



**Barclays Bank PLC**  
Pillar 3 Report  
31 December 2022



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# Notes on Basis of Preparation

## Disclosure Background

Barclays Bank PLC is regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) on a solo-consolidated basis and comprises Barclays Bank PLC plus certain additional subsidiaries, subject to PRA approval. The disclosures provided in this document for Barclays Bank PLC are based on this regulatory scope of consolidation, unless otherwise specified. This differs from the accounting disclosures, where Barclays Bank PLC Group relates to Barclays Bank PLC and all its subsidiaries.

For the purpose of liquidity management, Barclays Bank PLC and its subsidiary Barclays Capital Securities Limited, a UK broker dealer entity, are monitored on a combined basis by the PRA under a Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group (Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub) arrangement ('DoLSub'). The liquidity disclosures (Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio) provided in this document for Barclays Bank PLC are based on this regulatory scope of consolidation, unless otherwise specified.

The Pillar 3 disclosures provide additional information about Barclays Bank PLC's risk profile, including its regulatory capital, risk weighted assets (RWAs), liquidity and leverage exposures.

The Pillar 3 report is prepared in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation and Capital Requirements Directive ('CRR' and 'CRD 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.

References to CRR, as amended by CRR II, mean the capital regulatory requirements, as they form part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, as amended.

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

## Key changes in the 2022 Pillar 3 Report

### Capital and RWAs

On 1 January 2022, the PRA implemented Internal Rating-Based (IRB) roadmap changes which includes revisions to the criteria for definition of default, probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) estimation to ensure supervisory consistency and increase transparency of IRB models.

On 14 October 2021, the PRA finalised their implementation of Basel standards through Policy Statement (PS) 22/21, and were implemented from 1 January 2022. The finalised requirements included the introduction of the Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) which replaces the Current Exposure Method (CEM) for Standardised derivative exposures as a more risk sensitive approach.

On 13 December 2021, the Financial Policy Committee (FPC) announced that a Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) rate of 1% for UK exposures has been re-introduced and was applicable from 13 December 2022.

### UK Leverage Ratio Framework

From 1 January 2022, UK banks became subject to a single UK leverage ratio requirement meaning that the CRR leverage ratio no longer applies. Under the revised UK leverage ratio framework (UKLRF), central bank claims have been excluded from the UK leverage exposure measure where they are matched by qualifying liabilities (rather than deposits).

On 20 December 2022, the PRA granted permission for leverage minimum requirements to be set at the sub-consolidated level for Barclays Bank PLC effective from 1 January 2023. This replaced the individual requirement that was due to be set at that time. The Barclays Bank PLC sub-consolidated leverage ratio will be monitored and managed above minimum requirements in accordance with Barclays Bank PLC's risk management strategy. As a result, the Barclays Bank PLC leverage disclosures in future quarterly Pillar 3 reports, half year results announcements and Annual Reports will reflect the Barclays Bank PLC sub-consolidated basis. Capital requirements remain set at the Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated level.

### Disclosures

As part of the introduction of PS 22/21 changes effective from 1 January 2022, a number of new Pillar 3 disclosures have been introduced in line with the updated PRA rulebook (Disclosure (CRR) - Pillar 3 Templates and Instructions). New disclosures are noted and any new data points will not have comparatives. Comparatives are not provided where there has been a change in the guidelines for disclosures that were reportable for 31 December 2021. Leverage related tables do not have comparatives due to prior period being disclosed on a CRR basis which no longer applies to UK banks. The terms RWA and RWEA are used interchangeably throughout the document.

## Future Regulatory Changes

### Capital and RWAs

On 5 July 2022, the FPC announced a further increase in the CCyB rate to 2% applicable from 5 July 2023.

## Presentation of risk data in the Pillar 3 disclosures versus the Annual Report and Accounts

This document discloses Barclays Bank PLC's assets in terms of exposures and capital requirements. For the purposes of this document:

### Credit losses

Where credit impairment or losses are disclosed within this document, Barclays Bank PLC has followed the IFRS definitions used in the Annual Report.

### Scope of application

Where this document discloses credit exposures or capital requirements, Barclays Bank PLC has followed the scope and application of its Pillar 1 capital adequacy calculations (unless noted otherwise).

## Notes on Basis of Preparation (continued)

### Definition of credit exposures

- Credit exposure, or 'Exposure at Default' (EAD) is defined as the estimate of the amount at risk in the event of a default (before any recoveries) or through the decline in value of an asset. This estimate takes account of contractual commitments related to undrawn amounts
- In contrast, an asset on the Barclays Bank PLC's balance sheet is reported as a drawn balance only. This is one of the reasons why exposure values in the Pillar 3 report differ from asset values as reported in the Barclays Bank PLC 2022 Annual Report.

# Analysis of treasury and capital risk

**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 and liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio.

KM1 ref		Restated <sup>a</sup>				
		As at	As at	As at	As at	As at
		31.12.22	30.09.22	30.06.22	31.03.22	31.12.21
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
	<b>Available own funds (amounts)</b>					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital <sup>b</sup>	<b>25,907</b>	28,592	27,420	24,765	23,928
1a	Fully loaded common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital <sup>c</sup>	<b>25,571</b>	28,230	27,133	24,520	23,376
2	Tier 1 capital <sup>b,d</sup>	<b>34,139</b>	37,026	35,088	31,310	32,395
2a	Fully loaded tier 1 capital <sup>c,e</sup>	<b>33,802</b>	36,665	34,801	31,064	31,094
3	Total capital <sup>b,d</sup>	<b>42,321</b>	41,526	40,106	36,785	37,954
3a	Fully loaded total capital <sup>c,e</sup>	<b>41,092</b>	40,254	38,882	35,552	36,241
	<b>Risk-weighted exposure amounts</b>					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount <sup>b</sup>	<b>203,833</b>	214,935	214,426	200,074	185,467
4a	Fully loaded total risk-weighted exposure amount <sup>c</sup>	<b>203,531</b>	214,673	214,184	199,854	184,991
	<b>Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%) <sup>b</sup>	<b>12.7%</b>	13.3%	12.8%	12.4%	12.9%
5a	Fully loaded common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%) <sup>c</sup>	<b>12.6%</b>	13.2%	12.7%	12.3%	12.6%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%) <sup>b,d</sup>	<b>16.7%</b>	17.2%	16.4%	15.6%	17.5%
6a	Fully loaded tier 1 ratio (%) <sup>c,e</sup>	<b>16.6%</b>	17.1%	16.2%	15.5%	16.8%
7	Total capital ratio (%) <sup>b,d</sup>	<b>20.8%</b>	19.3%	18.7%	18.4%	20.5%
7a	Fully loaded total capital ratio (%) <sup>c,e</sup>	<b>20.2%</b>	18.8%	18.2%	17.8%	19.6%
	<b>Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>					
UK 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%) <sup>f</sup>	<b>2.5%</b>	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	
UK 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%) <sup>f</sup>	<b>0.8%</b>	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	
UK 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%) <sup>f</sup>	<b>1.1%</b>	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	
UK 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	<b>12.5%</b>	12.5%	12.5%	12.8%	
	<b>Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	<b>2.5%</b>	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	<b>0.3%</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	<b>2.8%</b>	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
UK 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	<b>15.3%</b>	15.0%	15.0%	15.3%	
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	<b>5.7%</b>	6.3%	5.8%	5.2%	

## Notes

a. Capital metrics as at 31 December 2021 have been restated. More details are available in the Barclays Bank PLC 2022 Annual Report on page 125.

b. Transitional capital and RWAs are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

c. Fully loaded capital and RWAs are calculated without applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

d. Transitional Tier 2 and Total capital are calculated applying the grandfathering of CRR II non-compliant capital instruments. Prior year comparatives include the grandfathering of CRR non-compliant capital instruments.

e. Fully loaded Tier 2 and Total capital is calculated without applying the grandfathering of CRR II non-compliant capital instruments.

f. The total capital P2A requirement is 4.5%.

The CET1 ratio decreased to 12.7% (December 2021: 12.9%) as RWAs increased by £18.4bn to £203.8bn, whilst capital increased by £2.0bn to £25.9bn.

- CET1 capital increased by £2.0bn to £25.9bn (December 2021: £23.9bn), reflecting profit of £2.9bn, an increase in the currency translation reserve of £1.1bn and a decrease in capital deductions of £1.3bn mainly driven by lower significant holdings deductions partially offset by dividends paid and foreseen of £1.7bn, a decrease in the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve of £1.2bn and £1.1bn net impact of pensions primarily as a result of the accelerated cash settlement to the UK Retirement Fund of earlier deficit reduction contributions and deficit reduction payments made in 2022.
- RWAs increased by £18.4bn to £203.8bn (December 2021: £185.5bn) primarily due to the increased client activity within the Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB), implementation of IRB roadmap changes, introduction of SA-CCR and appreciation of USD against GBP,

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics - Part 2

KM1 Ref		As at				Restated
		31.12.22	30.09.22	30.06.22	31.03.22	As at
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
<b>Leverage ratio</b>						
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks <sup>a</sup>	<b>742,730</b>	838,344	770,695	764,848	
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) <sup>a</sup>	<b>4.6%</b>	4.4%	4.6%	4.1%	
<b>Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements</b>						
UK 14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) <sup>b</sup>	<b>4.6%</b>	4.4%	4.5%	4.1%	
UK 14b	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%) <sup>a</sup>	<b>3.7%</b>	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio</b>						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value)	<b>205,518</b>	202,824	194,117	188,159	
UK 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	<b>241,940</b>	237,389	228,629	220,498	
UK 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	<b>88,399</b>	85,060	82,036	78,741	
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	<b>153,542</b>	152,329	146,592	141,757	
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%) <sup>c</sup>	<b>134%</b>	133%	132%	133%	
17a	Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (Period-end)	<b>148%</b>	131%	137%	139%	
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio<sup>d</sup></b>						
18	Total available stable funding	<b>309,676</b>				
19	Total required stable funding	<b>288,035</b>				
20	NSFR ratio (%)	<b>108%</b>				

**Notes**

- a. Transitional UK leverage ratios are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.
- b. Fully loaded UK leverage ratio is calculated without applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.
- c. Liquidity coverage ratio computed as a trailing average of 12 month-end observations to the reporting date.
- d. Net Stable Funding Ratio is computed as a trailing average of the last four spot quarter end positions. No prior comparative available.

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

**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 31 December 2022.

	Ref <sup>†</sup>	As at 31.12.22	As at 31.12.22
		Transitional Position	Fully Loaded Position
		€m	€m
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves</b>			
1	a	2,343	2,343
		<i>of which called up share capital and share premium</i>	<i>2,343</i>
2	b	37,165	37,165
3	c	(4,552)	(4,552)
UK-5a	b	1,203	1,203
6		<b>36,159</b>	<b>36,159</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
7		(1,260)	(1,260)
8	d, e, f	(107)	(107)
10			
	h	(1,198)	(1,198)
11	i	5,180	5,180
12		(45)	(45)
14	j	(623)	(623)
15	k, g	(3,382)	(3,382)
19			
		(8,144)	(8,167)
22		(902)	(985)
23			
		(658)	(709)
25			
		(244)	(276)
27a			
		229	(1)
28		<b>(10,252)</b>	<b>(10,588)</b>
29		<b>25,907</b>	<b>25,571</b>

**Notes**

<sup>†</sup> The references (a) – (m) identify balance sheet components in Table 3: CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet on page 8 which is used in the calculation of regulatory capital.

a. Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital includes IFRS9 transitional adjustment of which static €120m, of which modified €109m.

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

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

	As at	As at 31.12.22	
		Transitional Position	Fully Loaded Position
	Ref#	€m	€m
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments</b>			
30		10,691	10,691
31		10,691	10,691
36		10,691	10,691
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>			
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
40		(2,459)	(2,459)
43		(2,459)	(2,459)
44		8,232	8,232
45		34,139	33,803
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments</b>			
46	m	11,052	11,052
UK-47b		911	0
50		1	20
51		11,964	11,072
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
52		(160)	(160)
55		(3,622)	(3,622)
57		(3,782)	(3,782)
58		8,182	7,290
59		42,321	41,093
60		203,833	203,531
<b>Capital ratios and buffers</b>			
61		12.7%	12.6%
62		16.7%	16.6%
63		20.8%	20.2%
64		9.9%	9.9%
65		2.5%	2.5%
66		0.3%	0.3%
68		5.7%	5.5%
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>			
72		1,943	1,943
73		2,837	2,763
75		1,050	1,073
<b>Applicable caps on the inclusions of provisions in Tier 2</b>			
78		1	20
79		466	466



## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

**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.

As at 31 December 2022	Ref†	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
		€m	€m
<b>Assets</b>			
1		170,307	170,307
2		82,371	82,237
3		225,783	228,763
4		5,908	5,908
5		83,043	83,043
6		247,325	246,953
7		258,708	258,709
8		43,086	43,085
9	e	19,276	13,276
10		107	107
11	d	95	95
12	f	12	12
13		110	110
14		891	891
15	g, h	3,114	3,114
16	k	4,695	4,695
17		3,188	3,189
<b>18 Total assets</b>		<b>1,147,912</b>	<b>1,144,387</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
1		313,895	310,495
2		64,955	64,821
3		26,307	26,307
4		40,166	40,166
5	m	37,656	37,656
6		52,093	52,093
7		300,851	300,392
8		250,567	250,567
9		303	336
10	g	—	—
11		80	80
12		7,980	8,067
13		592	592
<b>14 Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,095,445</b>	<b>1,091,572</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
1		2,348	2,348
2	a	2,343	2,343
3	l	15,398	15,398
4	c, i, j	(4,552)	(4,560)
5	b	39,273	39,629
6		52,467	52,815
7		—	—
<b>8 Total equity</b>		<b>52,467</b>	<b>52,815</b>
<b>9 Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>1,147,912</b>	<b>1,144,387</b>

**Note**

† The references (a) – (n) identify balance sheet components that are used in the calculation of regulatory capital in Table 7: Composition of regulatory capital on page 17.

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

**Table 4: IFRS 9<sup>a</sup> / Article 468-FL – 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, and with and without the application of the temporary treatment in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR<sup>b</sup>**

	As at 31.12.22	As at 30.09.22	As at 30.06.22	As at 31.03.22	Restated <sup>c</sup> As at 31.12.21
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
<b>Available capital (amounts)</b>					
1 CET1 capital <sup>d</sup>	<b>25,907</b>	28,592	27,420	24,765	23,928
2 CET1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	<b>25,571</b>	28,230	27,133	24,520	23,376
3 Tier 1 capital <sup>e</sup>	<b>34,139</b>	37,026	35,088	31,310	32,395
4 Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	<b>33,802</b>	36,665	34,801	31,064	31,843
5 Total capital <sup>e</sup>	<b>42,321</b>	41,526	40,106	36,785	37,954
6 Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	<b>42,004</b>	41,229	39,888	36,576	37,493
<b>Risk-weighted assets (amounts)</b>					
7 Total risk-weighted assets <sup>d</sup>	<b>203,833</b>	214,935	214,426	200,074	185,467
8 Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	<b>203,531</b>	214,673	214,184	199,854	184,991
<b>Capital ratios</b>					
9 CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) <sup>d</sup>	<b>12.7%</b>	13.3%	12.8%	12.4%	12.9%
10 CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	<b>12.6%</b>	13.2%	12.7%	12.3%	12.6%
11 Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) <sup>d,e</sup>	<b>16.7%</b>	17.2%	16.4%	15.6%	17.5%
12 Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	<b>16.6%</b>	17.1%	16.3%	15.5%	17.2%
13 <b>Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)<sup>d,e</sup></b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>
14 <b>Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>
<b>Leverage ratio</b>					
15 Leverage ratio total exposure measure	<b>742,730</b>	838,344	770,695	764,848	
16 Leverage ratio <sup>d</sup>	<b>4.6%</b>	4.4%	4.6%	4.1%	
17 Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	<b>4.6%</b>	4.4%	4.5%	4.1%	

### Notes

- a. From 1 January 2018, Barclays Bank PLC 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 is phased out over a 5 year period with 25% applicable for 2022 and with no transitional relief from 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.
- b. As at 31 December 2022, Barclays Bank PLC had not elected to apply the temporary treatment specified in Article 468 of the CRR, amended by Regulation EU 2020/873, resulting in the Barclays Bank PLC's capital and leverage ratios reflecting the full impact of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- c. Capital metrics as at 31 December 2021 have been restated. More details are available in the Barclays Bank PLC 2022 Annual Report on page 125.
- d. Transitional CET1 capital, RWAs and leverage ratio are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.
- e. Transitional Tier 1 and Total capital is calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II. Prior year comparatives include the grandfathering of CRR non-compliant capital instruments.

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

**Table 5: RWAs by risk type**

This table shows RWAs by business and risk type.

	Credit risk		Counterparty credit risk				Market risk		Operational risk	Total RWAs
	Std £m	AIRB £m	Std £m	AIRB £m	Settlement risk £m	CVA £m	Std £m	IMA £m		
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>										
<b>Barclays Bank PLC</b>	<b>48,895</b>	<b>71,435</b>	<b>15,484</b>	<b>15,831</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>8,241</b>	<b>21,401</b>	<b>20,028</b>	<b>203,833</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>										
<b>Barclays Bank PLC</b>	40,900	59,380	15,908	15,343	63	1,862	8,239	26,588	17,184	185,467

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

**Table 6: OV1 – Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts**

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

		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements	
		As at 31.12.2022	As at 30.09.2022	As at 31.12.2022	As at 30.09.2022
		£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	<b>105,321</b>	108,160	<b>8,426</b>	8,653
2	Of which the standardised approach	<b>43,489</b>	46,920	<b>3,480</b>	3,754
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	—	—	—	—
4	Of which: slotting approach	<b>4,292</b>	4,164	<b>343</b>	333
UK 4a	Of which: equities under the simple risk weight approach	—	—	—	—
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	<b>57,540</b>	57,076	<b>4,603</b>	4,566
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	<b>33,746</b>	38,747	<b>2,700</b>	3,100
7	Of which the standardised approach	<b>3,832</b>	5,607	<b>307</b>	449
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	<b>21,075</b>	23,418	<b>1,686</b>	1,873
UK 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	<b>865</b>	999	<b>69</b>	80
UK 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	<b>2,465</b>	2,416	<b>197</b>	193
9	Of which other CCR	<b>5,509</b>	6,306	<b>441</b>	504
15	Settlement risk	<b>53</b>	119	<b>4</b>	9
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	<b>15,043</b>	16,589	<b>1,203</b>	1,327
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	<b>9,603</b>	11,044	<b>768</b>	884
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	<b>1,849</b>	1,810	<b>148</b>	145
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	<b>3,586</b>	3,733	<b>287</b>	299
UK 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	<b>5</b>	2	—	—
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	<b>29,642</b>	34,308	<b>2,371</b>	2,745
21	Of which the standardised approach	<b>8,241</b>	8,199	<b>659</b>	656
22	Of which IMA	<b>21,401</b>	26,109	<b>1,712</b>	2,089
23	Operational risk	<b>20,028</b>	17,013	<b>1,602</b>	1,361
UK 23b	Of which standardised approach	<b>20,028</b>	17,013	<b>1,602</b>	1,361
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)	<b>9,712</b>	10,908	<b>777</b>	873
<b>29</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>203,833</b>	<b>214,935</b>	<b>16,306</b>	<b>17,195</b>

RWAs decreased over the quarter by £11.1bn to £203.8bn (September 2022: £214.9bn) primarily due to:

- Credit risk RWAs decreased £2.8bn to £105.3bn primarily due to depreciation of USD against GBP offset by an increase in lending activities mainly within CIB
- Counterparty Credit risk RWAs decreased £5bn to £33.7bn primarily due to a decrease in client and trading activities, derivative mark-to-market movements as well as decrease in FX due to depreciation of USD against GBP
- Securitisation RWAs decreased £1.5bn to £15bn primarily due to a decrease in business activities
- Market risk RWAs decreased by £4.7bn to £29.6bn primarily due to a decrease in client and trading activities
- Operational risk RWAs increased by £3bn to £20bn primarily driven by the inclusion of higher 2022 CIB income compared to 2019

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

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

The total in this table shows the contribution of credit risk RWAs under the advanced Internal Ratings Based (AIRB) approach and will not directly reconcile to the Credit Risk (CR) AIRB RWAs in table 5.

	Three months ended 31.12.2022	Twelve months ended 31.12.2022
	£m	£m
<b>1 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period</b>	<b>57,161</b>	<b>48,644</b>
2 Asset size	3,762	5,611
3 Asset quality	285	(975)
4 Model updates	—	—
5 Methodology and policy	(771)	1,493
6 Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7 Foreign exchange movements	(2,661)	3,003
8 Other	—	—
<b>9 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>57,776</b>	<b>57,776</b>

Three months ended advanced credit risk RWAs increased £0.6bn to £57.8bn primarily driven by:

- A £3.8bn increase in book size primarily driven by an increase in lending activities within CIB
- A £2.7bn decrease in FX primarily due to depreciation of USD against GBP

Twelve months ended advanced credit risk RWAs increased £9.1bn to £57.8bn primarily driven by:

- A £5.6bn increase in book size primarily driven by an increase in lending activities within CIB, partially offset by securitisation of originated assets
- A £1.5bn increase in methodology and policy relating to implementation of IRB roadmap changes
- A £3bn increase in FX primarily due to appreciation of USD against GBP

**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 to CCR RWAs (under both standardised and AIRB) table 5.

	Three months ended 31.12.2022	Twelve months ended 31.12.2022
	£m	£m
<b>1 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period</b>	<b>23,418</b>	<b>23,321</b>
2 Asset size	(1,612)	(4,272)
3 Credit quality of counterparties	114	89
4 Model updates (IMM only)	—	—
5 Methodology and policy (IMM only)	(214)	335
6 Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7 Foreign exchange movements	(631)	1,602
8 Other	—	—
<b>9 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>21,075</b>	<b>21,075</b>

Three months ended Internal Model Method RWAs decreased by £2.3bn to £21.1bn primarily driven by:

- A £1.6bn decrease in asset size primarily driven by a decrease in client and trading activities and derivative mark-to-market movements
- A £0.6bn decrease in FX primarily due to depreciation of USD against GBP

Twelve months ended Internal Model Method RWAs decreased by £2.2bn to £21.1bn primarily driven by:

- A £4.3bn decrease in asset size primarily due to a reduction in initial margin posted to intra-group counterparties and derivative mark-to-market movements
- A £1.6bn increase in FX primarily due to appreciation of USD against GBP

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

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

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

Three month ended 31.12.2022						
	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Other	Total RWEAs	Total own funds requirements
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>1 RWAs at previous period end</b>	7,130	11,736	3,420	3,823	26,109	2,088
1a Regulatory adjustment <sup>a</sup>	(4,135)	(4,774)	—	—	(8,909)	(712)
1b RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)	2,995	6,962	3,420	3,823	17,200	1,376
2 Movement in risk levels	(284)	(1,825)	(668)	(990)	(3,767)	(301)
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)	2,711	5,137	2,752	2,833	13,433	1,075
8b Regulatory adjustment <sup>b</sup>	3,496	4,438	34	—	7,968	637
<b>8 RWAs at the end of the disclosure period</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>9,575</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>21,401</b>	<b>1,712</b>

**Notes**

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

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

Modelled Market risk RWAs decreased £4.7bn to £21.4bn primarily driven by changes in portfolio composition from client and trading activity.

Twelve month ended 31.12.2022						
	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Other	Total RWEAs	Total own funds requirements
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>1 RWAs at previous period end</b>	3,776	14,005	4,209	4,598	26,588	2,127
1a Regulatory adjustment <sup>a</sup>	(2,018)	(4,326)	—	—	(6,344)	(507)
1b RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)	1,758	9,679	4,209	4,598	20,244	1,620
2 Movement in risk levels	953	(4,542)	(1,457)	(1,765)	(6,811)	(545)
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)	2,711	5,137	2,752	2,833	13,433	1,075
8b Regulatory adjustment <sup>b</sup>	3,496	4,438	34	—	7,968	637
<b>8 RWAs at the end of the disclosure period</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>9,575</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>21,401</b>	<b>1,712</b>

**Notes**

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

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

Modelled market risk RWAs decreased £5.2bn to £21.4bn primarily driven by changes in portfolio composition which reduced a model adjustment held to capture the incremental risk associated with 10-day SVaR over and above that obtained by scaling 1-day SVaR RWAs by the square root of 10.

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

### Leverage ratio and exposures

The following leverage tables show the components of the leverage ratio using the UKLRF definition for leverage exposure and Tier 1 capital as at 31 December 2022.

**Table 10: LR1 - Summary of reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures<sup>a,b</sup>**

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

		As at 31 December 2022
		€m
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	1,147,912
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(3,525)
4	Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks	(180,846)
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	(10,763)
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(92,010)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	45,734
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	125,481
11	Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	(1,570)
UK-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a <sup>1</sup> CRR)	(236,619)
12	Other adjustments	(51,064)
<b>13</b>	<b>Total exposure measure</b>	<b>742,730</b>

#### Notes:

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

b. No comparatives are provided as this reflects disclosure requirements under the UKLRF from 1 January 2022.

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

**Table 11: LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure<sup>a,b</sup>**

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

		As at 31 December 2022
		€m
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	<b>662,392</b>
3	Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	<b>(17,315)</b>
6	Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage)	<b>(17,268)</b>
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	<b>627,809</b>
Derivative exposures		
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	<b>48,183</b>
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	<b>111,821</b>
10	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (SA-CCR)	<b>(27,378)</b>
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	<b>615,969</b>
12	Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	<b>(599,638)</b>
13	Total derivatives exposures	<b>148,957</b>
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	<b>618,564</b>
15	Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	<b>(407,354)</b>
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	<b>47,048</b>
18	Total securities financing transaction exposures	<b>258,258</b>
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	<b>270,973</b>
20	Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	<b>(145,492)</b>
21	General provisions deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage) and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures	<b>(310)</b>
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	<b>125,171</b>
Excluded exposures		
UK-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	<b>(236,619)</b>
UK-22k	(Total exempted exposures)	<b>(236,619)</b>
Capital and total exposure measure		
23	Tier 1 capital (leverage)	<b>34,139</b>
24	Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	<b>923,576</b>
UK-24a	(-) Claims on central banks excluded	<b>(180,846)</b>
UK-24b	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	<b>742,730</b>
Leverage ratio		
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	<b>4.6%</b>
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	<b>4.6%</b>
UK-25b	Leverage ratio excluding central bank reserves as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income had not been applied (%) <sup>c</sup>	<b>4.6%</b>
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	<b>3.7%</b>

- Notes:**
- a. Capital and leverage measures are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.
- b. No comparatives are provided as this reflects disclosure requirements under the UKLRF from 1 January 2022.
- c. As at 31 December 2022, Barclays Bank PLC had not elected to apply the temporary treatment specified in Article 468 of the CRR, amended by Regulation EU 2020/873, resulting in the capital and leverage ratios reflecting the full impact of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.



## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

**Table 12: LR3 - Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)<sup>a</sup>**

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

		As at 31 December 2022
		€m
<b>UK-1</b>	<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:</b>	<b>309,078</b>
UK-2	Trading book exposures	87,351
UK-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	221,727
UK-4	Covered bonds	748
UK-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	57,781
UK-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	5,258
UK-7	Institutions	13,490
UK-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	7,337
UK-9	Retail exposures	758
UK-10	Corporates	68,648
UK-11	Exposures in default	1,523
UK-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	66,184

**Note:**

a. No comparatives are provided as this reflects disclosure requirements under the UKLRF from 1 January 2022.

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

**Table 13: 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			
		31.12.22	30.09.22	30.06.22	31.03.22
		£m	£m	£m	£m
Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		189,374	199,152	214,984	194,904
Total net cash outflows		128,322	152,094	157,335	139,785
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (period end)		148%	131%	137%	139%

Liquidity coverage ratio (average)		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
		31.12.22	30.09.22	30.06.22	31.03.22	31.12.22	30.09.22	30.06.22	31.03.22
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
UK1a									
UK1b	Number of data points used in calculation of averages <sup>a</sup>	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
<b>High-quality liquid assets</b>									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					205,518	202,824	194,117	188,159
<b>Cash outflows</b>									
2	<b>Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:</b>	27,676	26,270	25,198	24,289	3,347	3,272	3,233	3,187
3	Stable deposits	736	737	738	735	37	37	37	37
4	Less stable deposits	20,088	19,710	19,498	19,228	3,310	3,235	3,196	3,150
5	<b>Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:</b>	217,643	215,521	206,198	196,990	120,433	119,719	113,586	107,427
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	58,302	56,053	53,666	51,565	14,396	13,832	13,234	12,707
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties) <sup>b</sup>	152,300	152,365	146,154	139,812	98,996	98,785	93,974	89,108
8	Unsecured debt	7,041	7,102	6,378	5,612	7,041	7,102	6,378	5,612
9	<b>Secured wholesale funding</b>					63,534	62,015	61,768	60,677
10	<b>Additional requirements, of which:</b>	154,144	150,385	146,432	145,028	44,355	42,607	41,125	41,383
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	14,562	13,380	12,893	12,825	11,766	10,684	10,338	10,346
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	4,757	5,098	5,745	7,300	4,757	5,098	5,745	7,300
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	134,825	131,907	127,794	124,903	27,832	26,825	25,041	23,737
14	<b>Other contractual funding obligations</b>	7,289	6,769	5,911	4,826	6,626	6,197	5,431	4,438
15	<b>Other contingent funding obligations</b>	64,317	63,497	62,123	60,764	3,646	3,579	3,487	3,386
16	<b>Total cash outflows</b>					241,940	237,389	228,629	220,498
<b>Cash inflows</b>									
17	<b>Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)</b>	575,991	558,222	541,542	521,969	63,018	60,862	58,651	56,310
18	<b>Inflows from fully performing exposures</b>	19,975	18,600	17,045	15,754	17,017	15,560	14,201	13,025
19	Other cash inflows <sup>c</sup>	11,188	11,151	11,403	11,446	8,364	8,638	9,184	9,406
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)					—	—	—	—
UK-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					—	—	—	—
20	Total cash inflows	607,154	587,972	569,991	549,168	88,399	85,060	82,036	78,741
UK-20a	<b>Fully exempt inflows</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UK-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UK-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	499,416	479,155	462,783	444,735	88,399	85,060	82,036	78,741
UK-21	<b>Liquidity buffer</b>					205,518	202,824	194,117	188,159
22	<b>Total net cash outflows</b>					153,542	152,329	146,592	141,757
23	<b>Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (average)</b>					134%	133%	132%	133%

**Notes**

a. Trailing average of 12 month-end observations to the reporting date.

b. Non-operational deposits in row 7 also includes excess operational deposits as defined in the PRA Rulebook (Liquidity Coverage Ratio - CRR) Article 27(4).

c. Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there is transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies.

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2022, the LCR was 148% (September 2022: 131%), equivalent to a surplus of €61bn (September 2022: €47bn) above the 100% regulatory requirement. The decrease in HQLA was driven by lower deposit and wholesale funding balances which were partly offset by a decrease in business funding consumption. Net cash outflows decreased due to lower deposit and wholesale funding stresses which resulted in a higher LCR.

The average LCR for the 12 months to 31 December 2022 was 134% (September 2022: 133%).

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.

The strong deposit franchise is a primary funding source for Barclays Bank PLC. Barclays Bank PLC continued to issue in the shorter-term markets and maintained active medium-term notes programmes. This funding capacity enables Barclays Bank PLC to maintain their stable and diversified funding bases.

Barclays Bank PLC also supports various central bank monetary initiatives, such as the Bank of England's Term Funding Scheme with additional incentives for SMEs (TFSME). These are reported under 'repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing' on the balance sheet. In 2022, Barclays Bank Group repaid €1.1bn of TLTRO drawings reducing its outstanding balance to €1.4bn as at 31 December 2022. Barclays Bank Group had €7.0bn TFSME balances outstanding at the year-end.

## Analysis of treasury and capital risk (continued)

**Table 14: LIQ2 - Net stable funding ratio**

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

		As at 31 December 2022		Unweighted value by residual maturity			
		(in currency amount)	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
<b>Available stable funding (ASF) Items</b>							
1	Capital items and instruments	40,618	2,894	4,884	39,650		82,710
2	Own funds	40,618	—	—	—		40,618
3	Other capital instruments		2,894	4,884	39,650		42,092
4	Retail deposits		28,686	2,263	199		28,097
5	Stable deposits		884	10	6		855
6	Less stable deposits		27,802	2,253	193		27,242
7	Wholesale funding:		525,374	35,877	104,483		198,819
8	Operational deposits		59,628	—	—		29,814
9	Other wholesale funding		465,746	35,877	104,483		169,005
10	Interdependent liabilities		—	—	—		—
11	Other liabilities:	340	78,996	—	25		50
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	340					
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		78,996	—	25		50
<b>14</b>	<b>Total available stable funding (ASF)</b>						<b>309,676</b>
<b>Required stable funding (RSF) Items</b>							
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)						23,245
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		34,374	—	—		29,218
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		—	—	—		—
17	Performing loans and securities:		236,441	20,715	145,424		168,277
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		162,931	4,890	26,175		34,495
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		51,954	9,632	70,815		80,144
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		3,184	1,401	6,464		6,494
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		3,184	1,401	6,464		6,494
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		18,372	4,792	41,970		47,144
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk_1		16,389	4,366	41,279		45,748
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		1,983	426	691		1,396
25	Interdependent assets						
26	Other assets		89,392	—	30,830		59,428
27	Physical traded commodities						
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		27,201	—	—		23,121
29	NSFR derivative assets		2,878	—	—		2,878
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		58,488	—	—		2,924
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		825	—	30,830		30,505
32	Off-balance sheet items		153,150	—	25		7,867
<b>33</b>	<b>Total RSF</b>						<b>288,035</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)<sup>a</sup></b>						<b>108 %</b>

**Note**

a. Net Stable Funding Ratio is computed as a trailing average of the last four spot quarter end positions. No prior comparative available.

As at 31 December 2022, the trailing average NSFR for the last four spot quarter end positions was 108%, equivalent to a surplus of £22bn above the 100% regulatory requirement.

## Analysis of credit risk

# Analysis of credit risk

### Analysis of capital requirements and exposures for credit risk

**Table 15: CR4 - Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects<sup>a</sup>**

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 £m	Off-balance sheet amount £m	On-balance sheet amount £m	Off-balance sheet amount £m	RWA £m	RWA density %
As at 31 December 2022						
1 Central governments or central banks	159,593	11,338	163,535	13,125	11	0%
2 Regional governments or local authorities	555	243	1,098	25	23	2%
3 Public sector entities	4,115	205	165	92	51	20%
4 Multilateral development banks	4,064	—	4,064	—	—	0%
5 International organisations	295	—	295	—	—	0%
6 Institutions	42,551	30,721	37,837	13,858	2,993	6%
7 Corporates	108,521	62,512	84,673	13,294	27,725	28%
8 Retail	758	2,042	684	113	500	63%
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	7,252	102	7,252	49	2,709	37%
10 Exposures in default	903	770	827	352	1,504	128%
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk	288	—	288	—	432	150%
12 Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Equity	2,840	—	2,840	—	7,099	250%
16 Other items	1,999	—	1,999	—	442	22%
17 Total	333,734	107,933	305,557	40,908	43,489	13%

**Note**

a. No comparatives are provided as this is a new disclosure requirement from 1 January 2022.

## Analysis of credit risk (continued)

**Table 16: CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques<sup>a</sup>**

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	Actual risk weighted
	weighted exposure amount	exposure amount
	As at 31 December	As at 31 December
	2022	2022
	£m	£m
<b>5 Exposures under AIRB</b>	<b>53,502</b>	<b>53,484</b>
6 Central governments and central banks	3,334	3,334
7 Institutions	3,405	3,405
8 Corporates <sup>b</sup>	46,349	46,331
8.1 of Corporates - which SMEs	2,876	2,876
8.2 of which Corporates - Specialised lending	—	—
9 Retail	414	414
9.1 of which Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	—	—
9.2 of which Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	414	414
9.3 of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	—	—
9.4 of which Retail – SMEs - Other	—	—
9.5 of which Retail – Non-SMEs- Other	—	—
10 TOTAL (including FIRB exposures and AIRB exposures)	53,502	53,484

### Notes

a. No comparatives are provided as this is a new disclosure requirement from 1 January 2022.

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

## Analysis of credit risk (continued)

**Table 17: CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques<sup>a</sup>**

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.

A-IRB	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
	Total exposures	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		
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>	£m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	£m	£m
1 Central governments and central banks	70,807	0.2%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,334	3,334
2 Institutions	13,905	0.9%	1.1%	0.2%	—	0.9%	2.0%	2.0%	—	—	4.8%	—	3,405	3,405
3 Corporates	72,449	6.5%	11.9%	7.5%	0.6%	3.8%	—	—	—	—	1.7%	0.1%	46,331	46,331
3.1 Of which Corporates – SMEs	5,926	5.6%	52.3%	48.9%	2.9%	0.6%	—	—	—	—	1.1%	—	2,876	2,876
3.2 Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.3 Of which Corporates – Other	66,523	6.6%	8.3%	3.8%	0.4%	4.0%	—	—	—	—	1.8%	0.2%	43,455	43,455
4 Retail	487	—	165.4%	165.4%	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.4%	—	414	414
4.1 Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.2 Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs	487	—	165.4%	165.4%	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.4%	—	414	414
4.3 Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.4 Of which Retail – Other SMEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.5 Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>5 Total</b>	<b>157,648</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>53,484</b>	<b>53,484</b>

**Note**

a. No comparatives are provided as this is a new disclosure requirement from 1 January 2022.

## Analysis of credit risk (continued)

**Table 18: CR10 – Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach<sup>a,b</sup>**

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 exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Risk weight	Exposure value	Risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount
As at 31 December 2022		€m	€m	%	€m	€m	€m
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	1,372	532	50 %	1,593	686	—
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	882	365	70 %	983	624	4
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	1,333	115	70 %	1,400	945	6
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,024	40	90 %	1,049	927	8
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	475	373	115 %	626	699	18
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	281	106	115 %	329	377	9
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	42	—	250 %	42	104	3
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	3	—	250 %	3	8	0
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	31	—	—	31	—	15
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	3	2	—	4	—	2
<b>Total</b>	Less than 2.5 years	<b>3,253</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,692</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>42</b>
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	<b>2,193</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>23</b>

#### Notes

a. No comparatives are provided as this is a new disclosure requirement from 1 January 2022.

b. The table includes counterparty credit risk exposures.



## Analysis of credit risk (continued)

**Table 19: CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions<sup>a,b</sup>**

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						Collateral and financial guarantees received			
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures	
	Of which Stage 1c	Of which Stage 2		Of which Stage 2	Of which Stage 3c		Of which Stage 1	Of which Stage 2		Of which Stage 2	Of which Stage 3					
As at 31 December 2022	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	
<b>005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>169,655</b>	<b>169,655</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>010 Loans and advances</b>	<b>534,276</b>	<b>281,972</b>	<b>10,669</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>(579)</b>	<b>(324)</b>	<b>(255)</b>	<b>(643)</b>	—	<b>(643)</b>	<b>(82)</b>	<b>274,465</b>	<b>891</b>	
020 Central banks	24,084	11,998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,063	—	
030 General governments	1,539	747	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,089	—	
040 Credit institutions	60,952	28,347	668	32	—	32	(8)	(8)	—	(26)	—	(26)	—	33,024	—	
050 Other financial corporations	376,817	184,831	1,762	119	—	119	(64)	(41)	(23)	(26)	—	(26)	—	194,568	46	
060 Non-financial corporations	58,981	45,581	7,762	669	—	669	(474)	(248)	(226)	(225)	—	(225)	(82)	23,457	195	
070 <i>Of which SMEs</i>	799	635	164	22	—	22	(60)	(16)	(44)	(14)	—	(14)	—	22	—	
080 Households	11,903	10,469	477	1,013	2	1,011	(33)	(27)	(6)	(366)	—	(366)	—	10,264	651	
<b>090 Debt securities</b>	<b>71,936</b>	<b>62,102</b>	<b>4,674</b>	—	—	—	<b>(34)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(28)</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>1,268</b>	—	
100 Central banks	1,032	1,032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
110 General governments	47,611	43,170	3,550	—	—	—	(22)	(2)	(19)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
120 Credit institutions	9,734	7,770	673	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	607	—	
130 Other financial corporations	9,975	7,063	449	—	—	—	(10)	(2)	(8)	—	—	—	—	661	—	
140 Non-financial corporations	3,584	3,067	2	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>150 Off-balance-sheet exposures</b>	<b>268,531</b>	<b>249,627</b>	<b>18,904</b>	<b>808</b>	—	<b>808</b>	<b>(385)</b>	<b>(177)</b>	<b>(208)</b>	<b>(23)</b>	—	<b>(23)</b>		<b>48,055</b>	<b>24</b>	
160 Central banks	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
170 General governments	2,504	2,431	73	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
180 Credit institutions	12,235	12,175	60	—	—	—	(6)	(5)	(2)	—	—	—	—	11	—	
190 Other financial corporations	108,120	104,431	3,689	383	—	383	(32)	(13)	(19)	—	—	—	—	38,053	—	
200 Non-financial corporations	143,770	128,721	15,049	385	—	385	(346)	(160)	(186)	(23)	—	(23)	—	9,928	24	
210 Households	1,897	1,864	33	40	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	
<b>220 Total</b>	<b>1,044,398</b>	<b>763,356</b>	<b>34,247</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>(998)</b>	<b>(507)</b>	<b>(491)</b>	<b>(666)</b>	—	<b>(666)</b>	<b>(82)</b>	<b>323,788</b>	<b>915</b>	

**Notes**

a. Structure of the table updated to include a new disclosure line of Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposit

b. No comparatives are provided as this is a new disclosure requirement from 1 January 2022.

c. 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.

## Analysis of credit risk (continued)

**Table 20: CR1-A - Maturity of exposures<sup>a</sup>**

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 31 December 2022						Net Exposure Value	
	On demand €m	<= 1 year €m	> 1 year <= 5 years €m	> 5 years €m	No stated maturity €m	Total €m	
1 Loans and advances	280,589	406,588	82,843	33,797	—	803,817	
2 Debt securities	72	7,158	41,614	23,058	—	71,902	
<b>3 Total</b>	<b>280,661</b>	<b>413,746</b>	<b>124,457</b>	<b>56,855</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>875,719</b>	

**Note**

a. No comparatives are provided as this is a new disclosure requirement from 1 January 2022.

**Table 21: CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances<sup>a</sup>**

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.

As at 31 December 2022		Gross carrying amount €m
010	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	1,754
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	775
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(131)
040	Outflows due to write-offs	(316)
050	Outflow due to other situations <sup>a</sup>	(249)
060	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	1,833

**Note**

a. Other changes include repayments and disposals and other adjustments, partly offset by a net increase in the non-performing exposure on existing loans and debt.

**Table 22: CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques<sup>a</sup>**

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.

As at 31 December 2022	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
1 Loans and advances	430,408	275,356	270,918	4,438	—
2 Debt securities	70,668	1,268	661	607	—
<b>3 Total</b>	<b>501,076</b>	<b>276,624</b>	<b>271,579</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>—</b>
4 <i>Of which non-performing exposures</i>	<i>942</i>	<i>891</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>—</i>
5 <i>Of which defaulted</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>890</i>			

**Note**

a. No comparatives are provided as this is a new disclosure requirement from 1 January 2022.

## Analysis of credit risk (continued)

**Table 23: CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures<sup>a</sup>**

This table provides an overview of the quality of on and off balance sheet forborne 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 forborne exposures	
	Non-performing forborne				On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures	Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	
	Performing forborne	Of which defaulted	Of which impaired					
As at 31 December 2022	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
<b>005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>010 Loans and Advances</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(104)</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>258</b>
020 Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030 General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
040 Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
050 Other financial corporations	2	49	49	49	—	(9)	3	2
060 Non-financial corporations	769	365	363	359	(20)	(81)	542	98
070 Households	22	179	179	177	—	(14)	178	158
<b>080 Debt securities</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>090 Loan commitments given</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>(5)</b>	—	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>100 Total</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(104)</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>269</b>
As at 31 December 2021								
<b>010 Loans and Advances</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(293)</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>299</b>
020 Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030 General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
040 Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
050 Other financial corporations	3	18	18	18	—	(9)	—	—
060 Non-financial corporations	1,015	564	563	556	(27)	(267)	562	65
070 Households	20	254	254	254	—	(17)	251	234
<b>080 Debt securities</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>090 Loan commitments given</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>(7)</b>	—	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>100 Total</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>(34)</b>	<b>(293)</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>309</b>

**Note**

a. Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits included in the current period as this reflects revised disclosure requirements from 1 January 2022.

Forbearance balances have decreased by €0.8bn primarily in Loans and Advances/Non-Financial Corporations due to repayments/closures and material write-offs across Corporate & Investment Banking.

## Analysis of credit risk (continued)

**Table 24: CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days<sup>a</sup>**

This table provides an overview of the credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days. The amounts shown are based on IFRS accounting values according to the regulatory scope of consolidation.

	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
	Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 year ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 year ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted	
As at 31 December 2022	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	169,655	169,655	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010 Loans and advances	534,276	534,073	203	1,833	767	170	190	264	103	59	279	1,831
020 Central banks	24,084	24,084	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030 General governments	1,539	1,539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
040 Credit institutions	60,952	60,952	—	32	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	32
050 Other financial corporations	376,817	376,816	1	119	99	2	4	3	12	—	—	119
060 Non-financial corporations	58,981	58,879	102	669	525	40	25	30	41	—	7	669
070 Of which SMEs	799	790	9	22	3	15	4	—	—	—	—	22
080 Households	11,903	11,803	100	1,013	143	128	129	231	50	59	272	1,011
090 Debt securities	71,936	71,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 Central banks	1,032	1,032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110 General governments	47,611	47,611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120 Credit institutions	9,734	9,734	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130 Other financial corporations	9,975	9,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140 Non-financial corporations	3,584	3,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	268,531			808								808
160 Central banks	5			—								—
170 General governments	2,504			—								—
180 Credit institutions	12,235			—								—
190 Other financial corporations	108,120			383								383
200 Non-financial corporations	143,770			385								385
210 Households	1,897			40								40
<b>220 Total</b>	<b>1,044,398</b>	<b>775,664</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>2,639</b>

## Analysis of credit risk (continued)

Table 25: CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days<sup>a</sup> - continued

	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
	Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 year ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 year ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted	
As at 31 December 2021	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
010 Loans and advances	641,460	641,208	252	1,754	523	225	209	197	247	77	276	1,754
020 Central banks	167,473	167,473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030 General governments	1,503	1,503	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
040 Credit institutions	54,903	54,903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
050 Other financial corporations	350,640	350,636	4	42	17	—	3	22	—	—	—	43
060 Non-financial corporations	54,866	54,708	158	766	461	64	78	47	110	—	6	767
070 Of which SMEs	710	705	5	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	7
080 Households	12,075	11,985	90	946	45	161	128	128	137	77	270	944
090 Debt securities	65,634	65,634	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
100 Central banks	1,243	1,243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110 General governments	43,635	43,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120 Credit institutions	9,888	9,888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130 Other financial corporations	8,896	8,896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140 Non-financial corporations	1,972	1,972	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	249,797			880								880
160 Central banks	5			—								—
170 General governments	2,448			—								—
180 Credit institutions	10,499			—								—
190 Other financial corporations	89,559			98								98
200 Non-financial corporations	145,589			782								782
210 Households	1,697			—								—
<b>220 Total</b>	<b>956,891</b>	<b>706,842</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>2,635</b>

## Note

a. Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits included in the current period as this reflects revised disclosure requirements from 1 January 2022

## Analysis of credit risk (continued)

**Table 26: CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography<sup>a,b</sup>**

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 31 December 2022	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
	of which: non-performing			of which: subject to impairment			
	€m	€m	€m				
<b>On balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>778,314</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>530,905</b>	<b>(1,255)</b>		—
UNITED KINGDOM	337,975	455	455	256,917	(403)		—
UNITED STATES	205,671	150	150	125,199	(236)		—
Other Countries	71,510	1,104	1,102	44,467	(552)		—
FRANCE	66,748	72	72	54,717	(24)		—
JAPAN	23,513	0	0	9,284	0		—
GERMANY	19,721	0	0	13,850	(4)		—
IRELAND	18,610	2	2	12,022	(11)		—
LUXEMBOURG	15,666	46	46	4,513	(18)		—
CANADA	10,495	0	0	4,648	(4)		—
SINGAPORE	8,405	4	4	5,288	(3)		—
<b>Off balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>269,339</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>808</b>			<b>(408)</b>	
UNITED STATES	145,959	176	176			(207)	
UNITED KINGDOM	76,847	180	180			(151)	
IRELAND	12,169	2	2			—	
LUXEMBOURG	4,448	9	9			(4)	
CANADA	3,965	—	—			(7)	
SWITZERLAND	3,826	4	4			(5)	
BERMUDA	2,780	—	—			(2)	
Other Countries	19,345	437	437			(32)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,047,653</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>530,905</b>	<b>(1,255)</b>	<b>(408)</b>	<b>—</b>

### Notes

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

b. No comparatives are provided as this is a new disclosure requirement from 1 January 2022.

## Analysis of credit risk (continued)

**Table 27: CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry<sup>a</sup>**

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.

	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	£m	of which: non-performing		of which: loans and advances subject to impairment		
		£m	£m			
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>						
010 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	91	1	1	91	(2)	—
020 Mining and quarrying	1,466	33	33	1,445	(10)	—
030 Manufacturing	7,544	51	51	6,878	(141)	—
040 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,201	—	—	3,158	(14)	—
050 Water supply	789	13	13	789	(10)	—
060 Construction	2,120	7	7	2,120	(27)	—
070 Wholesale and retail trade	5,907	79	79	5,567	(79)	—
080 Transport and storage	1,993	30	30	1,722	(29)	—
090 Accommodation and food service activities	2,386	7	7	2,247	(30)	—
100 Information and communication	4,422	107	107	4,346	(105)	—
110 Financial and insurance activities	—	—	—	—	—	—
120 Real estate activities	12,385	107	107	10,820	(100)	—
130 Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,413	16	16	2,401	(30)	—
140 Administrative and support service activities	8,629	59	59	7,308	(46)	—
150 Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	182	—	—	80	(1)	—
160 Education	2,441	1	1	1,500	(8)	—
170 Human health services and social work activities	2,491	96	96	2,370	(46)	—
180 Arts, entertainment and recreation	878	57	57	878	(14)	—
190 Other services	312	5	5	290	(7)	—
<b>200 Total</b>	<b>59,650</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>54,010</b>	<b>(699)</b>	<b>—</b>

**Note**

a. No comparatives are provided as this is a new disclosure requirement from 1 January 2022.

## Analysis of credit risk (continued)

**Table 28: 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
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>			
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	—	—
020	Other than PP&E	12	—
030	Residential immovable property	12	—
040	Commercial Immovable property	—	—
050	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	—	—
060	Equity and debt instruments	—	—
070	Other collateral	—	—
<b>080</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>			
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	—	—
020	Other than PP&E	35	13
030	Residential immovable property	19	12
040	Commercial Immovable property	—	—
050	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	—	—
060	Equity and debt instruments	—	—
070	Other collateral	16	1
<b>080</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>



# Management of credit risk mitigation techniques and counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk arises from derivatives and similar contracts. This section details the specific aspects of the risk framework related to this type of credit risk. As credit risk mitigation is one of the principal uses of derivative contracts by banks, this is also discussed in this section.

## Credit risk mitigation

Barclays Bank PLC employs a range of techniques and strategies to actively mitigate credit risks. These techniques and strategies can broadly be divided into three types:

- netting and set-off
- collateral
- risk transfer

Barclays Bank PLC has detailed policies in place to ensure that credit risk mitigation is appropriately recognised and recorded. The recognition of credit risk mitigation is subject to a number of considerations including legal certainty of enforceability and effectiveness, that the valuation and liquidity of the collateral is adequately monitored, and that the value of the collateral is not materially correlated with the credit quality of the counterparty.

All three types of credit risk mitigation may be used by different areas of Barclays Bank PLC for exposures with a full range of counterparties. For instance, businesses may take property, cash or other physical assets as collateral for exposures to retailers, property companies or other client types.

### Netting and set-off

In most jurisdictions in which Barclays Bank PLC operates, credit risk exposures can be reduced by applying netting and set-off. In exposure terms, this credit risk mitigation technique has the largest overall impact on net exposure to derivative transactions, compared with other risk mitigation techniques.

For derivative transactions, Barclays Bank PLC's normal practice is to enter into standard master agreements with counterparties (e.g. ISDAs). These master agreements typically allow for netting of credit risk exposure to a counterparty resulting from derivative transactions against the obligations to the counterparty in the event of default, and so produce a lower net credit exposure. These agreements may also reduce settlement exposure (e.g. for foreign exchange transactions) by allowing payments on the same day in the same currency to be set-off against one another.

Under IFRS, netting is permitted only if both of the following criteria are satisfied:

- the entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts
- the entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

### Collateral

Barclays Bank PLC has the ability to call on collateral in the event of default of the counterparty, comprising:

- home loans: a fixed charge over residential property in the form of houses, flats and other dwellings. The value of collateral is impacted by property market conditions which drive demand and therefore value of the property. Other regulatory interventions on ability to repossess, longer period to repossession and granting of forbearance may also affect the collateral value
- wholesale lending: a fixed charge over commercial property and other physical assets, in various forms
- other retail lending: includes second line charges over residential property, which are subordinate to first charges held either by Barclays Bank PLC or by another party; and finance lease receivables, for which typically Barclays Bank PLC retains legal title to the leased asset and has the right to repossess the asset on the default of the borrower
- derivatives: Barclays Bank PLC also often seeks to enter into a margin agreement (e.g. Credit Support Annex) with counterparties with which Barclays Bank PLC has master netting agreements in place. These annexes to master agreements provide a mechanism for further reducing credit risk, whereby collateral (margin) is posted on a regular basis (typically daily) to collateralise the mark to market exposure of a derivative portfolio measured on a net basis. Barclays Bank PLC may additionally negotiate the receipt of an independent amount further mitigating risk by collateralising potential mark to market exposure moves
- reverse repurchase agreements: collateral typically comprises highly liquid securities which have been legally transferred to Barclays Bank PLC subject to an agreement to return them for a fixed price
- financial guarantees and similar off-balance sheet commitments: cash collateral may be held against these arrangements

### Risk transfer

A range of instruments including guarantees can be used to transfer credit risk from one counterparty to another. These mitigate credit risk in two main ways:

- if the risk is transferred to a counterparty which is more creditworthy than the original counterparty, then overall credit risk is reduced
- where recourse to the first counterparty remains, both counterparties must default before a loss materialises. This is less likely than the default of either counterparty individually so credit risk is reduced

Risk transfer can also be used to reduce risk concentrations within portfolios lowering the impact of stress events.

Risk transfer transactions are undertaken with consideration to whether the collateral provider is correlated with the exposure, the credit worthiness of the collateral provider and legal certainty of enforceability and effectiveness. Where credit risk mitigation is deemed to transfer credit risk, this exposure is appropriately recorded against the credit risk mitigation provider.

In exposure terms, risk transfer is used most extensively as a credit risk mitigation technique for wholesale loans and derivative financial instruments.

## Management of credit risk mitigation techniques and counterparty credit risk (continued)

### Off-balance sheet risk mitigation

Barclays Bank PLC applies fundamentally the same risk management policies for off-balance sheet risks as it does for its on-balance sheet risks. In the case of commitments to lend, counterparties/customers will be subject to the same credit management policies as for loans and advances. Collateral may be sought depending on the strength of the counterparty and the nature of the transaction.

### Recognition of credit risk mitigation in capital calculations

Credit risk mitigation is used to reduce credit risk associated with an exposure, which may reduce potential losses in the event of obligor default or other specified credit events.

Credit risk mitigation that meets certain regulatory criteria may be used to improve risk parameters and reduce RWA consumption against a given obligor. Collateral that meets these regulatory conditions is referred to as eligible collateral. Eligibility criteria are specified in articles 195 to 204 of the CRR.

Barclays Bank PLC's policies and standards set out criteria for the recognition of collateral as eligible credit risk mitigation and are designed to be fully consistent with all applicable local regulations and regulatory permissions.

Where regulatory capital is calculated under AIRB regulations, the benefit of collateral is generally taken by adjusting LGDs. For standardised portfolios, the benefit of collateral is taken using the financial collateral comprehensive method: supervisory volatility adjustments approach.

For instruments that are deemed to transfer credit risk, in AIRB portfolios the protection is generally recognised by using the PD and LGD of the protection provider.

For exposures treated under the standardised approach, the impact of eligible credit risk mitigation is primarily recognised by reducing the EAD associated with the exposure that benefits from the mitigation.

### Managing concentrations within credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation taken by Barclays Bank PLC to reduce credit risk may result in credit or market risk concentrations.

Guarantees that are treated as eligible credit risk mitigation are marked as an exposure against the guarantor and aggregated with other credit exposure to the guarantor. Limit monitoring at the counterparty level is then used for monitoring of concentrations in line with Barclays Bank PLC policy.

Commercial real estate lending is another potential source of concentration risk arising from the use of credit risk mitigation. The portfolio is regularly reviewed to assess whether a concentration type exists, and portfolio limits are in place to control the level of exposure to commercial, residential, investment and development activity.

# Management of credit risk mitigation techniques and counterparty credit risk (continued)

## Counterparty credit risk

### Counterparty credit exposures for derivatives and securities financing transactions

Barclays Bank PLC enters into financial instruments through Barclays Bank PLC Treasury that are traded or cleared on an exchange, including interest rate swaps, futures and options on futures. Holders of exchange traded instruments provide daily margins with cash or other securities at the exchange, to which the holders look for ultimate settlement.

Barclays Bank PLC also enters into financial instruments that are traded over the counter, rather than on a recognised exchange. These instruments arise mainly from standardised transactions in derivative markets. In most cases, industry standard documentation is used, most commonly in the form of a master agreement, with individual transaction confirmations. The existence of a signed master agreement is intended to give Barclays Bank PLC protection in situations where Barclays Bank PLC's counterparty is in default.

Counterparty credit exposure arises from the risk that parties are unable to meet their payment obligations under certain financial contracts such as derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFTs) (e.g. repurchase agreements), or long settlement transactions.

A Monte Carlo simulation engine is used to estimate the Potential Future Exposure (PFE) to derivative and securities financing counterparties. The exposure simulation model simulates future market states and the MTM of the derivative transactions under those states. Simulated exposures including the effect of credit mitigants such as netting, collateral and mandatory break clauses can then be generated.

Credit limits for CCR are assessed and allocated using the PFE measure. A number of factors are taken into account when setting credit limits for individual counterparties, including but not limited to the credit quality and nature of the counterparty, the rationale for the trading activity entered into and any wrong-way risk considerations.

The expected exposures generated by this engine are also used as an input into both internal and regulatory capital calculations covering CCR.

'Wrong-way risk' in a derivative or SFT exposure arises when there is significant correlation between the underlying asset and the counterparty, which in the event of default would lead to a significant MTM loss to the counterparty. Specific wrong-way risk trades, which are self-referencing or reference to other entities within the same counterparty group, require approval by a senior credit officer. The exposure to the counterparty will reflect the additional risk generated by these transactions (the exposure will be consistent with jump-to-default of the reference asset assuming zero recovery).

### Derivative CCR (credit value adjustments)

As Barclays Bank PLC participates in derivative transactions it is exposed to CCR, which is the risk that a counterparty will fail to make the future payments agreed in the derivative contract. This is considered as a separate risk to the volatility of the MTM payment flows.

The counterparty risk arising under derivative transactions is taken into account when reporting the fair value of derivative positions. The adjustment to the value is known as credit value adjustment (CVA). It is the difference between the value of a derivative contract with a risk-free counterparty and that of a contract with the actual counterparty. This is equivalent to the cost of hedging the counterparty risk in the Credit Default Swap (CDS) market.

Barclays Bank PLC uses the standardised approach to calculate CVA capital charge: this approach takes account of the external credit rating of each counterparty, and incorporates the effective maturity and EAD from the calculation of the CCR.

### Netting and collateral arrangements for derivatives and SFTs

Credit risk from derivatives and SFTs is mitigated where possible through netting agreements whereby assets and liabilities with the same counterparty can be offset. Barclays Bank PLC policy requires all netting arrangements to be legally documented. The ISDA Master Agreement is Barclays Bank PLC's preferred agreement for documenting Over the Counter (OTC) derivatives. It provides the contractual framework within which dealing activities across a full range of OTC products are conducted, and contractually binds both parties to apply close-out netting across all outstanding transactions covered by an agreement if either party defaults or other predetermined events occur. The majority of Barclays Bank PLC's OTC derivative exposures are covered by ISDA master netting and ISDA CSA collateral agreements. SFTs are documented under Global Master Repurchase agreement.

Collateral may be obtained against derivative and SFTs, depending on the creditworthiness of the counterparty and/or nature of the transaction. Any non-cash collateral taken in respect of OTC trading exposures will be subject to a 'haircut', which is negotiated at the time of signing the collateral agreement. A haircut is the valuation percentage applicable to each type of collateral and will be largely based on liquidity and price volatility of the underlying security. The collateral obtained for derivatives is predominantly either cash, direct debt obligation government (G14+) bonds denominated in the domestic currency of the issuing country or debt issued by supnationals. Where Barclays Bank PLC has ISDA master agreements, the collateral document will be the ISDA CSA. The collateral document must give Barclays Bank PLC the power to realise any collateral placed with it in the event of the failure of the counterparty.

# Management of treasury and capital risk

## Treasury and capital risk

**Liquidity risk:** The risk that the Barclays Bank PLC is unable to meet its contractual or contingent obligations or that it does not have the appropriate amount, tenor and composition of funding and liquidity to support its assets.

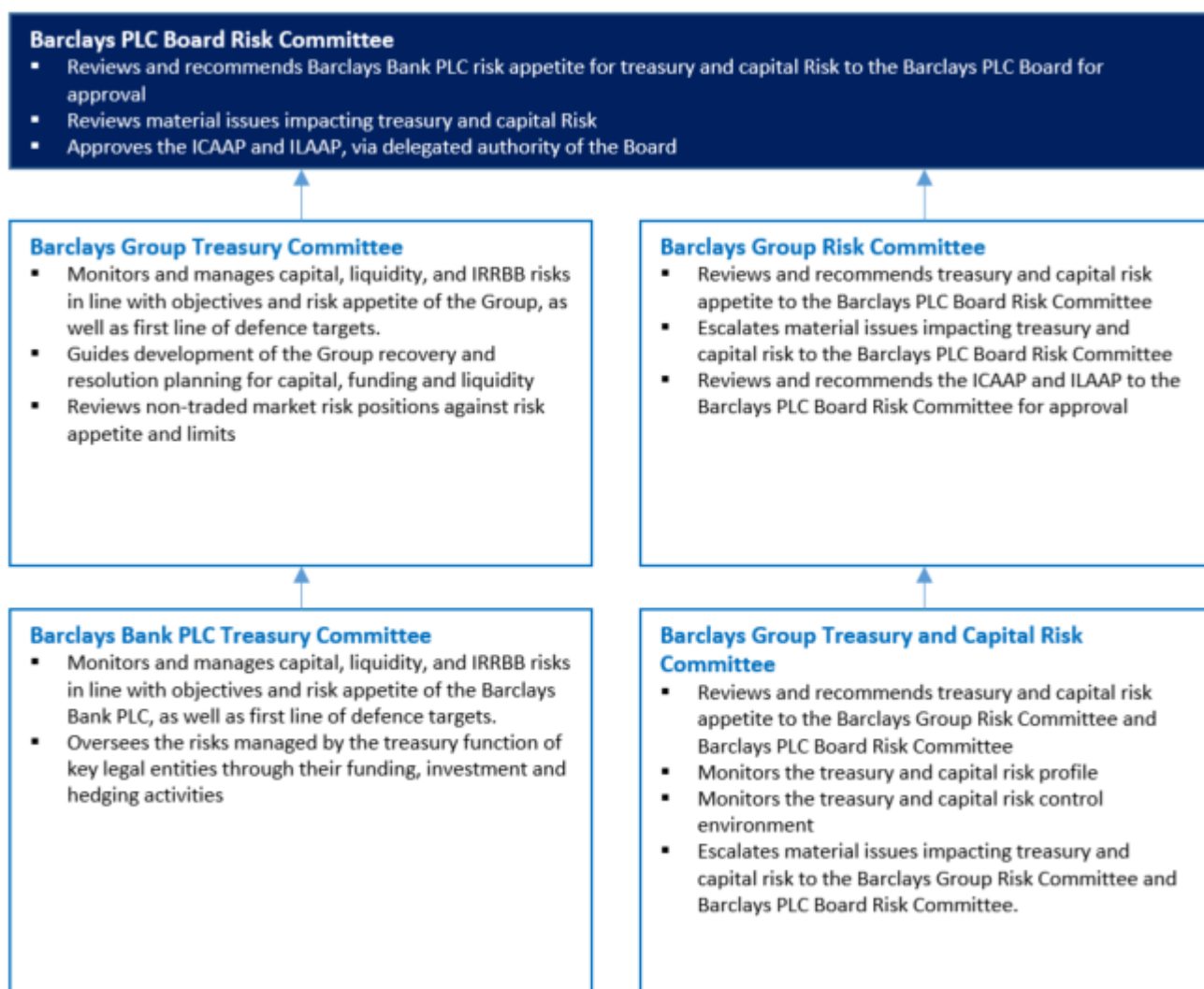
**Capital risk:** The risk that the Barclays Bank PLC has an insufficient level or composition of capital to support its normal business activities and to meet its regulatory capital requirements under normal operating environments and stressed conditions (both actual and as defined for internal planning or regulatory testing purposes).

**Interest rate risk in the banking book:** The risk that the Barclays Bank PLC is exposed to capital or income volatility because of a mismatch between the interest rate exposures of its (non-traded) assets and liabilities.

## Overview

Barclays Bank PLC Treasury manages Treasury and Capital Risk exposure on a day-to-day basis with the Barclays Bank PLC Treasury Committee together with the Barclays Group Treasury Committee acting as the principal management body. The Treasury and Capital Risk function is responsible for oversight and provide insight into key capital, liquidity and interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) activities.

## Organisation and structure



## Management of treasury and capital risk (continued)

### Liquidity risk management

#### Overview

The efficient management of liquidity is essential to Barclays Bank PLC in order to retain the confidence of the financial markets and maintain the sustainability of the business. Treasury and Capital Risk have created a framework to manage all liquidity risk exposures under both normal and stressed conditions. The framework is designed to maintain liquidity resources that are sufficient in amount, quality and funding tenor profile to remain within the liquidity risk appetite as expressed by the Barclays Bank PLC Board. The liquidity risk appetite is monitored against both internal and regulatory liquidity metrics.

For the purpose of liquidity management, Barclays Bank PLC and its subsidiary Barclays Capital Securities Limited, a UK broker dealer entity, are monitored on a combined basis by the PRA under a Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group (Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub) arrangement ('DoLSub').

#### Roles and responsibilities

The Barclays Bank PLC Treasury and Capital Risk function is responsible for the management and governance of the liquidity risk framework, consistently with Barclays PLC Group policies and framework and with Barclays Bank PLC CRO mandates. Treasury has the primary responsibility for managing liquidity risk within the set risk appetite. Both Risk and Treasury contribute to the production of the ILAAP.

The framework established by Treasury and Capital Risk is designed to deliver the appropriate term and structure of funding, consistent with the liquidity risk appetite set by the Barclays PLC Board.

The control framework incorporates a range of ongoing business management tools to monitor, limit and stress test Barclays Bank PLC's balance sheet and contingent liabilities. Limit setting is designed to control the level of liquidity risk taken and drive the appropriate mix of funds. In addition, Barclays Group maintains a Group Recovery Plan which includes application to Barclays Bank PLC. Together, these tools reduce the likelihood that a liquidity stress event could lead to an inability to meet Barclays Bank PLC's obligations as they fall due. The control framework is subject to internal conformance testing and internal audit review.

The Barclays Bank PLC Board approves the Barclays Bank PLC funding plan, internal stress tests, regulatory stress test results, and Barclays Bank PLC contribution to the Barclays Group Recovery Plan. The Barclays Bank PLC Treasury Committee is responsible for monitoring and managing liquidity risk in line with Barclays Bank PLC's funding management objectives, funding plan and risk framework. The Barclays PLC Risk Committee monitors and reviews the liquidity risk profile and control environment, providing second line oversight of the management of liquidity risk. The Barclays Bank PLC Board Risk Committee reviews the risk profile, and annually reviews risk appetite and the impact of stress scenarios on the Barclays Bank PLC funding plan/forecast in order to agree Barclays Bank PLC's projected funding abilities.

Barclays Bank PLC maintains a range of management actions for use in a liquidity stress. These are documented in the Barclays Group Recovery Plan. Since the precise nature of any stress event cannot be known in advance, the actions are designed to be flexible to the nature and severity of the stress event and provide a menu of options that can be drawn upon as required. The Barclays Group recovery plan also contains more severe recovery options to generate additional liquidity in order to facilitate recovery in a severe stress. Any stress event would be regularly monitored and reviewed using key management information by Treasury, Risk and business representatives.



### Risk Appetite and planning

Barclays has established a liquidity risk appetite (LRA) stress test to quantify the level of liquidity risk Barclays Bank PLC is exposed to in pursuit of its business objectives and in ensuring compliance with its regulatory obligations. The key expression of the liquidity risk is through internal and regulatory stress tests. It is measured with reference to the liquidity pool compared to anticipated net stressed outflows for each of four stress scenarios outlined in the box below.

Barclays Bank PLC adopted the LRA stress test framework set by Barclays Group. The Barclays Bank PLC LRA stress test results are reviewed by the Barclays Bank PLC Board. The LRA is monitored daily and is subject to formal review at least annually as part of the ILAAP.

## Management of treasury and capital risk (continued)

Statement of LRA: For 2022, the Barclays Bank PLC Board has approved that Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub will maintain an amount of available liquidity resources to meet modelled and prescribed regulatory liquidity stress outflows over different periods of time: >€0 at low-point within 30 days in a Barclays specific stress >€0 at low-point within 90 days in a market wide stress >€0 at low-point within 30 days in a combined stress LCR 30 days minimum ratio 100% (Pillar 2 basis) Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) minimum ratio 100%

The Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub LRA stress outflows are used to determine the minimum size of Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub Liquidity Pool. The Liquidity Pool represents those resources immediately available to meet outflows in a liquidity stress. In addition to holding a liquidity pool against stressed outflows, Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub reviews available management actions that could be used to raise additional liquidity. Management actions are assessed to determine their suitability, effectiveness and time to delivery.

### Liquidity limits

Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub manages limits on a variety of on and off-balance sheet exposures, a sample of which is shown in the table below. These limits serve to control the overall extent and composition of liquidity risk taken by managing exposure to each risk driver.

Examples of liquidity limits			
Liquidity Risk Appetite	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Currency Risk Limits	Net Stable Funding Ratio ('NSFR')
Prime Brokerage Limits	Unsecured Limits	Concentration Limits	Secured Stress Limits

### Early warning indicators

Barclays Treasury monitors a range of market indicators for early signs of liquidity risk. Both market indicators and Barclays specific indicators are tracked, a sample of which is shown in the table below. These are designed to immediately identify the emergence of increased liquidity risk in order to maximise the time available to execute appropriate mitigating management actions. Early Warning Indicators (EWIs) are used as part of the assessment of whether to invoke the Barclays Group Recovery Plan, which provides a framework for how a liquidity stress would be managed.

Examples of early warning indicators		
Reduction in 'sticky' deposits	Deterioration in stress test surplus	Rising funding costs
Widening CDS spreads	Change in maturity profile	Stress in financial markets

## Management of treasury and capital risk (continued)

### Recovery & resolution planning

Barclays maintains a Group Recovery Plan (GRP) designed to provide a framework to effectively manage a severe financial stress. The GRP is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the business and is tested on a regular basis to ensure it is operationally robust. The GRP details the escalation and invocation process for the plan, including integration with i) BAU monitoring of capital and liquidity EWIs to detect signs of approaching financial stress, ii) existing processes within Barclays Treasury and Risk to respond to mild/moderate stress and iii) the governance process for executing recovery options. The GRP is legal entity aware and includes considerations for Barclays Bank UK Group and Barclays Bank PLC including entity-specific EWIs, recovery options, recovery strategies and governance arrangements.

Significant financial stress will be managed holistically by Barclays, with appropriate senior management coming together to deal with stress, and key entities/branches remaining involved and able to manage stress locally and continuing to meet local regulatory requirements. The financial crisis process is centred around a hierarchy based on the structure of the Group, so that stress is managed both locally and at the highest level at which it manifests. The procedures for Barclays Group, Barclays Bank UK Group and Barclays Bank PLC include the convening of the Group-wide Capital and Liquidity Crisis Management Team (CLCMT) and the Group Executive Committee (ExCo) as Barclays' most senior crisis leadership committee, the use of a crisis playbook of detailed management information and a range of management actions that can be taken to restore Barclays' capital and/or liquidity position. This coordinated process provides a more consistent and therefore more effective crisis response.

The GRP includes a range of recovery options to respond to financial stresses of varying severity and includes detailed information on financial and non-financial impacts of exercising the recovery options. The GRP is updated annually and fully embedded within Barclays' existing processes.

### Liquidity risk governance

The Barclays Bank PLC Treasury function operates within the bounds of the framework established by Treasury and Capital Risk. The framework describes liquidity risk management processes, associated policies, controls and how the Barclays Group has implemented controls. This framework is used to manage liquidity risk within the Liquidity Risk Appetite. The framework is reviewed annually and supported by the internal architecture used to record and measure group wide liquidity metrics.

The Barclays Bank PLC Board sets the Liquidity Risk Appetite based on the internal liquidity stress test (LRA) and external regulatory requirements, namely the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). The Liquidity Risk Appetite quantifies level of risk Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub is exposed to in pursuit of its business objectives and ensuring compliance with its regulatory obligations. The approved Liquidity Risk Appetite is implemented in line with the Enterprise Risk Management Framework.

## Management of treasury and capital risk (continued)

### ICAAP information

The purpose of the capital adequacy assessment is to confirm that the entity is adequately capitalised to support its business strategy against the risks the bank faces and the performance constraints set by the Board.

The capital adequacy is assessed by verifying the following conditions:

- The entity meets the capital regulatory requirements.
- The Internal Stress Testing passes the risk appetite constraints set by the Board.
- The entity holds sufficient loss absorbing capital to cover total economic risks.

This is supplemented by benchmarking of capital metrics to peer banks and considering rating agency assessments.



## Appendix A - Countercyclical capital buffer

**Table 29: CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer**

The below table shows the geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant to the calculation of the countercyclical buffer in line with CRR Article 440. Note that exposures in the below table are prepared in accordance with CRD Article 140 and as such exclude exposures to central governments/banks, regional governments, local authorities, public sector entities, multilateral development banks, international organisations and institutions and hence the exposure values differ to those found in the Analysis of credit risk section.

	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposures for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements			Total	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				
As at 31 December 2022													
<b>Breakdown by country</b>	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	%
DENMARK	98	113	2	37	—	250	12	2	—	14	174	0.13	2.00
NORWAY	—	130	15	15	—	160	5	2	—	6	80	0.06	2.00
CZECH REPUBLIC	—	149	—	12	—	161	5	1	—	6	75	0.06	1.50
UNITED KINGDOM	99,667	37,866	473	40	12,995	151,040	3,038	52	194	3,284	41,050	30.38	1.00
HONG KONG	657	442	5	96	—	1,200	61	1	—	62	781	0.58	1.00
SWEDEN	44	70	15	2	318	449	5	4	7	15	186	0.14	1.00
SLOVAKIA	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	1.00
BULGARIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
ESTONIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
LUXEMBOURG	2,066	1,496	82	14	577	4,235	182	11	10	203	2,541	1.88	0.50
<b>Total (countries with existing CCyB rate)</b>	<b>102,532</b>	<b>40,266</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>13,890</b>	<b>157,503</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>44,892</b>	<b>33.23</b>	
UNITED STATES	17,955	51,300	5,809	7,487	57,254	139,806	4,016	279	927	5,222	65,279	48.31	n/a
IRELAND	610	2,520	31	65	1,418	4,643	113	2	23	137	1,718	1.27	n/a
FRANCE	1,174	1,225	116	140	536	3,190	83	24	12	119	1,489	1.10	n/a
CANADA	202	2,393	68	322	8	2,993	139	10	—	149	1,862	1.38	n/a
NETHERLANDS	563	1,695	71	39	163	2,532	119	10	3	132	1,647	1.22	n/a
INDIA	2,051	126	9	7	151	2,345	178	4	2	184	2,294	1.70	n/a
<b>Total (countries with own funds requirements weights 1% or above)</b>	<b>22,555</b>	<b>59,259</b>	<b>6,104</b>	<b>8,060</b>	<b>59,530</b>	<b>155,509</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>74,289</b>	<b>54.98</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Total (rest of the world less than 1% requirement)</b>	<b>9,265</b>	<b>14,163</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>28,858</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>15,948</b>	<b>11.79</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,352</b>	<b>113,688</b>	<b>8,306</b>	<b>10,497</b>	<b>75,027</b>	<b>341,870</b>	<b>9,037</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>10,810</b>	<b>135,129</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

## Appendix A - Countercyclical capital buffer (continued)

**Table 30: CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer**

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

As at 31 December 2022		
1	Total risk exposure amount	203,833
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.32%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	663

## Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration

### Barclays Bank PLC remuneration

The following disclosures are made by applying instructions provided in Annex XXXIV and the tables as presented in Annex XXXIII of the PRA Rulebook, Disclosure (CRR) Part in application of Article 450 CRR. The Barclays Bank PLC (BBPLC) remuneration disclosure includes details for BBPLC and all its subsidiaries, which differs from regulatory scope of consolidation.

### Remuneration Governance

The mandate and responsibilities of BBPLC Board Remuneration Committee (the 'Committee') and details of the number of meetings held during the year are included in the 2022 BBPLC Annual Report. During 2022 the Committee had access to market data on compensation provided by Willis Towers Watson when considering incentive levels and remuneration packages. In the course of its deliberations, the Committee also considers the views of the Group Chief Executive, the Group Human Resources Director and the Group Reward and Performance Director. The Group Finance Director and Group Chief Risk Officer also provide regular updates on the Group's financial performance and risk profile respectively.

The Committee has adopted the overarching principles and parameters of the remuneration policy set by the Barclays PLC Remuneration Committee, as disclosed in the Remuneration report within the Barclays PLC 2022 Annual Report (the 'Remuneration report'). The Remuneration report provides an overview of the 2022 performance and pay outcomes for the Executive Directors of Barclays PLC (who are also Executive Directors of BBPLC), a summary of remuneration policies for all employees (including material risk takers ('MRTs')), Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors, as well as the decision-making process used for determining the remuneration policy including the role of relevant stakeholders (e.g. shareholders, regulators and employees).

The Committee reviewed the remuneration philosophy in 2022 prior to approving it. For 2022 there were not any substantive changes to the all-employee remuneration policy.

### Performance management and remuneration

Barclays' remuneration philosophy (set out below) links remuneration to achieving sustained high performance and creating long-term value. Our remuneration philosophy applies to all employees of Barclays PLC globally (including those individuals identified as MRTs) and aims to reinforce our belief that effective performance management is critical to enabling the delivery of our business strategy in line with our Values. Employees who adhere to Barclays' Values and contribute to Barclays' success are rewarded accordingly.

This is achieved by basing performance assessment on clear standards of delivery and behaviour, which starts with employees aligning their objectives ('what' they will deliver) to business and team goals in order to support the delivery of the business strategy and good client/customer outcomes. Behavioural expectations ('how' people will achieve their objectives) are set in the context of our Values and Mindset.

Performance is assessed against both financial and non-financial criteria. Other factors are also taken into consideration within the overall performance assessment, including core job responsibilities, behaviours towards risk and control, colleague and stakeholder feedback as well as input from the Risk and Compliance functions, where appropriate. Details on Barclays' financial and non-financial performance, and how they relate to the bonus pool, can be found as part the BPLC Remuneration Committee Chair's statement in the Remuneration report. Details of the metrics applicable to the BPLC Executive Directors' incentives, how they performed against these metrics, including where the metrics are not satisfied in full or where the Committee considers performance is below expectations, are also set out in the Remuneration report.

Through our approach to performance management, the equal importance of both what an individual has delivered and how the individual has achieved this is emphasised, encouraging balanced consideration of each dimension. Both of these elements are assessed and rated independently of each other. There is no requirement to have an overall rating. This allows for more robust and reflective conversations between managers and team members on the individual components of performance.

### Barclays' remuneration philosophy

The remuneration philosophy below sets out the basis upon which Barclays made remuneration decisions and set remuneration policies during 2022. Barclays' remuneration philosophy applies to all employees globally.

<b>Attract and retain talent needed to deliver Barclays' strategy</b>	Long-term success depends on the talent of our employees. This means attracting and retaining an appropriate range of talent to deliver against our strategy, and paying the right amount for that talent
<b>Align pay with investor and other stakeholder interests</b>	Remuneration should be designed with appropriate consideration of the views, rights and interests of stakeholders. This means listening to our shareholders, other investors, regulators, government, customers and employees and ensuring their views are appropriately considered in remuneration decision-making
<b>Reward sustainable performance</b>	Sustainable performance means making a positive and enduring difference to investors, customers and communities, taking pride in leaving things better than we found them, and playing a valuable role in society
<b>Support Barclays' Values and culture</b>	Results must be achieved in a manner consistent with our Values. Our Values, culture and Mindset should drive the way that business is conducted
<b>Align with risk appetite, risk exposure and conduct expectations</b>	Designed to reward employees for achieving results in line with the Group's risk appetite and conduct expectations
<b>Be fair, transparent and as simple as possible</b>	We are committed to ensuring pay is fair, simple and transparent for all our stakeholders. This means all employees and stakeholders should understand how we reward our employees and fairness should be a lens through which we make remuneration decisions

The Barclays Group remuneration policy is reviewed annually by the Barclays PLC Remuneration Committee. The Committee is asked to review and adopt any changes to the policy, where appropriate.

## Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

### Risk adjustment and remuneration

Another key feature of our remuneration philosophy is the alignment of remuneration with our risk appetite and with the conduct expectations of Barclays, our regulators and other stakeholders. The Committee takes risk and conduct events very seriously and ensures that there are appropriate adjustments to individual remuneration and, where necessary, the incentive pool.

The Remuneration Review Panel (the 'Panel'), which reports to the Committee, supports the Committee in this process. The Panel is chaired by the Group HR Director and includes the Group Heads of Risk, Compliance, Legal and Internal Audit as well as the President of BBPLC and the CEO of Barclays Bank UK PLC. It applies our policies and processes for assessing compensation adjustments for risk and conduct events.

We have robust processes for considering risk and conduct as part of individual performance management, with outcomes reflected in individual remuneration decisions. Line managers have primary accountability for ensuring that risk and conduct issues are considered when assessing performance and making remuneration decisions. In addition, there is a secondary review by the control functions, for individuals involved in significant failures of risk management, conduct issues, regulatory actions or other major incidents that impact either the Group or a business area, to ensure these issues are also considered. When considering individual responsibility, a variety of factors are taken into account, such as whether an individual was directly responsible, or whether the individual could be deemed indirectly responsible by virtue of seniority, including staff who drive BBPLC's culture and set its strategy.

#### Actions that may be taken where risk management and conduct falls below required standards include:

Adjustment	Current year annual bonuses may be adjusted downwards where individuals are found to be involved (either directly or indirectly) in a risk or misconduct event.
Malus	Unvested deferred bonuses from prior years are subject to malus provisions, which enable the Committee to reduce the vesting level of deferred bonuses (including to nil) at its discretion. Events that may lead the Committee to do this include, but are not limited to, employee misconduct or a material failure of risk management.
Clawback	<p>Clawback applies to any variable remuneration awarded to a MRT on or after 1 January 2015 in respect of years for which they were a MRT. Barclays may apply clawback if, at any time during the seven-year period from the date on which variable remuneration is awarded to a MRT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) there is reasonable evidence of employee misbehaviour or material error, and/or</li> <li>(ii) the firm or the business unit suffers a material failure of risk management, taking account of the individual's proximity to and responsibility for that incident.</li> </ul> <p>Clawback may be extended to 10 years for PRA/FCA Senior Managers where there are outstanding internal or regulatory investigations at the end of the seven-year clawback period.</p>

In addition to reductions to individuals' bonuses, the Committee considers and makes collective adjustments to the incentive pool for specific risk and conduct events. The Committee also adjusts the incentive pool to take account of an assessment of a wide range of future risks including conduct, non-financial factors that can support the delivery of a strong risk management, control and conduct culture, and other factors including reputation, and impact on customers, markets and other stakeholders. The Committee is supported in its consideration of this adjustment by the BBPLC Board Risk Committee.

### Remuneration structure

Employees receive salary, pension and other benefits and are eligible to be considered for an annual bonus. Some employees, including some MRTs, also receive Role Based Pay ('RBP'). Remuneration of all MRTs is subject to the 2:1 maximum ratio of variable to fixed remuneration. Executive Directors participate in the Barclays' Long Term Incentive Plan and receive part of their Fixed Pay in Barclays PLC shares (they do not receive RBP). An average notional discount rate of 29% was applied to two individual's variable remuneration in accordance with the 2015 EBA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies.

The remuneration of employees engaged in control functions is determined independently from the business they support and within the parameters of the incentive pool allocated to them by the Committee. Remuneration for control function employees is less weighted towards variable remuneration compared to front-office employees, with the ratio of variable to fixed remuneration typically limited to 1:1.

#### Fixed remuneration

Salary	<p>Salaries reflect individuals' skills and experience and are reviewed annually.</p> <p>They are increased where justified by role change, increased responsibility, to reflect a change in the market rate or maintain appropriate competitive positioning. Salaries may also be increased in line with local statutory requirements and union and works council commitments.</p>
Role Based Pay	Some MRTs receive a class of fixed pay called RBP to recognise the seniority, scale and complexity of their role. RBP may be adjusted where justified by a role or responsibility change or a change in the appropriate market rate.
Pension and benefits	The provision of a competitive package of benefits is important to attracting and retaining the talented staff needed to deliver Barclays' strategy. Employees have access to a range of country-specific company-funded benefits, including pension schemes, healthcare, life assurance and Barclays' share plans, as well as other voluntary employee-funded benefits. The cost of providing these benefits is defined and controlled.

## Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

### Variable remuneration

<b>Annual bonus</b>	<p>Annual bonuses incentivise and reward the achievement of Group, business and individual objectives, and reward employees for demonstrating individual behaviours in line with Barclays' Values and Mindset.</p> <p>The ability to recognise performance through variable remuneration enables the Group and BBPLC to control its cost base flexibly and to react to events and market circumstances. Bonuses remain a key feature of remuneration practice in the highly competitive and mobile market for talent in the financial services sector.</p> <p>Annual bonuses may be delivered in both 'up-front' and deferred components. For MRTs (excluding de minimis MRTs), both the up-front and deferred components have cash and share portions, in the case of the share portions subject to retention periods of either six or twelve months.</p>																				
<b>Bonus deferral</b>	<p>The Committee is careful to control the proportion of variable to fixed remuneration paid to individuals and also to ensure an appropriate amount is deferred to future years. The typical deferral structures are:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">For MRTs:</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">For de minimis MRTs/non-MRTs</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Incentive award</th> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Amount deferred</th> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Incentive award</th> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Amount deferred</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">&lt; £500,000</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">40% of total award</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Up to £65,000</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">£500,000 to £1,000,000</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">60% of total award</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">&gt; £65,000</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Graduated level of deferral</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">&gt; £1,000,000</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">60% up to £1,000,000 100% above £1,000,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Deferred bonuses are generally delivered in equal portions as deferred cash and deferred shares (save for Executive Directors for whom they are delivered 100% as deferred shares) subject to the rules of the deferred cash and share plans (as amended from time to time) and to continued service. Deferred bonuses are subject to either a 3, 4, 5 or 7-year deferral period in line with regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Where dividend equivalents cannot be delivered on deferred bonus shares, the number of deferred bonus shares awarded will be calculated using a share price discounted to reflect the absence of dividend equivalents during the vesting period.</p>	For MRTs:		For de minimis MRTs/non-MRTs		Incentive award	Amount deferred	Incentive award	Amount deferred	< £500,000	40% of total award	Up to £65,000	0%	£500,000 to £1,000,000	60% of total award	> £65,000	Graduated level of deferral	> £1,000,000	60% up to £1,000,000 100% above £1,000,000		
For MRTs:		For de minimis MRTs/non-MRTs																			
Incentive award	Amount deferred	Incentive award	Amount deferred																		
< £500,000	40% of total award	Up to £65,000	0%																		
£500,000 to £1,000,000	60% of total award	> £65,000	Graduated level of deferral																		
> £1,000,000	60% up to £1,000,000 100% above £1,000,000																				

### Shareholding

<b>Shareholding requirements</b>	<p>The current Directors Remuneration Policy (approved by Barclays PLC shareholders in May 2020) specifies Executive Director shareholding requirements, namely Barclays' shareholdings worth a minimum of 233% of Fixed Pay for the Group Chief Executive and 224% of Fixed Pay for the Group Finance Director are required to be accumulated within five years from the date of their appointment, and held for two years post-termination commencing from their last day in office.</p> <p>The shareholding requirement for other Group Executive Committee members is 200% of salary and needs to be met within five years from the date of their appointment.</p> <p>Shares that count towards the requirement are beneficially owned shares including any vested share awards subject to holding periods (including vested LTIPs). Shares from unvested deferred share bonuses and unvested LTIPs do not count towards the requirement during employment, but will count towards post-termination requirements (net of tax) provided there are no remaining untested performance conditions.</p> <p>An update to the Executive Director shareholding requirements, to simplify and align to market practice, is proposed in the revised Directors Remuneration Policy that is included in the Remuneration report in the Barclays PLC 2022 Annual Report. The revised Directors Remuneration Policy is subject to shareholder approval at the AGM in May 2023.</p> <p>The Chairman and Non-Executive Directors have a requirement to use a portion of their annual fees (£100,000 for the Chairman, £30,000 Non-Executive Directors) to purchase shares, which must be retained until they retire from the Board.</p>
<b>Share plans</b>	<p>Alignment of MRTs with shareholders is achieved through deferral of incentive pay. The Committee also encourages additional shareholding through the all-employee share plans.</p>

Awards of guaranteed variable remuneration are only made in exceptional circumstances in the context of hiring and typically only when a new hire starts in the last quarter of the year. When determining a termination payment, Barclays considers any applicable: (a) contractual requirements; (b) policies; (c) local legal and regulatory requirements; and (d) legal and reputational risk.

## Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

### Remuneration of MRTs in respect of the financial year

MRTs are BBPLC's employees whose professional activities could have a material impact on BBPLC's risk profile, which includes (amongst others) the members of the BBPLC Board. A total of 1,157 individuals were MRTs in 2022 (2021: 1,102).

91 MRTs in 2022 benefited from the derogation in point (b) of Article 94(3) of the Capital Requirements Directive in respect of the remuneration requirements in points (l) and (m) of Article 94(1). The aggregate fixed remuneration for these MRTs was £16.7m and the aggregate variable remuneration was £2.8m.

The following tables set out remuneration disclosures for individuals identified as MRTs for BBPLC. In the tables, the terms below mean:

- 'MB' means BBPLC's management body (i.e. the BBPLC Board)
- 'MB Supervisory function' means those individuals who were Non-Executive Directors of BBPLC during 2022;
- 'MB Management function' means those individuals who were Executive Directors of BBPLC during 2022;
- 'Other senior management' means those individuals (excluding the Executive Directors of BBPLC) who were members of the BBPLC Executive Committee during 2022 in accordance with Article 3(1)(9) of CRDIV; and
- 'Other identified staff' means MRTs excluding MRTs included in MB Supervisory function, MB Management function and Other senior management.

**Table 31: UK REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year (all figures are in £m except for 'Number of identified staff')**

		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
1	Number of identified staff	8	3	17.0	1,125.7
<b>2</b>	<b>Total fixed remuneration</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>681.5</b>
3	Of which: cash-based	2.6	3.4	25.9	645.6
4	(Not applicable in the UK)				
UK-4a	Fixed remuneration				
	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	2.2	4.4	7.7
5	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—
UK-5x	Of which: other instruments	—	—	—	—
6	(Not applicable in the UK)				
7	Of which: other forms <sup>a</sup>	—	0.6	0.6	28.2
8	(Not applicable in the UK)				
9	Number of identified staff	—	3	17.0	984.5
<b>10</b>	<b>Total variable remuneration</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>588.0</b>
11	Of which: cash-based	—	1.8	15.0	297.0
12	Of which: deferred	—	1.2	12.0	178.8
UK-13a	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	8.6	14.9	291.0
UK-14a	Of which: deferred	—	8.0	12.0	178.8
UK-13b	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—
UK-14b	Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
UK-14x	Of which: other instruments	—	—	—	—
UK-14y	Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
15	Of which: other forms	—	—	—	—
16	Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
<b>17</b>	<b>Total remuneration (2 + 10)</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>1,269.5</b>

#### Note

a. 'Other forms' of fixed remuneration represents an estimate for pensions and benefits during the year.

## Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

**Table 32: UK REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff) (all figures are in £m except for 'Number of identified staff')**

	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
Guaranteed variable remuneration awards				
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of identified staff	—	—	1.0
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Total amount	—	—	1.6
3	Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	—	—	—
Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year				
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff	—	—	—
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount	—	—	—
Severance payments awarded during the financial year <sup>a</sup>				
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of identified staff	—	1.0	12.0
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount	—	0.15	1.6
8	Of which paid during the financial year	—	0.15	1.6
9	Of which deferred	—	—	—
10	Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	—	0.15	1.6
11	Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	—	0.15	0.3

### Note

- a. The severance payments shown are variable remuneration but in accordance with paragraph 154 of the EBA Guidelines on sound remuneration they have not been taken into account for the purposes of the calculation of the 2:1 ratio. Had the severance payments been taken into account, the 2:1 ratio would have continued to have been met for all of the individuals.

## Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

Table 33: UK REM3 - Deferred remuneration (all figures are in £m)

Deferred and retained remuneration		Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total of amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
<b>1</b>	<b>MB Supervisory function</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cash-based	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Other instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>7</b>	<b>MB Management function</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
8	Cash-based	6.0	0.8	5.2	—	—	—	0.8	—
9	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	26.6	3.0	23.6	-0.3	-1.2	-1.2	2.3	0.9
10	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>13</b>	<b>Other senior management</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
14	Cash-based	41.8	8.2	33.6	—	—	—	8.2	—
15	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	65.2	12.4	52.8	—	—	-3.4	10.7	2.1
16	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>19</b>	<b>Other identified staff</b>	<b>1,261.3</b>	<b>352.8</b>	<b>908.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-37.1</b>	<b>321.6</b>	<b>67.9</b>
20	Cash-based	543.9	145.3	398.6	—	—	—	143.1	—
21	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	717.4	207.5	509.9	—	—	-37.1	178.5	67.9
22	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Other instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>25</b>	<b>Total amount</b>	<b>1,400.9</b>	<b>377.2</b>	<b>1,023.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-41.7</b>	<b>343.6</b>	<b>70.9</b>



## Appendix B – Disclosure on remuneration (continued)

Table 34: UK REM4 - Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year

	EUR	Identified staff that are high earners as set out in Article 450(i) CRR
1	1 000 000 to below 1 500 000	301
2	1 500 000 to below 2 000 000	122
3	2 000 000 to below 2 500 000	61
4	2 500 000 to below 3 000 000	39
5	3 000 000 to below 3 500 000	29
6	3 500 000 to below 4 000 000	22
7	4 000 000 to below 4 500 000	16
8	4 500 000 to below 5 000 000	11
9	5 000 000 to below 6 000 000	7
10	6 000 000 to below 7 000 000	5
11	7 000 000 to below 8 000 000	1
12	8 000 000 to below 9 000 000	1
13	9 000 000 to below 10 000 000	3
14	10 000 000 to below 11 000 000	—
15	11 000 000 to below 12 000 000	1

Table 35: UK REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff) (all figures are in €m except for 'Total number of identified staff')

	Management body remuneration			Business areas						Total
	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	
1	Total number of identified staff									1,153.7
2	Of which: members of the MB	8	3	11						
3	Of which: other senior management				7	2	—	4	4	—
4	Of which: other identified staff				808.5	58.0	—	88.0	171.2	—
5	Total remuneration of identified staff	2.6	16.6	19.2	1,123.4	53.1	—	89.5	64.3	—
6	Of which: variable remuneration	—	10.4	10.4	533.0	27.0	—	40.7	17.2	—
7	Of which: fixed remuneration	2.6	6.2	8.8	590.4	26.1	—	48.8	47.1	—

## Notes

Barclays Bank PLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barclays PLC and is the non ring-fenced bank within the Barclays Group. The abbreviation '£m' represents millions of Pounds Sterling.

Barclays Bank PLC is currently regulated by the PRA on a solo-consolidated basis and comprises Barclays Bank PLC plus certain additional subsidiaries, whose inclusion within the consolidation is subject to the PRA's approval. The disclosures provided in this document for Barclays Bank PLC are based on this regulatory scope of consolidation, unless otherwise specified. This differs from the accounting disclosures, where Barclays Bank PLC Group relates to Barclays Bank PLC and all its subsidiaries.

For the purpose of liquidity management, Barclays Bank PLC and its subsidiary Barclays Capital Securities Limited, a UK broker dealer entity, are monitored on a combined basis by the PRA under a Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group (Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub) arrangement ('DoLSub'). The liquidity disclosures (Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio) provided in this document for Barclays Bank PLC are based on this regulatory scope of consolidation, unless otherwise specified.

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 available at [home.barclays/investor-relations/reports-and-events](http://home.barclays/investor-relations/reports-and-events)

### Forward-looking statement

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 Barclays Bank Group. The Barclays Bank Group 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 Barclays Bank 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 Barclays Bank 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 Barclays Bank 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 Barclays Bank 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 Barclays Bank Group or any securities issued by it; changes in counterparty risk; changes in consumer behaviour; the direct and indirect consequences of the Russian invasion of Ukraine 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 Barclays Bank Group's reputation, business or operations; the Barclays Bank Group's ability to access funding; and the success of acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these factors are beyond the Barclays Bank Group's control. As a result, the Barclays Bank 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 Barclays Bank Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Barclays Bank Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in Barclays Bank PLC's filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, Barclays Bank PLC's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the financial year ended 31 December 2022), which are available on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

Subject to Barclays Bank 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.