4,325	4,325
2	a	4,325	4,325
3	l	13,759	13,759
4	c,i,j	(4,457)	(4,432)
5	b	54,042	53,953
6		67,669	67,605
7	n	876	876
8		68,545	68,481
9		1,549,714	1,542,063

[†] The references (a) – (n) identify balance sheet components that are used in the calculation of regulatory capital in Table 2: Composition of regulatory capital on page 8.

Capital

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

Barclays Group		30.06.23	31.03.23	31.12.22	30.09.22	30.06.22
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	CET1 capital ²	46,640	45,985	46,878	48,574	46,691
2	CET1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	46,434	45,740	46,178	47,815	46,049
3	Tier 1 capital ²	60,339	59,709	60,102	61,784	58,988
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	60,133	59,464	59,402	61,025	58,346
5	Total capital ^{2,3}	69,231	68,214	70,072	71,324	68,620
6	Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	69,025	67,969	69,405	70,565	68,011
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)						
7	Total risk-weighted assets ²	336,946	338,448	336,518	350,774	344,516
8	Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	336,868	338,380	336,345	350,532	344,284
Capital ratios						
9	CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) ²	13.8%	13.6%	13.9%	13.8%	13.6%
10	CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	13.8%	13.5%	13.7%	13.6%	13.4%
11	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) ²	17.9%	17.6%	17.9%	17.6%	17.1%
12	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	17.9%	17.6%	17.7%	17.4%	16.9%
13	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) ^{2,3}	20.5%	20.2%	20.8%	20.3%	19.9%
14	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	20.5%	20.1%	20.6%	20.1%	19.8%
Leverage ratio						
15	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	1,183,703	1,168,899	1,129,973	1,232,105	1,151,214
16	Leverage ratio ²	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.0%	5.1%
17	Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.0%	5.1%

Notes

1. From 1 January 2018, Barclays Group elected to apply the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR. The transitional relief on the “day 1” impact on adoption of IFRS 9 and on increases in non-defaulted provisions between “day 1” and 31 December 2019 was phased out over a 5 year period ending on 1 January 2023. On 27 June 2020, CRR was amended to extend the transitional period by two years and to introduce a new modified calculation. The transitional relief for increases in non-defaulted provisions between 1 January 2020 and the reporting date is also phased out over a 5 year period with 75% applicable for 2022; 50% for 2023; 25% for 2024 and with no transitional relief from 2025.

2. Transitional CET1 capital, RWAs and leverage ratio are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

3. Total capital is calculated applying the grandfathering of CRR II non-compliant capital instruments included within Tier 2 capital.

Risk weighted assets

Table 5: RWAs by risk type and business

This table shows RWAs by business and risk type.

	Credit risk		Counterparty credit risk				Market risk		Operational risk	Total RWAs
	Std	AIRB	Std	AIRB	Settlement risk	CVA	Std	IMA		
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
As at 30 June 2023										
Barclays UK	8,377	52,867	245	—	—	124	374	—	11,054	73,041
<i>Corporate and Investment Bank</i>	33,567	75,880	17,551	20,687	454	2,841	16,179	22,251	27,093	216,503
<i>Consumer, Cards and Payments</i>	26,306	4,484	202	51	—	63	3	424	6,527	38,060
Barclays International	59,873	80,364	17,753	20,738	454	2,904	16,182	22,675	33,620	254,563
Head Office	2,584	7,567	—	—	—	—	—	—	(809)	9,342
Barclays Group	70,834	140,798	17,998	20,738	454	3,028	16,556	22,675	43,865	336,946
As at 31 December 2022										
Barclays UK	6,836	54,752	167	—	—	72	233	—	11,023	73,083
<i>Corporate and Investment Bank</i>	35,738	75,413	16,814	21,449	80	3,093	13,716	22,497	27,064	215,864
<i>Consumer, Cards and Payments</i>	27,882	3,773	214	46	—	61	—	388	6,559	38,923
Barclays International	63,620	79,186	17,028	21,495	80	3,154	13,716	22,885	33,623	254,787
Head Office	2,636	6,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	(831)	8,648
Barclays Group	73,092	140,781	17,195	21,495	80	3,226	13,949	22,885	43,815	336,518

Risk weighted assets

Table 6: OV1 – Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts

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

		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)			Total own funds requirements		
		As at 30 June 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 December 2022	As at 30 June 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 December 2022
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	196,192	196,958	197,316	15,696	15,757	15,786
2	<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	64,397	64,572	66,796	5,152	5,166	5,344
4	<i>Of which: slotting approach</i>	4,938	5,096	4,945	395	408	396
5	<i>Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach</i>	126,857	127,290	125,575	10,149	10,183	10,046
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	41,738	42,163	41,881	3,339	3,373	3,350
7	<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	3,923	3,648	4,081	314	292	326
8	<i>Of which internal model method (IMM)</i>	26,874	26,986	25,741	2,150	2,159	2,059
UK 8a	<i>Of which exposures to a CCP</i>	1,506	1,750	1,409	120	140	113
UK 8b	<i>Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA</i>	3,028	2,986	3,226	242	239	258
9	<i>Of which other CCR</i>	6,407	6,793	7,424	513	543	594
15	Settlement risk	454	237	80	36	19	6
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	15,466	15,634	16,592	1,237	1,251	1,327
17	<i>Of which SEC-IRBA approach</i>	9,003	9,372	10,261	720	750	821
18	<i>Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)</i>	1,813	1,648	1,922	145	132	154
19	<i>Of which SEC-SA approach</i>	4,644	4,611	4,404	372	369	352
UK 19a	<i>Of which 1250% deduction</i>	6	3	5	0	0	0
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	39,231	39,591	36,834	3,138	3,167	2,947
21	<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	16,556	15,930	13,949	1,324	1,274	1,116
22	<i>Of which IMA</i>	22,675	23,661	22,885	1,814	1,893	1,831
23	Operational risk	43,865	43,865	43,815	3,509	3,509	3,505
UK 23b	<i>Of which standardised approach</i>	43,865	43,865	43,815	3,509	3,509	3,505
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)	10,004	9,943	9,926	800	795	794
29	Total	336,946	338,448	336,518	26,955	27,076	26,921

RWAs decreased over the quarter by £1.5bn to £336.9bn (March 2023: £338.4bn) primarily driven by:

- A decrease in foreign exchange due to the strengthening of GBP against USD and a change in capital LGD model update for the mortgage portfolio to reflect the significant decrease in repossession volume during and post the COVID pandemic
- Partially offset by an increase in RWAs due to recalibration of the post model adjustment (PMA) introduced to address the IRB roadmap changes and movements in risk parameters within Barclays UK

Risk weighted assets

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

The total in this table shows the contribution of credit risk RWAs under the AIRB approach and will not directly reconcile to the CR AIRB RWAs in table 5.

	Three months ended 30 June 2023 £m	Six months ended 30 June 2023 £m
1 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	116,452	114,481
2 Asset size	640	1,941
3 Asset quality	1,040	2,338
4 Model updates	(2,600)	(2,600)
5 Methodology and policy	1,748	2,349
6 Acquisitions and disposals	—	(102)
7 Foreign exchange movements	(1,338)	(2,465)
8 Other	—	—
9 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	115,942	115,942

Advanced credit risk RWAs decreased £0.5bn to £115.9bn (March 2023: £116.5bn) driven by:

- A £1bn increase in asset quality RWAs primarily driven by changes in risk parameters within Barclays UK
- A £2.6bn decrease in model updates primarily driven by capital LGD model update for the mortgage portfolio to reflect the significant decrease in repossession volume during and post the COVID pandemic
- A £1.7bn increase in methodology and policy primarily driven by the recalibration of the post model adjustment (PMA) introduced to address the IRB roadmap changes
- A £1.3bn decrease in FX primarily due to the strengthening of GBP against USD

Advanced credit risk RWAs increased £1.5bn to £115.9bn (December 2022: £114.5bn) driven by:

- A £1.9bn increase in asset size primarily driven by an increase in lending activities mainly within CIB
- A £2.3bn increase in asset quality RWAs primarily driven by changes in risk parameters and HPI refresh within Barclays UK
- A £2.6bn decrease in model updates primarily driven by capital LGD model update for the mortgage portfolio to reflect the significant decrease in repossession volume during and post the COVID pandemic
- A £2.3bn increase in methodology and policy primarily driven by the recalibration of the post model adjustment (PMA) introduced to address the IRB roadmap changes
- A £2.5bn decrease in foreign exchange primarily due to the strengthening of GBP against USD since December 2022

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

The total in this table shows the contribution of Internal Model Method (IMM) exposures (excluding central clearing counterparties) to CCR RWAs (under both standardised and AIRB) and will not directly reconcile to the CCR AIRB RWAs in table 5.

	Three months ended 30 June 2023 £m	Six months ended 30 June 2023 £m
1 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	26,986	25,741
2 Asset size	664	1,899
3 Credit quality of counterparties	(269)	(52)
4 Model updates (IMM only)	—	—
5 Methodology and policy (IMM only)	283	506
6 Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7 Foreign exchange movements	(790)	(1,220)
8 Other	—	—
9 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	26,874	26,874

IMM RWAs remained broadly stable at £26.9bn (March 2023: £27.0bn).

IMM RWAs increased by £1.1bn to £26.9bn (December 2022: £25.7bn) driven by:

- A £1.9bn increase in asset size primarily due to an increase in trading activity within derivatives
- A £1.2bn decrease in foreign exchange primarily due to the strengthening of GBP against USD

Risk weighted assets

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

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

Three months ended 30 June 2023						
	VaR £m	SVaR £m	IRC £m	Other £m	Total RWEAs £m	Total own funds requirements £m
1 RWAs at previous period end	6,085	10,263	4,057	3,256	23,661	1,893
1a Regulatory adjustment ¹	(2,910)	(3,304)	—	—	(6,214)	(497)
1b RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)	3,175	6,959	4,057	3,256	17,447	1,396
2 Movement in risk levels	(378)	(1,564)	658	149	(1,135)	(91)
3 Model updates/changes	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Methodology and policy	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Foreign exchange movements	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)	2,797	5,395	4,715	3,405	16,312	1,305
8b Regulatory adjustment ²	3,084	3,279	—	—	6,363	509
8 RWAs at the end of the disclosure period	5,881	8,674	4,715	3,405	22,675	1,814

Notes

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

Modelled market risk RWAs decreased £1.0bn to £22.7bn (March 2023: £23.7bn) primarily driven by SVaR.

Six months ended 30 June 2023						
	VaR £m	SVaR £m	IRC £m	Other £m	Total RWEAs £m	Total own funds requirements £m
1 RWAs at previous period end	6,767	9,861	2,811	3,446	22,885	1,831
1a Regulatory adjustment ¹	(3,907)	(5,215)	(34)	—	(9,156)	(733)
1b RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)	2,860	4,646	2,777	3,446	13,729	1,098
2 Movement in risk levels	(63)	749	1,938	(41)	2,583	207
3 Model updates/changes	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Methodology and policy	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Foreign exchange movements	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)	2,797	5,395	4,715	3,405	16,312	1,305
8b Regulatory adjustment ²	3,084	3,279	—	—	6,363	509
8 RWAs at the end of the disclosure period	5,881	8,674	4,715	3,405	22,675	1,814

Notes

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

Modelled market risk RWAs remained broadly stable at £22.7bn (December 2022: £22.9bn).

Leverage

Leverage ratio and exposures

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

Table 10: LR1 - Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures¹

		As at 30 June 2023 £m	As at 31 December 2022 £m
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	1,549,714	1,513,699
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(7,651)	(8,278)
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	(274)	(473)
4	Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks	(266,115)	(272,321)
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	(46,059)	(21,386)
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(118,925)	(155,951)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	24,268	24,203
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	121,684	124,658
11	Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	(2,291)	(2,215)
12	Other adjustments	(70,648)	(71,963)
13	Total exposure measure	1,183,703	1,129,973

Notes

1. Leverage measures are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

Leverage

Table 11: LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure¹

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

	As at 30 June 2023	As at 31 December 2022	
	£m	£m	
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	1,008,841	984,960
3	Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	(32,411)	(19,519)
6	Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage)	(14,870)	(14,388)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	961,560	951,053
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	62,195	65,570
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	96,672	99,467
10	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (SA-CCR)	(50,296)	(67,995)
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	660,135	797,520
12	Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	(641,052)	(781,330)
13	Total derivatives exposures	127,654	113,232
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	616,231	585,959
15	Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	(401,228)	(397,637)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	24,408	25,518
18	Total securities financing transaction exposures	239,411	213,840
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	391,868	402,916
20	Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(270,184)	(278,258)
21	General provisions deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage) and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures	(491)	(489)
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	121,193	124,169
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	Tier 1 capital (leverage)	60,339	60,102
24	Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	1,449,818	1,402,294
UK-24a	(-) Claims on central banks excluded	(266,115)	(272,321)
UK-24b	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	1,183,703	1,129,973
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	5.1%	5.3%
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	5.1%	5.3%
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.2%	4.3%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.3%	3.3%
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - leverage ratio buffers			
27	Leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.7%	0.7%
UK-27a	<i>Of which: G-SII or O-SII additional leverage ratio buffer (%)</i>	0.5%	0.5%
UK-27b	<i>Of which: countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)</i>	0.2%	0.2%

Notes

1. Capital and leverage measures are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

Leverage

Table 12: LR3 - Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)¹

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

	As at 30 June 2023 £m	As at 31 December 2022 £m
UK-1 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	683,438	643,590
UK-2 Trading book exposures	173,415	142,005
UK-3 Banking book exposures, of which:	510,023	501,585
UK-4 Covered bonds	1,254	1,043
UK-5 Exposures treated as sovereigns	97,354	84,986
UK-6 Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	9,163	10,190
UK-7 Institutions	15,387	13,465
UK-8 Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	176,722	173,726
UK-9 Retail exposures	48,702	49,746
UK-10 Corporates	73,170	81,056
UK-11 Exposures in default	4,600	4,553
UK-12 Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	83,671	82,820

Notes

1. Capital and leverage measures are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

Table KM2 has been prepared in accordance with CRR as amended by CRR II, using the uniform format set out in the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision (BCBS) Standard on Pillar 3 disclosure requirements.

Table 13: KM2 - Key metrics - TLAC requirements (at resolution group level)¹

This table shows the key metrics for the Group's own funds and eligible liabilities.

	As at 30.06.23 £m	As at 31.03.23 £m	As at 31.12.22 £m	As at 30.09.22 £m	As at 30.06.22 £m
1 Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) available ¹	111,021	110,642	112,828	111,892	106,480
1a Fully loaded ECL accounting model TLAC available	110,815	110,397	112,161	111,133	105,871
2 Total RWA at the level of the resolution group ¹	336,946	338,448	336,518	350,774	344,516
3 TLAC as a percentage of RWA (row 1 / row 2) (%) ¹	32.9%	32.7%	33.5%	31.9%	30.9%
3a Fully loaded ECL accounting model TLAC as a percentage of fully loaded ECL accounting model RWA (%)	32.9%	32.6%	33.3%	31.7%	30.8%
4 Leverage ratio exposure measure at the level of the resolution group	1,183,703	1,168,899	1,129,973	1,232,105	1,151,214
5 TLAC as a percentage of leverage ratio exposure measure (row 1 / row 4) (%)	9.4%	9.5%	10.0%	9.1%	9.2%
5a Fully loaded ECL accounting model TLAC as a percentage of fully loaded ECL accounting model Leverage exposure measure (%)	9.4%	9.4%	9.9%	9.0%	9.2%
6a Does the subordination exemption in the antepenultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?	No	No	No	No	No
6b Does the subordination exemption in the penultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?	No	No	No	No	No
6c If the capped subordination exemption applies, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with Excluded Liabilities and that is recognised as external TLAC, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with Excluded Liabilities and that would be recognised as external TLAC if no cap was applied (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. Own funds included in TLAC, and RWAs are calculated applying the IFRS9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

As at 30 June 2023, Barclays PLC (the Parent company) held £111.0bn (December 2022: £112.8bn) of own funds and eligible liabilities equating to 32.9% of RWAs. This was in excess of the Group's MREL requirement, excluding the PRA buffer, to hold £98.3bn of own funds and eligible liabilities equating to 29.2% of RWAs. The Group remains above its MREL regulatory requirement including the PRA buffer.

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

Table 14: TLAC 1 - TLAC composition for G-SIBs (at resolution group level)

This table shows the composition of the Group's own funds and eligible liabilities and ratios.

Barclays Group	As at 30 June 2023	As at 31 December 2022
	£m	£m
Regulatory capital elements of TLAC and adjustments¹		
1 Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	46,640	46,878
2 Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) before TLAC adjustment	13,699	13,224
5 AT1 instruments eligible under the TLAC framework	13,699	13,224
6 Tier 2 capital (T2) before TLAC adjustments	8,892	9,970
7 Amortised portion of T2 instruments where remaining maturity > 1 year	1,393	1,171
8 T2 capital ineligible as TLAC as issued out of subsidiaries to third parties	(769)	(1,095)
10 T2 instruments eligible under the TLAC framework	9,516	10,046
11 TLAC arising from regulatory capital	69,855	70,148
Non-regulatory capital elements of TLAC		
12 External TLAC instruments issued directly by the bank and subordinated to excluded liabilities	41,198	42,804
17 TLAC arising from non-regulatory capital instruments before adjustments	41,198	42,804
Non-regulatory capital elements of TLAC: adjustments		
18 TLAC before deductions	111,053	112,952
20 Deduction of investments in own other TLAC liabilities	(32)	(124)
22 TLAC after deductions	111,021	112,828
Risk-weighted assets and leverage exposure measure for TLAC purposes		
23 Total risk-weighted assets adjusted as permitted under the TLAC regime ¹	336,946	336,518
24 Leverage exposure measure ²	1,183,703	1,129,973
TLAC ratios and buffers		
25 TLAC (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets adjusted as permitted under the TLAC regime)	32.9%	33.5%
26 TLAC (as a percentage of leverage exposure) ²	9.4%	10.0%
27 CET1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the resolution group's minimum capital and TLAC requirements	9.3%	9.4%
28 Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	4.5%	4.4%
29 <i>Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement</i>	2.5%	2.5%
30 <i>Of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement</i>	0.5%	0.4%
31 <i>Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement</i>	1.5%	1.5%

Notes

1. Own funds included in TLAC, and RWAs are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements and the grandfathering of CRR II non-compliant capital instruments.

2. Fully loaded CRR leverage exposure is calculated without applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

Table 15: TLAC 3 - Resolution entity - creditor ranking at legal entity level

This table shows the nominal values of Barclays PLC's (the Parent company) capital and liabilities and the position in the creditor hierarchy.

Barclays PLC (the Parent company)		Creditor ranking				Total £m
		1 Most junior £m	2 £m	3 £m	4 Most senior £m	
As at 30 June 2023						
1	Description of creditor ranking	Ordinary Shares	Perpetual Deeply Subordinated Contingent Convertible Debt	Dated Subordinated Debt	Unsecured and Unsubordinated Debt, and other pari passu liabilities	
2	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	3,889	13,841	10,574	49,943	78,247
3	Subset of row 2 that are excluded liabilities	—	—	—	1,595	1,595
4	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities	3,889	13,841	10,574	48,348	76,652
5	Subset of row 4 that are potentially eligible as TLAC	3,889	13,841	10,574	45,102	73,406
6	Subset of row 5 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	—	—	983	7,394	8,377
7	Subset of row 5 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	—	—	3,185	16,477	19,662
8	Subset of row 5 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	—	—	3,654	11,757	15,411
9	Subset of row 5 with residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	—	—	2,752	9,474	12,226
10	Subset of row 5 that is perpetual securities	3,889	13,841	—	—	17,730

Barclays PLC (the Parent company)		Creditor ranking				Total £m
		1 Most junior £m	2 £m	3 £m	4 Most senior £m	
As at 31 December 2022						
1	Description of creditor ranking	Ordinary Shares	Perpetual Deeply Subordinated Contingent Convertible Debt	Dated Subordinated Debt	Unsecured and Unsubordinated Debt, and other pari passu liabilities	
2	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	3,968	13,342	11,151	50,482	78,943
3	Subset of row 2 that are excluded liabilities	—	—	—	1,519	1,519
4	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities	3,968	13,342	11,151	48,963	77,424
5	Subset of row 4 that are potentially eligible as TLAC	3,968	13,342	11,151	46,875	75,336
6	Subset of row 5 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	—	—	1,039	5,960	6,999
7	Subset of row 5 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	—	—	1,703	19,082	20,785
8	Subset of row 5 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	—	—	6,747	12,259	19,006
9	Subset of row 5 with residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	—	—	1,662	9,574	11,236
10	Subset of row 5 that is perpetual securities	3,968	13,342	—	—	17,310

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

Table 16: TLAC2 - Material subgroup entity - creditor ranking at legal entity level

This table shows the nominal values of Barclays Bank PLC's capital and liabilities and the position in the creditor hierarchy.

Barclays Bank PLC		Creditor ranking				Total £m
		1 Most junior £m	2 £m	3 £m	4 Most senior £m	
As at 30 June 2023						
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Description of creditor ranking		Perpetual Deeply Subordinated Contingent Convertible Debt	Dated Subordinated Debt	Dated secondary non- preferential debt	
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	2,343	11,391	11,115	26,848	51,697
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities	2,343	11,391	11,115	26,848	51,697
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	2,343	11,391	11,115	24,551	49,400
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	—	—	—	5,355	5,355
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	—	—	2,018	9,554	11,572
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	—	—	2,997	5,054	8,051
10	Subset of row 6 with residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	—	—	6,100	4,588	10,688
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	2,343	11,391	—	—	13,734

Barclays Bank PLC		Creditor ranking				Total £m
		1 Most junior £m	2 £m	3 £m	4 Most senior £m	
As at 31 December 2022						
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Description of creditor ranking		Perpetual Deeply Subordinated Contingent Convertible Debt	Dated Subordinated Debt	Dated secondary non- preferential debt	
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	2,343	10,767	12,256	27,898	53,264
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities	2,343	10,767	12,256	27,898	53,264
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	2,343	10,767	12,256	25,808	51,174
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	—	—	—	4,179	4,179
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	—	—	1,136	12,679	13,815
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	—	—	5,417	5,444	10,861
10	Subset of row 6 with residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	—	—	5,704	3,505	9,209
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	2,343	10,767	—	—	13,110

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

Table 17: TLAC2 - Material subgroup entity - creditor ranking at legal entity level

This table shows the nominal values of Barclays Bank UK PLC Group's capital and liabilities and the position in the creditor hierarchy.

		Creditor ranking				Total £m
		1 Most junior £m	2 £m	3 £m	4 Most senior £m	
As at 30 June 2023						
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Ordinary Shares	Perpetual Deeply Subordinated Contingent Convertible Debt	Dated Subordinated Debt	Dated secondary non- preferential debt	
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	5	2,450	4,097	6,549	13,101
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities	5	2,450	4,097	6,549	13,101
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	5	2,450	4,097	6,549	13,101
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	—	—	983	1,396	2,379
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	—	—	1,167	2,273	3,440
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	—	—	657	2,573	3,230
10	Subset of row 6 with residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	—	—	1,290	307	1,597
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	5	2,450	—	—	2,455

Barclays Bank UK PLC Group

		Creditor ranking				Total £m
		1 Most junior £m	2 £m	3 £m	4 Most senior £m	
As at 31 December 2022						
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Ordinary Shares	Perpetual Deeply Subordinated Contingent Convertible Debt	Dated Subordinated Debt	Dated secondary non- preferential debt	
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	5	2,575	3,769	5,314	11,663
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities	5	2,575	3,769	5,314	11,663
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	5	2,575	3,769	5,314	11,663
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	—	—	1,039	561	1,600
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	—	—	568	2,767	3,335
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	—	—	1,331	1,662	2,993
10	Subset of row 6 with residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	—	—	831	324	1,155
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	5	2,575	—	—	2,580

Liquidity

Table 18: LIQ1 - Liquidity coverage ratio

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

Liquidity coverage ratio (period end)		Total period end value			
		30.06.23	31.03.23	31.12.22	30.09.22
Barclays Group		£m	£m	£m	£m
Liquidity buffer		312,832	316,589	294,529	317,391
Total net cash outflows		197,510	194,582	178,133	210,612
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (period end)		158%	163%	165%	151%

Liquidity coverage ratio (average)		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
		30.06.23	31.03.23	31.12.22	30.09.22	30.06.23	31.03.23	31.12.22	30.09.22
UK1a		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
UK1b	Number of data points used in calculation of averages ¹	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					319,310	322,981	320,450	319,177
Cash outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:								
3	Stable deposits	265,698	268,494	269,038	267,555	23,435	23,786	23,805	23,582
4	Less stable deposits	135,749	138,153	139,705	140,312	6,787	6,908	6,985	7,016
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	122,265	124,314	124,256	121,985	16,420	16,727	16,755	16,507
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	253,765	259,543	261,040	258,762	130,921	134,792	135,617	134,238
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties) ²	69,446	69,616	68,657	66,143	17,054	17,092	16,844	16,212
8	Unsecured debt	171,099	176,783	179,744	180,426	100,647	104,556	106,134	105,833
9	Secured wholesale funding	13,220	13,144	12,639	12,193	13,220	13,144	12,639	12,193
10	Additional requirements, of which:					64,280	61,029	58,184	57,601
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	182,304	183,099	184,022	182,951	54,811	54,250	52,671	51,237
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	22,217	21,188	19,670	19,120	18,584	17,976	16,877	16,427
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	5,019	4,999	5,410	5,686	5,019	4,999	5,410	5,686
14	Other contractual funding obligations	155,068	156,912	158,942	158,144	31,208	31,275	30,384	29,124
15	Other contingent funding obligations	6,919	7,406	6,972	6,340	6,083	6,568	6,174	5,663
16	Total cash outflows	208,221	201,650	188,575	169,072	7,047	7,133	6,995	6,568
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)					286,577	287,558	283,445	278,887
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	623,295	614,917	602,847	585,325	66,007	64,141	60,783	58,524
19	Other cash inflows ³	14,252	13,955	13,508	13,144	10,329	9,968	9,263	8,659
UK-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)	11,920	12,010	12,354	12,362	6,915	6,939	7,343	7,611
UK-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					—	—	—	—
20	Total cash inflows	649,467	640,882	628,709	610,831	83,251	81,048	77,389	74,794
UK-20a	Fully exempt inflows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UK-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UK-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	539,187	528,677	513,794	495,130	83,251	81,048	77,389	74,794
UK-21	Liquidity buffer					319,310	322,981	320,450	319,177
22	Total net cash outflows					203,326	206,510	206,056	204,093
23	Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (average)					157%	157%	156%	156%

- Notes
1. Trailing average of 12 month-end observations to the reporting date.
 2. Non-operational deposits in row 7 also includes excess operational deposits as defined in the PRA Rulebook (Liquidity Coverage Ratio - CRR) Article 27(4).
 3. Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies.

As at 30 June 2023, the LCR was 158% (March 2023: 163%), equivalent to a surplus of £115bn (March 2023: £122bn) above the 100% regulatory requirement. The trailing 12 month-end average LCR to 30 June 2023 was 157% (March 2023: 157%).

Liquidity

Table 18: LIQ1 - Liquidity coverage ratio - continued

As at 30 June 2023, the LCR was 158% (March 2023: 163%), equivalent to a surplus of £115bn (March 2023: £122bn) above the 100% regulatory requirement. The quarterly decrease in HQLA was driven by lower wholesale funding and the quarterly increase in net cash outflows led to a lower LCR.

The trailing 12 month-end average LCR to 30 June 2023 remained stable at 157% (March 2023: 157%), with average HQLA decreasing by £3.7bn and average net cash outflows decreasing by £3.2bn.

The composition of the liquidity pool is subject to limits set by the Board and the independent liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk functions. In addition, the investment of the liquidity pool is monitored for concentration risk by issuer, currency and asset type. Given the returns generated by these highly liquid assets, the risk and reward profile is continuously managed. As at 30 June 2023, 65% (March 2023: 64%) of the liquidity pool was located in Barclays Bank PLC, 21% (March 2023: 22%) in Barclays Bank UK PLC and 9% (March 2023: 8%) in Barclays Bank Ireland PLC. The residual portion of the liquidity pool is held predominantly in the US subsidiaries to meet entity-specific stress outflows and local regulatory requirements. To the extent the use of this portion of the liquidity pool is restricted due to local regulatory requirements, it is assumed to be unavailable to the rest of the Group in calculating the LCR.

The strong deposit franchises in Barclays Bank PLC and Barclays Bank UK PLC are primary funding sources for Barclays Group. The Group expects to continue issuing public wholesale debt from Barclays PLC (the Parent company), in order to maintain compliance with MREL requirements and maintain a stable and diverse funding base by type, currency and market. Barclays Bank PLC continued to issue in the shorter-term markets and maintain active medium-term note programmes. Barclays Bank UK Group continued to issue in the shorter-term markets and maintain active secured funding programmes. This funding capacity enables the respective entities to maintain their stable and diversified funding base.

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

Table 19: LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio¹

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

As at 30 June 2023		Unweighted value by residual maturity (£m)				Weighted value (£m)
		(in currency amount)	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	54,904	5,680	5,413	54,225	111,835
2	Own funds	54,904	2,713	1,490	20,811	76,460
3	Other capital instruments		2,967	3,923	33,414	35,375
4	Retail deposits		265,351	6,858	3,046	255,032
5	Stable deposits		136,904	3,017	1,640	134,566
6	Less stable deposits		128,447	3,841	1,406	120,466
7	Wholesale funding:		532,897	41,261	100,637	229,502
8	Operational deposits		69,597	—	—	34,799
9	Other wholesale funding		463,300	41,261	100,637	194,703
10	Interdependent liabilities		—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities:	2,686	95,867	—	100	100
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	2,686				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		95,867	—	100	100
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					596,469
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					38,271
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		47,207	—	—	40,126
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		—	—	—	—
17	Performing loans and securities:		238,398	24,263	302,020	274,054
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0%		48,621	243	11,520	11,643
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		145,058	8,543	28,066	40,272
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		41,039	12,456	106,096	117,191
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		9,447	4,102	17,901	18,408
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		3,343	2,962	156,110	104,624
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		3,343	2,962	156,110	104,624
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		337	59	228	324
25	Interdependent assets		—	—	—	—
26	Other assets:		113,522	—	35,700	67,832
27	Physical traded commodities					—
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		31,709	—	—	26,953
29	NSFR derivative assets		625	—	—	625
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		80,088	—	—	4,004
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1,100	—	35,700	36,250
32	Off-balance sheet items		191,194	14	37	9,563
33	Total RSF					429,846
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					139%

Table 19: LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio - continued

As at 31 December 2022		Unweighted value by residual maturity (£m)				Weighted value (£m)
(in currency amount)		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	56,291	4,251	5,173	56,524	115,402
2	Own funds ²	56,291	2,429	2,636	20,010	77,619
3	Other capital instruments ²		1,823	2,537	36,514	37,783
4	Retail deposits		271,279	4,221	1,715	256,766
5	Stable deposits		140,962	1,050	851	135,763
6	Less stable deposits		130,317	3,171	864	121,003
7	Wholesale funding:		524,392	35,676	87,442	204,273
8	Operational deposits		69,638	—	—	34,819
9	Other wholesale funding		454,754	35,676	87,442	169,454
10	Interdependent liabilities		—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities:	1,073	94,523	22,498	25	50
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	1,073				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		94,523	22,498	25	50
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					576,491
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					34,478
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool	—	41,006	—	—	34,855
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		—	—	—	—
17	Performing loans and securities:		228,380	31,949	298,856	273,802
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut ²		44,549	1,019	11,697	12,207
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions ²		135,283	7,421	38,127	49,608
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which: ²		45,064	20,389	95,559	108,927
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk ²		10,514	12,251	12,389	15,497
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which: ²		3,485	3,120	153,473	103,060
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk ²		3,485	3,120	153,473	103,060
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		—	—	—	—
25	Interdependent assets		—	—	—	—
26	Other assets:	—	109,191	—	35,270	68,184
27	Physical traded commodities					—
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		28,470	—	—	24,200
29	NSFR derivative assets		4,809	—	—	4,809
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		75,362	—	—	3,768
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		550	—	35,270	35,407
32	Off-balance sheet items		184,071	10	39	9,570
33	Total RSF					420,889
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					137%

Notes

1. Net Stable Funding Ratio is computed as a trailing average of the last four spot quarter end positions.
2. The prior period comparative has been restated. This has no impact on the Net Stable Funding Ratio.

Table 19: LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio - continued

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

As at 30 June 2023, the trailing average NSFR for the last four spot quarter end positions was 139% (December 2022: 137%), equivalent to a surplus of £166bn (December 2022: 155bn) above the 100% regulatory requirement. Average ASF increased by £20bn driven by higher deposits and wholesale funding balances, whilst the RSF increased by £9bn driven by increased business consumption.

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Net interest income sensitivity

The table below shows the impact on the Bank's economic value of equity (EVE) from the six Basel Standard Outlier interest rate shock scenarios defined by Rule 9.7 of the PRA Rulebook.

For net interest income (NII) there are two prescribed parallel shocks. An immediate parallel shock of +/-250bps is applied to GBP, and +/-200bps to USD and EUR. Other currencies are shocked as per regulatory guidelines (prescribed by Rule 9.11). This metric is a risk evaluation of the Bank's balance sheet and does not factor in the impact of management and mitigating actions expected in the respective interest rate environments.

Table 20: Quantitative information on IRRBB

In reporting currency		ΔEVE		ΔNII		Tier 1 capital	
Period		30.06.23	31.12.22	30.06.23	31.12.22	30.06.23	31.12.22
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
10	Parallel shock up	(4,509)	(3,410)	(124)	354		
20	Parallel shock down	2,056	1,236	(194)	(927)		
30	Steeper shock	(533)	(435)				
40	Flattener shock	(1,247)	(1,267)				
50	Short rates shock up	(2,880)	(2,500)				
60	Short rates shock down	1,059	727				
70	Maximum	(4,509)	(3,410)	(194)	(927)		
80	Tier 1 capital					60,339	60,102

The maximum EVE loss under the six scenarios was £4,509m (December 2022: £3,410m) under the parallel up scenario as of 30 June 2023.

The material driver of the parallel up scenario is the sensitivity of the Bank's structural hedging of its equity position and the fixed interest rate positions held within the liquidity pool.

The maximum one-year loss in NII was £194m (December 2022: £927m) as of 30 June 2023. The material driver of the parallel down scenario is the exposure to margin compression risk and timing of pricing changes to deposits across the Retail, Corporate and Private Bank.

The average repricing maturity assigned to non-maturing deposits is 15 months, with the longest repricing maturity assigned to any portfolio of non-maturing deposits being 120 months. This is calculated using a simple weighted average maturity including all non-maturing deposits, regardless of hedging treatment.

Analysis of credit risk

Table 21: CR4 Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

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

The term 'before CCF and CRM' means the original gross exposures before the application of credit conversion 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 amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
As at 30 June 2023							
1	Central governments or central banks	259,378	37,447	271,225	47,130	87	0%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	5,166	252	6,130	25	759	12%
3	Public sector entities	6,771	248	612	20	121	19%
4	Multilateral development banks	5,493	—	5,493	—	—	—
5	International organisations	939	—	939	—	—	—
6	Institutions	6,231	1,457	5,963	595	1,653	25%
7	Corporates	29,449	42,888	19,656	10,920	27,889	91%
8	Retail	34,648	112,710	29,996	47	22,416	75%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	12,484	801	12,457	109	4,903	39%
10	Exposures in default	2,476	681	1,639	162	2,161	120%
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	1,875	3	1,875	2	2,815	150%
12	Covered bonds	472	—	472	—	57	12%
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Equity	135	—	135	—	337	250%
16	Other items	3,000	—	3,000	—	1,199	40%
17	Total	368,517	196,487	359,592	59,010	64,397	15%
As at 31 December 2022							
1	Central governments or central banks	272,764	39,138	286,310	49,616	111	0%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	5,580	248	6,621	25	838	13%
3	Public sector entities	7,206	416	735	94	161	19%
4	Multilateral development banks	5,550	—	5,550	—	—	—
5	International organisations	295	—	295	—	—	—
6	Institutions	5,644	1,610	5,558	761	1,860	29%
7	Corporates	32,098	42,827	21,646	10,731	29,435	91%
8	Retail	36,190	114,869	30,634	51	22,915	75%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	10,451	514	10,421	49	3,899	37%
10	Exposures in default	2,744	728	1,736	289	2,486	123%
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	1,915	4	1,915	2	2,875	150%
12	Covered bonds	294	—	294	—	29	10%
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Equity	134	—	134	—	334	250%
16	Other items	4,364	—	4,364	—	1,853	42%
17	Total	385,229	200,354	376,213	61,618	66,796	15%

Standardised RWAs decreased by £2.4bn to £64.4bn (December 2022: £66.8bn):

- Corporate RWAs decreased by £1.5bn to £27.9bn primarily due to lending activities within CIB
- Secured by mortgages on immovable property RWAs increased by £1bn to £4.9bn primarily due to acquisition of Kensington Mortgage Company (KMC)

Analysis of credit risk

Table 22: CR5 – Standardised approach

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

As at 30 June 2023	Risk weight															Total £m	Of which unrated £m
	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		
1 Central governments or central banks	318,269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	318,356	249
2 Regional government or local authorities	2,361	—	—	—	3,794	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,155	3,677
3 Public sector entities	28	—	—	—	603	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632	563
4 Multilateral development banks	5,493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,493	—
5 International organisations	939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	939	—
6 Institutions	—	—	—	—	5,511	—	993	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	6,558	377
7 Corporates	—	—	—	—	2,589	—	1,091	—	—	26,621	274	—	—	—	—	30,576	25,599
8 Retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,042	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,042	30,041
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	—	—	—	—	—	11,720	—	—	85	762	—	—	—	—	—	12,567	12,566
10 Exposures in default	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,082	719	—	—	—	—	1,801	1,801
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,876	—	—	—	—	1,876	1,876
12 Covered bonds	—	—	—	378	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472	—
13 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Unit or shares in collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	135	135
16 Other items	1,161	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	—	1,039	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	3,000
17 TOTAL	328,251	—	—	378	13,391	11,720	2,085	—	30,127	29,645	2,869	135	—	—	—	418,602	79,884

Analysis of credit risk

Table 22: CR5 – Standardised approach - continued

As at 31 December 2022	Risk weight															Total £m	Of which unrated £m
	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		
1 Central governments or central banks	335,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	335,926	292
2 Regional government or local authorities	2,455	—	—	—	4,191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,646	4,067
3 Public sector entities	26	—	—	—	802	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	829	759
4 Multilateral development banks	5,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,550	—
5 International organisations	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	—
6 Institutions	—	—	—	—	5,022	—	884	—	—	413	—	—	—	—	—	6,319	459
7 Corporates	—	—	—	—	2,614	—	1,397	—	—	28,048	316	—	—	2	—	32,377	27,130
8 Retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,685	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,685	30,685
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	—	—	—	—	—	10,061	—	—	16	393	—	—	—	—	—	10,470	10,470
10 Exposures in default	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,104	921	—	—	—	—	2,025	2,025
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,917	—	—	—	—	1,917	1,917
12 Covered bonds	—	—	—	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	294	—
13 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Unit or shares in collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	134	134
16 Other items	1,351	—	—	—	1,450	—	—	—	—	1,563	—	—	—	—	—	4,364	4,364
17 TOTAL	345,492	—	—	294	14,079	10,061	2,282	—	30,701	31,632	3,154	134	—	2	—	437,831	82,302

Standardised Credit Risk Exposure Post-CCF and CRM decreased £19.2bn to £418.6bn (December 2022: £437.8bn) primarily due to movement in the Barclays Group liquidity pool within the 0% risk weight category partially offset by the acquisition of KMC.

Analysis of credit risk

Table 23: CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques¹

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

	Pre-credit derivatives risk weighted exposure amount		Actual risk weighted exposure amount	
	As at 30 June 2023	As at 31 December 2022	As at 30 June 2023	As at 31 December 2022
	£m	£m	£m	£m
5 Exposures under AIRB	111,003	109,556	111,003	109,536
6 Central governments and central banks	4,616	3,402	4,616	3,402
7 Institutions	4,870	4,477	4,870	4,477
8 Corporates ¹	54,240	53,865	54,240	53,845
8.1 of Corporates - which SMEs	7,347	8,281	7,347	8,281
9 Retail	47,277	47,812	47,277	47,812
9.1 of which Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	—	—	—	—
9.2 of which Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	27,058	27,669	27,058	27,669
9.3 of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	13,862	13,543	13,862	13,543
9.4 of which Retail – SMEs - Other	2,816	2,892	2,816	2,892
9.5 of which Retail – Non-SMEs - Other	3,541	3,708	3,541	3,708
10 TOTAL	111,003	109,556	111,003	109,536

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

Analysis of credit risk

Table 24: CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

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

AIRB	Total exposures	Credit risk Mitigation techniques											Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs		
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)		RWEA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class	RWEA with substitution effects	
		Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Receivables	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral	Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party	Part of exposures covered by Guarantees	Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives			
£m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	£m	£m		
As at 30 June 2023															
1 Central governments and central banks	90,493	0.1%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,616	4,616
2 Institutions	19,805	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0	0.5%	1.2 %	1.2 %	—	—	2.2%	—	4,870	4,870	
3 Corporates	82,773	5.6%	18.2%	14.2%	0.6%	3.5%	—	—	—	—	1.5%	0.0%	54,240	54,240	
3.1 <i>Of which Corporates – SMEs</i>	10,309	1.6%	63.4%	61.2%	1.8%	0.5%	—	—	—	—	1.2%	—	7,347	7,347	
3.2 <i>Of which Corporates – Specialised lending</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3.3 <i>Of which Corporates – Other</i>	72,464	6.2%	11.8%	7.5%	0.4%	4.0%	—	—	—	—	1.6%	0.0%	46,893	46,893	
4 Retail	216,571	—	210.3%	210.3%	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1%	—	47,277	47,277	
4.1 <i>Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4.2 <i>Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs</i>	173,406	—	260.6%	260.6%	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4%	—	27,058	27,058	
4.3 <i>Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving</i>	32,518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,862	13,862	
4.4 <i>Of which Retail – Other SMEs</i>	6,940	0.0%	50.0%	49.8%	—	0.1%	—	—	—	—	0.3%	—	2,816	2,816	
4.5 <i>Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs</i>	3,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,541	3,541	
5 Total	409,642	1.2%	114.9%	114.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	111,003	111,003	

Analysis of credit risk

Table 24: CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques - continued

AIRB	Total exposures	Credit risk Mitigation techniques												Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)										Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)		RWEA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class	RWEA with substitution effects
		Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Receivables	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral	Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party	Part of exposures covered by Guarantees	Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives			
£m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	£m	£m		
As at 31 December 2022															
1	Central governments and central banks	71,555	0.2%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,402	3,402
2	Institutions	18,588	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%	—	0.6%	1.5%	1.5%	—	—	3.6%	—	4,477	4,477
3	Corporates	83,691	5.8%	18.1%	14.2%	0.6%	3.4%	—	—	—	—	1.7%	0.2%	53,845	53,845
3.1	<i>Of which Corporates – SMEs</i>	11,722	2.9%	61.4%	59.5%	1.6%	0.3%	—	—	—	—	1.4%	—	8,281	8,281
3.2	<i>Of which Corporates – Specialised lending</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.3	<i>Of which Corporates – Other</i>	71,969	6.2%	11.1%	6.8%	0.4%	3.9%	—	—	—	—	1.7%	0.2%	45,564	45,564
4	Retail	217,660	—	226.6%	226.6%	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2%	—	47,812	47,812
4.1	<i>Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.2	<i>Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs</i>	173,643	—	281.9%	281.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5%	—	27,669	27,669
4.3	<i>Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving</i>	32,739	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,543	13,543
4.4	<i>Of which Retail – Other SMEs</i>	7,267	—	50.9%	50.8%	—	0.1%	—	—	—	—	0.4%	—	2,892	2,892
4.5	<i>Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs</i>	4,011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,708	3,708
5	Total	391,494	1.3%	129.9%	129.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	109,536	109,536

Other eligible collaterals exposure cover decreased by 15% to 114.9% (December 2022: £129.9%) primarily driven by HPI refresh.

Analysis of credit risk

AIRB obligor grade disclosure

The following tables show credit risk exposure at default post-CRM for the advanced IRB approach for portfolios within the banking book. Separate tables are provided for the following credit exposure classes: central governments and central banks (table 26), institutions (table 27), corporates - Other (table 28), corporates SMEs (table 29), retail SME (table 30), secured retail (table 31), revolving retail (table 32) and other retail (table 33).

Barclays' 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: CR6 – IRB approach - Total Portfolios

	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
As at 30 June 2023	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%		£m	%	£m	£m
Total (all exposure classes)	332,933	145,381	51.9%	404,836		24,326,798		2	111,003	27.4%	2,914	(2,813)
As at 31 December 2022												
Total (all exposure classes)	315,001	145,838	51.8%	386,459		24,816,027		2	109,534	28.3%	2,861	(2,977)

Further information on the key drivers for the RWA density are provided in table 26 - table 33.

Analysis of credit risk

Table 26: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for central governments and central banks

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
As at 30 June 2023	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%		£m	%	£m	£m
0.00 to <0.15	89,643	97	60.0%	89,566	0.0%	25	45.0%	2	3,979	4.4%	3	0
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	89,643	97	60.0%	89,566	0.0%	25	45.0%	2	3,979	4.4%	3	0
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.15 to <0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.25 to <0.50	768	—	—	768	0.4%	4	45.0%	2	544	70.8%	1	(9)
0.50 to <0.75	9	—	—	9	0.6%	1	45.0%	2	7	81.9%	0	0
0.75 to <2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.50 to <10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>5 to <10</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.00 to <100.00	15	—	—	15	31.6%	1	78.0%	5	86	578.2%	4	—
<i>10 to <20</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>20 to <30</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	15	—	—	15	31.6%	1	78.0%	5	86	578.2%	4	—
100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal (exposure class)	90,435	97	60.0%	90,358	0.0%	31	45.0%	2	4,616	5.1%	8	(9)

Analysis of credit risk

Table 26: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for central governments and central banks - continued

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
As at 31 December 2022	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%		£m	%	£m	£m
0.00 to <0.15	70,836	97	60.0%	70,752	0.0%	26	45.0%	2	2,915	4.1%	2	—
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	<i>70,836</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>60.0%</i>	<i>70,752</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>45.0%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2,915</i>	<i>4.1%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
0.15 to <0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.25 to <0.50	651	—	—	651	0.4%	3	45.0%	3	479	73.6%	1	(5)
0.50 to <0.75	9	—	—	9	0.6%	1	45.0%	3	8	86.7%	0	—
0.75 to <2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
2.50 to <10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>5 to <10</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>10 to <20</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>20 to <30</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal (exposure class)	71,496	97	60.0%	71,412	0.0%	30	45.0%	2	3,402	4.8%	3	(5)

The RWA density associated with central governments and central banks remained broadly stable at 5.1% (December 2022: 4.8%).

Analysis of credit risk

Table 27: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for institutions

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
As at 30 June 2023	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%		£m	%	£m	£m
0.00 to <0.15	12,980	9,786	49.9%	17,862	0.1%	430	42.1%	2	3,501	19.6%	4	(9)
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	<i>11,857</i>	<i>9,718</i>	<i>49.9%</i>	<i>16,707</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>41.8%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3,125</i>	<i>18.7%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>(9)</i>
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	<i>1,123</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>46.8%</i>	<i>1,155</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>45.3%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>32.6%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
0.15 to <0.25	460	63	73.5%	506	0.2%	30	15.4%	2	86	16.9%	0	0
0.25 to <0.50	280	148	47.3%	351	0.3%	37	55.5%	2	258	73.6%	1	0
0.50 to <0.75	3	112	56.2%	66	0.6%	56	53.1%	1	69	104.7%	0	0
0.75 to <2.50	164	403	32.7%	294	1.7%	256	43.6%	1	332	112.6%	2	(1)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>31.4%</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>41.3%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>85.6%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>(1)</i>
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>47.3%</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>47.2%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>156.2%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
2.50 to <10.00	368	178	51.4%	459	3.6%	84	22.1%	2	358	78.0%	4	(2)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>52.6%</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>20.2%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>62.3%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>(1)</i>
<i>5 to <10</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>50.8%</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>29.7%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>139.5%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>(1)</i>
10.00 to <100.00	49	87	83.5%	123	13.0%	27	36.8%	1	239	195.1%	6	(1)
<i>10 to <20</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>83.6%</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>10.9%</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>39.2%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>203.3%</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>(1)</i>
<i>20 to <30</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>83.4%</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>24.0%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>23.5%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>149.5%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>88.5%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>37.7%</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>21.2%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>118.1%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
100.00 (Default)	32	2	21.3%	32	100.0%	6	22.6%	2	29	90.6%	0	0
Subtotal (exposure class)	14,336	10,779	50.5%	19,693	0.4%	926	41.1%	2	4,872	24.7%	17	(13)

Analysis of credit risk

Table 27: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for institutions - continued

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF ¹	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
As at 31 December 2022	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%		£m	%	£m	£m
0.00 to <0.15	10,770	9,487	—	15,401	0.0%	426	41.4%	2	2,899	18.8%	2	(9)
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	<i>10,419</i>	<i>9,419</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>15,006</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>41.2%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2,768</i>	<i>18.4%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>(9)</i>
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>63.6%</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>48.7%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>33.3%</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
0.15 to <0.25	1,798	487	68.8%	2,133	0.2%	35	33.7%	2	728	34.1%	1	(1)
0.25 to <0.50	64	50	50.1%	90	0.3%	33	55.3%	2	76	85.0%	—	—
0.50 to <0.75	7	24	61.7%	21	0.7%	56	63.9%	1	30	140.0%	—	—
0.75 to <2.50	112	422	—	256	1.5%	251	41.5%	1	275	107.0%	2	(1)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>37.8%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>82.0%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>(1)</i>
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>49.0%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>156.9%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>
2.50 to <10.00	405	64	54.1%	439	3.5%	85	21.3%	2	321	73.2%	3	—
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>53.0%</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>20.1%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>64.5%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>5 to <10</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>58.6%</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>8.5%</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>31.6%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>147.6%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>
10.00 to <100.00	24	176	54.1%	120	17.5%	30	18.8%	3	131	109.7%	3	(3)
<i>10 to <20</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>12.6%</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>22.2%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>124.6%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>(2)</i>
<i>20 to <30</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>89.8%</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>26.3%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11.8%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>76.1%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>(1)</i>
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>114.4%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>43.9%</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>32.3%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>275.0%</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
100.00 (Default)	13	1	—	13	100.0%	5	12.1%	2	17	125.9%	—	—
Subtotal (exposure class)	13,193	10,711	50.1%	18,473	0.3%	921	39.9%	2	4,477	24.2%	11	(14)

1. CCF is calculated on a weighted average and also reflects where the modelled EAD is higher than the on and off balance sheet exposures pre CCF

The RWA density associated with institutions remained broadly stable at 24.7% (December 2022: 24.2%).

Analysis of credit risk

Table 28: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for corporates - other

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
As at 30 June 2023	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%		£m	%	£m	£m
0.00 to <0.15	13,360	45,567	48.9%	34,710	0.1%	1,795	40.5%	3	9,212	26.5%	9	(15)
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	<i>11,890</i>	<i>39,376</i>	<i>48.6%</i>	<i>30,340</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>1,404</i>	<i>40.4%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7,517</i>	<i>24.8%</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>(11)</i>
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	<i>1,470</i>	<i>6,191</i>	<i>50.5%</i>	<i>4,370</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>41.1%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1,695</i>	<i>38.8%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>(4)</i>
0.15 to <0.25	3,159	7,378	48.9%	5,750	0.2%	577	40.2%	3	3,014	52.4%	5	(6)
0.25 to <0.50	4,545	7,503	52.9%	8,062	0.3%	1,175	42.0%	3	5,352	66.4%	12	(16)
0.50 to <0.75	1,248	2,435	51.1%	2,451	0.6%	1,484	36.4%	3	1,791	73.1%	6	(6)
0.75 to <2.50	2,923	6,208	46.2%	5,461	1.4%	7,025	31.7%	3	4,851	88.8%	27	(58)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	<i>1,970</i>	<i>4,464</i>	<i>43.7%</i>	<i>3,753</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>5,157</i>	<i>32.8%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3,230</i>	<i>86.1%</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>(29)</i>
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	<i>953</i>	<i>1,744</i>	<i>52.6%</i>	<i>1,708</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>1,868</i>	<i>29.4%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1,621</i>	<i>94.9%</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>(29)</i>
2.50 to <10.00	2,643	5,919	52.5%	5,427	5.2%	5,686	29.3%	3	6,587	121.4%	87	(154)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	<i>1,095</i>	<i>2,961</i>	<i>51.9%</i>	<i>2,583</i>	<i>3.6%</i>	<i>4,106</i>	<i>29.3%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2,800</i>	<i>108.4%</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>(53)</i>
<i>5 to <10</i>	<i>1,548</i>	<i>2,958</i>	<i>53.0%</i>	<i>2,844</i>	<i>6.7%</i>	<i>1,580</i>	<i>29.2%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3,787</i>	<i>133.1%</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>(101)</i>
10.00 to <100.00	4,513	3,928	49.1%	6,186	17.3%	929	37.4%	4	14,947	241.6%	412	(292)
<i>10 to <20</i>	<i>4,119</i>	<i>3,684</i>	<i>49.2%</i>	<i>5,680</i>	<i>16.1%</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>37.4%</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>13,654</i>	<i>240.4%</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>(214)</i>
<i>20 to <30</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>46.1%</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>22.7%</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>30.5%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>200.7%</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>(54)</i>
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>53.0%</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>35.0%</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>40.5%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>280.3%</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>(24)</i>
100.00 (Default)	477	215	64.4%	595	100.0%	244	37.1%	2	1,139	191.5%	133	(185)
Subtotal (exposure class)	32,868	79,153	49.6%	68,642	3.1%	18,915	38.6%	3	46,893	68.3%	691	(732)

Analysis of credit risk

Table 28: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for corporates - other - continued

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
As at 31 December 2022	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%		£m	%	£m	£m
0.00 to <0.15	14,885	44,479	48.4%	35,462	0.1%	1,563	40.0%	3	9,201	25.9%	10	(14)
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	13,330	39,156	48.4%	31,534	0.1%	1,213	40.1%	3	7,690	24.4%	7	(10)
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	1,555	5,323	48.4%	3,928	0.1%	350	38.8%	3	1,511	38.5%	3	(4)
0.15 to <0.25	2,827	6,147	51.0%	4,998	0.2%	537	43.3%	3	2,473	49.5%	5	(11)
0.25 to <0.50	4,202	6,308	54.7%	7,430	0.3%	814	40.6%	3	4,759	64.0%	11	(28)
0.50 to <0.75	1,305	2,035	54.7%	2,367	0.6%	1,037	40.3%	3	1,964	83.0%	6	(12)
0.75 to <2.50	2,736	5,580	44.8%	4,881	1.4%	3,067	29.9%	3	3,918	80.3%	22	(52)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	1,921	4,022	41.9%	3,447	1.2%	2,225	29.5%	3	2,565	74.4%	13	(30)
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	815	1,558	52.4%	1,434	2.0%	842	30.9%	3	1,353	94.3%	9	(22)
2.50 to <10.00	3,700	5,661	53.8%	6,020	5.3%	3,337	30.6%	3	7,771	129.1%	102	(162)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	1,647	2,735	57.3%	3,065	3.7%	2,451	27.1%	3	3,104	101.3%	30	(55)
<i>5 to <10</i>	2,053	2,926	50.5%	2,955	7.0%	886	34.4%	3	4,667	157.9%	72	(107)
10.00 to <100.00	4,542	4,219	49.6%	6,609	16.2%	618	36.4%	4	14,824	224.3%	386	(338)
<i>10 to <20</i>	4,016	3,860	49.5%	5,916	14.3%	511	36.7%	4	13,214	223.4%	311	(291)
<i>20 to <30</i>	101	171	46.4%	181	23.8%	41	33.2%	2	387	214.6%	14	(16)
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	425	188	56.0%	512	35.9%	66	34.4%	3	1,223	239.0%	61	(31)
100.00 (Default)	319	203	55.6%	401	100.0%	192	40.3%	2	653	163.0%	123	(169)
Subtotal (exposure class)	34,516	74,632	49.7%	68,168	2.8%	11,165	38.4%	3	45,563	66.8%	665	(786)

The RWA density associated with corporates other increased 1.5% to 68.3% (December 2022: 66.8%) primarily due to an increase in balances within higher PD bands and regulatory changes relating to implementation of IRB roadmap changes.

Analysis of credit risk

Table 29: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for corporates - SME

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
As at 30 June 2023	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%		£m	%	£m	£m
0.00 to <0.15	1,001	751	64.7%	1,489	0.1%	477	23.7%	4	370	24.8%	0	0
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	731	659	65.5%	1,163	0.1%	342	20.4%	4	238	20.4%	0	0
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	270	92	58.7%	326	0.1%	135	35.2%	5	132	40.5%	0	0
0.15 to <0.25	192	113	55.6%	256	0.2%	158	23.6%	4	91	35.5%	0	0
0.25 to <0.50	1,106	470	40.5%	1,258	0.4%	1,508	29.2%	3	456	36.2%	3	(2)
0.50 to <0.75	1,165	336	41.5%	1,243	0.6%	2,369	27.2%	3	496	39.9%	3	(3)
0.75 to <2.50	3,003	584	45.9%	3,114	1.4%	9,993	26.4%	3	2,119	68.1%	41	(38)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	2,229	463	43.4%	2,314	1.2%	7,721	26.1%	3	1,463	63.2%	24	(19)
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	774	121	55.7%	800	2.0%	2,272	27.4%	3	656	82.1%	17	(19)
2.50 to <10.00	1,273	213	53.8%	1,305	4.6%	3,603	32.6%	3	1,785	136.8%	111	(67)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	824	140	52.7%	845	3.5%	2,477	33.5%	3	1,075	127.2%	49	(34)
<i>5 to <10</i>	449	73	56.1%	460	6.7%	1,126	31.0%	3	710	154.3%	62	(33)
10.00 to <100.00	412	64	43.2%	420	19.8%	648	28.4%	3	594	141.1%	99	(82)
<i>10 to <20</i>	304	41	39.6%	305	14.2%	451	28.7%	3	378	124.0%	36	(36)
<i>20 to <30</i>	47	3	44.0%	46	23.5%	70	27.5%	2	49	105.7%	3	(44)
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	61	20	50.7%	69	41.9%	127	27.7%	2	167	240.1%	60	(2)
100.00 (Default)	886	62	9.8%	830	100.0%	499	17.2%	3	1,436	173.1%	129	(78)
Subtotal (exposure class)	9,038	2,593	50.2%	9,915	10.4%	19,255	26.5%	3	7,347	74.1%	386	(270)

Analysis of credit risk

Table 29: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for corporates - SME - continued

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
As at 31 December 2022	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%		£m	%	£m	£m
0.00 to <0.15	1,164	916	65.4%	1,739	0.1%	838	26.9%	4	428	24.6%	—	—
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	793	820	66.3%	1,338	0.1%	637	23.7%	4	262	19.6%	—	—
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	371	96	57.5%	401	0.1%	201	37.6%	5	166	41.4%	—	—
0.15 to <0.25	291	89	65.5%	351	0.2%	199	33.0%	4	149	42.5%	—	(1)
0.25 to <0.50	1,044	439	42.4%	1,181	0.4%	1755	33.1%	3	473	40.0%	3	(4)
0.50 to <0.75	1,294	362	41.2%	1,357	0.6%	2864	25.1%	3	487	35.9%	3	(4)
0.75 to <2.50	3,438	734	45.5%	3,555	1.4%	14689	26.6%	3	2,301	64.7%	42	(53)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	2,544	566	43.7%	2,635	1.2%	11250	26.7%	3	1,596	60.6%	25	(27)
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	894	168	51.4%	920	2.0%	3439	26.5%	3	705	76.6%	17	(26)
2.50 to <10.00	1,514	417	67.0%	1,567	4.6%	5769	34.4%	3	2,117	135.1%	118	(98)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	1,028	199	55.1%	954	3.3%	4069	33.8%	3	1,200	125.8%	51	(45)
<i>5 to <10</i>	486	218	78.0%	613	6.6%	1700	35.4%	2	917	149.5%	67	(53)
10.00 to <100.00	406	74	58.7%	406	19.7%	918	35.1%	3	705	173.1%	103	(101)
<i>10 to <20</i>	278	51	52.8%	278	14.1%	591	35.3%	3	429	153.9%	37	(44)
<i>20 to <30</i>	49	2	42.7%	45	23.8%	120	29.4%	2	52	115.3%	3	(51)
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	79	21	74.5%	83	35.9%	207	37.7%	2	224	268.4%	63	(6)
100.00 (Default)	964	178	65.0%	1,009	100.0%	571	14.4%	3	1,621	160.6%	126	(75)
Subtotal (exposure class)	10,115	3,209	55.3%	11,165	11.0%	27,603	27.7%	3	8,281	74.2%	395	(336)

The RWA density associated with corporates SME remained stable at 74.1% (December 2022: 74.2%).

Analysis of credit risk

Table 30: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for retail -SME

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF ¹	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%	£m	%		
As at 30 June 2023											
0.00 to <0.15	17	4	6,040.5%	249	0.1%	151,121	45.6%	21	8.7%	0	0
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	5	1	31,717.9%	182	0.1%	118,918	44.9%	13	7.4%	0	0
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	12	3	1,697.2%	67	0.1%	32,203	47.5%	8	12.5%	0	0
0.15 to <0.25	42	22	179.4%	81	0.2%	19,376	32.8%	9	11.6%	0	0
0.25 to <0.50	253	152	93.1%	381	0.4%	56,976	30.3%	65	17.2%	0	0
0.50 to <0.75	369	180	120.3%	553	0.6%	98,033	33.5%	132	23.8%	1	(1)
0.75 to <2.50	1,974	706	124.5%	2,684	1.5%	431,298	37.1%	970	36.1%	15	(10)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	1,244	523	131.5%	1,815	1.2%	327,811	37.3%	628	34.6%	8	(5)
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	730	183	104.4%	869	2.1%	103,487	36.5%	342	39.3%	7	(5)
2.50 to <10.00	1,475	255	160.7%	1,807	4.7%	215,345	39.4%	877	48.5%	33	(19)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	978	196	138.2%	1,189	3.5%	140,651	39.0%	554	46.6%	16	(11)
<i>5 to <10</i>	497	59	234.7%	618	6.9%	74,694	40.2%	323	52.3%	17	(8)
10.00 to <100.00	375	25	302.9%	441	23.5%	50,732	36.7%	278	63.0%	35	(11)
<i>10 to <20</i>	208	11	494.4%	258	13.6%	32,752	40.0%	161	62.6%	14	(5)
<i>20 to <30</i>	46	3	277.0%	54	23.9%	6,926	34.2%	37	67.8%	4	(1)
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	121	11	118.9%	129	43.1%	11,054	31.0%	80	61.7%	17	(5)
100.00 (Default)	414	33	31.5%	399	100.0%	20,550	17.3%	463	116.0%	32	(151)
Subtotal (exposure class)	4,919	1,377	145.6%	6,595	9.6%	1,043,431	36.1%	2,815	42.7%	116	(192)

Analysis of credit risk

Table 30: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for retail -SME - continued

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF ¹	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%	£m	%		
As at 31 December 2022											
0.00 to <0.15	21	4	6,425.3%	260	0.1%	155,583	45.3%	22	8.6%	—	—
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	7	1	15,310.1%	188	0.1%	121,628	44.3%	13	7.2%	—	—
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	14	3	2,317.2%	72	0.1%	33,955	47.9%	9	12.4%	—	—
0.15 to <0.25	44	24	176.8%	85	0.2%	19,700	32.5%	10	11.3%	—	—
0.25 to <0.50	257	167	84.1%	376	0.4%	56,944	31.2%	65	17.3%	—	—
0.50 to <0.75	358	206	119.6%	566	0.6%	104,739	35.0%	141	24.8%	1	(1)
0.75 to <2.50	2,037	771	115.3%	2,713	1.5%	443,601	36.5%	957	35.3%	14	(17)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	1,314	582	119.1%	1,860	1.2%	335,564	36.9%	630	33.8%	8	(9)
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	723	189	103.8%	853	2.1%	108,037	35.5%	327	38.4%	6	(8)
2.50 to <10.00	1,657	256	163.9%	1,983	4.6%	216,717	38.5%	939	47.4%	35	(25)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	1,140	196	139.6%	1,343	3.5%	141,483	37.9%	608	45.3%	18	(15)
<i>5 to <10</i>	517	60	243.6%	640	6.9%	75,234	39.6%	331	51.8%	17	(10)
10.00 to <100.00	373	28	286.6%	443	24.0%	51,998	37.1%	285	64.2%	38	(14)
<i>10 to <20</i>	199	13	456.7%	253	13.6%	33,919	40.2%	161	63.5%	14	(6)
<i>20 to <30</i>	53	3	289.1%	62	24.0%	7,357	38.8%	48	76.7%	6	(2)
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	121	12	104.1%	128	44.7%	10,722	30.3%	76	59.6%	18	(6)
100.00 (Default)	432	35	31.7%	419	100.0%	21,698	17.1%	473	113.0%	34	(150)
Subtotal (exposure class)	5,179	1,491	138.8%	6,845	9.7%	1,070,980	35.8%	2,892	42.2%	122	(207)

1. CCF is calculated on a weighted average and also reflects where the modelled EAD is higher than the on and off balance sheet exposures pre CCF

The RWA density associated with retail SMEs remained broadly stable at 42.7% (December 2022: 42.2%).

Analysis of credit risk

Table 31: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for secured retail - non SME

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%	£m	%		
As at 30 June 2023											
0.00 to <0.15	22,873	2,198	76.2%	24,667	0.1%	103,549	9.7%	1,719	7.0%	14	(8)
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	15,487	1,490	76.2%	16,696	0.1%	53,196	8.2%	549	3.3%	4	(2)
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	7,386	708	76.3%	7,971	0.1%	50,353	12.8%	1,170	14.7%	10	(6)
0.15 to <0.25	9,365	1,116	65.6%	10,143	0.2%	61,098	11.6%	899	8.9%	7	(4)
0.25 to <0.50	33,585	2,764	54.8%	35,247	0.4%	215,382	8.9%	2,243	6.4%	15	(5)
0.50 to <0.75	42,647	1,784	57.4%	43,887	0.6%	254,192	9.9%	4,208	9.6%	28	(10)
0.75 to <2.50	42,120	1,653	75.8%	43,650	1.2%	248,784	14.4%	9,989	22.9%	84	(27)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	36,620	1,478	75.3%	37,966	1.1%	214,874	14.2%	8,012	21.1%	64	(21)
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	5,500	175	79.8%	5,684	2.1%	33,910	15.8%	1,977	34.8%	20	(6)
2.50 to <10.00	8,593	189	81.4%	8,821	4.6%	48,988	14.0%	4,114	46.6%	58	(28)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	5,504	126	85.7%	5,658	3.4%	31,697	14.7%	2,427	42.9%	29	(13)
<i>5 to <10</i>	3,089	63	72.8%	3,163	6.9%	17,291	12.8%	1,687	53.3%	29	(15)
10.00 to <100.00	5,188	147	77.0%	5,346	28.3%	30,761	9.7%	2,918	54.6%	143	(53)
<i>10 to <20</i>	2,692	78	69.9%	2,764	13.7%	15,294	9.9%	1,520	55.0%	39	(18)
<i>20 to <30</i>	909	33	73.7%	941	24.9%	5,780	11.0%	645	68.6%	27	(12)
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	1,587	36	95.3%	1,641	55.0%	9,687	8.7%	753	45.9%	77	(23)
100.00 (Default)	1,639	2	—	1,645	100.0%	15,704	17.7%	969	58.9%	393	(374)
Subtotal (exposure class)	166,010	9,853	65.6%	173,406	2.6%	978,458	11.2%	27,059	15.6%	742	(509)

Analysis of credit risk

Table 31: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for secured retail - non SME - continued

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%	£m	%		
As at 31 December 2022											
0.00 to <0.15	22,446	2,349	78.0%	24,352	0.1%	104,175	11.9%	1,349	5.5%	17	(9)
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	15,207	1,702	78.0%	16,576	0.1%	53,656	10.2%	451	2.7%	4	(2)
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	7,239	647	78.1%	7,776	0.1%	50,519	15.4%	898	11.5%	13	(7)
0.15 to <0.25	10,484	1,398	64.1%	11,410	0.2%	75,016	13.0%	887	7.8%	9	(4)
0.25 to <0.50	36,589	2,979	58.9%	38,470	0.4%	224,411	10.2%	2,753	7.2%	18	(5)
0.50 to <0.75	41,379	1,868	59.6%	42,668	0.6%	254,145	10.5%	4,337	10.2%	30	(3)
0.75 to <2.50	38,582	2,564	78.1%	40,755	1.3%	235,232	15.1%	9,667	23.7%	86	(23)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	32,634	2,317	78.0%	34,576	1.1%	197,695	14.8%	7,495	21.7%	64	(17)
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	5,948	247	79.3%	6,179	2.0%	37,537	16.6%	2,172	35.2%	22	(6)
2.50 to <10.00	8,990	386	80.7%	9,352	4.5%	52,284	15.3%	4,501	48.1%	63	(16)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	6,467	301	81.7%	6,749	3.4%	37,468	16.5%	3,178	47.1%	39	(10)
<i>5 to <10</i>	2,523	85	77.2%	2,603	7.3%	14,816	12.2%	1,323	50.8%	24	(6)
10.00 to <100.00	4,897	145	76.8%	5,040	29.0%	29,696	9.2%	2,546	50.5%	131	(31)
<i>10 to <20</i>	2,558	76	68.1%	2,622	14.7%	14,456	9.3%	1,341	51.2%	37	(10)
<i>20 to <30</i>	758	33	76.6%	788	25.1%	5,130	9.7%	469	59.5%	20	(2)
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	1,581	36	95.2%	1,630	53.9%	10,110	8.8%	736	45.2%	74	(19)
100.00 (Default)	1,592	3	—	1,597	100.0%	15,701	18.0%	1,629	102.0%	368	(369)
Subtotal (exposure class)	164,959	11,692	68.6%	173,644	2.6%	990,660	12.1%	27,669	15.9%	722	(460)

The RWA density associated with secured retail non SMEs remained broadly stable at 15.6% (December 2022: 15.9%) as a reduction driven by capital LGD model update for the mortgage portfolio which was partially offset by changes in risk parameters, IRB repair PMA and HPI refresh within Barclays UK.

Analysis of credit risk

Table 32: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for revolving retail

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF ¹	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%	£m	%	£m	£m
As at 30 June 2023											
0.00 to <0.15	1,161	17,293	62.9 %	12,034	0.1%	13,523,745	75.0%	580	4.8%	11	(8)
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	731	12,843	68.9 %	9,585	0.1%	11,566,705	74.0%	398	4.1%	8	(6)
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	430	4,450	45.4 %	2,449	0.1%	1,957,040	78.8%	182	7.4%	3	(2)
0.15 to <0.25	823	5,821	39.1 %	3,100	0.2%	1,859,504	79.6%	348	11.2%	7	(6)
0.25 to <0.50	1,542	6,744	38.0 %	4,105	0.4%	1,812,886	80.4%	812	19.8%	21	(31)
0.50 to <0.75	916	3,025	36.7 %	2,028	0.6%	808,927	81.2%	532	26.2%	14	(23)
0.75 to <2.50	3,528	6,200	39.0 %	5,948	1.4%	1,994,895	82.8%	3,291	55.3%	112	(168)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	2,619	5,027	38.0 %	4,530	1.1%	1,499,462	82.5%	2,272	50.2%	77	(112)
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	909	1,173	43.4 %	1,418	2.1%	495,433	83.6%	1,019	71.9%	35	(56)
2.50 to <10.00	2,706	2,136	69.0 %	4,181	4.6%	1,235,209	84.4%	5,023	120.1%	214	(313)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	1,684	1,749	64.2 %	2,808	3.4%	840,106	84.1%	2,721	96.9%	99	(155)
<i>5 to <10</i>	1,022	387	90.6 %	1,373	6.9%	395,103	85.1%	2,302	167.6%	115	(158)
10.00 to <100.00	609	111	163.0 %	791	23.0%	280,951	85.1%	1,955	247.2%	199	(243)
<i>10 to <20</i>	382	78	159.5 %	506	13.4%	172,125	85.1%	1,117	220.6%	70	(112)
<i>20 to <30</i>	93	16	172.5 %	121	24.0%	46,586	85.0%	316	261.2%	27	(37)
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	134	17	169.7 %	164	51.8%	62,240	85.1%	522	319.0%	102	(94)
100.00 (Default)	334	196	—	334	100.0%	248,113	74.2%	1,321	395.8%	224	(221)
Subtotal (exposure class)	11,619	41,526	50.3%	32,521	2.5%	21,764,230	79.4%	13,862	42.6%	802	(1,013)

Analysis of credit risk

Table 32: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for revolving retail - continued

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF ¹	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%	£m	%	£m	£m
As at 31 December 2022											
0.00 to <0.15	1,140	19,771	56.4%	12,292	0.1%	13,074,096	74.8%	580	4.7%	11	(10)
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	713	14,542	61.5%	9,657	0.1%	10,946,980	74.0%	390	4.0%	8	(7)
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	427	5,229	42.2%	2,635	0.1%	2,127,116	77.7%	190	7.2%	3	(3)
0.15 to <0.25	805	6,373	41.0%	3,419	0.2%	2,476,903	78.1%	382	11.2%	8	(7)
0.25 to <0.50	1,550	6,902	38.3%	4,191	0.4%	1,983,973	79.4%	815	19.5%	22	(31)
0.50 to <0.75	945	3,032	35.8%	2,030	0.6%	857,175	80.0%	524	25.8%	14	(23)
0.75 to <2.50	3,492	5,775	38.9%	5,735	1.4%	1,989,700	81.9%	3,148	54.9%	109	(177)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	2,601	4,699	37.9%	4,381	1.1%	1,498,047	81.6%	2,178	49.7%	75	(117)
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	891	1,076	43.1%	1,354	2.1%	491,653	82.7%	970	71.6%	34	(60)
2.50 to <10.00	2,655	1,858	70.0%	3,956	4.6%	1,250,898	83.6%	4,776	120.7%	205	(318)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	1,644	1,531	64.0%	2,624	3.4%	856,932	83.2%	2,608	99.3%	101	(158)
<i>5 to <10</i>	1,011	327	98.1%	1,332	6.9%	393,966	84.3%	2,168	162.9%	104	(160)
10.00 to <100.00	607	97	176.9%	780	23.2%	286,676	84.2%	1,937	248.6%	204	(240)
<i>10 to <20</i>	381	66	177.3%	499	13.4%	175,264	84.3%	1,090	218.6%	69	(115)
<i>20 to <30</i>	93	14	188.0%	120	24.0%	47,911	84.2%	310	259.1%	27	(38)
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	133	17	165.8%	161	52.9%	63,501	84.2%	537	333.7%	108	(87)
100.00 (Default)	338	199	—	338	100.0%	259,281	74.4%	1,381	409.1%	225	(239)
Subtotal (exposure class)	11,532	44,007	48.2%	32,741	2.5%	22,178,702	78.6%	13,543	41.4%	798	(1,045)

1. CCF is calculated on a weighted average and also reflects where the modelled EAD is higher than the on and off balance sheet exposures pre CCF

The RWA density associated with revolving retail increased 1.2% to 42.6%(December 2022: 41.4%)primarily due to a reduction in balances within lower PD bands and changes in the risk parameters.

Analysis of credit risk

Table 33: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for other retail - non SME

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
As at 30 June 2023	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%	£m	%	£m	£m
0.00 to <0.15	237	1	2.7%	237	0.1%	51,350	73.6%	53	22.3%	0	0
0.00 to <0.10	100	1	2.7%	100	0.1%	28,230	72.6%	17	16.6%	0	0
0.10 to <0.15	137	—	—	137	0.1%	23,120	74.4%	36	26.4%	0	0
0.15 to <0.25	247	—	—	247	0.2%	43,084	73.9%	90	36.4%	0	0
0.25 to <0.50	584	—	—	584	0.4%	78,353	75.1%	315	53.9%	2	(2)
0.50 to <0.75	412	—	—	412	0.6%	51,407	75.6%	360	87.4%	2	(2)
0.75 to <2.50	1,133	0	46.0%	1,133	1.4%	132,975	76.3%	1,144	101.0%	13	(15)
0.75 to <1.75	860	0	46.0%	860	1.2%	101,490	76.2%	817	95.1%	8	(9)
1.75 to <2.5	273	—	—	273	2.1%	31,485	76.7%	327	119.7%	5	(6)
2.50 to <10.00	738	—	—	738	4.6%	85,191	77.2%	985	133.6%	28	(32)
2.5 to <5	499	—	—	499	3.5%	57,278	77.1%	650	130.2%	14	(17)
5 to <10	239	—	—	239	7.0%	27,913	77.5%	335	140.6%	14	(15)
10.00 to <100.00	296	—	—	296	26.5%	37,659	77.6%	534	180.2%	64	(51)
10 to <20	184	—	—	184	13.5%	22,460	77.8%	342	186.1%	22	(21)
20 to <30	43	—	—	43	24.2%	5,437	77.6%	85	196.2%	8	(7)
30.00 to <100.00	69	—	—	69	62.3%	9,762	77.1%	107	154.5%	34	(23)
100.00 (Default)	60	—	—	60	100.0%	21,583	76.7%	60	99.0%	36	(36)
Subtotal (exposure class)	3,707	1	2.9%	3,707	5.2%	501,602	76.0%	3,541	95.5%	145	(138)

Analysis of credit risk

Table 33: CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for other retail - non SME - continued

PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	£m	£m	%	£m	%		%	£m	%		
As at 31 December 2022											
0.00 to <0.15	336	1	2.3%	336	0.1%	65,087	73.6%	71	21.3%	—	—
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	160	1	2.3%	160	0.1%	37,667	72.9%	26	16.4%	—	—
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	176	—	—	176	0.1%	27,420	74.3%	45	25.8%	—	—
0.15 to <0.25	311	—	—	311	0.2%	50,615	74.2%	115	36.9%	—	—
0.25 to <0.50	649	—	—	649	0.4%	85,062	75.2%	352	54.3%	2	(2)
0.50 to <0.75	434	—	—	434	0.6%	53,592	75.7%	387	89.1%	2	(3)
0.75 to <2.50	1,195	—	—	1,195	1.4%	138,075	76.4%	1,215	101.7%	14	(15)
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	909	—	—	909	1.2%	105,602	76.3%	869	95.7%	9	(9)
<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	286	—	—	286	2.1%	32,473	76.8%	346	120.8%	5	(6)
2.50 to <10.00	736	—	—	736	4.6%	84,674	77.3%	994	135.1%	28	(30)
<i>2.5 to <5</i>	496	—	—	496	3.5%	56,548	77.2%	653	131.7%	14	(16)
<i>5 to <10</i>	240	—	—	240	7.0%	28,126	77.6%	341	142.1%	14	(14)
10.00 to <100.00	291	—	—	291	27.9%	37,314	77.8%	529	181.9%	67	(51)
<i>10 to <20</i>	172	—	—	172	13.5%	21,197	77.9%	327	190.1%	22	(27)
<i>20 to <30</i>	43	—	—	43	24.2%	5,624	77.9%	84	197.1%	8	(5)
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	76	—	—	76	62.6%	10,493	77.5%	118	154.9%	37	(19)
100.00 (Default)	59	—	—	59	100.0%	21,691	76.8%	45	75.0%	23	(23)
Subtotal (exposure class)	4,011	1	2.5%	4,011	4.9%	536,110	76.0%	3,708	92.5%	136	(124)

The RWA density associated with other retail non SME increased by 3.0% to 95.5% (December 2022: 92.5%) primarily due to immaterial movements across PD bands.

Analysis of credit risk

Table 34: CR10 – Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach¹

Slotting, also known as specialised lending, 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.

Specialised lending : Income-producing real estate and high volatility commercial real estate (Slotting approach)							
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet £m	Off-balance sheet £m	Risk weight	Exposure value £m	Risk weighted £m	Expected loss amount £m
As at 30 June 2023							
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	1,580	516	50%	1,760	783	—
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,378	361	70%	1,611	1,056	6
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	1,491	222	70%	1,599	1,074	6
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,150	117	90%	1,195	1,018	10
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	432	123	115%	489	553	14
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	301	—	115%	301	336	8
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	29	—	250%	30	65	2
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	53	—	250%	53	126	4
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	93	3	—	93	—	47
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	38	2	—	39	—	19
Total	Less than 2.5 years	3,625	864	—	3,971	2,475	69
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2,920	480	—	3,199	2,536	47
As at 31 December 2022							
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	1,504	531	50%	1,715	735	—
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,221	299	70%	1,423	882	6
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	1,540	112	70%	1,585	1,048	6
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,277	40	90%	1,303	1,105	10
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	504	373	115%	654	725	18
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	309	106	115%	357	404	10
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	47	—	250%	47	115	4
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	10	—	250%	10	21	1
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	79	5	—	79	—	40
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	41	2	—	42	—	21
Total	Less than 2.5 years	3,674	1,021	—	4,080	2,623	68
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2,858	447	—	3,135	2,412	48

Notes

1. The table includes counterparty credit risk exposures.

Analysis of credit risk

Table 35: CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions¹

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

	Gross carrying amount/nominal						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	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				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures	
	£m	Of which Stage 1	Of which Stage 2	£m	Of which Stage 2	Of which Stage 3	£m	Of which Stage 1	Of which Stage 2	£m	Of which Stage 2	Of which Stage 3				£m
As at 30 June 2023	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	252,111	252,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010 Loans and advances	695,455	431,532	40,093	7,027	158	6,848	(3,173)	(958)	(2,215)	(2,478)	(17)	(2,462)	(13)	458,953	3,589	
020 Central banks	32,015	21,602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,526	—	
030 General governments	7,386	5,902	11	1	—	1	(12)	(5)	(8)	—	—	—	—	5,150	—	
040 Credit institutions	64,263	27,130	56	41	—	41	(1)	(1)	—	(34)	—	(34)	—	35,562	—	
050 Other financial corporations	285,349	115,712	2,187	120	—	120	(62)	(42)	(20)	(47)	—	(47)	(6)	186,910	40	
060 Non-financial corporations	81,563	63,083	12,116	2,493	—	2,493	(666)	(299)	(367)	(537)	—	(537)	(7)	43,395	1,500	
070 Of which SMEs	16,212	11,294	4,917	1,453	—	1,453	(293)	(152)	(141)	(275)	—	(275)	—	12,276	497	
080 Households	224,879	198,103	25,723	4,372	158	4,193	(2,432)	(611)	(1,820)	(1,860)	(17)	(1,844)	—	177,410	2,049	
090 Debt securities	121,660	113,788	5,164	—	—	—	(77)	(29)	(48)	—	—	—	—	1,617	—	
100 Central banks	1,454	1,454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
110 General governments	81,551	77,610	3,415	—	—	—	(35)	(14)	(21)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
120 Credit institutions	12,703	11,688	1,014	—	—	—	(2)	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	638	—	
130 Other financial corporations	18,250	17,103	454	—	—	—	(24)	(7)	(17)	—	—	—	—	679	—	
140 Non-financial corporations	7,702	5,933	281	—	—	—	(16)	(7)	(9)	—	—	—	—	300	—	
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	416,905	388,257	28,648	1,262	—	1,262	(508)	(200)	(308)	(41)	—	(41)	—	35,255	65	
160 Central banks	555	555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
170 General governments	1,719	1,719	—	86	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
180 Credit institutions	2,710	2,513	197	—	—	—	(2)	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	12	—	
190 Other financial corporations	81,941	77,396	4,545	519	—	519	(35)	(20)	(15)	(19)	—	(19)	—	19,976	18	
200 Non-financial corporations	164,897	146,852	18,045	372	—	372	(301)	(120)	(181)	(22)	—	(22)	—	10,477	39	
210 Households	165,083	159,222	5,861	285	—	285	(170)	(59)	(111)	—	—	—	—	4,790	8	
220 Total	1,486,131	1,185,688	73,905	8,289	158	8,110	(3,758)	(1,187)	(2,571)	(2,519)	(17)	(2,503)	(13)	495,825	3,654	

Analysis of credit risk

Table 35: CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions - continued

	Gross carrying amount/nominal						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received		
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m				£m
As at 31 December 2022																
banks and other demand deposits	255,548	255,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
005																
010 Loans and advances	658,167	413,461	42,782	7,326	40	7,263	(3,362)	(1,071)	(2,291)	(2,337)	(12)	(2,325)	(82)	434,549	3,852	
020 Central banks	31,806	18,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,725	—	
030 General governments	7,987	6,011	15	—	—	—	(4)	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	5,977	—	
040 Credit institutions	54,627	23,758	37	40	—	40	(3)	(3)	—	(33)	—	(33)	—	28,793	—	
050 Other financial corporations	252,407	104,253	1,853	131	—	131	(59)	(34)	(25)	(28)	—	(28)	—	163,466	55	
060 Non-financial corporations	84,501	62,016	14,645	2,475	—	2,475	(824)	(422)	(402)	(519)	—	(519)	(82)	44,443	1,421	
070 Of which SMEs	17,327	11,182	6,145	1,655	—	1,655	(336)	(165)	(171)	(268)	—	(268)	—	13,557	553	
080 Households	226,839	199,373	26,232	4,680	40	4,617	(2,472)	(610)	(1,862)	(1,757)	(12)	(1,745)	—	178,145	2,376	
090 Debt securities	113,767	104,955	5,352	—	—	—	(54)	(12)	(42)	—	—	—	—	2,058	—	
100 Central banks	1,293	1,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
110 General governments	72,622	68,180	3,550	—	—	—	(22)	(3)	(19)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
120 Credit institutions	16,024	14,847	1,177	—	—	—	(3)	(1)	(2)	—	—	—	—	907	—	
130 Other financial corporations	15,971	14,762	465	—	—	—	(11)	(3)	(8)	—	—	—	—	750	—	
140 Non-financial corporations	7,857	5,873	160	—	—	—	(18)	(5)	(13)	—	—	—	—	401	—	
Off-balance-sheet exposures	429,653	399,194	30,459	1,180	—	1,180	(560)	(245)	(315)	(23)	—	(23)		35,045	70	
150																
160 Central banks	815	815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	
170 General governments	2,504	2,431	73	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
180 Credit institutions	2,948	2,847	101	—	—	—	(4)	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	14	—	
190 Other financial corporations	81,030	76,396	4,634	383	—	383	(33)	(14)	(19)	—	—	—	—	19,454	—	
200 Non-financial corporations	169,910	150,591	19,319	482	—	482	(389)	(180)	(209)	(23)	—	(23)	—	10,752	42	
210 Households	172,446	166,114	6,332	315	—	315	(133)	(49)	(84)	—	—	—	—	4,675	28	
220 Total	1,457,135	1,173,158	78,593	8,506	40	8,443	(3,976)	(1,328)	(2,648)	(2,360)	(12)	(2,348)	(82)	471,652	3,922	

Notes:

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

- Cash balances with Central bank and other demand deposits decreased by £3.4bn to £252.1bn (December 2022: £255.5bn) due to movement within Group liquidity pool
- Performing Loans and advances increased by £37.3bn to £695.5bn (December 2022: £658.2bn) primarily due to increased lending activities
- Debt securities increased by £7.9bn to £121.7bn (December 2022: £113.8bn) driven by increased investment in debt securities in Treasury.
- Off Balance sheet exposures decreased primarily due to the strengthening of GBP against USD and EUR

Analysis of credit risk

Table 36: CR1-A Maturity of exposures

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

As at 30 June 2023	Net Exposure Value					Total £m
	On demand £m	<= 1 year £m	> 1 year <= 5 £m	> 5 years £m	No stated £m	
1 Loans and advances	476,583	333,041	93,880	210,945	—	1,114,449
2 Debt securities	—	15,662	66,379	39,542	—	121,583
3 Total	476,583	348,703	160,259	250,487	—	1,236,032
As at 31 December 2022						
1 Loans and advances	477,982	304,489	99,735	207,838	—	1,090,044
2 Debt securities	11	18,007	62,831	32,864	—	113,713
3 Total	477,993	322,496	162,566	240,702	—	1,203,757

Loans and advances increased by £24.4bn to £1,114.4bn (December 2022: £1,090bn) driven by increased settlement balances and secured lending, partially offset by the strengthening of GBP against USD since December 2022.

Debt securities increased by £7.9bn to £121.6bn (December 2022: £113.8bn) driven by increased investment in debt securities in Treasury.

Table 37: CR2 – Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

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

		Gross carrying amount As at 30 June 2023 £m
010	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	7,326
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	2,345
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(441)
040	Outflows due to write-offs	(600)
050	Outflow due to other situations ¹	(1,603)
060	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	7,027

1. Other situations include repayments, disposals and net increase in existing loans and debt securities.

Analysis of credit risk

Table 38: CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

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

	Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
As at 30 June 2023					
1 Loans and advances	492,051	462,542	450,939	11,603	—
2 Debt securities	120,043	1,617	979	638	—
3 Total	612,094	464,159	451,918	12,241	—
4 Of which non-performing exposures	3,438	3,589	3,045	544	—
5 Of which defaulted	3,418	3,576			
As at 31 December 2022					
1 Loans and advances	482,640	438,401	425,124	13,277	—
2 Debt securities	111,709	2,058	1,151	907	—
3 Total	594,349	440,459	426,275	14,184	—
4 Of which non-performing exposures	3,474	3,852	3,150	702	—
5 Of which defaulted	3,457	3,838			

- Increase in unsecured loans and advances by £9.5bn to £492.1bn (December 2022: £482.6bn) due to increased lending.
- Increase in Loans and advances secured by collateral by £25.8bn to £450.9bn (December 2022: £425.1bn) due to increased lending.
- Decrease in Loans and advances secured by financial guarantees by £1.7bn to £11.6bn (December 2022: £13.3bn) due to repayments and government claims against guaranteed scheme lending.
- Unsecured Debt securities increased by £8.3bn to £120.0bn (December 2022: £111.7bn) driven by increased investment in debt securities in Treasury.

Analysis of credit risk

Table 39: CQ1 Credit quality of forbore exposures

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

	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forbore exposures	
	Performing forbore	Non-performing forbore		On performing forbore exposures	On non-performing forbore exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	
		Of which defaulted	Of which impaired					
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
As at 30 June 2023								
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010 Loans and Advances	1,824	1,689	1,581	1,536	(143)	(338)	1,693	833
020 Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030 General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
040 Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
050 Other financial corporations	16	45	45	45	—	(23)	2	1
060 Non-financial corporations	1,351	863	839	807	(36)	(127)	1,163	483
070 Households	457	781	697	684	(107)	(188)	528	349
080 Debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
090 Loan commitments given	675	221	212	210	(4)	(3)	31	4
100 Total	2,499	1,910	1,793	1,746	(147)	(341)	1,724	837
As at 31 December 2022								
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010 Loans and Advances	1,727	1,689	1,622	1,525	(154)	(336)	1,686	761
020 Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030 General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
040 Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
050 Other financial corporations	15	50	50	50	—	(9)	4	2
060 Non-financial corporations	1,236	795	790	728	(43)	(120)	1,102	359
070 Households	476	844	782	747	(111)	(207)	580	400
080 Debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
090 Loan commitments given	1,015	179	171	169	(5)	—	86	15
100 Total	2,742	1,868	1,793	1,694	(159)	(336)	1,772	776

Analysis of credit risk

Table 40: CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography¹

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

As at 30 June 2023	Gross carrying/Nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	£m	£m	of which: defaulted	of which: subject to impairment			
On balance sheet exposures	1,085,150	7,027	6,994	849,699	(5,728)		—
UNITED KINGDOM	474,075	3,639	3,639	438,662	(2,042)		—
UNITED STATES	293,626	1,418	1,418	183,842	(2,582)		—
FRANCE	76,496	203	203	61,628	(59)		—
GERMANY	52,563	213	192	45,273	(301)		—
JAPAN	32,184	—	—	21,698	(1)		—
CANADA	13,170	1	1	8,530	(9)		—
ITALY	13,094	629	617	9,856	(367)		—
SPAIN	13,045	16	16	3,600	(9)		—
Other Countries ¹	116,897	908	908	76,610	(358)		—
Off balance sheet exposures	418,167	1,262	1,262			(549)	
UNITED STATES	243,316	137	137			(283)	
UNITED KINGDOM	105,173	422	422			(176)	
GERMANY	12,181	100	100			(7)	
FRANCE	6,489	—	—			(4)	
IRELAND	5,207	—	—			(4)	
LUXEMBOURG	4,960	3	3			(6)	
Other Countries ¹	40,841	600	600			(69)	
Total	1,503,317	8,289	8,256	849,699	(5,728)	(549)	—

Analysis of credit risk

Table 40: CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography - continued

As at 31 December 2022	Gross carrying/Nominal amount				Accumulated impairment £m	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given £m	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures £m
	of which: non-performing		of which: defaulted £m	of which: subject to impairment £m			
	£m	£m					
On balance sheet exposures	1,041,968	7,326	7,295	829,404	(5,753)		—
UNITED KINGDOM	473,531	3,913	3,913	445,504	(2,163)		—
UNITED STATES	266,504	1,199	1,199	165,869	(2,333)		—
FRANCE	77,367	146	146	58,397	(62)		—
GERMANY	58,400	251	233	51,625	(304)		—
JAPAN	31,610	—	—	22,514	(1)		—
CANADA	15,209	—	—	8,709	(4)		—
Other Countries ¹	119,347	1,817	1,804	76,786	(886)		—
Off balance sheet exposures	430,833	1,180	1,180			(583)	
UNITED STATES	252,644	177	177			(295)	
UNITED KINGDOM	107,322	475	475			(204)	
GERMANY	12,089	44	44			(6)	
FRANCE	7,700	6	6			(6)	
LUXEMBOURG	5,475	11	11			(5)	
Other Countries ¹	45,603	467	467			(67)	
Total	1,472,801	8,506	8,475	829,404	(5,753)	(583)	—

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

Analysis of credit risk

Table 41: CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

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

	£m	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		of which: non-performing	of which: defaulted	of which: loans and advances subject to impairment		
As at 30 June 2023	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
010 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,896	334	334	3,894	(111)	—
020 Mining and quarrying	1,760	13	13	1,746	(13)	—
030 Manufacturing	8,398	226	226	7,864	(150)	—
040 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,972	4	4	2,970	(8)	—
050 Water supply	779	17	17	779	(17)	—
060 Construction	3,408	111	111	3,369	(67)	—
070 Wholesale and retail trade	7,113	192	192	6,709	(110)	—
080 Transport and storage	2,129	73	73	2,093	(37)	—
090 Accommodation and food service activities	3,513	231	231	3,426	(58)	—
100 Information and communication	5,535	120	120	5,320	(136)	—
110 Financial and insurance activities	—	—	—	—	—	—
120 Real estate activities	22,910	406	406	19,603	(172)	—
130 Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,462	94	94	3,456	(59)	—
140 Administrative and support service activities	6,311	106	106	5,940	(70)	—
150 Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	193	—	—	104	—	—
160 Education	2,812	40	40	1,789	(16)	—
170 Human health services and social work activities	3,444	148	148	3,277	(68)	—
180 Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,271	47	47	1,271	(21)	—
190 Other services	4,150	331	331	4,082	(90)	—
200 Total	84,056	2,493	2,493	77,692	(1,203)	—

Analysis of credit risk

Table 41: CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry - continued

	£m	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		of which: non-performing		of which: loans and advances subject to impairment		
		£m	of which: defaulted			
As at 31 December 2022						
010 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,914	365	365	3,911	(149)	—
020 Mining and quarrying	1,629	34	34	1,609	(12)	—
030 Manufacturing	9,136	159	159	8,469	(196)	—
040 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,486	5	5	3,443	(15)	—
050 Water supply	837	17	17	837	(11)	—
060 Construction	3,698	153	153	3,651	(63)	—
070 Wholesale and retail trade	8,511	267	267	8,171	(148)	—
080 Transport and storage	2,869	89	89	2,599	(44)	—
090 Accommodation and food service activities	3,690	174	174	3,551	(62)	—
100 Information and communication	5,557	149	149	5,481	(132)	—
110 Financial and insurance activities	—	—	—	—	—	—
120 Real estate activities	22,813	385	385	19,379	(230)	—
130 Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,618	106	106	3,604	(57)	—
140 Administrative and support service activities	7,923	217	217	6,589	(70)	—
150 Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	281	—	—	135	(1)	—
160 Education	3,054	32	32	1,912	(21)	—
170 Human health services and social work activities	3,678	160	160	3,541	(75)	—
180 Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,239	98	98	1,239	(26)	—
190 Other services	1,041	65	65	1,014	(31)	—
200 Total	86,974	2,475	2,475	79,135	(1,343)	—

Decrease in total gross carrying amount by £2.9bn to £84.1bn (December 2022: £87.0bn) primarily due to repayments.

Analysis of credit risk

Table 42: CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

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

		Collateral obtained by taking possession	
		Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
		£m	£m
As at 30 June 2023			
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	—	—
020	Other than PP&E	17	(1)
030	Residential immovable property	11	—
040	Commercial Immovable property	—	—
050	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	—	—
060	Equity and debt instruments	—	—
070	Other collateral	6	(1)
080	Total	17	(1)
As at 31 December 2022			
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	—	—
020	Other than PP&E	48	(17)
030	Residential immovable property	30	(15)
040	Commercial Immovable property	—	—
050	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	—	—
060	Equity and debt instruments	—	—
070	Other collateral	18	(2)
080	Total	48	(17)

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 43: CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

This table provides a comprehensive view of the methods used to calculate Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) regulatory requirements (excluding central clearing counterparties) and the main parameters used within each method.

		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
		£m	£m	£m		£m	£m	£m	£m
As at 30 June 2023									
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	1,786	3,762		1.4	13,643	7,741	7,741	3,923
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			62,990	1.4	127,375	88,448	88,187	26,874
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets			29,615			41,461	41,461	7,077
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			33,375		127,375	46,987	46,726	19,795
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					67,171	15,671	15,671	6,407
6	Total					208,189	111,860	111,599	37,204
As at 31 December 2022									
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	2,278	3,176		1.4	12,368	7,634	7,634	4,081
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			62,083	1.4	131,803	87,237	86,916	25,741
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets			28,242			39,539	39,539	6,170
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			33,841		131,803	47,698	47,377	19,571
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					69,839	17,986	17,986	7,424
6	Total					214,010	112,857	112,536	37,246

CCR RWAs remained stable at £37.2bn (December 2022: £37.2bn) as increased trading activities were offset by the strengthening of GBP against USD.

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 44: CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

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

Exposure classes	Risk weight											Total exposure value £m
	0% £m	2% £m	4% £m	10% £m	20% £m	50% £m	70% £m	75% £m	100% £m	150% £m	others £m	
As at 30 June 2023												
1 Central governments or central banks	1,409	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	13	—	—	1,424
2 Regional government or local authorities	345	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	346
3 Public sector entities	2	—	—	—	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	277
4 Multilateral development banks	655	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	666
5 International organisations	544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	544
6 Institutions	—	29,080	—	—	668	789	—	—	20	—	—	30,557
7 Corporates	—	—	—	—	4	47	—	—	15,825	4	—	15,880
8 Retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Other items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
11 Total exposure value	2,955	29,080	—	—	959	838	—	—	15,858	15	—	49,705

Exposure classes	Risk weight											Total exposure value £m
	0% £m	2% £m	4% £m	10% £m	20% £m	50% £m	70% £m	75% £m	100% £m	150% £m	Others £m	
As at 31 December 2022												
1 Central governments or central banks	2,100	—	—	—	55	5	—	—	16	—	—	2,176
2 Regional governments or local authorities	388	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
3 Public sector entities	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	175	—	—	239
4 Multilateral development banks	851	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	859
5 International Organisations	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234
6 Institutions	—	33,324	—	—	732	1,074	—	—	45	—	—	35,175
7 Corporates	—	—	—	—	95	227	—	—	14,657	4	—	14,983
8 Retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Other items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13
17 Total	3,573	33,324	—	—	957	1,306	—	—	14,893	17	—	54,070

CCR EAD decreased by £4.4bn to £49.7bn (December 2022: £54.0bn) primarily driven by a decrease in trading activities with central clearing counterparties.

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

IRB obligor grade disclosure

The following tables show counterparty credit risk exposure at default post-CRM for the 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 44), institutions (table 45), corporates (table 46) and corporates subject to slotting (table 47).

Table 45: CCR4 – IRB approach – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD range for central governments and central banks

PD scale		Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	RWEA	Density of risk weighted exposure amount
		£m	%		%		£m	%
As at 30 June 2023								
1	0.00 to <0.15	5,973	0.0%	42	57.9%	1	640	10.7%
2	0.15 to <0.25	120	0.2%	7	51.6%	1	34	28.7%
3	0.25 to <0.50	100	0.3%	4	46.0%	1	37	36.5%
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	0.5%	1	45.0%	1	—	61.8%
5	0.75 to <2.50	260	2.5%	5	45.0%	1	280	107.5%
6	2.50 to <10.00	1	6.4%	1	45.0%	1	1	170.2%
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	13.5%	2	60.8%	1	1	311.2%
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		6,454	0.2%	62	57.0%	1	993	15.4%
As at 31 December 2022								
1	0.00 to <0.15	5,286	0.0%	46	58.2%	1	616	11.7%
2	0.15 to <0.25	152	0.2%	6	52.5%	1	46	30.3%
3	0.25 to <0.50	164	0.3%	3	45.0%	1	53	32.4%
4	0.50 to <0.75	1	0.5%	2	45.0%	1	1	1
5	0.75 to <2.50	277	2.3%	4	46.4%	1	291	105.1%
6	2.50 to <10.00	2	3.7%	3	47.9%	1	3	144.8%
7	10.00 to <100.00	4	11.0%	2	58.0%	1	10	270.8%
8	100.00 (Default)	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	—	—	—
Total		5,886	0.2%	66	57.2%	1	1,020	17.3%

The RWA density associated with central government and central banks decreased by 1.9% to 15.4% (December 2022: 17.3%) primarily driven by increase in trading activities within lower PD bands.

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 46: CCR4 – IRB approach – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD range for institutions

PD scale	Exposure value £m	Exposure weighted average PD %	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD %	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	RWEA £m	Density of risk weighted exposure amount %	
As at 30 June 2023								
1	0.00 to <0.15	23,323	0.1%	573	47.6%	1	4,352	18.7%
2	0.15 to <0.25	402	0.2%	56	45.3%	2	191	47.4%
3	0.25 to <0.50	1,103	0.3%	93	48.5%	2	660	59.9%
4	0.50 to <0.75	30	0.6%	18	46.7%	1	19	62.8%
5	0.75 to <2.50	467	1.3%	89	49.7%	2	459	98.4%
6	2.50 to <10.00	65	3.3%	46	45.9%	1	47	71.5%
7	10.00 to <100.00	32	14.0%	27	43.6%	1	56	173.6%
8	100.00 (Default)	—	100.0%	2	48.5%	3	—	262.1%
Total		25,422	0.1%	904	46.2%	2	5,784	22.8%
As at 31 December 2022								
1	0.00 to <0.15	22,467	0.1%	576	46.3%	1	4,229	18.8%
2	0.15 to <0.25	1,639	0.2%	57	45.1%	1	507	31.0%
3	0.25 to <0.50	1,826	0.3%	91	46.4%	1	839	45.9%
4	0.50 to <0.75	39	0.6%	20	48.4%	1	26	67.2%
5	0.75 to <2.50	369	1.3%	77	48.5%	1	370	100.2%
6	2.50 to <10.00	61	5.1%	51	42.2%	2	78	127.3%
7	10.00 to <100.00	77	14.0%	28	37.6%	1	109	141.8%
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		26,478	0.1%	900	46.3%	1	6,158	23.3%

The RWA density associated with institutions has remained broadly stable at 22.8% (December 2022: 23.3%).

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 47: CCR4 – IRB approach – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD range for corporates

PD scale		Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	RWEA	Density of risk weighted exposure amount
		£m	%		%		£m	%
As at 30 June 2023								
1	0.00 to <0.15	46,970	0.1%	6,010	45.9%	1	7,264	15.5%
2	0.15 to <0.25	3,568	0.2%	565	46.2%	2	1,532	42.9%
3	0.25 to <0.50	4,537	0.3%	414	29.3%	2	1,767	38.9%
4	0.50 to <0.75	873	0.6%	179	38.4%	2	602	69.0%
5	0.75 to <2.50	2,277	1.2%	364	36.6%	2	1,564	68.7%
6	2.50 to <10.00	673	4.9%	285	39.9%	2	885	131.5%
7	10.00 to <100.00	133	14.8%	193	41.4%	2	258	194.3%
8	100.00 (Default)	7	100.0%	13	24.6%	1	17	231.7%
Total		59,038	0.2%	8,023	44.1%	1	13,889	23.5%
As at 31 December 2022								
1	0.00 to <0.15	48,309	0.1%	5,917	45.9%	1	7,289	15.1%
2	0.15 to <0.25	4,117	0.2%	553	42.4%	2	1,634	39.7%
3	0.25 to <0.50	2,950	0.4%	378	39.1%	2	1,653	56.0%
4	0.50 to <0.75	985	0.6%	167	42.5%	2	730	74.1%
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,905	1.1%	351	44.3%	1	1,338	70.2%
6	2.50 to <10.00	818	5.0%	273	41.8%	3	1,123	137.3%
7	10.00 to <100.00	233	15.1%	165	35.4%	2	425	182.2%
8	100.00 (Default)	16	100.0%	8	23.3%	1	35	214.3%
Total		59,333	0.3%	7,812	45.1%	1	14,227	24.0%

The RWA density associated with corporates has remained broadly stable at 23.5% (December 2022: 24.0%).

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 48: CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

This table shows the types of collateral posted or received to support or reduce CCR exposures relating to derivative transactions or SFTs, including transactions cleared through a CCP.

	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			
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
As at 30 June 2023							
1	Cash	—	86,771	—	87,903	—	2,370
2	Debt	13,789	19,673	3,158	5,787	696,274	709,596
3	Equity	3,987	4	17	2	212,302	200,194
4	Others	376	842	1	4	26,628	11,239
5	Total	18,152	107,290	3,176	93,696	935,204	923,399
As at 31 December 2022							
1	Cash	—	88,969	—	92,911	—	4,046
2	Debt	13,220	16,101	2,885	3,468	675,615	676,023
3	Equity	3,007	54	19	—	210,390	178,348
4	Others	200	982	—	239	19,593	10,782
5	Total	16,427	106,106	2,904	96,618	905,598	869,199

Table 49: CCR6 - Credit derivatives exposures

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

	Protection bought		Protection sold		
	As at June 2023	As at December 2022	As at June 2023	As at December 2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Notionals					
1	Single-name credit default swaps	170,897	187,929	187,294	206,415
2	Index credit default swaps	366,306	434,467	320,001	389,268
3	Total return swaps	2,736	10,991	2,684	19,926
4	Credit options	28,434	50,645	28,663	37,077
5	Other credit derivatives	—	—	—	—
6	Total notionals	568,373	684,032	538,642	652,686
Fair value					
7	Positive fair value (asset)	2,586	3,680	8,318	8,504
8	Negative fair value (liability)	(8,656)	(7,175)	(2,728)	(3,701)

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 50: CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs

This table provides a breakdown of exposures and RWAs to CCPs.

	As at 30 June 2023		As at 31 December 2022	
	Exposure value	RWEA	Exposure value	RWEA
	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 Exposures to QCCPs (total)		1,481		1,397
2 Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	14,168	283	13,500	270
3 (i) OTC derivatives	6,764	135	6,031	121
4 (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	6,137	123	3,654	73
5 (iii) SFTs	1,267	25	3,815	76
6 (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—	—	—
7 Segregated initial margin	1,139		1,297	
8 Non-segregated initial margin	14,912	298	19,824	396
9 Prefunded default fund contributions	3,658	900	4,043	731
10 Unfunded default fund contributions	10,624	—	9,210	—
11 Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		25		12
12 Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	25	25	12	12
13 (i) OTC derivatives	—	—	—	—
14 (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	—	—	—	—
15 (iii) SFTs	25	25	12	12
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	—	—	—	—

Overall RWAs to CCPs remained broadly stable at £1.5bn (December 2022: £1.4bn).

Credit valuation adjustments (CVA)

CVA measures the risk from Mark to Market (MTM) losses due to deterioration in the credit quality of a counterparty to over-the-counter derivative transactions with Barclays. It is a complement to the counterparty credit risk charge, that accounts for the risk of outright default of a counterparty.

Table 51: 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, EAD from the calculation of the CCR and the effective maturity
- 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 one-year stressed period. The sum of the 60 day averages for the two VaR measures is multiplied with the relevant multiplication factor, based on the number of market risk back-testing exceptions for the most recent 250 business days, to yield the capital charge

Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge		Exposure Value	RWEA
As at 30 June 2023		£m	£m
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method	18,751	2,352
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)		732
3	(ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)		1,620
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	2,192	676
5	Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk	20,943	3,028
As at 31 December 2022			
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method	18,365	2,514
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)		884
3	(ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)		1,630
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	2,243	712
5	Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk	20,608	3,226

Analysis of market risk

Review of market risk regulatory measures

The following disclosures provide details of regulatory measures of market risk. Refer to pages 144 and 145 of Barclays PLC Pillar 3 Report 2022 for more detail on regulatory measures and the differences when compared to management measures.

Barclays Group's market risk capital requirement comprises two elements:

- the market risk of trading book positions booked to legal entities are measured under a PRA approved internal models approach, including Regulatory VaR, SVaR and IRC as required
- 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. Refer to Table 54 and Table 55 on page 74 for a breakdown of RWAs by approach.

Table 52: MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios

	Period-end	Avg.	Max	Min
As at 30 June 2023	£m	£m	£m	£m
Regulatory VaR- 1 day	45	51	63	37
Regulatory VaR- 10 day ¹	143	161	200	118
SVaR - 1 day	75	81	111	63
SVaR - 10 day ¹	236	258	350	199
IRC	313	249	320	184
As at 31 December 2022				
Regulatory VaR- 1 day	46	61	107	32
Regulatory VaR- 10 day ¹	146	194	337	101
SVaR - 1 day	65	92	158	49
SVaR - 10 day ¹	206	290	499	156
IRC	187	186	312	92

Note

1. 10-day VaR results reported above are based on 1-day VaR multiplied by the square root of 10.

Average Regulatory VaR and SVaR decreased principally due to lower volatility on the period. Market volatility declined in H1 2023 as geopolitical tensions eased, inflation declined and the pace of interest rate rises moderated.

IRC increased due to marginally higher bond exposure in the Macro business in H1 2023.

Analysis of market risk

Table 53: Breakdown of the major regulatory risk measures by portfolio

	Macro	Equities	Credit	Securitized Products	Cross Markets	Fixed Income Financing	Banking	Barclays Group Treasury
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
As at 30 June 2023								
Regulatory VaR - 1 day	20	20	25	13	14	3	1	13
Regulatory VaR - 10 day ¹	64	64	80	40	44	11	2	42
SVaR - 1 day	58	44	16	13	18	5	1	26
SVaR - 10 day	183	140	51	40	57	16	2	82
IRC	188	98	259	16	125	8	2	19
As at 31 December 2022								
Regulatory VaR - 1 day	25	22	10	4	16	4	7	18
Regulatory VaR - 10 day ¹	78	69	32	11	50	12	21	56
SVaR - 1 day	46	36	14	5	17	5	9	30
SVaR - 10 day	145	114	43	15	55	15	29	93
IRC	103	14	217	10	87	1	2	23

Note

1. 10-day VaR results reported above are based on 1-day VaR multiplied by the square root of 10.

2. The table above shows the primary portfolios which are driving the trading businesses' modelled capital requirement as at 2023 half year. The standalone portfolio results diversify at the total level and are not additive. Regulatory VaR, SVaR and IRC in the prior table show the diversified results at a Group level.

Analysis of market risk

Table 54: MR1 – Market risk under the 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.

	As at 30 June 2023	As at 31 December 2022
	RWEAs	RWEAs
	£m	£m
Outright products		
1 Interest rate risk (general and specific)	7,700	6,057
2 Equity risk (general and specific)	3,873	2,441
3 Foreign exchange risk	1,166	1,894
4 Commodity risk	—	—
Options		
5 Simplified approach	—	—
6 Delta-plus approach	1,845	1,338
7 Scenario approach	186	210
8 Securitisation (specific risk)	1,786	2,009
9 Total	16,556	13,949

Standardised market risk RWAs increased £2.6bn to £16.6bn (December 2022: £13.9bn) primarily due to increased trading activity.

Table 55: MR2-A – Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA)

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.

	As at 30 June 2023		As at 31 December 2022	
	RWEAs	Own funds requirements	RWEAs	Own funds requirements
	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 VaR (higher of values a and b)	5,881	470	6,767	541
(a) Previous day's VaR (VaR_{t-1})	—	224		229
(b) Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (VaR_{avg})	—	470		541
2 SVaR (higher of values a and b)	8,674	694	9,862	789
(a) Latest available SVaR ($SVaR_{t-1}$)	—	432		372
(b) Multiplication factor (ms) x average of previous 60 working days ($sVaR_{avg}$)	—	694		789
3 IRC (higher of values a and b)	4,715	377	2,811	225
(a) Most recent IRC measure	—	377		222
(b) 12 weeks average IRC measure	—	310		225
5 Other	3,405	273	3,445	276
6 Total	22,675	1,814	22,885	1,831

Modelled market risk RWAs remained broadly stable at £22.7bn (December 2022: £22.9bn).

Analysis of market risk

Regulatory backtesting

Backtesting is the method by which Group 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 backtesting 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. Barclays Group's procedures could be underestimating VaR if exceptions occur more frequently than expected (a 99% confidence interval indicates that one exception will occur in 100 days).

Backtesting is performed at a legal entity level, sub-portfolio levels and business-aligned portfolios (shown in the table below and in the charts on the next page) 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. The consolidated Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Capital Securities Ltd and Barclays Bank Ireland PLC position is the highest level of consolidation for the VaR model that is used in the calculation of regulatory capital.

The US Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) backtesting process compares IHC 99% Regulatory VaR against Hypothetical P&L. The definition of Hypothetical P&L and the scope of Regulatory VaR for IHC are consistent with the Federal Reserve's Market Risk Rule. From the perspective of internal model approval, IHC is not part of the Group regulatory capital calculation, however, it is included below for the purposes of a comprehensive view of model performance and usage across legal entities.

The definition of Hypothetical P&L and the scope of Regulatory VaR for the IHC are consistent with the Federal Reserve's Market Risk Rule.

A backtesting exception is generated when a loss is greater than the daily VaR for any given day.

As defined by the PRA, 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.

Backtesting is also performed on management VaR to validate it remains reasonable and fit for purpose.

The table below shows the VaR backtesting exceptions on legal entities aligned to the Group's business as at 30 June 2023. Model performance at a legal entity level determines regulatory capital within those entities. Legal entity disclosure is also relevant from a management perspective as Barclays' VaR and model performance of VaR for a legal entity across asset class are key metrics in addition to asset class metrics across legal entity.

Barclays' regulatory DVaR model at the consolidated legal entity level maintained green model status throughout the half year to 30 June 2023.

Portfolios	Actual P&L		Hypo P&L	
	Total Exceptions	Status	Total Exceptions	Status
BBPlc solo + BCSL + BBI	0	G	1	G
BBPlc solo	0	G	1	G
BCSL	0	G	1	G
BBI	2	G	0	G
IHC	N/A	N/A	0	G

Analysis of market risk

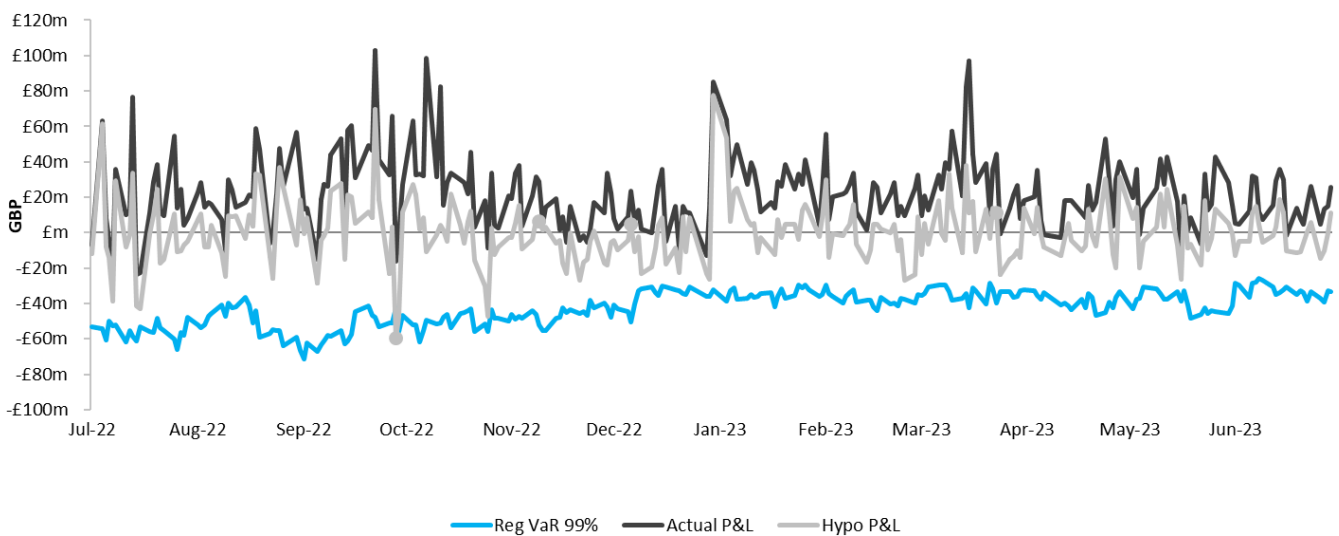
The charts below show VaR for the Group's regulatory portfolios aligned by legal entity. The black and grey points on the charts indicate losses on those days on which actual and hypothetical P&L respectively exceeded the VaR amount.

In addition to being driven by market moves in excess of the 99% confidence level, backtesting 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 VaR (RNIVs).

Exceptions are reported to internal management and regulators according to a CRR prescribed schedule as and when they occur, and are investigated to ensure the model performs as expected. In the half year to 30 June 2023, Group did not experience any back testing exceptions against either actual or hypothetical P&L while BCSL experienced one backtesting against hypothetical P&L which was driven by a rally in equities markets that impacted equity index positions. For the half year to 30 June 2023, Barclays' regulatory DVaR model remained in green status.

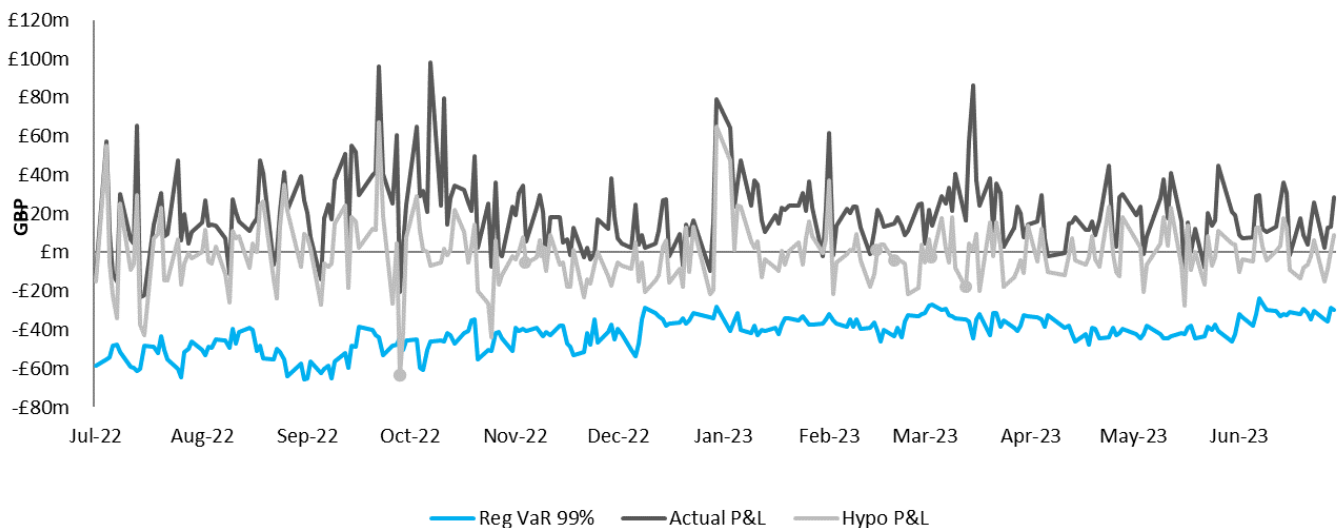
Table 56: MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses

BBPLC solo, Barclays Capital Securities Limited (BCSL) and BBI



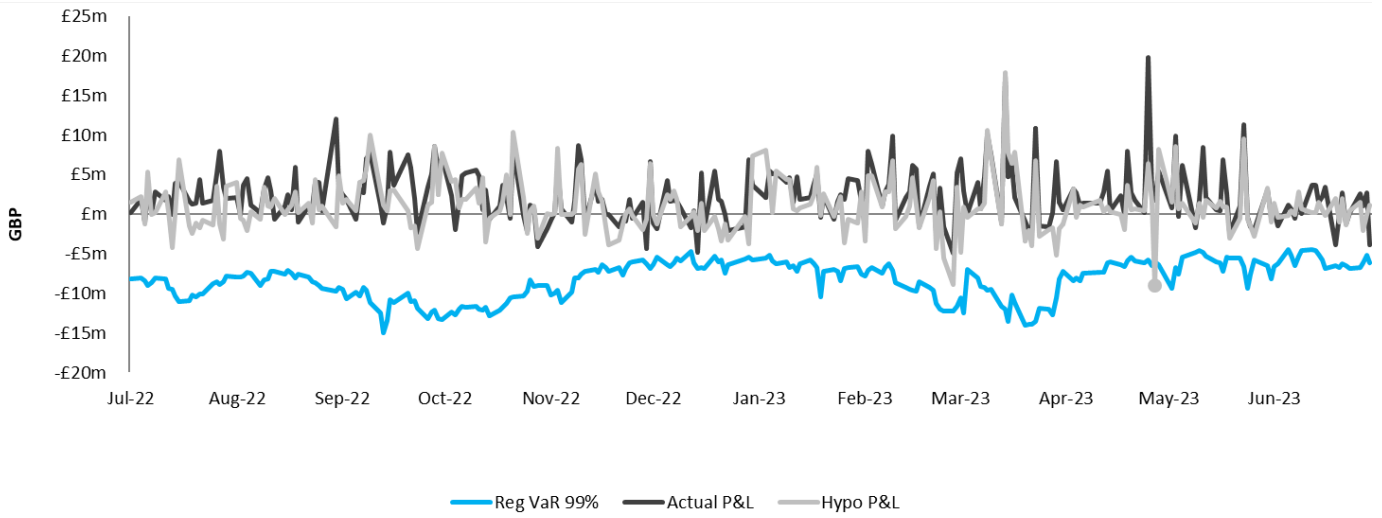
Note: Data reported between the period 1st Jul 2022 and 30th June 2023 is at BBPLC solo, BCSL and BBI entity.

BBPLC solo

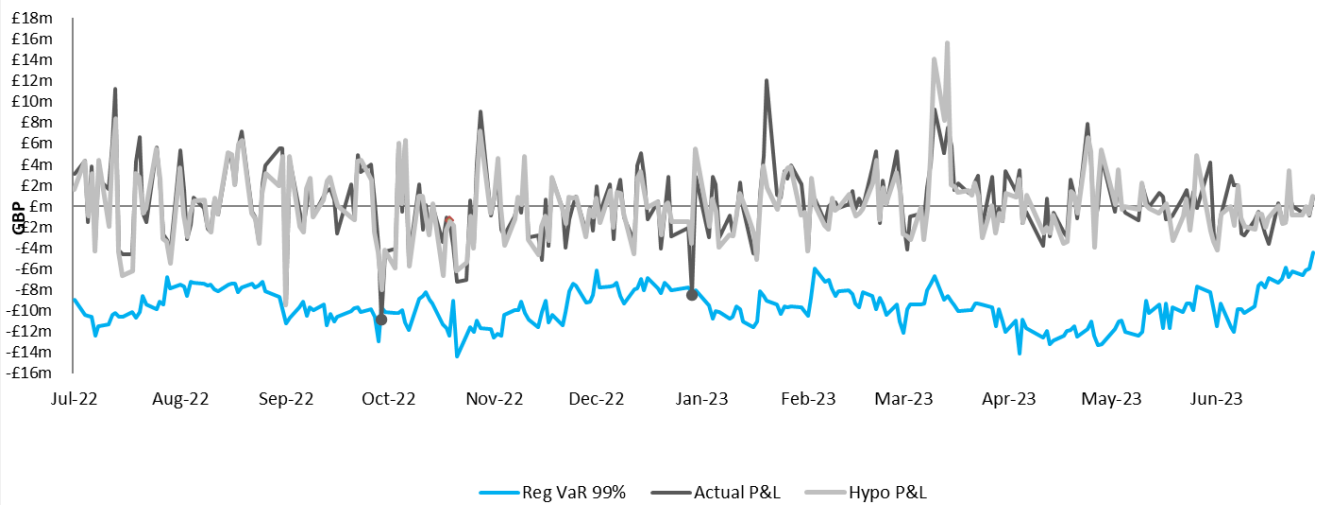


Analysis of market risk

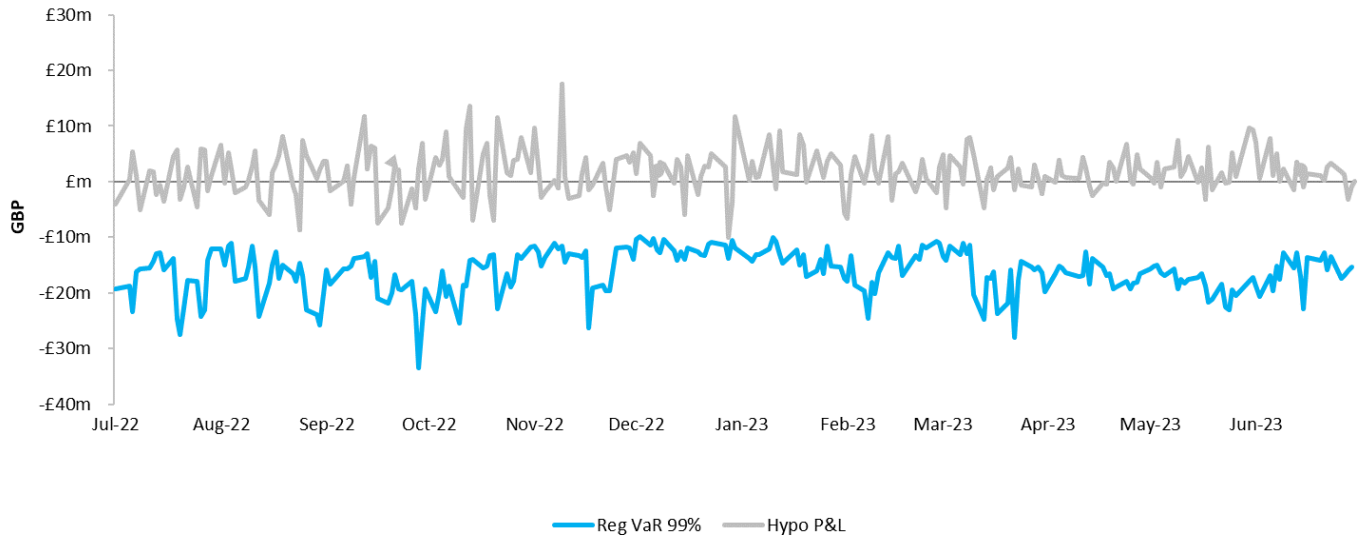
BCSL



BBI



IHC



Analysis of securitisation

Table 57: SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

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

		Institution acts as originator						Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor				
		Traditional			Synthetic			Traditional			Sub-total	Traditional				
		STS	Non-STS		of which SRT		Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic		STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	Sub-total	
		of which SRT	of which SRT													
As at 30 June 2023		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
1	Total exposures	—	—	43,763	4,847	40,566	40,566	84,329	120	8,933	—	9,053	1,720	25,350	—	27,070
2	Retail (total)	—	—	16,830	4,793	—	—	16,830	120	6,891	—	7,011	1,720	7,117	—	8,837
3	Residential mortgage	—	—	8,015	4,577	—	—	8,015	—	1,493	—	1,493	1,520	4,427	—	5,947
4	Credit card	—	—	7,432	—	—	—	7,432	—	1,121	—	1,121	—	—	—	—
5	Other retail exposures	—	—	1,383	216	—	—	1,383	120	4,277	—	4,397	200	2,690	—	2,890
6	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Wholesale (total)	—	—	26,933	54	40,566	40,566	67,499	—	2,042	—	2,042	—	18,233	—	18,233
8	Loans to corporates	—	—	23,378	—	37,966	37,966	61,344	—	148	—	148	—	14,251	—	14,251
9	Commercial mortgage	—	—	3,555	54	—	—	3,555	—	—	—	—	—	545	—	545
10	Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	963	—	963	—	1,905	—	1,905
11	Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	2,600	2,600	2,600	—	931	—	931	—	1,532	—	1,532
12	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
As at 31 December 2022		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Total exposures	—	—	43,452	4,960	46,969	46,969	90,421	55	8,810	—	8,865	1,352	24,435	—	25,787
2	Retail (total)	—	—	16,605	4,902	—	—	16,605	55	6,717	—	6,772	1,352	7,537	—	8,889
3	Residential mortgage	—	—	7,954	4,503	—	—	7,954	—	1,694	—	1,694	1,152	4,705	—	5,857
4	Credit card	—	—	7,046	—	—	—	7,046	—	962	—	962	—	—	—	—
5	Other retail exposures	—	—	1,605	399	—	—	1,605	55	4,061	—	4,116	200	2,832	—	3,032
6	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Wholesale (total)	—	—	26,847	58	46,969	46,969	73,816	—	2,093	—	2,093	—	16,898	—	16,898
8	Loans to corporates	—	—	23,289	—	43,040	43,040	66,329	—	70	—	70	—	13,187	—	13,187
9	Commercial mortgage	—	—	3,558	58	—	—	3,558	—	—	—	—	—	521	—	521
10	Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	997	—	997	—	1,863	—	1,863
11	Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	3,929	3,929	3,929	—	1,026	—	1,026	—	1,327	—	1,327
12	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The value of securitised assets in the banking book, where Barclays Group acts as originator has decreased by £6.1bn to £84.3bn (December 2022: £90.4bn) primarily due to asset amortisation and foreign exchange movements.

The value of securitised assets in the banking book, where Barclays Group is the Investor increased by £1.3bn to £27.1bn (December 2022: £25.8bn) primarily due to an increase in investments.

Analysis of securitisation

Table 58: SEC2 - Securitisation exposures in the trading book

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

	Institution acts as originator				Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total
	STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
As at 30 June 2023												
1 Total exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	57
2 Retail (total)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	48
3 Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	28
4 Credit card	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Other retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
6 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Wholesale (total)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
8 Loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
10 Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
11 Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
12 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
As at 31 December 2022												
1 Total exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	79
2 Retail (total)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	67
3 Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	34
4 Credit card	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Other retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	33
6 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Wholesale (total)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
8 Loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
10 Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
11 Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
12 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Analysis of securitisation

Table 59: SEC3 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor

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

	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)			Capital charge after cap				
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250%	1250% RW/ deductio	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (includin	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductio ns	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (includin	SEC-SA	1250%/ deducti ons	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (includi	SEC-SA	1250%/ deducti ons
As at 30 June 2023	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 Total exposures	44,965	7,934	376	177	—	40,657	8,243	4,551	—	8,057	1,678	718	—	644	134	58	—
2 Traditional transactions	11,587	945	375	58	—	286	8,243	4,435	—	43	1,678	696	—	3	134	56	—
3 Securitisation	11,587	945	375	58	—	286	8,243	4,435	—	43	1,678	696	—	3	134	56	—
4 Retail underlying	10,169	556	141	57	—	286	6,587	4,049	—	43	1,231	638	—	3	98	51	—
5 <i>Of which STS</i>	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	7	—	—
6 Wholesale	1,418	389	234	1	—	—	1,656	386	—	—	447	58	—	—	36	5	—
7 <i>Of which STS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Synthetic transactions	33,378	6,989	1	119	—	40,371	—	116	—	8,014	—	22	—	641	—	2	—
10 Securitisation	33,378	6,989	1	119	—	40,371	—	116	—	8,014	—	22	—	641	—	2	—
11 <i>Retail underlying</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 <i>Wholesale</i>	33,378	6,989	1	119	—	40,371	—	116	—	8,014	—	22	—	641	—	2	—
13 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
As at 31 December 2022	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 Total exposures	49,095	10,031	423	190	—	47,344	7,714	4,680	—	9,488	1,689	706	—	759	135	56	—
2 Traditional transactions	11,286	1,100	423	45	—	459	7,714	4,680	—	69	1,689	706	—	5	135	56	—
3 Securitisation	11,286	1,100	423	45	—	459	7,714	4,680	—	69	1,689	706	—	5	135	56	—
4 Retail underlying	9,763	772	183	43	—	459	5,961	4,340	—	69	1,223	655	—	5	98	52	—
5 <i>Of which STS</i>	55	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Wholesale	1,523	328	240	2	—	—	1,753	340	—	—	466	51	—	—	37	4	—
7 <i>Of which STS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Synthetic transactions	37,809	8,931	—	145	—	46,885	—	—	—	9,419	—	—	—	754	—	—	—
10 Securitisation	37,809	8,931	—	145	—	46,885	—	—	—	9,419	—	—	—	754	—	—	—
11 <i>Retail underlying</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 <i>Wholesale</i>	37,809	8,931	—	145	—	46,885	—	—	—	9,419	—	—	—	754	—	—	—
13 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The banking book's securitised assets, where Barclays Group acts as originator and Sponsor under Securitisation risk weight treatment, EAD decreased by £6.3bn to £53.5bn (December 2022: £59.7bn) and RWA by £1.4bn to £10.5bn (December 2022: £11.9bn) primarily due to due to asset amortisation and foreign exchange movements.

Analysis of securitisation

Table 60: SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor

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

	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory)			RWEA (by regulatory approach)			Capital charge after cap					
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/deductions
As at 30 June 2023	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 Total exposures	24,069	2,435	529	34	3	1,997	495	24,577	—	946	117	3,923	1	76	9	314	—
2 Traditional transactions	24,069	2,435	529	34	3	1,997	495	24,577	—	946	117	3,923	1	76	9	314	—
3 Securitisation	24,069	2,435	529	34	3	1,997	495	24,577	—	946	117	3,923	1	76	9	314	—
4 Retail underlying	7,701	1,032	104	—	—	—	218	8,619	—	—	25	1,434	1	—	2	115	—
5 Of which STS	1,720	—	—	—	—	—	200	1,520	—	—	20	152	—	—	2	12	—
6 Wholesale	16,368	1,403	425	34	3	1,997	277	15,958	—	946	92	2,489	1	76	7	199	—
7 Of which STS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Synthetic transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Retail underlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
As at 31 December 2022	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 Total exposures	22,137	3,044	663	19	3	1,978	984	22,903	1	773	233	3,698	5	62	19	296	—
2 Traditional transactions	22,137	3,044	663	19	3	1,978	984	22,903	1	773	233	3,698	5	62	19	296	—
3 Securitisation	22,137	3,044	663	19	3	1,978	984	22,903	1	773	233	3,698	5	62	19	296	—
4 Retail underlying	8,817	125	13	1	—	—	251	8,705	—	—	48	1,260	1	—	4	101	—
5 Of which STS	1,352	—	—	—	—	—	200	1,152	—	—	20	115	—	—	2	9	—
6 Wholesale	13,320	2,919	650	18	3	1,978	733	14,198	1	773	185	2,438	4	62	15	195	—
7 Of which STS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Synthetic transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Retail underlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The banking book's securitised assets, where Barclays Group acts as investor under Securitisation risk weight treatment, EAD increased by £1.2bn to £27.1bn (December 2022: £25.9bn) and RWA by £0.3bn to £5bn (December 2022: £4.7bn) primarily due to an increase in investments.

Analysis of securitisation

Table 61: SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

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

		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 2023		£m	£m	£m
1	Total exposures	147,393	2,319	—
2	Retail (total)	48,004	1,394	—
3	residential mortgage	34,354	1,278	—
4	credit card	7,432	33	—
5	other retail exposures	4,664	79	—
6	re-securitisation	1,554	4	—
7	Wholesale (total)	99,389	925	—
8	loans to corporates	66,052	300	—
9	commercial mortgage	30,151	430	—
10	lease and receivables	—	—	—
11	other wholesale	3,186	195	—
12	re-securitisation	—	—	—
As at 31 December 2022		£m	£m	£m
1	Total exposures	157,914	1,851	—
2	Retail (total)	46,525	966	—
3	residential mortgage	30,340	904	—
4	credit card	7,046	24	—
5	other retail exposures	7,435	34	—
6	re-securitisation	1,704	4	—
7	Wholesale (total)	111,389	885	—
8	loans to corporates	71,683	151	—
9	commercial mortgage	32,808	509	—
10	lease and receivables	—	—	—
11	other wholesale	6,898	225	—
12	re-securitisation	—	—	—

The value of exposures securitised, where Barclays Group acts as either originator or sponsor, decreased by £10.6bn to £147.3bn (December 2022: £157.9bn) primarily driven by:

- Wholesale: A net reduction of £12.0bn due to asset amortisation and foreign exchange movements
- Retail: A net increase of £1.5bn due to increased origination and sponsorship of securitisations

The value of exposures in default increased by £0.4bn to £2.3bn (December 2022: £1.9bn) primarily due to rise in delinquency and defaults.

Countercyclical Capital Buffer

Table 62: 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. 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 (Refer page 30).

	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights	Counter-cyclical buffer rate (%)	
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total				
30 June 2023														
Breakdown by country	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	%	
DENMARK	427	179	19	70	—	695	38	2	—	40	494	0.22 %	2.50 %	
NORWAY	263	475	20	71	—	830	29	2	—	32	394	0.17 %	2.50 %	
CZECH REPUBLIC	3	164	0	16	—	183	7	1	0	8	101	0.04 %	2.50 %	
SWEDEN	1,050	476	30	20	364	1,942	74	5	4	83	1,038	0.46 %	2.00 %	
ICELAND	0	0	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	0	1	— %	2.00 %	
UNITED KINGDOM	27,776	257,199	662	571	22,732	308,935	7,134	70	321	7,524	94,062	41.55 %	1.00 %	
NETHERLANDS	644	2,227	155	62	188	3,276	126	19	4	148	1,851	0.82 %	1.00 %	
AUSTRALIA	298	1,632	86	63	387	2,466	70	7	5	82	1,020	0.45 %	1.00 %	
HONG KONG	378	400	69	133	—	980	38	7	—	45	559	0.25 %	1.00 %	
ESTONIA	0	1	0	3	—	4	0	0	—	0	3	— %	1.00 %	
SLOVAKIA	0	0	0	6	—	6	0	0	0	0	5	— %	1.00 %	
GERMANY	2,459	7,094	332	303	38	10,226	376	39	1	416	5,202	2.30 %	0.75 %	
LUXEMBOURG	2,880	2,453	113	29	345	5,820	278	20	7	306	3,819	1.69 %	0.50 %	
FRANCE	2,619	3,024	267	737	701	7,350	234	27	25	286	3,571	1.58 %	0.50 %	
IRELAND	697	3,541	40	100	1,220	5,597	148	4	18	171	2,140	0.95 %	0.50 %	
ROMANIA	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	0	0	— %	0.50 %	
CROATIA	—	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	— %	0.50 %	
Total (countries with existing CCyB rate)	39,494	278,865	1,793	2,184	25,975	348,311	8,552	203	385	9,141	114,260	50.48 %		
UNITED STATES	42,874	56,737	12,882	3,836	52,703	169,032	5,489	590	826	6,904	86,305	38.13 %	n/a	
ITALY	514	4,999	72	208	—	5,794	295	21	—	316	3,944	1.74 %	n/a	
INDIA	2,498	364	98	32	160	3,152	234	10	3	246	3,076	1.36 %	n/a	
Total (countries with own funds requirements weights 1% or above)	45,886	62,100	13,052	4,076	52,863	177,978	6,018	621	829	7,466	93,325	41.23 %		
Total (rest of the world less than 1% requirement)	10,979	20,028	3,835	1,284	1,741	37,866	1,275	203	23	1,502	18,779	8.29 %	n/a	
Total	96,359	360,993	18,680	7,544	80,579	564,155	15,845	1,027	1,237	18,109	226,364	100.00 %		

Countercyclical Capital Buffer

Table 62: CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer - Continued

	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights	Counter-cyclical buffer rate (%)
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
31 December 2022													
Breakdown by country	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	%
NORWAY	404	423	22	35	—	885	33	3	—	36	449	0.20%	2.00%
DENMARK	310	167	5	36	—	517	29	2	—	31	386	0.17%	2.00%
ICELAND	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	0.00%	2.00%
CZECH REPUBLIC	3	152	—	21	—	176	5	2	—	7	89	0.04%	1.50%
UNITED KINGDOM	26,979	258,342	577	52	23,368	309,317	7,168	62	315	7,545	94,316	41.51%	1.00%
SWEDEN	1,119	457	25	7	382	1,990	79	4	7	90	1,129	0.50%	1.00%
HONG KONG	347	465	20	96	—	927	37	2	—	40	494	0.22%	1.00%
BULGARIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00%	1.00%
SLOVAKIA	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	0.00%	1.00%
ESTONIA	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	0.00%	1.00%
LUXEMBOURG	2,673	2,932	95	28	577	6,305	252	13	10	275	3,435	1.51%	0.50%
ROMANIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00%	0.50%
Total (countries with existing CCyB rate)	31,835	262,941	744	289	24,327	320,135	7,603	88	332	8,024	100,311	44.15%	
UNITED STATES	43,701	57,278	10,958	7,513	57,254	176,705	5,602	519	927	7,048	88,103	38.78%	n/a
GERMANY	2,695	6,947	252	120	44	10,058	388	25	2	415	5,190	2.28%	n/a
INDIA	2,997	126	66	7	151	3,348	254	8	2	264	3,297	1.45%	n/a
ITALY	583	5,129	64	333	—	6,109	241	17	—	258	3,228	1.42%	n/a
FRANCE	2,163	3,568	284	50	667	6,732	185	32	14	230	2,876	1.27%	n/a
IRELAND	841	4,019	48	67	1,419	6,394	162	4	23	189	2,361	1.04%	n/a
NETHERLANDS	714	2,925	120	195	163	4,118	167	14	3	183	2,291	1.01%	n/a
requirements weights 1% or above)	53,694	79,992	11,792	8,285	59,698	213,464	6,999	619	971	8,587	107,346	47.25%	
Total (rest of the world less than 1% requirement)	11,733	20,184	1,921	2,094	1,579	37,509	1,363	177	24	1,565	19,544	8.60%	n/a
Total	97,262	363,117	14,457	10,668	85,604	571,108	15,965	884	1,327	18,176	227,201	100.00%	

Countercyclical Capital Buffer

Table 63: UK CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

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

	As at 30 June 2023	As at 31 December 2022
1 Total risk exposure amount	336,946	336,518
2 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.49%	0.44%
3 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	1,648	1,473