

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC

Quarterly Pillar 3 Report

30 September 2022

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Summary

Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics

This table shows key metrics and their components on a transitional basis as at 30 September 2022.

	As at 30 September 2022	As at 30 June 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 December 2021	As at 30 September 2021	
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ^{a,b}	5,192	5,242	5,137	5,182	4,718
2	Tier 1 ^b	5,997	6,047	5,942	5,987	5,523
3	Total capital ^b	7,192	6,935	6,830	6,867	6,404
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWEA)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWEA)	37,611	31,683	30,727	32,120	30,679
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of RWEA)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%) ^b	13.8 %	16.5 %	16.7 %	16.1 %	15.4 %
6	Tier 1 ratio (%) ^b	15.9 %	19.1 %	19.3 %	18.6 %	18.0 %
7	Total capital ratio (%) ^b	19.1 %	21.9 %	22.2 %	21.4 %	20.9 %
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	3.3 %	3.3 %	3.3 %	3.3 %	3.3 %
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (%)	1.9 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	1.9 %
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (%)	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	11.3 %	11.3 %	11.3 %	11.3 %	11.3 %
	Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of RWEA)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.1 %	0.1 %	— %	— %	— %
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.8 %	0.8 %
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.6 %	3.6 %	3.5 %	3.3 %	3.3 %
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	14.9 %	14.9 %	14.9 %	14.6 %	14.6 %
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	7.4 %	10.2 %	10.3 %	9.8 %	10.7 %
	Leverage ratio					
13	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	128,178	119,041	108,604	89,998	98,117
13a	Fully loaded leverage ratio total exposure measure	128,096	119,006	108,584	89,957	98,071
14	Leverage ratio ^b	4.7 %	5.1 %	5.5 %	6.7 %	5.6 %
14a	Fully loaded leverage ratio ^b	4.6 %	5.0 %	5.4 %	6.6 %	5.6 %
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0 %	3.0 %	3.3 %	3.3 %	3.4 %
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0 %	3.0 %	3.3 %	3.3 %	3.4 %
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	26,297	25,890	24,945	23,603	22,744
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	21,706	22,094	22,318	21,846	20,209
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	5,775	6,601	7,505	7,986	7,459
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	15,930	15,493	14,813	13,860	12,750
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (average)	165 %	167 %	169 %	170 %	180 %
17a	Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (spot)	163 %	157 %	169 %	171 %	175 %
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	31,509	30,380	32,715	30,356	28,550
19	Total required stable funding	22,445	20,907	21,954	20,545	18,903
20	NSFR ratio (%)	140 %	145 %	149 %	148 %	151 %

a. From 31 December 2021 and onwards CET1 and associated ratios are reported inclusive of €189.5m of certain equity reserves which also increase the Bank's CET1 capital by an equivalent amount.

b. 30 September 2021 comparative amounts for capital resources, capital ratios and leverage ratios reported in this table exclude €189.5m of certain equity reserves, which have been subsequently included from 31 December 2021 (see note a above) and onwards. The effect of including €189.5m of certain equity reserves would have resulted in the 30 September 2021 CET1 capital €4,908m, T1 capital €5,713m, Total regulatory capital €6,593m, CET 1 ratio 16.0%, T1 ratio 18.6%, Total regulatory capital ratio 21.5%, leverage ratio 5.8% and fully loaded leverage ratio 5.8%.

The CET1 ratio decreased to 13.8% (December 2021: 16.1%). This decrease is driven by the RWA increase of €5.5bn to €37.6bn (December 2021: €32.1bn), primarily due to an increase in counterparty credit risk and credit risk RWAs, which has been partially offset by a decrease in market risk RWAs.

Summary

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

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

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

As at 30 September 2022		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal MREL)	Non-EU G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal TLAC)
		€m	€m
Own funds and eligible liabilities			
EU-3	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	5,192	5,192
EU-4	Eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments	805	805
EU-5	Eligible Tier 2 instruments	1,195	1,195
EU-6	Eligible own funds ^a	7,192	7,192
EU-7	Eligible liabilities	2,875	2,875
EU-8	Of which permitted guarantees	—	
EU-9a	(Adjustments)	—	
EU-9b	Own funds and eligible liabilities items after adjustments ^a	10,067	10,067
Total risk exposure amount and total exposure measure			
EU-10	Total risk exposure amount	37,611	37,611
EU-11	Total exposure measure	128,178	128,178
Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities			
EU-12	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of TREA) ^a	26.77 %	26.77 %
EU-13	of which permitted guarantees	—	
EU-14	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of leverage exposure) ^a	7.85 %	7.85 %
EU-15	of which permitted guarantees	—	
EU-16	CET1 (as a percentage of TREA) available after meeting the entity's requirements ^a	6.32 %	6.32 %
EU-17	Institution-specific combined buffer requirement		3.59 %
Requirements			
EU-18	Requirement expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount ^a	20.45 %	16.20 %
EU-19	of which may be met with guarantees	—	
EU-20	Internal MREL expressed as percentage of the total exposure measure ^a	5.93 %	6.08 %
EU-21	of which may be met with guarantees	—	
Memorandum items			
EU-22	Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2) CRR		69,691

a. The SRB has set an interim Internal MREL requirement, effective from 1 January 2022.

IFRS 9 – Transitional capital arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

Total increases in impairment allowances as a result of IFRS 9, net of tax, decreases shareholders’ equity through retained earnings and decreases standardised Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs) due to the increase in impairment being offset against the standardised Credit Risk exposures. This is somewhat reversed by the transitional relief applied on eligible impairment. From 1st July 2022, the Bank measures all of its Credit Risk exposures under the standardised approach following the removal of the temporary tolerance to use the advanced IRB approach. The IFRS 9 transitional capital arrangements were consequently adjusted as if the Bank has never been allowed to use IRB models.

Until 30 June 2022, separate calculations were being performed for standardised and advanced IRB portfolios, reflecting the different ways these frameworks take account of provisions.

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

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

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

Capital

Table 3: IFRS 9^e / Article 468 -FL – Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs, and with and without the application of the temporary treatment in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR^f

		As at 30 September 2022	As at 30 June 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 December 2021	As at 30 September 2021
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Available capital (amounts)^c						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ^a	5,192	5,242	5,137	5,182	4,718
2	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	5,110	5,202	5,112	5,130	4,661
3	Tier 1 capital ^b	5,997	6,047	5,942	5,987	5,523
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	5,915	6,007	5,917	5,935	5,466
5	Total capital ^b	7,192	6,935	6,830	6,867	6,404
6	Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	7,110	6,902	6,812	6,830	6,361
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)						
7	Total risk-weighted assets ^a	37,611	31,683	30,727	32,120	30,679
8	Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	37,529	31,648	30,707	32,078	30,632
Capital ratios^c						
9	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) ^a	13.8 %	16.5%	16.7%	16.1%	15.4%
10	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	13.6 %	16.4%	16.6%	16.0%	15.2%
11	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) ^{a,b}	15.9 %	19.1%	19.3%	18.6%	18.0%
12	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	15.8 %	19.0%	19.3%	18.5%	17.8%
13	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) ^{a,b}	19.1 %	21.9%	22.2%	21.4%	20.9%
14	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	18.9 %	21.8%	22.2%	21.3%	20.8%
Leverage ratio						
15	Leverage ratio total exposure measure ^d	128,178	119,041	108,604	89,998	98,117
16	Leverage ratio ^{a,c}	4.7 %	5.1%	5.5%	6.7%	5.6%
17	Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied ^c	4.6 %	5.0%	5.4%	6.6%	5.6%

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

b Transitional T1 and Total capital are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements.

c From 31 December 2021 and onwards CET1 and associated ratios are reported inclusive of €189.5m of certain equity reserves which also increase the Bank's CET1 capital by an equivalent amount.

d Leverage ratio total exposure measures are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II. The prior period comparatives for year 2021 have been restated to reflect transitional arrangements, whereas previously these were disclosed on a fully loaded basis.

e From 1 January 2018, the Bank 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.

f As at 30 September 2022, the Bank had not elected to apply the temporary treatment specified in Article 468 of the CRR, amended by Regulation EU 2020/873, resulting in capital and leverage ratios reflecting the full impact of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Risk Weighted Assets

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

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

		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				Total own funds requirements			
		As at 30.09.22	As at 30.06.22	As at 31.03.22	As at 31.12.21	As at 30.09.22	As at 30.06.22	As at 31.03.22	As at 31.12.21
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	18,195	18,202	17,852	16,300	1,456	1,457	1,428	1,304
2	Of which the standardised approach	18,195	13,091	12,889	11,988	1,456	1,048	1,031	959
4	Of which: slotting approach	—	203	177	153	—	16	14	12
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	—	4,908	4,786	4,159	—	393	383	333
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	11,920	7,663	7,242	8,076	954	613	579	646
7	Of which the standardised approach	594	308	315	307	48	25	25	25
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	9,030	5,745	5,191	4,940	722	460	415	395
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	58	55	80	55	5	4	6	4
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	1,504	864	1,029	2,125	120	69	82	170
9	Of which other CCR	734	691	627	649	59	55	51	52
15	Settlement risk	39	50	61	13	3	4	5	1
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	41	40	33	34	3	3	3	3
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	41	40	33	29	3	3	3	2
EU 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	5,251	3,563	3,374	5,532	420	285	270	443
21	Of which the standardised approach	25	22	26	38	2	2	2	3
22	Of which IMA	5,226	3,541	3,348	5,494	418	283	268	440
23	Operational risk	2,165	2,165	2,165	2,165	173	173	173	173
EU 23b	Of which standardised approach	2,165	2,165	2,165	2,165	173	173	173	173
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	200	200	200	200	16	16	16	16
29	Total	37,611	31,683	30,727	32,120	3,009	2,535	2,458	2,570

Overall RWAs increased by €5.5bn to €37.6bn (December 2021: €32.1bn) primarily due to:

- Credit risk RWAs increased €1.9bn to €18.2bn (December 2021: €16.3) primarily due to an increase in business activity, predominantly on CIB undrawn facilities and on Consumer Bank Europe loan balances, offset by the removal of the Bank's temporary tolerance for the use of advanced IRB models since 1st July 2022.
- Counterparty Credit risk RWAs increased by €3.8bn to €11.9bn (December 2021: €8.1) primarily driven by the removal of the Bank's temporary tolerance for the use of advanced IRB models, as well as due to an increase in internal model method (IMM) due to the alpha factor changing from 1.4 to 1.55.
- Market risk RWAs decreased €0.3bn to €5.3bn (December 2021: €5.5bn) primarily driven by a reduction of an SVaR post model adjustment and incremental risk charge (IRC) RWAs partially offset by increases in DVaR and SVaR RWAs, primarily driven by increased inventory held within the European Government Bonds desk, notably Italian government bonds.

Risk Weighted Assets

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

	Three months ended 30 September 2022	Nine months ended 30 September 2022
	€m	€m
1 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period^a	4,458	3,834
2 Asset size	—	36
3 Asset quality	—	—
4 Model updates	—	—
5 Methodology and policy	(4,458)	(3,875)
6 Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7 Foreign exchange movements	—	5
8 Other	—	—
9 As at Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	—	—

a. Opening balances exclude Securitisation, non-credit obligation assets and deferred tax assets as per CRR II guidelines.

Three months advanced credit risk RWAs decreased by €4.5bn driven by the movement of all credit risk exposures under IRB approach to Standardised approach.

Nine months advanced credit risk RWAs decreased by €3.8bn primarily driven by :

- A €3.9bn decrease in methodology and policy as a result of the movement of all credit risk exposures under IRB approach to Standardised approach, which was partially offset by regulatory changes that took effect from 1 January 2022 and were related to implementation of IRB roadmap changes.

Table 6: CCR7 - RWA flow statement of counterparty credit risk 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).

	Three months ended 30 September 2022	Nine months ended 30 September 2022 ^a
	€m	€m
1 As at Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	5,745	4,940
2 Asset size	1,490	1,898
3 Credit quality of counterparties	(19)	(66)
4 Model updates (IMM only)	—	—
5 Methodology and policy (IMM only)	1,933	2,493
6 Acquisitions and disposals	—	—
7 Foreign exchange movements	(119)	(235)
8 Other	—	—
9 As at Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	9,030	9,030

a. Opening balance has been updated to exclude the exposure to central counterparties as per CRR II guidelines.

Three months Internal Model Method RWAs increased by €3.3bn to €9.0bn primarily driven by:

- €1.5bn increase in asset size primarily due to increase in trading activities in derivatives and SFTs.
- €1.9bn increase in methodology and policy primarily due to the removal of the temporary tolerance to use the advanced IRB approach.

Nine months Internal Model Method RWAs increased by €4.1bn to €9.0bn primarily driven by:

- €1.9bn increase in asset size primarily due to increase in trading activities in derivatives and SFTs.
- €2.5bn increase in methodology and policy primarily due to the removal of the temporary tolerance to use the advanced IRB approach and the alpha factor changing from 1.4 to 1.55.

Risk Weighted Assets

Table 7: MR2-B - RWA flow statement 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 months ended 30 September 2022
		VaR	SVaR	IRC	Other	Total RWA	Total own funds requirements
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	RWAs at the end of the previous reporting period	773	1,292	639	837	3,541	283
1a	<i>Regulatory adjustment^a</i>	(371)	(634)	(163)	—	(1,168)	(93)
1b	<i>RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)</i>	402	658	476	837	2,373	190
2	Movement in risk levels	35	895	194	261	1,385	111
3	Model updates/changes	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Methodology and policy	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Foreign exchange movements	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a	<i>RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)</i>	437	1,553	670	1,098	3,758	301
8b	<i>Regulatory adjustment^b</i>	820	648	—	—	1,468	117
8	RWAs at the end of the reporting period	1,257	2,201	670	1,098	5,226	418

Modelled market risk RWAs increased by €1.7bn to €5.2bn driven by increased inventory held within the European Government Bonds desk, notably Italian government bonds.

							Nine months ended 30 September 2022
		VaR	SVaR	IRC	Other	Total RWA	Total own funds requirements
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	RWAs at the end of the previous reporting period	613	2,019	1,004	1,858	5,494	440
1a	<i>Regulatory adjustment^a</i>	(474)	(1,801)	(475)	—	(2,750)	(220)
1b	<i>RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)</i>	139	218	529	1,858	2,744	220
2	Movement in risk levels	298	1,335	141	(760)	1,014	81
3	Model updates/changes	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Methodology and policy	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Foreign exchange movements	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a	<i>RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)</i>	437	1,553	670	1,098	3,758	301
8b	<i>Regulatory adjustment^b</i>	820	648	—	—	1,468	117
8	RWAs at the end of the reporting period	1,257	2,201	670	1,098	5,226	418

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 by €0.3bn to €5.2bn primarily due to the reduction of an SVaR post model adjustment and IRC RWAs partially offset by increases in DVaR and SVaR RWAs primarily driven by increased inventory held within the European Government Bonds desk, notably Italian government bonds.

Liquidity

Table 8: LIQ1 - Liquidity Coverage ratio

This table shows the level and components of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio. This disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/637.

Liquidity coverage ratio (period end)	Total period end value			
	30.09.22	30.06.22	31.03.22	31.12.21
	€m	€m	€m	€m
Liquidity buffer	26,735	25,403	26,656	25,445
Total net cash outflows	16,362	16,171	15,792	14,853
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (period end)	163%	157%	169%	171%

LIQ1 - Liquidity coverage ratio (average)	Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
	30.09.22	30.06.22	31.03.22	31.12.21	30.09.22	30.06.22	31.03.22	31.12.21
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Number of data points used in calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets								
1 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					26,297	25,890	24,945	23,603
Cash outflows								
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:								
3 <i>Stable deposits</i>	1,836	1,864	1,824	1,781	236	223	204	185
4 <i>Less stable deposits</i>	38	40	40	41	2	2	2	2
5 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:								
6 <i>Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i>	1,798	1,824	1,783	1,740	234	221	202	183
7 <i>Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>	17,758	17,719	17,557	17,256	10,006	9,949	9,690	9,366
8 <i>Unsecured debt</i>	4,880	4,679	4,616	4,458	1,217	1,167	1,149	1,110
9 Secured wholesale funding	12,675	12,877	12,828	12,648	8,586	8,619	8,427	8,106
10 Additional requirements, of which:	202	163	114	150	202	163	114	150
11 <i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i>					3,463	3,996	4,103	3,607
12 <i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i>	25,933	25,645	25,375	25,383	7,544	7,451	7,805	8,142
13 <i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i>	3,086	3,543	4,431	5,186	3,086	3,543	4,431	5,186
14 Other contractual funding obligations	25	32	52	143	25	32	52	143
15 Other contingent funding obligations	22,822	22,070	20,892	20,054	4,433	3,877	3,322	2,813
16 Total cash outflows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	10,350	10,084	9,857	9,566	457	475	516	545
18 Inflows from fully performing exposures					21,706	22,094	22,318	21,846
19 Other cash inflows								
EU-19a (Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)								
EU-19b (Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)								
20 Total cash inflows	42,055	41,715	41,386	38,971	5,775	6,601	7,505	7,986
EU-20a <i>Fully exempt inflows</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20b <i>Inflows subject to 90% cap</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20c <i>Inflows subject to 75% cap</i>	42,055	41,715	41,386	38,971	5,775	6,601	7,505	7,986
21 Liquidity buffer					26,297	25,890	24,945	23,603
22 Total net cash outflows					15,930	15,493	14,813	13,860
23 Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (average)					165 %	167 %	169 %	170 %

As at 30 September 2022, BBI's LCR was 163%, equivalent to a surplus of €8.7bn to 110% regulatory requirement, as shown on Table 8. The Net Stable Funding Ratio ('NSFR') at 30 September 2022 was 140%, which was above the regulatory minimum (100%). The strong liquidity position reflects BBI's prudent approach given the continued macroeconomic uncertainty. The Bank also continued to maintain surpluses to its internal liquidity requirements.

Liquidity

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

As at 30 September 2022, the liquidity pool consisted of a mix of EUR cash (€25.1bn) and HQLA Securities (€1.6bn).

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

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

Notes

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC is referred to as 'BBI' or 'the Bank' in this report. The abbreviation '€m' represents millions of euros. The legal entity identifier (LEI code) of BBI is 2G5BKIC2CB69PRJH1W31.

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. Please note the figures in this report are primarily compiled from information reported to supervisors in units of euro and may contain rounding differences when presented in millions of euro.

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

Forward-looking statements

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

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

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

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. The forward-looking statements speak only as at the date on which they are made. Forward looking statements may be affected by a number of factors, including, without limitation: changes in legislation, the development of standards and interpretations under IFRS, including evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting and regulatory standards, emerging and developing ESG reporting standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations, future levels of conduct provisions, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, the Bank's ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively, environmental, social and geopolitical risks, and the impact of competition. In addition, factors including (but not limited to) the following may have an effect: capital, leverage and other regulatory rules applicable to past, current and future periods; macroeconomic and business conditions in Ireland and the European Union ("EU") and any systemically important economy which impacts Ireland and the EU; the effects of any volatility in credit markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; effects of changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; volatility in capital markets; changes in credit ratings of the Bank or any securities issued by the Bank; the direct and indirect consequences of the Russia-Ukraine War on European and global macroeconomic conditions, political stability and financial markets; direct and indirect impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; instability as a result of the UK's exit from the EU, the effects of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement and the disruption that may subsequently result in Ireland and in the EU; the risk of cyber-attacks, information or security breaches or technology failures on the Bank's reputation, business or operations; and the success of future acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Bank's control. As a result, the Bank actual financial position, future results, capital distributions, capital, leverage or other regulatory ratios or other financial and non-financial metrics or performance measures or ability to meet commitments and targets may differ materially from the statements or guidance set forth in the Bank's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Bank's future financial condition and performance are identified in the Bank's 2021 Annual Report and 2022 Interim Results Announcement Report which are available on Barclays' website at <https://home.barclays/investor-relations/>.

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