Barclays Bank PLC – Dubai Branch

Pillar 3 Report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Barclays Bank UAE, incorporated in 1975 in the UAE, is a full branch of Barclays Bank PLC (the Group). The frameworks, policies, standards and procedures of Barclays Group are applied consistently across its operating businesses and subsidiaries, amended where necessary to ensure compliance with local regulatory requirements.

The BASEL III – Pillar 3 disclosures contained herein relate to Barclays Bank Plc, UAE (herein also referred to as the 'Bank') for the year ended 31st December , 2022. The Bank is required to comply with the Standards and Guidance re Capital Adequacy in the UAE as given in "Update of Standards and Guidance re Capital Adequacy in the UAE", Reference to Notice CBUAE/BSD/N/2020/4980 dated 12 November 2020.

Capital and other regulatory information of the bank as at 31st December, 2022 are provided in our annual financial statements.

Capital adequacy, liquidity, funding and remuneration related Pillar 3 disclosures are compiled in accordance with the

- Central Bank's Regulations re Capital Adequacy (Circular 52/2017), which have been sent to all banks operating in the UAE via Notice No. 60/2017 dated 02/03/2017.
- UAE Central Bank regulations as given in "Update of Standards and Guidance re Capital Adequacy in the UAE", Reference to Notice CBUAE/BSD/N/2020/4980 dated 12 November 2020.
- Explanatory notes issuance dated 30 November, 2021 (5508/2021), as applicable to foreign banks with total RWA of less than AED 5 billion.
- Notice No. CBUAE/BSD/N/2022/1887 dated 09/05/2022 regarding Update Pillar 3 templates and explanatory notes.
- Notice No. CBUAE/BSD/2022/5280 dated 30/12/2022 regarding Guidance re Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

1.2 Overview of Basel III requirements

The Basel III framework implemented in the Bank is made up of three pillars.

- Pillar 1: Minimum Capital Requirements - This Pillar includes the calculation of RWAs for credit risk including counterparty credit risk, market risk and operational risk.
- Pillar 2: Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) – This Pillar covers the consideration of whether additional capital is required over and above the Pillar 1 risk calculations. A firm's own internal models and assessments support this process
- Pillar 3: Market Discipline – This Pillar covers external communication of risk and capital information by banks as specified in the Basel rules to promote transparency and good risk management.

1. Introduction (continued)

1.3 Governance

- Maker-checker process is followed in compiling Pillar 3 report.
- The data is sourced from different teams and are reconciled with the audited financial statements and other regulatory reports wherever applicable
- The Pillar 3 report undergoes multiple reviews by the department heads of HR, Credit, Finance, Risk, Treasury and other teams.
- The Pillar 3 report is presented at the Asset Liability Forum (ALFO), where it is reviewed and challenged by the senior management.
- The Country Manager & CFO review and provide approval to publish the final report.

2. Overview of risk management and RWA

2.1 Key metrics (KM1)

The objective of below table is to provide an overview of bank's prudential regulatory metrics, which covers the key prudential metrics related to regulatory capital, leverage ratio and liquidity standards. Accordingly, the Bank has disclosed all applicable metric values using the standards specified for the reporting period.

		Dec-22	Sep-22	Jun-22	Mar-22	Dec-21
Sl No.	**Available capital (amounts)**	AED (000)	AED (000)	AED (000)	AED (000)	AED (000)
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	2,293,518	2,183,835	2,179,048	2,178,969	2,160,496
1a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model	2,293,518	2,183,835	2,179,048	2,178,969	2,160,496
2	Tier 1	2,293,518	2,183,835	2,179,048	2,178,969	2,160,496
2a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	2,293,518	2,183,835	2,179,048	2,178,969	2,160,496
3	Total capital	2,327,414	2,218,070	2,221,464	2,222,352	2,197,711
3a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital	2,327,414	2,218,070	2,221,464	2,222,352	2,197,711
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	2,923,047	2,949,104	3,604,109	3,680,370	3,228,712
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	78.46%	74.05%	60.46%	59.21%	66.92%
5a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1 (%)	78.46%	74.05%	60.46%	59.21%	66.92%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	78.46%	74.05%	60.46%	59.21%	66.92%
6a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	78.46%	74.05%	60.46%	59.21%	66.92%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	79.62%	75.21%	61.64%	60.38%	68.07%
7a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	79.62%	75.21%	61.64%	60.38%	68.07%

2. Overview of risk management and RWA

2.1 Key metrics (KM1)

	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA	Dec-22	Sep-22	Jun-22	Mar-22	Dec-21
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-	-
10	Bank D-SIB additional requirements (%)	-	-	-	-	-
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9+ row 10)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	69.12%	64.71%	51.14%	49.88%	57.57%
	Leverage Ratio	**Dec-22**	**Sep-22**	**Jun-22**	**Mar-22**	**Dec-21**
13	Total leverage ratio measure	7,651,147	7,321,866	7,693,707	9,107,461	8,644,644
14	Leverage ratio (%) (row 2/row 13)	29.98%	29.83%	28.32%	23.93%	24.99%
14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio (%) (row 2A/row 13)	29.98%	29.83%	28.32%	23.93%	24.99%
14b	Leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	29.98%	29.83%	28.32%	23.93%	24.99%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	**Dec-22**	**Sep-22**	**Jun-22**	**Mar-22**	**Dec-21**
15	Total HQLA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16	Total net cash outflow	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	LCR ratio (%)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Net Stable Funding Ratio	**Dec-22**	**Sep-22**	**Jun-22**	**Mar-22**	**Dec-21**
18	Total available stable funding	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19	Total required stable funding	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20	NSFR ratio (%)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

	ELAR	Dec-22	Sep-22	Jun-22	Mar-22	Dec-21
21	Total HQLA	2,421,800	2,198,523	2,392,536	2,939,550	3,053,379
22	Total liabilities	3,980,628	4,227,827	5,054,188	5,134,673	4,379,978
23	Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR) (%)	60.84%	52.00%	47.34%	57.25%	69.71%
	ASRR	**Dec-22**	**Sep-22**	**Jun-22**	**Mar-22**	**Dec-21**
24	Total available stable funding	4,575,159	4,456,531	5,364,953	5,302,686	5,035,344
25	Total Advances	2,854,736	3,046,528	3,956,969	3,515,541	2,824,859
26	Advances to Stable Resources Ratio (%)	62.40%	68.36%	73.76%	66.30%	56.10%

2. Overview of risk management and RWA (continued)

2.2 Risk management approach (OVA)

This section outlines the governing bodies that are in place in the region that support the Middle East Risk & Governance framework.

Introduction

Barclays engages in activities which entail risk taking, every day, throughout its business. This section introduces these risks and outlines key governance arrangements for managing them. These include roles and responsibilities, Frameworks, Policies and Standards.

Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF)

The Barclays Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) governs the way in which Barclays (the firm) identifies and manages its risks. Barclays engages in activities which entail risk taking, every day, throughout its business. The firm is vulnerable to credit losses in its lending and banking transactions which exposes the firm to Credit Risk. It experiences gains and losses from Market Risk in its traded positions. It is subject to Treasury and Capital Risk (including from changes in interest rates on its banking book positions, loss of liquidity and drawdowns in capital) in its financial management. Across its business, the firm is subject to Operational Risk, including from fraud, and process or technology failure. The firm is also exposed to Climate Risk losses due to potential transition and physical risks from climate change. Many important activities are managed and controlled by models, which introduce Model Risk in themselves. Our reputation is important when it comes to trust in the firm's integrity and competence, which gives rise to Reputational Risk. In addition, the firm may, in its activities, create Conduct Risk in relation to its customers, clients and the markets in which it operates. Lastly, the firm faces the Legal Risk of being penalised for not meeting its legal obligations.

2. Overview of risk management and RWA (continued)

2.2 Risk management approach (OVA) (continued)

The purpose of the ERMF is to:

1. Set out clear principles of risk management to protect the firm, our clients, customers and markets.
2. Support the Group Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in embedding a strong risk culture within the firm by setting out clear risk management practices and requirements.
3. Identify the Principal Risks faced by the firm.
4. Describe the way in which the firm establishes a Risk Appetite, in aggregate and for each Principal Risk (as appropriate) and operates within it.
5. Delineate the key responsibilities of different groups of employees in enabling the firm to operate within its Risk Appetite (the Lines of Defence).
6. Specify risk management accountabilities and responsibilities for key roles.
7. Explain the role of Frameworks, Policies and Standards within risk management in implementing this Framework.
8. Describe the governance for managing risk within the firm.

2. Overview of risk management and RWA (continued)

2.2 Risk management approach (OVA) (continued)

Principal Risks

The following nine risks, referred to as Principal Risks have been identified as accounting for the vast majority of the total risk faced by the firm:

Principal Risk	Description / Details
Credit Risk	The risk of loss to the firm from the failure of clients, customers or counterparties (including sovereigns), to fully honour their obligations to the firm, including the whole and timely payment of principal, interest, collateral and other receivables.
Market Risk	The risk of loss arising from potential adverse changes in the value of the firm's assets and liabilities from fluctuation in market variables including, but not limited to, interest rates, foreign exchange, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads, implied volatilities and asset correlations.
Treasury & Capital Risk	Liquidity Risk: The risk that the firm 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 firm 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). This also includes the risk from the firm's pension plans Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book: The risk that the firm is exposed to capital or income volatility because of a mismatch between the interest rate exposures of its (non-traded) assets and liabilities
Operational Risk	The risk of loss to the firm from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or due to external events (for example fraud) where the root cause is not due to credit or market risks.
Climate Risk	The impact on Financial and Operational Risks arising from climate change through, physical risks, risks associated with transitioning to a lower carbon economy and connected risks arising as a result of second order impacts on portfolios of these two drivers.

Model Risk	The potential for adverse consequences from decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs and reports.
Reputation Risk	The risk that an action, transaction, investment, event, decision, or business relationship will reduce trust in the firm's integrity and/or competence.
Conduct Risk	The risk of poor outcomes for, or harm to, customers, clients and markets, arising from the delivery of the firm's products and services.
Legal Risk	The risk of loss or imposition of penalties, damages or fines from the failure of the firm to meet its legal obligations, including regulatory or contractual requirements.

Credit Risk, Market Risk, and Treasury and Capital Risk are collectively known as Financial Principal Risks. The remaining risks are referred to as Non-Financial Principal Risks. Climate Change is a driver of other Principal Risk types. The Climate Principal Risk encompasses Financial and Operational risk impacts of climate change, while reputational impacts are managed under the Reputation Principal Risk.

Frameworks, Policies and Standards

The Enterprise Risk Management Framework outlines that Frameworks are required for each Principal Risk, to be developed by the delegates nominated by the Group CRO or the Group Chief Compliance Officer or the Group General Counsel. All Principal Risk Frameworks must be uniformly understood and acted upon, and any question of interpretation may be decided only by the delegates for the Framework.

Policies must satisfy the minimum requirements set out in the "Policy and Standards Requirements" document, must be lodged in the central policies database, and must include:

a. Control objectives that are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and can be met in a timely manner;

b. List of all Standards that support implementation of the Policy

Both first and second line Policies are underpinned by supporting standards which define the minimum control requirements which must be met by all business units and functions. The controls employed by the organisation in operating to its desired standards are subject to the control framework established by the Chief Controls Officer of the firm.

The Frameworks, Policies and Standards Requirements Document (FPSRD) outlines the requirements for the management of governance and control documentation as set out by the Group Policy Hierarchy.

2. Overview of risk management and RWA (continued)

2.2 Risk management approach (OVA) (continued)

Internal Control Framework

All colleagues have a specific responsibility for enabling the firm to operate within its Risk Appetite. These responsibilities are defined in terms of the role of the employee in the "Three Lines of Defence".

First Line of Defence:

The first line comprises all employees engaged in the revenue generating and client facing areas of the firm and all associated support functions, including Finance, Treasury, Technology and Operations, Human Resources, Administration etc. Employees in the first line have primary responsibility for their risks, including:

1. Identifying and managing all the risks to which they are exposed as a result of the activities in which they are engaged.
2. Operating within any and all limits which the Risk and Compliance functions, as the second line of defence, establish in connection with the Risk Appetite of the firm.
3. Escalating risk events to senior managers and to Risk and Compliance (the latter where related to Conduct Risk).

The first line may establish their own Policies, Standards and controls (subject to the Barclays Control Framework) for their operational activities, and require their colleagues to manage all controls to specified tolerances. These activities are permitted so long as they are within any applicable limits and/or tolerances, Policies and/or Standards. Where activities are not within applicable limits and/or tolerances, Policies and/or Standards, the first line is responsible for identifying, raising and remediating these non-compliant activities. All activities in the first line are subject to oversight from the relevant parts of the second and third lines.

Second Line of Defence:

Employees of Risk and Compliance comprise the second line of defence. The role of the second line is to establish the Frameworks, Policies and Standards, limits, rules and constraints under which all activities shall be performed, consistent with the Risk Appetite of the firm, and to oversee the performance of the firm against these Frameworks, Policies and Standards, limits, rules and constraints. Where these limits, rules and constraints are quantitative and/or model based, the measures may only be developed or approved by the second line. In the event that the first line breaches limits or contravenes rules or constraints, the second line may, at its discretion, direct the activities of the first line to bring it within compliance. Such activity will take place under the appropriate risk governance and/or oversight of the relevant risk committee.

The second line may establish limits for first line activities to manage risk exposure in line with Risk Appetite as appropriate. Controls for first line activities will ordinarily be established by

2. Overview of risk management and RWA (continued)

2.2 Risk management approach (OVA) (continued)

the Control Officers operating within the Control Framework of the firm. The inherent and residual risks of the firm will be self-assessed through a Risk and Control Self-Assessment program defined in the Operational Risk Framework, and subject to second line oversight.

he second line is responsible for defining in its Policies and Standards details of its own responsibilities and activities and governing them, establishing controls to manage its performance, and assessing its conformance to these Policies and Standards as well as controls.

1. The Principal Risk Framework Owner assigns ownership for the Policies and Standards for each of the Financial Principal Risks, Operational Risk, Climate Risk and Model Risk.

2. The Group Chief Compliance Officer assigns ownership for:
    - Conduct (excluding Product Design and Review Risk) Policies and Standards.
    - Product Design and Review Risk Policies and Standards to the Group Head of Operational Risk (in recognition that it spans all Principal Risks)
    - Reputational Risk Policies and Standards to the Group Head of Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility.

Certain activities of the second line may be subject to independent oversight from other members of the second line (for example the Risk Controls Testing team or the Compliance Assurance Team); both activities shall be deemed second line.

Third Line of Defence:

Employees of Internal Audit comprise the third line of defence. They provide independent assurance to the Board and Executive Management of the effectiveness of governance, risk management and controls over current, systemic and evolving risks.

The Legal function does not sit in any of the three lines of defence, but supports them all. Except in relation to the legal advice it provides or procures, the Legal function is, however, subject to oversight from the Risk and Compliance functions with respect to its own Operational and Conduct Risks, as well as with respect to the Legal and Regulatory Risks to which Barclays is exposed.

Measurement of risks for capital adequacy purposes

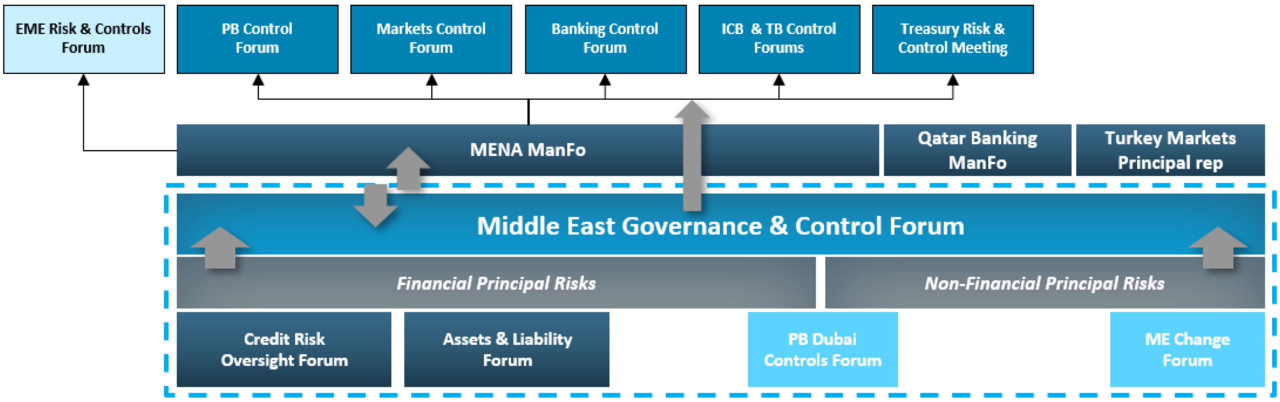
Material risks are identified, measured, monitored and reported to the below control forums/ committees:

- MENA Management Forum (ManFo)
- Middle East Governance & Control Forum
- Credit Risk Oversight Forum
- Asset and Liabilities Forum (ALFO)
- Middle East Change Forum

2. Overview of risk management and RWA (continued)

2.2 Risk management approach (OVA) (continued)

The below diagram outlines the regional forums that are in place to support the regional Risk and Governance Framework:



Under Pillar 1 of the extant Central Bank of the UAE guidelines on Basel III, the Bank currently follows the Basic Indicator Approach for operational risk.

2.3 Overview of RWA (OV1)

The purpose of this metrics is to provide an overview of total risk weighted assets.

		RWA	RWA	Minimum Capital Requirement
		31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2022
		AED (000)	AED (000)	AED (000)
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	2,710,211	2,976,539	284,572
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	2,710,211	2,976,539	284,572
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach			
4	Of which: supervisory slotting approach			
5	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach			
6	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	1,442	645	151
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	1,442	645	151
8	Of which: Internal Model Method (IMM)			
9	Of which: other CCR			
10	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)			
11	Equity positions under the simple risk weight approach			
12	Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	-	-	-
13	Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	-	-	-
14	Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	-	-
17	Of which: securitisation internal ratings-based approach (SEC-IRBA)			
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-
20	Market risk	2,811	1,270	295
21	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	2,811	1,270	295
22	Of which: internal models approach (IMA)			
23	Operational risk	208,584	250,258	21,901
24	Amounts below thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)			
25	Floor adjustment			
26	**Total (1+6+10+11+12+13+14+15+16+20+23)**	**2,923,047**	**3,228,712**	**306,920**

3. Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures

3.1 Main source of differences between regulatory exposures and financial statements (LI2)

Schedule of differences between financial statements and BRF 1, BRF 2 and BRF 3

			31 Dec 2022 AED'000
(1)	Cash & Balances with Central Bank as per BRF1 (Item 1)		2,423,984
	Less: Available for Sale financial instruments as per FS (part of BRF 1(Item 1))		(1,137,606)
	Less: Provision on balances with Central Bank as per FS (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		0
	Balance as per financial statements		1,286,378
(2)	Due from Head Office and branches as per BRF1 (Item 2)		66,997
	Less: Provision on Bills discounted on own branches as per FS (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		(5)
	Add: Fair value of derivatives from Head Office as per BRF 1(Item 12.1)		2
	Balance as per financial statements		66,994
(3)	Balance due from other banks as per BRF 1 (Item 3)		3,019,564
	Less: Provision on Bills discounted with other banks as per FS (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		(3,904)
	Less: Deferred Income on Bills discounted with other banks as per FS (part of BRF 2 (Item 26.4))		(72,706)
	Add: Interest Receivable on Bills discounted with other banks as per FS (part of BRF 1 (Item 11.1))		15,411
	Balance as per financial statements		2,958,365

3. Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures
(continued)

3.1 Main source of differences between regulatory exposures and financial statements (LI2) (continued)

Schedule of differences between financial statements and BRF 1, BRF 2 and BRF 3 (continued)

			31 Dec 2022 AED'000
(4)	Loans and advances as per BRF 1 (Items 4,7,8)		1,032,937
	Less: Interest In Suspense as per BRF 2 (Item 25.3)		(12,379)
	Less: Provision for specific bad & doubtful debts as per BRF2 (Item 25.1)		(53,484)
	Less: Gen. Prov. for bad & doubtful debts as per BRF 2 (Item 25.2)		(43,156)
	Add: Difference between CB 1.5% and Stage 1 & 2 provision under IFRS 9 (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		27,169
	Add: Provision on balances with Central Bank as per FS (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		0
	Add: Provision on Bills discounted on own branches as per FS (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		5
	Add: Provision on Bills discounted with other banks as per FS (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		3,904
	Add: Other Provision - Off Balance Sheet as per FS (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		8,997
	Add: Interest receivable from customers as per BRF 1 (Item 11.1)		6,687
	Less: Deferred Income (part of BRF 2 (Item 26.4))		(6,488)
	Balance as per financial statements		964,192
(5)	Other assets as per BRF 1 (Item 11)		38,096
	Less: Deferred tax assets as per FS (part of BRF 1 (Item 11.7))		(7,361)
	Less: Interest receivable from customers as per BRF 1 (Item 11.1)		(22,098)
	Less: Intangible Assets as per BRF 1 (Item 11.4)		(3,138)
	Balance as per financial statements		5,499
(6)	Deposit as per BRF 2 (Items 14,15,16,17)		2,267,266
	Add: Interest accrual on deposits as per BRF 2 (Item 26.1)		10,195
	Balance as per financial statements		2,277,461
(7)	Due to Head Office and Branches as per BRF 2 (Item 21)		1,774,420
	Add: Internal balance sheet liability -fair value uplift as per BRF 2 (part of Item 27.1)		52
	Balance as per financial statements		1,774,472

3. Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures (continued)

3.1 Main source of differences between regulatory exposures and financial statements (LI2) (continued)

Schedule of differences between financial statements and BRF 1, BRF 2 and BRF 3 (continued)

			31 Dec 2022 AED'000
(9)	Impairment provision as per BRF 2 (Item 25.1 & 25.2)		96,640
	Less: Difference between CB 1.5% and Stage 1 & 2 provision under IFRS 9 (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		(30,817)
	Less: Other Provision - Off Balance Sheet as per FS (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		(8,997)
	Balance as per financial statements		60,474
(10)	Others Liabilities as per BRF 2 (Item 26)		111,088
	Add: Staff benefits as per BRF 2 (Item 25.5)		1,151
	Add: Other provisions as per BRF 2 (Item 25.6)		2,243
	Add: Other Provision - Off Balance Sheet as per FS (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		8,997
	Less: Deferred Income on Bills discounted with other banks as per FS (part of BRF 2 (Item 26.4))		(72,706)
	Less: Interest accrual on deposits as per BRF 2 (Item 26.1)		(10,195)
	Add: Bankers Draft as per BRF 2 (Item 19)		19,947
	Less: Deferred Income (part of BRF 2 (Item 26.4))		(6,488)
	Balance as per financial statements		54,037
(11)	Capital & Reserves as per BRF 2 (Item 28)		2,296,656
	Add: Difference between CB 1.5% and Stage 1 & 2 provision under IFRS 9 (part of BRF 2 (Item 25.2))		27,169
	Balance as per financial statements		2,323,825
(12)	Letter of Credit as per BRF3 (Item 1)		482,579
	Less: Acceptances (part of item 1 in BRF 3)		25,980
	Balance as per financial statements		456,599
(13)	Guarantees as per BRF3 (Item 2)		1,389,041
	Add: Acceptances (part of item 1 in BRF 3)		25,980
	Balance as per financial statements		1,415,021
(14)	Other commitments to extend credit as per BRF3 (Item 3)		4,863,914
	Balance as per financial statements		4,863,914

4. Composition of capital

4.1 Composition of regulatory capital (CC1)

This template provides the breakdown of the constituent elements of a bank's capital.

		Amount AED (000)	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	2,540,214	Same as (h) from CC2 template
2	Retained earnings	(407,328)	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	8,215	
4	*Directly issued capital subject to phase-out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)*	-	
5	Common share capital issued by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory deductions**	**2,296,656**	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudent valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	CC2 (a) minus (d)
9	Other intangibles including mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	3,138	CC2 (b) minus (e)
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability, excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Securitisation gain on sale	-	
13	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
14	Defined benefit pension fund net assets	-	
15	Investments in own shares (if not already subtracted from paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
16	Reciprocal cross-holdings in CET1, AT1, Tier 2	-	
17	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	

4. Composition of capital (continued)

4.1 Composition of regulatory capital (CC1) (continued)

		Amount AED (000)	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
18	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
19	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	
20	Amount exceeding 15% threshold	-	
21	Of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	-	
22	Of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
23	CBUAE specific regulatory adjustments	-	
24	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1**	-	
25	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	2,293,518	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
26	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	CC2 (i)
27	OF which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
28	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
29	*Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from additional Tier 1*	-	
30	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in AT1)	-	
31	*Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out*	-	
32	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	

4. Composition of capital (continued)

4.1 Composition of regulatory capital (CC1) (continued)

		Amount AED(000)	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
33	Investments in own additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-
34	Investments in capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-
35	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-
36	CBUAE specific regulatory adjustments	-	-
37	Total regulatory adjustments to additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
38	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**0**	-
39	**Tier 1 capital (T1= CET1 + AT1)**	**2,293,518**	-
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
40	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	-
41	*Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from Tier 2*	-	-
42	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 30) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	-
43	*Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out*	-	-
44	Provisions	33,896	-
45	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**33,896**	-

4. Composition of capital (continued)

4.1 Composition of regulatory capital (CC1) (continued)

		Amount AED(000)	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
46	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	-
47	Investments in capital, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
48	Significant investments in the capital, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-
49	CBUAE specific regulatory adjustments	-	-
50	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	0	-
51	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	33,896	-
52	**Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	2,327,414	-
53	**Total risk-weighted assets**	2,923,047	-
	Capital ratios and buffers		
54	**Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	78.46%	-
55	**Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	78.46%	-
56	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	79.62%	-
57	**Institution specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	2.50%	-
58	**Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement**	2.50%	-
59	**Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement**	-	-
60	**Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement (e.g. DSIB)**	-	-
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirement.**	69.12%	-

4. Composition of capital (continued)

4.1 Composition of regulatory capital (CC1) (continued)

		Amount AED(000)	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	The CBUAE Minimum Capital Requirement		
62	Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio	7.00%	-
63	Tier 1 minimum ratio	8.50%	-
64	Total capital minimum ratio	10.50%	-
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
66	Significant investments in common stock of financial entities	-	-
68	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	7,360	-
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
69	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	33,896	-
70	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	33,896	-
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)		
73	*Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	-	-
74	*Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	-
75	*Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	-	-
76	*Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess after redemptions and maturities)*	-	-
77	*Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	-	-
78	*Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess after redemptions and maturities)*	-	-

4. Composition of capital (continued)

4.2 Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet (CC2)

This template enables users to identify the differences between the scope of accounting consolidation and the scope of regulatory consolidation, and to show the link between a bank's balance sheet in its published financial statements and the numbers that are used in the composition of capital disclosure template set out in Template CC1.
Please refer to note on Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures for the reconciliation.

	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	As at 31 Dec 2022 AED (000)	As at 31 Dec 2022 AED (000)	
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	1,286,378	2,423,984	(a)
Items in the course of collection from other banks	2,958,365	3,019,564	(b)
Trading portfolio assets	-	-	
Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	
Loans and advances to banks	66,994	66,997	(c)
Loans and advances to customers	964,192	1,032,937	(d)
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	-	-	
Available for sale financial investments (Includes FVOCI)	1,137,607	-	(a)
Current and deferred tax assets	7,361	7,361	
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	5,499	27,599	
Investments in associates and joint ventures	-	-	
Goodwill and other intangible assets	-	-	
Of which: goodwill	-	3,138	
Of which: intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	-	
Of which: MSRs	-	-	
Property, plant and equipment	3,399	262	
Total assets	6,429,795	6,581,842	

(a) Sl No. 1 of Template LI2
(b) Sl No. 3 of Template LI2
(c) Sl No. 2 of Template LI2
(d) Sl No. 4 of Template LI2

4. Composition of capital (continued)

4.2 Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet (CC2) (continued)

	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	As at 31 Dec 2022 AED (000)	As at 31 Dec 2022 AED (000)	
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks	1,774,472	1,774,420	(e)
Items in the course of collection due to other banks	-	-	
Customer accounts	2,277,461	2,267,266	(f)
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	-	-	
Trading portfolio liabilities	-	-	
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	
Debt securities in issue	-	-	
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	54,037	131,087	(g)
Current and deferred tax liabilities	-	-	
Of which: DTLs related to goodwill	-	-	
Of which: DTLs related to intangible assets (excluding MSRs)	-	-	
Of which: DTLs related to MSRs	-	-	
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	
Provisions	-	112,413	
Retirement benefit liabilities	-	-	
Total liabilities	4,105,970	4,285,186	
Shareholders' equity			
Paid-in share capital			
Of which: amount eligible for CET1	2,722,938	2,695,769	
Of which: amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
Retained earnings	(407,328)	(407,328)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	8,215	8,215	
Total shareholders' equity	2,323,825	2,296,656	(h)

(e) Sl No. 7 of Template LI2
(f) Sl No. 6 of Template LI2
(g) Sl No. 10 of Template LI2
(h) Sl No. 11 of Template LI2

4. Composition of capital (continued)

4.3 Main features of regulatory capital instruments (CCA)
Quantitative Disclosures

The Bank operates as a branch of Foreign bank in the UAE and share capital is composed only of the funding from the head office.

		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	Not Applicable
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional arrangement rules (i.e. grandfathering)	
5	Post-transitional arrangement rules (i.e. grandfathering)	
6	Eligible at solo/group/group and solo	
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	
9	Nominal amount of instrument	
9a	Issue price	
9b	Redemption price	
10	Accounting classification	
11	Original date of issuance	
12	Perpetual or dated	
13	Original maturity date	
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	
18	Coupon rate and any related index	
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	
23	Convertible or non-convertible	
24	Writedown feature	
25	If writedown, writedown trigger(s)	
26	If writedown, full or partial	

4. Composition of capital (continued)

4.3 Main features of regulatory capital instruments (CCA) (continued)

Quantitative Disclosures (continued)

		Quantitative / qualitative information
27	If writedown, permanent or temporary	Not Applicable
28	If temporary write-own, description of writeup mechanism	
28 a	Type of subordination	
29	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	
30	Non-compliant transitioned features	
31	If yes, specify non-compliant features	

5. Macro prudential Supervisory measures

5.1 Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical buffer(CcyB1)

This template provides an overview of the geographical distribution of private sector credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

	a	b	c	d	e
Geographical breakdown	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Exposure values and/or risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer		Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Countercyclical buffer amount
		Exposure values (AED'000)	Risk-weighted assets (AED'000)		
United Arab Emirates	0%	541,407	238,487	0	0
Netherlands	0%	252,519	252,519	0	0
Switzerland	0%	239,011	239,011	0	0
Total		1,032,937	730,017	0	0

6. Leverage ratio

6.1 Leverage ratio common disclosure template (LR2)

This template provides a detailed breakdown of the components of the leverage ratio denominator, as well as information on the actual leverage ratio, minimum requirements and buffers.

		Dec-22	Sep-22	Jun-22	Mar-22	Dec-21
On-balance sheet exposures		AED (000)	AED (000)	AED (000)	AED (000)	AED (000)
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	6,578,704	6,233,152	6,763,512	8,048,048	7,379,770
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-	-	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-	-	-	-
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-	-	-	-
5	(Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital)	-	-	-	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	3,138	-	-	-	-
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	6,578,704	6,233,152	6,763,512	8,048,048	7,379,770
Derivative exposures						
8	Replacement cost associated with *all* derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	1.99867	0.84037	3483.53	0.41584	0.27489
9	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with *all* derivatives transactions	5,173.80	4,790.72	12,181.11	1,348.86	1,048.80
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-	-	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-	-	-	-
13	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	7,246.10	6,708.19	21,930.50	1,888.98	1,468.70

Securities financing transactions						
14	Gross SFT *assets* (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-	-	-	-	-
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-	-	-	-
16	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-	-	-	-	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-	-	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	-	-	-	-	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures						
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	6,742,742	6,388,212	6,397,418	5,479,557	4,834,398
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-5,674,407	-5,306,206	-5,489,153	-4,422,033	-3,570,993
21	(Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-	-	-	-	-
22	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	1,068,335	1,082,006	908,265	1,057,524	1,263,405
Capital and total exposures						
23	**Tier 1 capital**	2,293,518	2,183,835	2,179,048	2,178,969	2,160,496
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	7,651,147	7,321,866	7,693,707	9,107,461	8,644,644
Leverage ratio						
25	**Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)**	29.98%	29.83%	28.32%	23.93%	24.99%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	29.98%	29.83%	28.32%	23.93%	24.99%
26	CBUAE minimum leverage ratio requirement	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
27	**Applicable leverage buffers**	26.98%	26.83%	25.32%	20.93%	21.99%

7. Liquidity

7.1 Liquidity risk management (LIQA)

Qualitative disclosures

Barclays defines liquidity risk as the risk that the firm 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.

The liquidity requirements could be principally through customer withdrawals, wholesale counterparties removing financing, or loan draw downs. This risk is inherent in all banking operations and can be affected by a range of name-specific and market-wide events which can result in:

- Inability to support normal business activity; and
- A failure to meet liquidity regulatory requirements.

At group level, Barclays undertakes an annual Individual Liquidity Adequacy Assessment (ILAAP). This is managed by the Group Funding and Liquidity Risk function who also performs daily liquidity stress testing for Group and material legal entities. The ILAAP contains an assessment of the key liquidity risk drivers along with a description of the system and controls in place to manage and mitigate these. These risks are analysed by Group and assumptions are determined about potential outflows that could arise from these risks. The sources of risk are analysed at least annually.

The ILAAP is fully documented and is subject to review by the Board Risk Committee at least annually. Barclays has established a Group Liquidity Risk Appetite (LRA) which has been approved by the Board. The LRA is reviewed on a continuous basis and is subject to formal review at least annually.

, The types of liquidity risk limits deployed for Barclays Bank UAE are in relation to the size and complexity of local balance sheet and are reviewed periodically in line with Group guidelines. These are designed to mitigate and control liquidity risks within the acceptable tolerances.

The limits comprise of:

- Country liquidity stress testing framework, Legal entity LRA as prescribed by local regulator (if applicable);

At Barclays Bank UAE, the Head of Treasury Funding and Investments is the Country Liquidity Principal Risk Owner. The Country Liquidity PRO must ensure that the processes and controls attributed to liquidity risk management operations in the country are embedded, and effective, capturing and managing all liquidity risk in the country.
Exposures against limits are monitored and reported to Local Treasury function periodically as well as reporting to Group Treasury functions and the Bank's Asset & Liability Forum (ALFO).

Barclays Bank UAE must at all times adhere to all local regulatory liquidity limits and ratios set by the Central Bank of UAE as well as meeting the requirements set out in the Group Liquidity Policy, where applicable.

Liquidity Risk Stress Testing

Barclays Bank UAE conducts Liquidity Stress Tests on monthly basis. The results of these stress tests are expressed in the form of positive cash flows over designated survival horizons.

The Stress Test assumes that there are concerns over the immediate or short term viability of the business. Barclays run stress test based on the following three scenarios:-

- Idiosyncratic or Name Specific Stress
- Market - wide Stress.
- Combined Stress

At country level, Barclays Bank UAE ensures that it maintains an overall liquidity position such that it is able to meet stress outflows defined under the stress scenarios.

7. Liquidity (continued)

7.2 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LIQ1)

Bank is using the alternative approach for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) as per the provisions in Liquidity Risk regulation of CBUAE (2015), i.e., Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR)

7.3 Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR)

Quantitative disclosures

This template presents the breakdown of a bank's available high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), as measured and defined according to the CBUAE Liquidity Regulations.

1	High Quality Liquid Assets	Nominal amount (AED'000)	Eligible Liquid Asset (AED'000)
1.1	Physical cash in hand at the bank + balances with the CBUAE	2,421,800	
1.2	UAE Federal Government Bonds and Sukuks	-	
	Sub Total (1.1 to 1.2)	2,421,800	2,421,800
1.3	UAE local governments publicly traded debt securities	-	
1.4	UAE Public sector publicly traded debt securities	-	
	Sub total (1.3 to 1.4)	0	0
1.5	Foreign Sovereign debt instruments or instruments issued by their respective central banks	-	0
1.6	**Total**	**2,421,800**	**2,421,800**
2	Total liabilities		3,980,628
3	**Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR)**		**60.84%**

7.4 Net Stable Funding Ratio (LIQ2)

Bank is using the alternative approach for Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) as per the provisions in Liquidity Risk regulations of CBUAE (2015), i.e., Advances to Stable Resources Ratio (ASRR)

7. Liquidity (continued)

7.5 Advances to Stable Resource Ratio (ASRR)

This template presents the breakdown of a bank's advances to Stables Resource ratio as per the Liquidity regulations.

		Items	Amount
1		**Computation of Advances**	(AED 000)
	1.1	Net Lending (gross loans - specific and collective provisions + interest in suspense)	1,038,798
	1.2	Lending to non-banking financial institutions	179,988
	1.3	Net Financial Guarantees & Stand-by LC (issued - received)	32,771
	1.4	Interbank Placements	1,603,180
	1.5	**Total Advances**	2,854,736
2		**Calculation of Net Stable Resources**	
	2.1	Total capital + general provisions	2,318,598
		Deduct:	
	2.1.1	Goodwill and other intangible assets	3,378
	2.1.2	Fixed Assets	291
	2.1.3	Funds allocated to branches abroad	
	2.1.5	Unquoted Investments	
	2.1.6	Investment in subsidiaries, associates and affiliates	
	2.1.7	**Total deduction**	3,669
	2.2	**Net Free Capital Funds**	2,314,929
	2.3	**Other stable resources:**	
	2.3.1	Funds from the head office	
	2.3.2	Interbank deposits with remaining life of more than 6 months	
	2.3.3	Refinancing of Housing Loans	
	2.3.4	Borrowing from non-Banking Financial Institutions	694,683
	2.3.5	Customer Deposits	1,565,547
	2.3.6	Capital market funding/ term borrowings maturing after 6 months from reporting date	
	2.3.7	**Total other stable resources**	2,260,230
	2.4	**Total Stable Resources (2.2+2.3.7)**	4,575,159
3		**Advances TO STABLE RESOURCES RATIO (1.6/ 2.4*100)**	62.40

8. Credit Risk

8.1 General qualitative information about credit risk (CRA)

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss should any of the customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfill their contractual obligations. The credit risk that the Group faces arises mainly from wholesale loans and advances together with the counterparty credit risk arising from derivative contracts with clients. Other sources of credit risk arise from trading activities, including: debt securities, settlement balances with market counterparties, available for sale assets and reverse repurchase loans.

Credit Risk Management Objectives and Policies:

A key element in the setting of clear management objectives is the Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) which sets out key activities, tools, techniques and organizational arrangements so that material risks facing the Group are identified and understood, and that appropriate responses are in place to protect the Bank and prevent detriment to its customers, employees or community.

The aim of the risk management process is to provide a structured, practical and easily understood set of three steps, Evaluate, Respond and Monitor (the E-R-M process), that enables management to identify and assess risks, determine the appropriate risk response and then monitor the effectiveness of the risk response and changes to the risk profile.

The granting of credit is one the Bank's major sources of income and, as a Principal Risk, considerable resources are dedicated to its control. The credit risk that the Bank faces arises mainly from wholesale and other small-ticket loans together with the counterparty credit risk arising from derivative contracts with clients. Other sources of credit risk arise from trading activities, including debt securities; settlementbalances with market counterparties, available for sale assets and reverse repurchase loans.

Credit risk management objectives are to:

- To establish a framework of controls to ensure credit risk-taking is based on sound credit risk management principles
- To identify, assess and measure credit risk clearly and accurately across the Group and within each separate business from the level of individual facilities, up to the total portfolio
- To control and plan credit risk-taking in line with external stakeholder expectations and avoiding undesirable concentrations
- To monitor credit risk and adherence to agreed controls
- To ensure that the risk reward benefits are met

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.1 General qualitative information about credit risk (CRA) (continued)

Structure and Organization

The Group has structured the responsibilities of credit risk management so that decisions are taken as close as possible to the business, whilst ensuring robust review and challenge of performance, risk infrastructure and strategic plans. The credit risk management teams in each business are accountable to the relevant Business Chief Risk Officer who in turn reports to the Group CRO.

Credit risk approval is undertaken by experienced credit risk professionals operating within a clearly defined delegated authority framework, with only the most senior credit officers entrusted with the higher levels of delegated authority. The largest credit exposures which are outside of individual delegated authorities or relevant credit approval committees require the support of the Group Senior Credit Officer (GSCO), the Group's most senior credit risk sanctioner. For exposure in excess of the GSCO authority, approval by Group CRO is required. Credit risk managers are generally organized in sanctioning team by geography, industry and / or product.

The role of the Central Risk function is to provide Group-wide direction, oversight and challenge of credit- risk taking. Central Risk sets the Credit Risk Control Framework, which provides the structure within which credit risk is managed, together with supporting credit risk policies.

As part of control requirements, UAE credit risk team undertakes 'The Middle East Corporate & Investment Bank (CIB) Credit Risk Oversight Forum' quarterly which serves as a cross-functional governance meeting to provide oversight on credit risk matters of Middle East clients pertaining to Barclays Bank PLC ("Barclays") and its Dubai Branch (the "Branch"). The Forum derives its authority from the MENA Governance Framework. In addition to this, KPIs for UAE credit risk function are reviewed/presented monthly as part of 'Middle East Regional Risk & Control' Forum headed by local Controls function.

Control procedures include audit requirements in line with Barclay' global standards, as part of which the credit risk function operations are thoroughly reviewed as part of internal (Barclays Internal Audit of Emerging Markets team) and external audits, as and when due.

Credit risk monitoring

For effective monitoring of credit facilities, the relevant Risk Control Unit / Transaction Management Group verifies adherence to the terms of approval prior to commitment and disbursement of credit facilities.

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.1 General qualitative information about credit risk (CRA) (continued)

Reporting, assessment and measurement

Risk management policies and processes are designed to identify and analyze risk, to set appropriate risk appetite, limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and timely data. This process can be summarised in five broad stages:

- Measuring exposures and concentrations
- Monitoring performance and asset quality
- Monitoring weaknesses in portfolios
- Raising allowances for impairment and other credit provisions; and
- Returning assets to a performing status or writing off assets when the whole or part of a debt is considered irrecoverable.

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.2 Credit quality of assets (CR1)

The principal objective of credit risk measurement is to produce the most accurate possible quantitative assessment of the credit risk to which the Bank is exposed, from the level of individual facilities up to the total portfolio. Integral to this is the assignment of obligor ratings, which are used in numerous aspects of credit risk management and in the calculation of regulatory and economic capital.

The key building blocks in this quantitative assessment are:

- Probability of default (PD)
- Exposure at default (EAD)
- Loss given default (LGD)

Balances as on 31 December 2022

		Gross carrying values of		Allowances /Impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposure	Non-defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General	
1	Loans	65,989	6,512,715	(87,644)	(53,484)	(34,160)	**6,491,060**
2	Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	237	6,742,505	(8,996)	-	(8,995)	**6,733,746**
4	**Total**	**66,226**	**13,255,220**	**(96,640)**	**(53,484)**	**(43,155)**	**13,224,806**

Balances as on 31 December 2021

		Gross carrying values of		Allowances /Impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposure	Non-defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General	
1	Loans	601,510	6,775,082	(499,556)	(457,207)	(42,349)	**6,877,036**
2	Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	237	4,835,450	(5,641)	-	(5,641)	**4,830,046**
4	**Total**	**601,747**	**11,610,532**	**(505,197)**	**(457,207)**	**(47,990)**	**11,707,082**

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.3 Changes in the stock of defaulted loans and debt securities (CR2)

		As at 31 Dec 2022 (AED '000)
1	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the previous reporting period (as at 31 Dec 2021)**	548,368
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	-
3	Returned to non-default status	-
4	Amounts written off	(326,334)
5	Other changes	(167,823)
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4±5)**	**53,611**

Key Movements -
Defaulted exposures have decreased by AED 493 mn to AED 54m on account of write offs and other changes for a particular client.

8.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (CRB)

Definition of Non-Performing Assets

Assets (Loans and credit substitutes in the nature of advances) are identified as performing or non- performing assets (NPAs) based on the management's periodic internal assessment or in accordance with Central Bank guidelines, whichever is earlier.

A default is deemed to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor if one or both of the following applies:

- the obligor is considered unlikely to pay its credit obligations to Barclays in full without recourse to actions such as the realisation of collateral, (UTP).
- the obligor is more than 90days past due on any material credit obligation to Barclays, (90dpd).

For wholesale classified assets, the definition of default must be assessed at obligor level with regard to the obligor's relationship with Barclays and in relation the total obligations of the obligor and obligor group (where risk of default is assessed on a group basis e.g. where Grade as Group (GaG) is applied) where applicable.

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (CRB) (continued)

Assessment of UTP for wholesale obligors and exposures is typically undertaken via individual review by a Credit Responsible Executive (CRE). Businesses maintain documentation detailing criteria used to determine when an individual UTP assessment is required.

All obligors classified as defaulted are assigned to Watch List (WL) 4, and obligors assigned to Watch List (WL) 4 are classified as defaulted.

Moving associated Grade-as-Group or Grade-as-Intermediate Group obligors, (i.e. GAG/GAIG as defined in Credit Grading Policy), to defaulted status shall not constitute separate default events for reporting purposes.

Past Dues

Past Due' refers to any credit obligation that has not been paid at the date it was contractually due. Credit obligations and financial indebtedness are treated consistently irrespective of how that indebtedness is incurred, i.e. principal, interest, or fees etc.

In assessing whether an obligor is more than 90dpd, days past due must be calculated as follows:

- Overdrafts: past due commences once an obligor has breached an advised limit, (i.e. the overdraft/borrowing limit previous advised to the obligor), has been advised a limit smaller than the current outstanding balance, or has drawn an exposure without authorisation.
- All other facilities: past due commences from the date the payment was contractually due or the facility expiry date was passed with a debit balance outstanding.

Unlikeliness to Pay

The definition of default for the purpose of determining ECLs has been aligned to the Regulatory Capital CRR Article 178 definition of default (the institution considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the institution, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries in full, without recourse by the institution to actions such as realising security), which considers indicators that the debtor is unlikely to pay, includes exposures in forbearance and is no later than when the exposure is more than 90 days past due. When exposures are identified as credit impaired or purchased or originated as such interest income is calculated on the carrying value net of the impairment allowance. The Bank's definition of default is consistent with the provisions of CUAE Circular 28/2010 (Regulation for Classification of Loans and their Provisions).

Examples of unlikeliness to pay include:

- Barclays puts the credit obligation in suspended account status;
- The Group makes a charge-off or account specific identified impairment resulting from a significant perceived decline in credit quality;
- The Group triggers a petition for obligor's bankruptcy or similar order;
- The Group becomes aware of the obligor having sought or having been placed in bankruptcy

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (CRB) (continued)

- or similar protection where this would avoid or delay repayment of the credit obligation to the Group;
- The Group becomes aware of an acceleration of an obligation by a firm;
- Where the obligor is a bank – revocation of authorisation;
- Where the obligor is a sovereign – trigger of default definition of an approved External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) such as a rating agency;

The Bank applies a three-stage approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt instruments classified as FVOCI. Assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1 – the recognition of 12 month expected credit losses (ECL), that is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses from default events that are expected within 12 months of the reporting date, if credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition;

Stage 2 – lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition; and

Stage 3 – lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments which are credit impaired.

Refer to note 3 for further details regarding the impairment requirements.

Accounting for the impairment of financial assets
The Bank recognises expected credit losses (ECLs) based on unbiased forward-looking information for all financial assets at amortised cost, lease receivables, debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Intercompany exposures, including loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, are also in scope of IFRS 9 for ECL purposes.

At the reporting date, an allowance (or provision for loan commitments and financial guarantees) is required for the 12 month ECLs. If the credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition (Stage 2), or if the financial instrument is credit impaired (Stage 3), an allowance (or provision) should be recognised for the lifetime ECLs. The measurement of ECL is calculated using three main components: (i) probability of default (PD) (ii) loss given default (LGD) and (iii) the exposure at default (EAD). The 12 month ECL is calculated by multiplying the 12 month PD, LGD and the EAD. The 12 month and lifetime PDs represent the PD occurring over the next 12 months and the remaining maturity of the instrument respectively.

The EAD represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the balance sheet date to the default event together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities. The LGD represents expected losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account, among other attributes, the mitigating effect of

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (CRB) (continued)

collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and the time value of money.

Determining a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition:

The Bank assesses when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred based on quantitative and qualitative assessments. The credit risk of an exposure is considered to have significantly increased when:

i) Quantitative test

The annualised lifetime PD has increased by more than an agreed threshold relative to the equivalent at origination.

PD deterioration thresholds are defined as percentage increases, and are set at an origination score band and segment level to ensure the test appropriately captures significant increases in credit risk at all risk levels. Generally, thresholds are inversely correlated to the origination PD, i.e. as the origination PD increases, the threshold value reduces.

The assessment of the point at which a PD increase is deemed 'significant', is based upon analysis of the portfolios' risk profile against a common set of principles and performance metrics (consistent across both retail and wholesale businesses), incorporating expert credit judgement where appropriate.

For existing/historical exposures where origination point scores/data are no longer available or do not represent a comparable estimate of lifetime PD, a proxy origination score is defined, based upon:

- Back-population of the approved lifetime PD score either to origination date or, where this is not feasible, as far back as possible, (subject to a data start point no later than 1 January 2015); or
- Use of available historic account performance data and other customer information, to derive a comparable 'proxy' estimation of origination PD.

i) Qualitative test

Accounts meet the portfolio's 'high risk' criteria and are subject to closer credit monitoring.

High risk customers may not be in arrears but either through an event or an observed behavior exhibit credit distress. The definition and assessment of high risk includes as wide a range of information as reasonably available, including industry and Group wide customer level data wherever possible or relevant.

Whilst the high risk populations applied for IFRS 9 impairment purposes are aligned with risk management processes, they are also regularly reviewed and validated to ensure that they capture any incremental segments where there is evidence of credit deterioration.

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (CRB) (continued)

ii) Backstop criteria

Accounts that are 30 calendar days or more past due. The 30 days past due criteria is a backstop rather than a primary driver of moving exposures into Stage 2.

Exposures will move back to Stage 1 once they no longer meet the criteria for a significant increase in credit risk. This means that, at minimum: all payments must be up-to-date, the PD deterioration test is no longer met, the account is no longer classified as high risk, and the customer has evidenced an ability to maintain future payments. The Bank monitor such financial instruments for a minimum probationary period of 12 months to confirm if the risk of default has decreased sufficiently before upgrading such exposure from Stage 2 to Stage 1.

The Bank does not rely on the low credit risk exemption which would assume facilities of investment grade are not significantly deteriorated.

Management overlays and other exceptions to model outputs are applied only if consistent with the objective of identifying significant increases in credit risk.

Forward-looking information

The measurement of ECL involves complexity and judgement, including estimation of PDs, LGD, a range of unbiased future economic scenarios, estimation of expected lives (where contractual life is not appropriate), and estimation of EAD and assessing significant increases in credit risk.

Credit losses are the expected cash shortfalls from what is contractually due over the expected life of the financial instrument, discounted at the original effective interest rate (EIR). ECLs are the unbiased probability-weighted credit losses determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and considering future economic conditions. When there is a non-linear relationship between forward-looking economic scenarios and their associated credit losses, five forward-looking economic scenarios are considered to ensure a sufficient unbiased representative sample of the complete distribution is included in determining the expected loss. Stress testing methodologies are leveraged within forecasting economic scenarios.

The Bank utilises an external consensus forecast as the baseline scenario. In addition, two adverse and two favourable scenarios are derived, with associated probability weightings. The adverse scenarios are calibrated to a similar severity to internal stress tests, whilst also incorporating IFRS 9 specific sensitivities and non-linearity. The most adverse scenarios are benchmarked to the Bank of England's annual cyclical scenarios and to the most severe scenarios from Moody's inventory, but are not designed to be the same. The favourable scenarios are calibrated to be symmetric to the adverse scenarios, subject to a ceiling calibrated to relevant recent favourable benchmark scenarios.

The scenarios include six core variables, (GDP, unemployment and House Price Index in both the UK & US markets), and expanded variables which include emerging market indicators, using statistical models based on historical correlations. The Head Office considers these macroeconomic forecasts as reasonable proxy of the economic environment of the Branch.

The probability weights of the scenarios are estimated such that the baseline (reflecting current consensus outlook) has the highest weight and the weights of adverse and favourable scenarios depend on the deviation from the baseline; the further from the baseline, the smaller the weight. A single set of five scenarios is used across all portfolios and all five weights are normalised to equate to 100%. The impacts across the portfolios are different because of the sensitivities of each of the portfolios to specific macroeconomic variables.

Definition of default, credit impaired assets, write-offs, and interest income recognition

The definition of default for the purpose of determining ECLs has been aligned to the Regulatory Capital CRR Article 178 definition of default (the institution considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the institution, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries in full, without recourse by the institution to actions such as realising security), which considers indicators that the debtor is unlikely to pay, includes exposures in forbearance and is no later than when the exposure is more than 90 days past due. When exposures are identified as credit impaired or purchased or originated as such interest income is calculated on the carrying value net of the impairment allowance. The Bank's definition of default is consistent with the provisions of CUAE Circular 28/2010 (Regulation for Classification of Loans and their Provisions).

Credit impaired is when the exposure has defaulted which is also anticipated to align to when an exposure is identified as individually impaired.

Uncollectible loans are written off against the related allowance for loan impairment on completion of the Bank's internal processes and when all reasonably expected recoverable amounts have been collected. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the income statement.

Loan modifications and renegotiations that are not credit-impaired

When modification of a loan agreement occurs as a result of commercial restructuring activity rather than due to credit risk of the borrower, an assessment must be performed to determine whether the terms of the new agreement are substantially different from the terms of the existing agreement. This assessment considers both the change in cash flows arising from the modified terms as well as the change in overall instrument risk profile. With regards to exposures that are restructured, the Bank observe a probationary period of a minimum of 3 instalments (for repayments which are on a quarterly basis or shorter) and 12 months (in cases where instalments are on a longer frequency than quarterly) after the restructuring, before upgrading from Stage 3 to 2.

8.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (CRB) (continued)

Where terms are substantially different, the existing loan will be derecognised and new loan recognised at fair value, with any difference in valuation recognised immediately within the income statement, subject to observability criteria.

Where terms are not substantially different, the loan carrying value will be adjusted to reflect the present value of modified cash flows discounted at the original EIR, with any resulting gain or loss recognised immediately within the income statement as a modification gain or loss.

Expected life

Lifetime ECLs must be measured over the expected life. This is restricted to the maximum contractual life and takes into account expected prepayment, extension, call and similar options. The exceptions are certain revolver financial instruments, such as credit cards and bank overdrafts, that include both a drawn and an undrawn component where the entity's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the entity's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. For revolving facilities, expected lifetime is analytically derived to reflect behavioural life of the asset, i.e. the full period over which the business expects to be exposed to credit risk. Behavioural life is typically based upon historical analysis of the average time to default, closure or withdrawal of facility. Where data is insufficient or analysis inconclusive, an additional 'maturity factor' may be incorporated to reflect the full estimated life of the exposures, based upon experienced judgement and/or peer analysis. Potential future modifications of contracts are not taken into account when determining the expected life or EAD until they occur.

Discounting

ECLs are discounted at the EIR at initial recognition or an approximation thereof and consistent with income recognition. For loan commitments the EIR is the rate that is expected to apply when the loan is drawn down and a financial asset is recognised. Issued financial guarantee contracts are discounted at the risk free rate. Lease receivables are discounted at the rate implicit in the lease. For variable/floating rate financial assets, the spot rate at the reporting date is used and projections of changes in the variable rate over the expected life are not made to estimate future interest cash flows or for discounting.

Modelling techniques

ECLs are calculated by multiplying three main components, being the PD, LGD and the EAD, discounted at the original EIR. The regulatory Basel Committee of Banking Supervisors (BCBS) ECL calculations are leveraged for IFRS 9 modelling but adjusted for key differences which include:

- BCBS requires 12 months through the economic cycle losses whereas IFRS 9 requires 12 months or lifetime point in time losses based on conditions at the reporting date and multiple forecasts of the future economic conditions over the expected lives.
- IFRS 9 models do not include certain conservative BCBS model floors and downturn

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (CRB) (continued)

- assessments and require discounting to the reporting date at the original EIR rather than using the cost of capital to the date of default.
- Management adjustments are made to modelled output to account for situations where known or expected risk factors and information have not been considered in the modelling process, for example forecast economic scenarios for uncertain political events.
- ECL is measured at the individual financial instrument level, however a collective approach where financial instruments with similar risk characteristics are grouped together, with apportionment to individual financial instruments, is used where effects can only be seen at a collective level, for example for forward-looking information.

For the IFRS 9 impairment assessment, Banks' risk models are used to determine the PD, LGD and EAD. For Stage 2 and 3, Bank applies lifetime PDs but uses 12 month PDs for Stage 1. The ECL drivers of PD, EAD and LGD are modelled at an account level which considers vintage, among other credit factors. Also, the assessment of significant increase in credit risk is based on the initial lifetime PD curve, which accounts for the different credit risk underwritten over time.

Forbearance

A financial asset is subject to forbearance when it is modified due to the credit distress of the borrower. A modification made to the terms of an asset due to forbearance will typically be assessed as a non-substantial modification that does not result in de-recognition of the original loan, except in circumstances where debt is exchanged for equity diminished financial obligation (non-performing forbearance) triggers a name into default/ non-performing loan.

No financial instrument in forbearance can transfer back to Stage 1 until all of the Stage 2 thresholds are no longer met and can only move out of Stage 3 when no longer credit impaired.

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (CRB) (continued)

The following table breaks down the Bank's main credit exposure at their gross carrying amounts, as categorised by geographical regions as at 31 December 2021.

For this table, the Bank has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties:

31 December 2022	UAE AED'000	OECD AED'000	Asia AED'000	Others AED'000	Total AED'000
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank (excluding cash in hand)	1,260,879	-	-	-	1,260,879
Due from other banks	78,770	539,686	2,342,235	1,578	2,962,269
Due from Head Office and other branches	19,841	47,150	8	-	66,999
Loans and advances					
- Corporate loans	531,692	489,065	-	-	1,020,757
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	1,137,607	-	-	-	1,137,607
Other assets	3,757	-	-	-	3,757
Total	**3,032,546**	**1,075,901**	**2,342,243**	**1,578**	**6,452,268**

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (CRB) (continued)

The following table breaks down the Bank's financial assets and off balance sheet items categorised by industry as at 31 December 2022.

31 December 2021	Financial institutions	Construction & real estate	Wholesale and retail trade	Other industries	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
On balance sheet items					
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank (excluding cash in hand)	1,260,879	-	-	-	1,260,879
Due from other banks	2,962,269	-	-	-	2,962,269
Due from Head Office and other branches	66,999	-	-	-	66,999
Loans to corporate entities	-	30,742	168,148	821,867	1,020,757
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	1,137,607	-	-	-	1,137,607
Other assets	-	-	-	3,757	3,757
Total	**5,427,754**	**30,742**	**168,148**	**825,624**	**6,452,268**
Off balance sheet items					
Letters of credit	423,522	-	525	32,552	456,599
Guarantees and acceptances	640,008	-	129,266	645,747	1,415,021
Undrawn credit commitments	2,972,925	-	1,078,986	812,003	4,863,914
Total	**4,036,455**	**-**	**1,208,777**	**1,490,302**	**6,735,534**

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (CRB) (continued)

The following table breaks down the Bank's impaired exposures categorised by industry and related allowances and write-offs, broken down by industry as at 31 December 2022. All these exposures are based out of UAE.

Industry	Exposure (AED'000)	Related Allowances (AED'000)	Write off during the year (AED'000)
Construction	30,742	30,742	-
NBFI	0	0	330
Other services	14,810	14820	313,604
Trade*	8,059	7,922	13,000
Grand Total	**53,611**	**53,484**	**326,934**

All past due exposures of the Bank are due in excess of 181 days.

*Only restructured exposure

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.5 Standardised approach - credit risk exposure and CRM effects (CR4)

This template illustrates the effect of CRM (comprehensive and simple approach) on standardised approach capital requirements' calculations. RWA density provides a synthetic metric on riskiness of each portfolio.

Balances as on 31 December 2022

		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Asset classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	2,398,485	-	2,398,485.00	-	-	0%
2	Public Sector Entities	564,316	44,202	564,316.00	5,785	320,663	56%
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4	Banks	3,086,561	4,043,663	3,086,561.00	557,800	1,525,975	42%
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6	Corporates	402,632	2,654,640	402,632.00	504,513	816,948	90%
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	0%
8	Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	0%
9	Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	0%
10	Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
11	Past-due loans	65,989	237	126.00	237	363	100%
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-		-	0%
13	Other assets	60,721	-	60,721.00		46,262	76%
14	**Total**	**6,578,704**	**6,742,742**	**6,512,841**	**1,068,335**	**2,710,211**	**36%**

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.5 Standardised approach - credit risk exposure and CRM effects (CR4)

Balances as on 31 December 2021

		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Asset classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	2,991,197	-	2,991,197	-	-	0%
2	Public Sector Entities	311,797	49,642	311,797	5,795	68,154	21%
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4	Banks	2,578,781	2,270,844	2,578,780	763,678	1,504,625	45%
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6	Corporates	842,516	2,514,964	842,516	494,984	1,254,902	94%
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	0%
8	Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	0%
9	Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	0%
10	Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
11	Past-due loans	601,510	237	91,157	237	91,394	100%
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	0%
13	Other assets	50,791	-	50,791	-	58,108	114%
14	**Total**	**7,376,592**	**4,835,687**	**6,866,238**	**1,264,694**	**2,977,184**	**36.62%**

Key Movements -
RWAs decreased by AED 266 mn to AED 2,710 bn primarily driven by: repayment by corporate clients

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.6 Standardised approach - exposures by asset classes and risk weights (CR5)

This template presents the breakdown of credit risk exposures under the standardised approach by asset class and risk weight (corresponding to the riskiness attributed to the exposure according to standardised approach).

Balances as on 31 December 2022

		a	b	c	d	e	F	g	h	i
	Risk Weight / **Asset Class**	**0%**	**20%**	**35%**	**50%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	**Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)**
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	2,398,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,398,485
2	Public Sector Entities	-	311,797	-	-	-	258,304	-	-	570,101
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Banks	-	1,060,009	-	2,540,758	-	43,595	-	-	3,644,361
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	90,197	-	-	-	-	816,948	-	-	907,145
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
10	Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	363	-	-	363
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other assets	25,499	-	-	-	-	27,862	-	7,360	60,721
14	**Total**	**2,514,181**	**1,371,806**	**-**	**2,540,758**	**-**	**1,147,071**	**-**	**7,360**	**7,581,176**

8. Credit Risk (continued)

8.6 Standardised approach - exposures by asset classes and risk weights (CR5)

Balances as on 31 December 2021

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	Risk Weight / Asset Class	0%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	2,991,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,991,197
2	Public Sector Entities	-	311,797	-	-	-	5,795	-	-	317,592
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
4	Banks	-	711,,828	-	2,536,743	-	93,888	-	-	3,342,458
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
6	Corporates	1,322	19,059	-	132,058	-	1,185,062	-	-	1,337,500
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
8	Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
10	Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
11	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	91,394	-	-	91,394
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Other assets	18,828	-	-	-	-	14,532	-	17,430	50,790
14	**Total**	**3,011,847**	**1,042,684**	**0**	**2,668,801**	**0**	**1,390,671**	**0**	**17,430**	**8,130,931**

Key Movements -
Total credit Exposures(post CCFand post CRM) by AED 550 mn to AED 7,581 bn largely driven by: repayment by corporate clients

9. Market Risk

9.1 General qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk (MRA)

Market Risk is the risk of loss arising from potential adverse changes in the value of the firm’s assets and liabilities from fluctuation in market variables including, but not limited to, interest rates, foreign exchange, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads, implied volatilities and asset correlations.

Market Risk oversight is provided by ALM Risk team. The in-country Treasury Middle Office function collates all the market risk data and provides the same to ALM Risk team and to various stakeholders.

Currently, Bank does not hold any positions in commodities and equities. Bank also does not have any trading book. Bank has residual foreign currency exposures in its banking book, which are used in computing the Pillar 1 Market Risk RWA.

9.2 Market risk under the standardised approach (MR1)

This table provides the components of the capital requirement under the standardised approach for market risk.

		RWA AED (‘000)
1	General Interest rate risk (General and Specific)	-
2	Equity risk (General and Specific)	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	2,811
4	Commodity risk	-
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus method	-
7	Scenario approach	
8	Securitisation	-
9	**Total**	**2,811**

Market risk RWAs increased by AED 0.6mn to AED 2.8mn primarily due to an increase in EUR FX exposures.

10. Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

10.1 IRRBB risk management objectives and policies (IRRBBA)

Definition

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) is defined as the risk that the firm is exposed to capital or income volatility because of a mismatch between the interest rate exposures of its (non-traded) assets and liabilities.

Overview

Interest rate risk in the banking book is driven by customer deposit taking and lending activities, investments in the liquid asset portfolio and funding activities. As per the Group's policy to remain within the defined risk appetite, hedging strategies are executed to mitigate the various IRRBB risks that result from these activities.

However, the Barclays Bank UAE remains susceptible to interest rate risk and other non-traded market risks arising mainly from the adverse impact by a change in interest rates, differences in the timing of interest rate changes between assets and liabilities, and other constraints on interest rate changes as per product terms and conditions.

Organisation, roles and responsibilities

UAE branch Assets and Liabilities Forum (ALFO), together with the UAE Treasury, are responsible for monitoring and managing IRRBB risk in line with the Banks management objectives and risk frameworks. ALM Risk team providing second line oversight of the management of IRRBB.

Management of IRRBB

Barclays Bank UAE Treasury executes the strategies to minimise IRRBB and maintain it within the agreed IRRBB limits. Therefore, the primary control for IRRBB is calculating the risk metrics described below and monitoring risk exposures.

Summary of measures for non-traded market risk

IRRBB is measured monthly using the following risk metrics:

Measure	*Definition*
Net Interest Income (NII)	A measure of the potential change in Net Interest Income (NII) due to an adverse interest rate movement over a predefined time horizon.
Economic Value of Equity (EVE)	A measure of the potential change in the present value of expected future cash flows due to an adverse interest rate movement, based on the existing balance sheet expected run-off profile.
Value at Risk (VaR)	A measure of the potential loss of value arising from unfavourable market movements at a specific confidence level, if current positions were to be held unchanged for the predefined holding period.

10. Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) (continued)

10.1 IRRBB risk management objectives and policies (IRRBBA) (continued)

Net Interest Income (NII)

NII measures the sensitivity of net interest income over a one-year period. It is calculated as the difference between the estimated income using the expected rate forecast and the lowest estimated income following a parallel increase or decrease of in interest rates.

The main model assumptions are:
Interest rate levels are shocked by +/-200bp and they are in line with those prescribed by the BCBS in SRP 31 (the standardized interest rate shocks). The balance sheet is kept at the current level with no assumed growth, and run-off balances are reinvested on a like-for-like basis to maintain a constant balance sheet.
NII sensitivity is calculated on a monthly basis for the entire banking book, including the investments in the liquid asset portfolio. The metric provides a measure of how interest rate risk may impact the Bank's earnings, providing a simple comparison between risk and returns. As NII provides a view on the next year's earnings impacts of interest rate risk, Barclays also monitors economic value metrics to complement the view as this captures the IRRBB impact of risk exposures beyond one year.

Economic Value of Equity (EVE)

EVE calculates the change in the present value of the Bank's expected future cash-flows across the six prescribed scenarios in the BCBS in SRP 31 (the standardized interest rate shocks). Note that the EVE calculation measures sensitivity in terms of present value, while NII measures income sensitivity, and as such are complimentary.
The EVE measure is calculated on a monthly basis and is applied to the full life of transactions and hedges allowing the risk over the whole life of positions to be considered. It does not capture the impact of business growth or management actions, and is based on the expected balance sheet run-off profile.

The main model assumptions are:
All cash flows are included within the EVE scenarios, with commercial margins excluded and discounted at the relevant risk-free interest rate.
The Bank's equity is excluded from the calculation. Deposits which have no defined maturity date have been profiled according to their relevant behavioural maturity.
EVE is calculated by currency and aggregated accounting for 50% of the benefit of any positive change in EVE.

Value at Risk (VaR) Process

In addition to the above measures, VaR is also used for IRRBB management. VaR is an estimate of the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements if the current position were to be held unchanged for a set period. For internal market risk management purposes, a historical simulation methodology is used with a ten years historical data, at a 95% confidence level.
Internal risk management daily VaR is used to measure residual interest and foreign exchange risks. VaR is calculated on a daily basis and exposure is reported versus defined limits

10. Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) (continued)

10.1 IRRBB risk management objectives and policies (IRRBBA) (continued)

Maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits:
The average repricing maturity assigned to non-maturing deposits is 10 months, with the longest repricing maturity assigned to any portfolio of non-maturing deposits being 60 months. This is calculated using a simple weighted average maturity including all non-maturing deposits, regardless of hedging treatment.

Change in EVE and NII under the supervisory shock scenarios

The following table shows the impact on the Bank's EVE and NII from the six standardised interest rate shock scenarios prescribed by the UAE Central Bank.

10.2 Quantitative information on IRRBB (IRRBB1)

Table IRRBB1: Quantitative information on IRRBB

In reporting currency (AED '000)	ΔEVE	ΔEVE*	ΔNII	ΔNII
Period	**31-Dec-2022**	**31-Dec-2021**	**31-Dec-2022**	**31-Dec-2021**
Parallel up	(14,855)	(10,417)	(21,658)	(18,777)
Parallel down	2,875	23,388	21,653	31,314
Short rate up	(22,784)	(21,148)		
Short rate down	9,502	20,158		
Steepener	8,492	19,992		
Flattener	(19,257)	(18,974)		
Maximum	**(22,784)**	**(21,148)**	**(21,658)**	**(18,777)**
Period	**31-Dec-2022**		**31-Dec-2021**	
Tier 1 capital	**2,293,518**		**2,160,496**	

**EVE numbers disclosed for year 2021 did not include the 50% hair cut on the benefit of any positive change in EVE by currency*

11. Operational Risk

11.1 Qualitative disclosures on operational risk (OR1)

Operational risk

The risk of loss to the Group from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or due to external events (for example fraud) where the root cause is not due to credit or market risks.

Overview

The management of operational risk has three key objectives:
deliver an operational risk capability owned and used by business leaders
provide the frameworks, policies and standards to enable management to meet their risk management responsibilities while the second line of defence provides robust, independent, and effective oversight and challenge
deliver a consistent and aggregated measurement of operational risk that will provide clear and relevant insights, so that the right management actions can be taken to keep the operational risk profile consistent with the Group's strategy, the stated risk appetite and stakeholder needs.
The Group operates within a strong system of internal controls that enables business to be transacted and risk taken without exposing the Group to unacceptable potential losses or reputational damages.

Organisation and structure

Operational risk categories

Operational risks are grouped into risk categories to support effective risk management, measurement and reporting. These are defined as follows:

- Data Management & Information Risk: The risk that Barclays Data and Records are not defined, captured, stored or managed in accordance with their value, and legal and regulatory requirements
- Financial Reporting Risk: The risk of a material misstatement or omission within the Group's external financial reporting, regulatory reporting or internal financial management reporting
- Fraud Risk: The risk of financial loss when an internal or external party acts dishonestly with the intent to obtain an undue benefit, cause a loss to, or to expose either the Group or its customers and clients to a risk of loss
- Information Security Risk: The risk that Barclays information is not protected against potential unauthorised access, use, modification, disruption or destruction
- Operational Recovery Planning Risk: The risk that Barclays does not understand the impact of operational disruption on its business services, is unable to recover business services within agreed timeframes, or does not have the ability to effectively respond to a crisis
- Payments Process Risk: The risk of payments being processed inaccurately, with delays, without appropriate authentication and authorisation. It also covers the risk associated with ineffective management associated with Payment/Card Scheme membership
- People Risk: The set of risks associated with employing and managing people,

11. Operational Risk

11.1 Qualitative disclosures on operational risk (OR1) (continued)

including compliance with regulations, appropriate resourcing for requirements, recruitment and development risks
- Premises Risk: The risk of business detriment or harm to people due to premises and infrastructure issues
- Physical Security Risk: The risk of business detriment, financial loss or harm to people as a result of any physical security incident impacting the Group or a Group employee - relating to harm to people, unauthorised access, intentional damage to premises or theft or intentional damage to moveable assets
- Change Delivery Management Risk: The risk of failing to deliver and implement the agreed change initiatives and business outcomes required to deliver the Group and Business Unit Strategy within agreed timelines. Change Delivery Management Risk exists whenever there is change is in flight (delivery risk) and or fails to recognise incremental risk to the business that the change may introduce once it is delivered (delivered risk).
- Supplier Risk: The risk that is introduced to the firm or entity as a consequence of obtaining services or goods from another legal entity or entities whether External or Internal as a result of inappropriate and/or inadequate selection, management, or exit management
- Tax Risk: The risk of unexpected tax cost in relation to any tax for which Barclays is liable, or of reputational damage on tax matters with key stakeholders such as tax authorities, regulators, shareholders or the public. Tax cost includes tax, interest or penalties levied by a taxing authority
- Technology Risk: The risk to Barclays that comes about through its dependency on Technological solutions
- Transaction Operations Risk: The risk of an unintentional error in the execution of a customer transaction resulting in delayed or inaccurate processing

In addition to the above, operational risk encompasses risks associated a breach of Prudential regulatory requirements relating to maintaining Group Resolution Plan.
These risks may result in financial and/or non-financial impacts including legal/regulatory breaches or reputational damage.

Connected risks

Barclays also recognises that there are certain threats/risk drivers which are interconnected and have the potential to impact the Group's strategic objectives. These are referred to as Connected Risks and require an overarching and integrated risk management and / or reporting approach. Including:
- Cyber: The potential loss or detriment to Barclays caused by individuals or groups (threat actors) with the capabilities and intention to cause harm or to profit from attacks committed via network information systems against us, our suppliers, or customers/clients
- Data: The risks associated with the management, quality and control of data, its protection and confidentiality and its correct usage
- Resilience: The risk of the organisation's ability to anticipate, prevent, adapt, respond to, recover and learn from internal or external disruption, continuing to provide important business services to customers and clients, and minimise any impact on

11. Operational Risk

11.1 Qualitative disclosures on operational risk (OR1) (continued)

- the wider financial system
- Third-Party Service Management: The risk associated with Third-Party Service Providers - defined as all entities that have entered into an arrangement with Barclays in order to provide business functions, activities, goods, and/or services.

Roles and responsibilities

The prime responsibility for the management of operational risk and the compliance with control requirements rests with the legal entities, business and functional units where the risk arises. The operational risk profile and control environment is reviewed by business management through specific meetings which cover these items. Operational risk issues escalated from these meetings are considered through the second line of defence review meetings. Depending on their nature, the outputs of these meetings are presented to the Operational Risk Profile Forum, the Operational Risk Committee, the Barclays PLC Board Risk Committee or the Barclays PLC Board Audit Committee.

Legal entities, businesses and functions are required to report their operational risks on both a regular and an event-driven basis. The reports include a profile of the material risks that may threaten the achievement of their objectives and the effectiveness of key controls, operational risk events and a review of scenarios.

The Group Head of Operational Risk is responsible for establishing, owning and maintaining an appropriate Group-wide Operational Risk Framework and for overseeing the portfolio of operational risk across the Group.

The Operational Risk function acts in a second line of defence capacity, and is responsible for defining and overseeing the implementation of the framework and monitoring the Group's operational risk profile. The OR function alerts management when risk levels exceed acceptable tolerance in order to drive timely decision making and actions by the first line of defence.

Operational Risk Framework

The Operational Risk Framework comprises a number of elements which allow Barclays Group to manage and measure its operational risk profile and to calculate the amount of operational risk capital that Barclays Group needs to hold to absorb potential losses. The minimum, mandatory requirements for each of these elements are set out in the Operational Risk Framework and supporting policies. This framework is implemented across Barclays Group with all legal entities, businesses and functions required to implement and operate an Operational Risk Framework that meets, as a minimum, the requirements detailed in the operational risk policies.

The Operational Risk Framework is a key component of the ERMF and has been designed to improve risk management and meet a number of external governance requirements.

The Operational Risk Framework includes the following elements.

Risk and Control Self-Assessments

Risk and control self-assessments (RCSAs) are the way in which Barclays Group identifies and assesses the risks which are inherent in the material processes operated by Barclays Group. Managers in the business use the RCSA approach to evaluate the controls in place to mitigate those risks and assess the residual risk exposure to Barclays Group. The businesses / functions are then able to make decisions on what action, if any, is required to reduce the level of residual risk to Barclays Group. These risk assessments are monitored on a regular

11. Operational Risk

11.1 Qualitative disclosures on operational risk (OR1) (continued)

basis to maintain that each business understands the risks it faces.

Risk Events

An operational risk event is any circumstance where, through the lack or failure of a control, Barclays Group has actually, or could have, made a loss. The definition includes situations in which Barclays Group could have made a loss, but in fact made a gain, as well as incidents resulting in reputational damage or regulatory impact only.

A standard threshold is used across Barclays Group for reporting risk events and part of the analysis includes the identification of improvements to processes or controls, to reduce the recurrence and/or magnitude of risk events. For significant events, both financial and non-financial, this analysis includes the completion of a formal lessons learned report.

Barclays Group also maintains a record of external risk events which are publicly available and is a member of the Operational Risk data eXchange (ORX), a not-for-profit association of international banks formed to share anonymous loss data information. This external loss information is used to support and inform risk identification, assessment and measurement.

Operational Risk Appetite

The Board approves an Operational Risk Appetite Statement on an annual basis, establishing the level of operational risk that is acceptable in pursuit of Barclays Group's strategic objectives.

Operational risks are assessed and monitored against the Board approved Operational Risk Appetite, with Risk Reduction Plans established for any risks that are above the acceptable level.

The Operational Risk Profile is monitored through Risk Committees at legal entity, Barclays Group and Board level in the context of Operational Risk Appetite.

Key Indicators

Key indicators (KIs) are metrics which allow the Operational Risk Profile to be measured and monitored against Management's Risk Appetite. KIs include defined thresholds and performance is reported regularly to Management to drive action when risk exceeds acceptable limits.

Reporting

The ongoing monitoring and reporting of operational risk is a key component of the Operational Risk Framework. Reports and management information are used by the Operational Risk function and by legal entity and business management to understand, monitor, manage and control operational risks and losses.

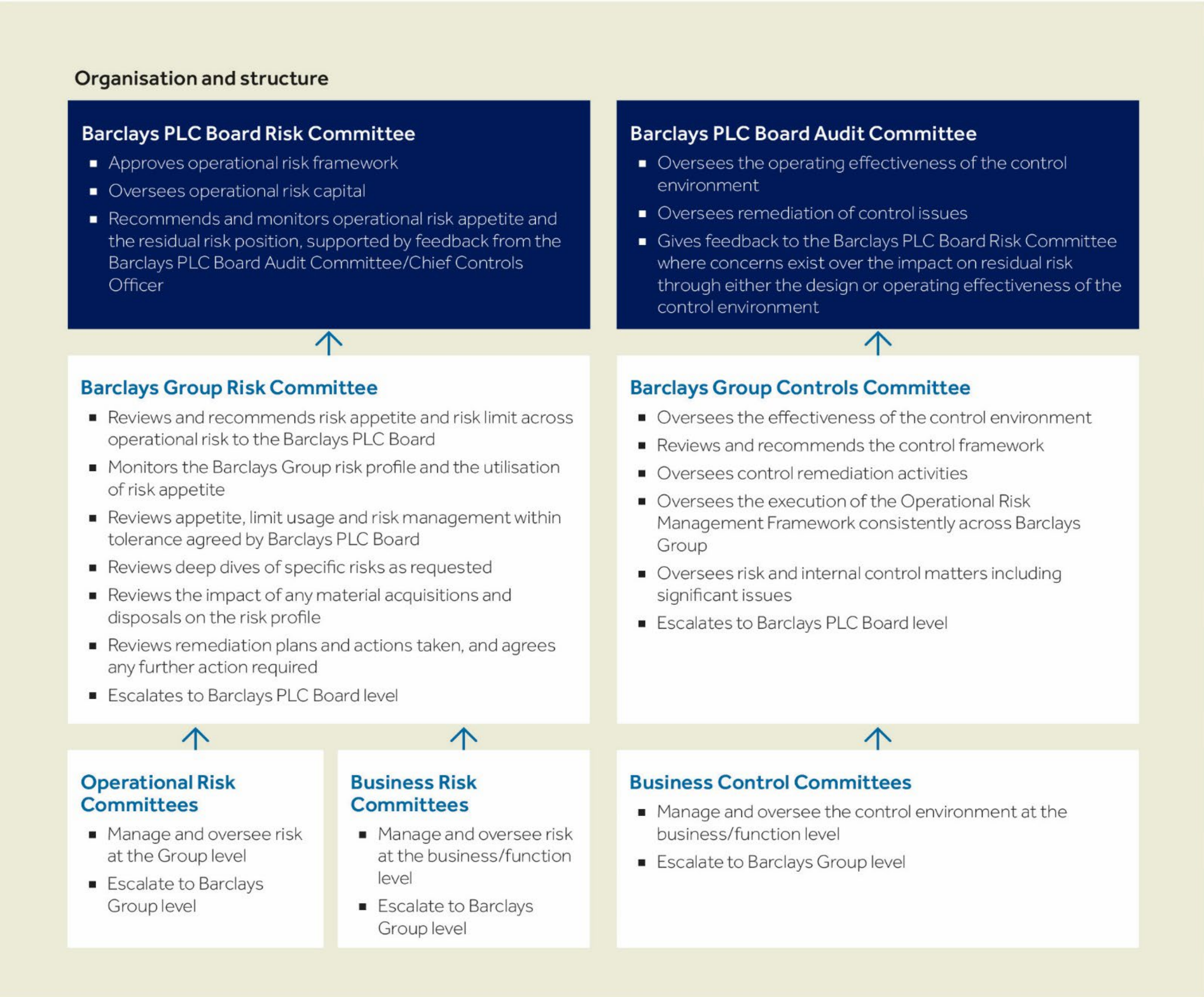
The operational risk profile is reviewed by senior management at legal entity Risk Committee meetings as well as the Operational Risk Profile Forum, Operational Risk Committee and BRC, BAC and the Board.

Operational Risk Measurement

Barclays Group assesses its Operational Risk Capital requirements using the Standardised Approach (TSA).

Insurance

As part of its risk management approach, Barclays Group also uses insurance to mitigate the impact of some operational risks.



12. Remuneration Policy

12.1 Remuneration Policy (REMA)

Barclays has an annual ‘Payround’ process to review and make recommendations for employees’ total compensation. This process in governed by the Board Remuneration Committee and approved by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). Funding parameters reflect achievement of global and local business strategy and objectives, affordability based on overall performance, as well as being influenced by external factors such as the market context, industry challenges, and regulation.
During Payround, employees’ total compensation is reviewed to ensure it continues to reflect the role, responsibilities, skills and that it is competitive within the market. Fixed pay is reviewed for the forthcoming year, and recommendations are made for Annual Incentive awards to recognise employees’ performance against objectives, the Barclays Values and Behaviors, and their conduct.

The performance reviews result in colleagues being assigned a ‘what’ and ‘how’ rating. Recommending managers use these as one consideration when making compensation recommendations into the global TCR system. All recommendations are subject to a rigorous review process prior to being approved and finalised. These reward decisions are then communicated directly to employees prior to coming into effect.

Management of employee reward conforms to a defined remuneration philosophy approved by the Barclays Board Remuneration Committee.

The objectives of Barclays’ remuneration philosophy are to:

- Attract and retain talent needed to deliver Barclays’ strategy
- Align pay with investor interests
- Reward sustainable performance
- Support Barclays’ culture and values
- Align with risk appetite, risk exposure and conduct expectations
- Be clear, transparent and as simple as possible

The Policy covers all business areas and functions to mandate high level principles that ensure appropriate governance of reward decisions and management in line with legal and regulatory requirements.
At a global level, the Committee reviews aggregated compensation decisions to ensure that they align employees’ interests with those of investors and other relevant stakeholders. These decisions are informed by annually reviewed guidelines informing the appropriate balance should exist between fixed and variable remuneration, and short and long term incentives (the latter including deferral arrangements).

12. Remuneration Policy (continued)

12.2 Remuneration Awarded during the Financial Year (REM1)

			FY 2022 AED('000)	FY 2022AED('000)
			a	b
	Remuneration Amount		**Senior Management**	**Other Material Risk-takers**
1	Fixed Remuneration	Number of employees	5	
2		Total fixed remuneration (3 + 5 + 7)	5,444	
3		Of which: cash-based	4,748	
4		Of which: deferred	-	
5		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	-	
6		Of which: deferred	-	
7		Of which: other forms	696	
8		Of which: deferred	-	
9	Variable Remuneration	Number of employees	5	
10		Total variable remuneration (11 + 13 + 15)	548	
11		Of which: cash-based	584	
12		Of which: deferred		
13		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments		
14		Of which: deferred		
15		Of which: other forms		
16		Of which: deferred		
17	**Total Remuneration (2+10)**		6,028	

Footnotes:

a) For the purposes of this submission Senior Managers are considered to be Barclays employees who are registered with the Central Bank but may be employed by a legal entity other than Barclays Bank PLC, UAE Branch.

b) Due to confidentiality and data privacy requirements, any employees categorised as a Material Risk Takers have been combined with Senior Management.

c) Due to confidentiality and data privacy requirements, no information is provided for deferred remuneration (whether Fixed or Variable Remuneration). However such remuneration:

   a. is a small proportion of the relevant individual(s)' remuneration;
   b. is not material to the branch as a whole; and
   c. is subject to potential risk adjustment.