Barclays Bank Ireland PLC

Quarterly Pillar 3 Report

30 September 2021

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Summary

Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics

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

		As at 30 September 2021	As at 30 June 2021
		€m	€m
	Available own funds (amounts)		
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	4,718	4,218
2	Tier 1	5,523	4,883
3	Total capital	6,404	5,763
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWEA)		
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWEA)	30,679	28,038
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of RWEA)		
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.38 %	15.04 %
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.00 %	17.41 %
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.87 %	20.55 %
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	3.33 %	3.36 %
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (%)	1.87 %	1.89 %
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (%)	2.49 %	4.02 %
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	11.33 %	11.36 %
	Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of RWEA)		
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50 %	2.50 %
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	—	—
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.05 %	0.05 %
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	—	—
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	—	—
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	0.75 %	0.50 %
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.30 %	3.05 %
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	14.62 %	14.41 %
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements	3,292	3,053
	Leverage ratio		
13	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	98,117	93,036[1]
13a	Fully loaded leverage ratio total exposure measure	98,071	92,982
14	Leverage ratio	5.63 %	5.39 %
14a	Fully loaded leverage ratio	5.57 %	5.33 %
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)		
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	—	—
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (%)	—	—
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.38 %	3.29 %
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)		
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	—	—
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.38 %	3.29 %
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio		
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	22,744	22,065
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	20,209	18,568
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	7,459	6,729
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	12,750	11,839
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	175 %	168 %
	Net Stable Funding Ratio		
18	Total available stable funding	28,550	26,068
19	Total required stable funding	18,903	17,774
20	NSFR ratio (%)	151 %	154 %[2]

[1] The Bank's 2021 Interim Results Announcement reported a Total Exposure measure of €93,067million. This leverage measure was updated prior to the submission of the 2021 Q2 Implementing Technical Standards' COREP Leverage Funds Report.
[2] The NSFR at June 2021 has been revised to 154% from 147% as published in the 2021 Interim Results Announcement.

Summary

The CET 1 ratio increased to 15.38% (June 2021 15.04%).

CET1 capital increased €0.5bn to €4.7bn primarily driven by the issue of €385m of share capital and related share premium and the inclusion of profits for the first six months of the year of €136m. The Joint Supervisory Team ("JST") approved the inclusion in CET1 of interim profits as per article 26(2) of the CRR, as amended by CRR II. The Bank continues to be profitable but chose not to seek approval from the JST to include profits for Q3 2021 in its CET1.

RWAs increased €2.7bn to €30.7bn (June 2021: €28.0bn) primarily driven by counterparty credit risk including changes in the portfolio, movements in market values and collateral values, and certain trade types not qualifying for IMM treatment. Further details of movements in RWAs are provided on page 8.

Table 2: iLAC - Internal loss absorbing capacity: internal MREL and, where applicable, requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities for non-EU G-SIIs

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

The Single Resolution Board has set an Internal MREL requirement for the Bank. The Internal MREL requirement is effective from 1 January 2024. The SRB has also set an interim Internal MREL requirement, effective from 1 January 2022

		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal MREL)		Non-EU G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal TLAC)	
		As at 30 September 2021	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 September 2021	As at 30 June 2021
		€m	€m	€m	€m
Own funds and eligible liabilities					
EU-3	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	4,718	4,218	4,718	4,218
EU-4	Eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments	805	665	805	665
EU-5	Eligible Tier 2 instruments	881	895	881	895
EU-6	Eligible own funds	6,404	5,763	6,404	5,763
EU-7	Eligible liabilities	1,925	1,625	1,925	1,625
EU-8	Of which permitted guarantees	—	—		
EU-9a	(Adjustments)	—	—		
EU-9b	Own funds and eligible liabilities items after adjustments	8,329	7,538	8,329	7,538
Total risk exposure amount and total exposure measure					
EU-10	Total risk exposure amount	30,679	28,038	30,679	28,038
EU-11	Total exposure measure[3]	98,117	93,036	98,117	93,036
Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities					
EU-12	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of TREA)	27.15 %	26.89 %	27.15 %	26.89 %
EU-13	of which permitted guarantees	—	—		
EU-14	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of leverage exposure)	8.49 %	8.10 %	8.49 %	8.10 %
EU-15	of which permitted guarantees	—	—		
EU-16	CET1 (as a percentage of TREA) available after meeting the entity's requirements	2.24 %	1.92 %	2.24 %	1.92 %
EU-17	Institution-specific combined buffer requirement			3.30 %	0.50 %
Requirements					
EU-18	Requirement expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount (Note a)	19.89 %	21.76 %	27.15 %	26.89%
EU-19	of which may be met with guarantees	—	—		
EU-20	Internal MREL expressed as percentage of the total exposure measure (Note a)	4.21 %	4.44 %	8.49 %	8.10%
EU-21	of which may be met with guarantees	—	—		
Memorandum items					
EU-22	Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2) CRR			**59,564**	**55,887**

Details of movements over the quarter in eligible own funds are set out on page 3. During the quarter the Bank also issued €300m of eligible liabilities to its parent.

Movements in risk weighted exposure amounts are provided on page 8. Total exposure measures increased €5.1bn to €98.1bn (June 2021: €93.0bn) primarily driven by an increase in SFTs of €5.0bn, a €2.0bn decrease in Traded Portfolio Assets and a €1.1bn increase in off-balance sheet commitments and guarantees.

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

[3] The Bank's 2021 Interim Results Announcement reported a Total Exposure measure of €93,067million at 30 June 2021. This leverage measure was updated prior to the submission of the 2021 Q2 Implementing Technical Standards' COREP Leverage Funds Report.

IFRS 9 – Transitional capital arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3: IFRS 9-FL – Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs

		As at 30 September 2021	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020[4]
		€m	€m	€m
	Available capital (amounts)			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital[a]	4,718	4,218	3,927
2	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	4,661	4,154	3,808
3	Tier 1 capital[b]	5,523	4,883	4,492
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	5,466	4,819	4,373
5	Total capital[b]	6,404	5,763	5,208
6	Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	6,361	5,714	5,108
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)			
7	Total risk-weighted assets[a]	30,679	28,038	23,717
8	Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	30,632	27,985	23,611
	Capital ratios			
9	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	15.38 %	15.04%	16.56%
10	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	15.22 %	14.84%	16.10%
11	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	18.00 %	17.41%	18.94%
12	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	17.84 %	17.22%	18.50%
13	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	20.87 %	20.55%	21.96%
14	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	20.77 %	20.42%	21.60%
	Leverage ratio			
15	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	98,071	92,982	69,562
16	Leverage ratio[c]	5.57 %	5.33%	6.29%
17	Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	5.57 %	5.33%	6.29%

Notes:

a Transitional CET1 capital and RWAs are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR, as amended by CRR II. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements.

b Transitional T1 and Total capital are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR, as amended by CRR II. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements.

c Leverage ratio is calculated applying the fully phased in treatment of the CRR, as amended by CRR II.

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

Risk Weighted Assets

Table 4: OV1 - Overview of risk weighted assets by risk type and capital requirements

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

		RWA		Capital requirements	
		As at 30 September 2021	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 September 2021	As at 30 June 2021
		€m	€m	€m	€m
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**17,522**	16,783	**1,402**	1,343
2	Of which the standardised approach	**12,940**	12,369	**1,035**	990
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	—	—	—	—
4	Of which: slotting approach	**377**	209	**30**	17
EU 4a	Of which: equities under the simple riskweighted approach	—	—	—	—
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	**4,205**	4,205	**336**	336
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**	**6,963**	5,657	**557**	453
7	Of which the standardised approach	**901**	268	**72**	21
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	**4,373**	4,003	**350**	320
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	**61**	49	**5**	4
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	**1,399**	1,146	**112**	92
9	Of which other CCR	**229**	192	**18**	15
15	**Settlement risk**	**31**	16	**2**	1
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)**	**19**	8	**1**	1
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	—	—	—	—
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	—	—	—	—
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	**8**	8	**1**	1
EU 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	**11**	—	**1**	—
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)**	**3,800**	3,228	**304**	258
21	Of which the standardised approach	**22**	4	**2**	—
22	Of which IMA	**3,778**	3,224	**302**	258
EU 22a	**Large exposures**	—	—	—	—
23	**Operational risk**	**2,346**	2,346	**188**	188
EU 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	—	—	—	—
EU 23b	Of which standardised approach	**2,346**	2,346	**188**	188
EU 23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	—	—	—	—
24	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	**191**	209	**15**	17
29	**Total**	**30,679**	28,038	**2,454**	2,243

Overall RWAs increased by €2.7bn to €30.7bn (June 2021: €28.0bn)

Credit risk RWAs have increased by €0.7bn to €17.5bn (June 2021: €16.8bn)

- A €0.6bn increase in standardised RWAs, primarily driven by a net increase in book size.
- AIRB RWAs remained stable overall with an increase in the book size of the German credit card business, offset by a reduction in the Italian residential mortgage portfolio. The reduction in the Italian residential mortgage portfolio is due to the continued run-off of the mortgage book.

Counterparty credit risk RWAs increased by €1.3bn to €7.0bn (June 2021: 5.7bn) primarily driven by changes in the portfolio, movements in market values and collateral values, and certain trade types not qualifying for IMM treatment.

Market risk RWAs increased by €0.6bn to €3.8bn (June 2021: €3.2bn) primarily driven by changes in the trading book portfolio, changes in data points used in the 60 day average period calculation of VaR, and a change to the stressed VaR period adjustment earlier in 2021. The change in the stressed VaR period adjustment, following regulatory approval, meant that the VaR look-back period, or time-series, changed from a two year period to one year and had the effect of eliminating pre-COVID market movements from the time-series.

Risk Weighted Assets

Table 5: CR8 - RWA flow statement of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

		RWA amount	Capital requirements
		€m	€m
1	**As at 1 January 2021**	**4,468**	**357**
2	Asset size	316	26
3	Asset quality	(68)	(5)
4	Model updates	—	—
5	Methodology and policy	(61)	(5)
6	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7	Foreign exchange movements		
8	Other	(73)	(6)
9	**As at 30 September 2021**	**4,582**	**367**
1	**As at 30 June 2021**	**4,414**	**353**
2	Asset size	221	18
3	Asset quality	(53)	(4)
4	Model updates	—	—
5	Methodology and policy	—	—
6	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7	Foreign exchange movements	—	—
8	Other	—	—
9	**As at 30 September 2021**	**4,582**	**367**

AIRB credit risk RWAs increased by€0.2bn to €4.6bn (June 2021: €4.4bn) due to book size increases partially offset by portfolio run off.

Table 6: CCR7 - RWA flow statement of counterparty credit risk exposures under the IMM

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

		RWA amount	Capital requirements
		€m	€m
1	**As at 1 January 2021**	**3,287**	**263**
2	Asset size	934	75
3	Credit quality of counterparties	—	—
4	Model updates (IMM only)	—	—
5	Methodology and policy (IMM only)	181	14
6	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7	Foreign exchange movements	—	—
8	Other	—	—
9	**As at 30 September 2021**	**4,403**	**352**
1	**As at 30 June 2021**	**4,021**	**322**
2	Asset size	386	31
3	Credit quality of counterparties	(4)	—
4	Model updates (IMM only)	—	—
5	Methodology and policy (IMM only)	—	—
6	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7	Foreign exchange movements	—	—
8	Other	—	—
9	**As at 30 September 2021**	**4,403**	**352**

CCR IMM RWAs increased by €0.4 bn to €4.4.bn (June 2021: €4.0bn) primarily due to client trading activity in the period along with the migration of client trades from various Barclays Group entities.

Methodology and policy RWA movement are as a result of the loss of equivalence in the treatment of third country institutions, following the end of Brexit transitional arrangements on 31 December 2020. In this regard UK institutions are now risk weighted as corporate entities. The Bank's most material counterparty credit risk exposures to UK institutions are with its parent, Barclays Bank PLC and other UK institutions that are part of the Barclays Group.

Risk Weighted Assets

Table 7: MR2-B - RWA flow statement of market risk exposures under the IMA

		VaR €m	SVaR €m	IRC €m	CRM €m	Other €m	Total RWA €m	Total Capital requirements €m
1	**As at 1 January 2021**	341	600	505	—	413	1,859	149
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	(195)	(355)	—	—	—	(550)	(44)
1b	*RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)*	146	245	505	—	413	1,309	105
2	Movement in risk levels	276	538	439	—	289	1,542	123
3	Model updates/changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Methodology and policy	(256)	244	—	—	(51)	(63)	(5)
5	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Foreign exchange movements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a	*RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)*	167	1,027	944	—	651	2,789	223
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	138	726	126	—	—	989	79
8	**As at 30 September 2021**	**304**	**1,753**	**1,070**	—	**651**	**3,778**	**302**
1	**As at 30 June 2021**	**377**	**1,207**	**886**	—	**755**	**3,224**	**258**
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	(307)	(599)	—	—	—	(905)	(72)
1b	*RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)*	70	608	886	—	755	2,319	186
2	Movement in risk levels	96	74	58	—	(79)	150	12
3	Model updates/changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Methodology and policy	—	346	—	—	(25)	320	26
5	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Foreign exchange movements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a	*RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)*	167	1,027	944	—	651	2,789	223
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	138	726	126	—	—	989	79
8	**As at 30 September 2021**	**304**	**1,753**	**1,070**	—	**651**	**3,778**	**302**

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

During Q1 2021, and following regulatory approval, the VaR look-back period, or time-series, changed from a two year period to one year and had the effect of eliminating pre-COVID market movements from the time-series. The SVaR period is assessed and applied across the Barclays Group entities scalar applied as appropriate for BBI to account for the fact that the period selected may not be optimal for the Bank.

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

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

During the third quarter the overall movement in risk levels is attributable to changes in the portfolio over the course of the three months. The decrease in VaR over the quarter is attributable to changes in the 60 day rolling average when comparing June month end to September, as data points for June are replaced by lower data points at September. Changes to the look back period, noted above, also impacted.

Liquidity

Table 8: LIQ1 - Liquidity Coverage ratio

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

Liquidity coverage ratio (period end)	Total period end value			
	30 September 2021	30 June 2021	31 March 2021	31 December 2020
	€m	€m	€m	€m
Liquidity buffer	23,458	20,858	22,027	21,008
Total net cash outflows	13,391	12,449	12,631	9,631
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (period end)	175 %	168 %	174 %	218%

LIQ1 - Liquidity coverage ratio (average)		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
		30.09.21	30.06.21	31.03.21	31.12.20	30.09.21	30.06.21	31.03.21	31.12.20
Number of data points used in calculation of averages		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets		€m	€m	€m	€m		€m	€m	€m
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					22,744	22,065	21,080	19,954
Cash outflows									
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**	1,723	1,661	1,626	1,596	170	164	161	158
3	*Stable deposits*	42	44	44	46	2	2	2	2
4	*Less stable deposits*	1,681	1,617	1,582	1,552	168	162	158	155
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:**	16,454	16,007	15,588	14,601	8,704	8,318	7,990	7,492
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	4,182	3,830	3,406	2,964	1,041	953	849	739
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	12,116	12,014	12,009	11,500	7,508	7,203	6,968	6,616
8	*Unsecured debt*	156	163	173	137	156	163	173	137
9	**Secured wholesale funding**					2,840	1,826	1,176	822
10	**Additional requirements, of which:**	24,002	21,852	19,817	18,225	7,949	7,748	7,608	7,576
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	5,198	5,167	5,291	5,530	5,198	5,167	5,291	5,530
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	265	399	441	382	265	399	441	382
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	18,538	16,286	14,084	12,312	2,486	2,182	1,876	1,663
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	**Other contingent funding obligations**	9,294	8,859	8,503	8,244	545	512	485	451
16	**Total cash outflows**					**20,209**	**18,568**	**17,420**	**16,498**
Cash inflows									
17	**Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)**	30,451	24,059	18,524	13,543	2,142	1,294	765	527
18	**Inflows from fully performing exposures**	1,786	1,857	1,870	1,720	1,394	1,487	1,519	1,375
19	Other cash inflows	3,924	3,947	4,255	4,600	3,924	3,947	4,255	4,600
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					—	—	—	—
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					—	—	—	—
20	**Total cash inflows**	**36,160**	**29,863**	**24,648**	**19,864**	**7,459**	**6,729**	**6,539**	**6,502**
EU-20a	*Fully exempt inflows*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20b	*Inflows subject to 90% cap*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20c	*Inflows subject to 75% cap*	36,160	29,863	24,648	19,864	7,459	6,729	6,539	6,502
21	**Liquidity buffer**					22,744	22,065	21,080	19,954
22	**Total net cash outflows**					**12,750**	**11,839**	**10,881**	**9,996**
23	**Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (average)**					180 %	188 %	195 %	199 %

Liquidity

As at 30 September 2021, BBI's LCR was 175% (June 2021: 168%), equivalent to a surplus of €8.7bn (June2021: € 7.2bn) to the regulatory requirement of 110%. The strong liquidity position reflects BBI's prudent approach given the continued macroeconomic uncertainty. The Bank also continued to maintain surpluses to its internal liquidity requirements.

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

As at 30 September 2021, the liquidity pool consisted primarily of EUR central bank deposits.

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

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

Notes

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

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

Relevant terms that are used in this document but are not defined under applicable regulatory guidance or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are explained in the results glossary that can be accessed at home.barclays/investor-relations/reports-and-events/latest-financial-results.

Forward-looking statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the Bank.

The Bank cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as 'may', 'will', 'seek', 'continue', 'aim', 'anticipate', 'target', 'projected', 'expect', 'estimate', 'intend', 'plan', 'goal', 'believe', 'achieve' or other words of similar meaning.

Forward-looking statements can be made in writing but also may be made verbally by members of the management of the Bank (including, without limitation, during management presentations to financial analysts) in connection with this document. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding or relating to the Bank's future financial position, income growth, assets, impairment charges, provisions, business strategy, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, capital distributions (including dividend payout ratios and expected payment strategies), projected levels of growth in the banking and financial markets, projected costs or savings, any commitments and targets, estimates of capital expenditures, plans and objectives for future operations, projected employee numbers, IFRS impacts and other statements that are not historical fact.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. The forward-looking statements speak only as at the date on which they are made. Forward looking statements may be affected by changes in legislation, the development of standards and interpretations under IFRS, including evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting and regulatory standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations, future levels of conduct provisions, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, the Bank's ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively, geopolitical risks and the impact of competition. In addition, factors including (but not limited to) the following may have an effect: capital, leverage and other regulatory rules applicable to past, current and future periods; macroeconomic and business conditions in Ireland and the European Union ("EU") and any systemically important economy which impacts Ireland and the EU; the effects of any volatility in credit markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; effects of changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; volatility in capital markets; changes in credit ratings of the Bank or any securities issued by the Bank; direct and indirect impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; instability as a result of the UK's exit from the EU,the effects of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement and the disruption that may subsequently result in Ireland and in the EU; the risk of cyber-attacks, information or security breaches or technology failures on the Bank's reputation, business or operations; and the success of future acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Bank's control. As a result, the Bank actual financial position, future results, dividend payments, capital, leverage or other regulatory ratios or other financial and non-financial metrics or performance measures may differ materially from the statements or guidance set forth in the Bank's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Bank's future financial condition and performance are identified in the Bank's 2020 Annual Report and Interim Report and Condensed Financial Statements for the six months ended 30 June 2021 ('2021 Interim Report') which are available on Barclays' website at https://home.barclays/investor-relations/.

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