

# **Citigroup Global Markets Limited**

## **Pillar 3 Disclosures**

30 June 2019



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## 1. Introduction

This document contains the Pillar 3 disclosures for the half year to 30 June 2019 for Citigroup Global Markets Limited (CGML), Citi's principal UK operating subsidiary.

The disclosures are made in accordance with Part 8 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) within the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV) package and the European Banking Authority (EBA) revised Pillar 3 disclosures guidelines (EBA/GL/2016/11). The disclosures are published in the Investor Relations section of Citi's website.

In accordance with the EBA guidelines, this report is produced and published quarterly, with increased disclosures in the semi-annual and annual publications. These disclosures were verified and approved internally in line with Citi's internal EU Pillar 3 Standard which outlines the principles and minimum standards to be applied when developing a set of Pillar 3 disclosures for legal entities within the EU.

CGML is Citi's international broker dealer, providing products and services for institutional clients. It is a market maker in equity, fixed income and commodity products across cash, over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives and exchange traded markets, as well as a provider of investment banking capital markets and advisory services.

These disclosures do not constitute any form of financial statement and must not be relied upon in making any investment in or judgement on the group or any entity within the group.

CGML maintains regulatory capital which is comfortably above its minimum regulatory capital requirements.

### **Transitional arrangements for the adoption of IFRS 9**

CGML has decided not to apply the transitional arrangements introduced by regulation (EU) 2017/2395 for mitigating the impact of IFRS 9 on own funds and the treatment of certain large exposures. CGML has concluded that the impact of IFRS 9 adoption is immaterial, and therefore the reported own funds, capital and leverage ratios would not be impacted.

This decision reflects the nature of CGML's business and, in particular, the absence of a loan book on CGML.

**Table 1: Key Metrics for CGML**

	Jun-19	Mar-19	Dec-18	Sep-18
Available capital (amounts)	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	14,501	13,966	13,959	14,021
2 Tier 1	16,801	16,266	16,259	16,321
3 Total capital	21,401	20,866	20,859	20,922
<b>Risk-weighted assets (amounts)</b>				
4 Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	146,596	143,406	131,022	144,934
<b>Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA</b>				
5 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	9.89%	9.74%	10.65%	9.67%
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	11.46%	11.34%	12.41%	11.26%
7 Total capital ratio (%)	14.60%	14.55%	15.92%	14.44%
<b>Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA</b>				
8 Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	2.50%	2.50%	1.88%	1.88%
9 Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.41%	0.43%	0.42%	0.26%
10 Bank G-SIB additional requirements (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11 Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9+ row 10)	2.91%	2.93%	2.29%	2.14%
12 CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.29%	1.15%	2.38%	1.38%
<b>Basel III Leverage Ratio <sup>2</sup></b>				
13 Total Basel III leverage ratio measure	412,256	438,607	418,231	483,059
14 Basel III leverage ratio (%) (row 2/row 13)	4.08%	3.71%	3.89%	3.38%
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio <sup>3</sup></b>				
15 Total HQLA	21,260	18,862	19,832	18,209
16 Total net cash outflow	11,944	11,438	12,392	10,637
17 LCR ratio (%)	178.00%	164.91%	160.04%	171.18%

1. The CET1 available after meeting minimum capital requirements for September 2018 and December 2018 has been amended to reflect the availability of Tier 2 capital to meet certain capital requirements.
2. Leverage ratio exposure is disclosed on a fully phased-in basis in accordance with the EU delegated act.
3. Please note that LCR daily average is calculated for CGML solo entity as consolidated LCR is not monitored on a daily basis (only monthly).

In line with the requirements of CRD IV, the Capital Conservation Buffer rose to 2.5% from 1 January 2019.

## **2. Own Funds and Capital Adequacy**

CGML complies with the CRD IV minimum capital requirements to ensure that sufficient capital is maintained to cover all relevant risks and exposures. For this purpose, the firm calculates capital requirements for market risk, counterparty risk and operational risk based upon a number of internal models and standardised approaches, as well as recognising a number of credit risk mitigation techniques in calculating the requirements for credit and counterparty risk.

To assess the adequacy of capital to support current and expected future activities, the firm produces regular capital forecasts for CGML, taking into account both normal business conditions and a variety of stressed scenarios. On at least an annual basis, CGML prepares an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) document that sets out its risk appetite, capital requirements and associated policies and procedures.

### **2.1. Own Funds**

This disclosure has been prepared using the format set out in Annex IV of the final 'Implementing technical standards with regard to disclosure of own funds requirements for institutions' (Commission implementing regulation - EU 1423/2013).

The following table shows the components of regulatory capital as at 30 June 2019.

**Table 2: Own funds disclosure**

	Jun-19	Dec-18
	\$ million	\$ million
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: Instruments and reserves</b>		
1	1,500	1,500
2	1,852	1,563
3	12,315	12,043
5a	-	-
6	<b>15,667</b>	<b>15,105</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
7	(565)	(555)
8	(198)	(193)
15	(341)	(330)
20a	<b>(62)</b>	<b>(66)</b>
20c	(53)	(51)
20d	(9)	(14)
24	-	(2)
28	<b>(1,165)</b>	<b>(1,146)</b>
29	<b>14,501</b>	<b>13,959</b>
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments</b>		
30	2,300	2,300
31	2,300	2,300
36	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
43	-	-
44	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>
45	<b>16,801</b>	<b>16,259</b>
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions</b>		
46	4,600	4,600
51	4,600	4,600
57	-	-
58	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,600</b>
59	<b>21,401</b>	<b>20,859</b>
60	<b>146,596</b>	<b>131,022</b>
<b>Capital ratios and buffers</b>		
61	9.89%	10.65%
62	11.46%	12.41%
63	14.60%	15.92%
64	7.41%	6.79%
65	2.50%	1.88%
66	0.41%	0.42%
67	0.00%	0.00%
67a	0.00%	0.00%
68	1.29%	2.07%
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>		
72	1,055	839
73	1,431	769
75	221	227

- The comparative figures as at 31 December 2018 for rows 72 and 73 in the above table have been amended to reflect applicable holdings in financial sector entities.

Notes:

CGML's CET1 capital increased by \$542 million due to the inclusion of 2018 audited retained earnings and other equity reserves.

## 2.2. Capital Adequacy

The following table sets out CGML's Pillar 1 minimum capital requirements and Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs).

**Table 3: OV1 - Overview of RWAs**

This table provides an overview of total RWAs forming the denominator of the risk-based capital requirements calculated in accordance with Article 92 of the CRR.

	RWAs Jun-19 \$ million	RWAs Dec-18 \$ million	Minimum capital requirements Jun-19 \$ million
1 Credit risk (excluding CCR)	3,186	2,735	255
2 Of which the standardised approach	3,186	2,735	255
6 CCR	79,736	75,868	6,379
7 Of which mark to market	61,132	57,077	4,891
10 Of which internal model method (IMM)	8,898	9,141	712
11 Of which risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	347	210	28
12 Of which CVA	9,360	9,440	749
13 Settlement risk	102	105	8
14 Securitisation exposures in the banking book (after the cap)	102	65	8
18 Of which standardised approach	102	65	8
19 Market risk	40,085	32,986	3,207
20 Of which the standardised approach	28,436	18,650	2,275
21 Of which IMA	11,649	14,336	932
22 Large exposures	4,115	-	329
23 Operational risk	19,270	19,263	1,542
25 Of which standardised approach	520	513	42
26 Of which advanced measurement approach	18,750	18,750	1,500
<b>29 Total</b>	<b>146,596</b>	<b>131,022</b>	<b>11,728</b>

Notes:

The Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs) increased by \$15,574 million, primarily driven by;

- An increase of \$4,055 million in mark to market CCR arising mainly from increased derivatives exposure, particularly Over the Counter (OTC);
- An increase of \$7,099 million in Market risk, reflecting a rise of \$9,786 million under the standardised method partly offset by a decrease of \$2,687 million under the IMA; and
- An increase of \$4,115 million in Large Exposures risk arising from intercompany exposures on trading activity and cash balances, coupled with a capital injection to CGML's subsidiary CGME.



### 3. Leverage

CGML's leverage ratio was calculated in accordance with CRD IV, by dividing fully loaded Tier 1 capital by the total of the entity's on and off-balance sheet exposures. The disclosures are prepared in the format set out in EBA's Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) (EU) 2016/200).

CGML manages the risk of excessive leverage continually through various internal tools which are monitored and controlled through the monthly UK ALCO process. CGML's leverage exposures and capital are measured against internal triggers set to ensure that the entity holds a sufficient capital excess to permit timely management decisions in case of short term stresses. The UK ALCO is the primary governance committee for the management of CGML's balance sheet. Amongst the responsibilities of the UK ALCO are the provision of balance sheet oversight of trends and business mix, ensuring prudent legal entity balance sheet management and overseeing the local regulatory requirements related to the balance sheet. The UK ALCO and CGML Board of Directors are also responsible for reviewing CGML's liquidity position on a daily basis.

The following table sets out CGML's leverage ratio at 30 June 2019.

**Table 4: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures**

This table summarises the total leverage exposure, comprising the total assets in the statutory financial statement and other regulatory adjustments for leverage purposes.

		Jun-19	Dec-18
		\$ million	\$ million
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	451,359	404,907
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-
3	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(13) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(58,286)	(6,847)
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	35,333	36,667
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
EU-6a	(Adjustment for intragroup exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-	-
EU-6b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-	-
7	Other adjustments - differences in Statutory and Regulatory consolidation	(16,150)	(16,497)
8	<b>Leverage ratio total exposure measure</b>	<b>412,256</b>	<b>418,231</b>

The total assets as per the balance sheet for CGML are on a solo basis, as the group does not publish financial statements at the consolidated level.

**Table 5: Leverage ratio common disclosure**

This table shows the breakdown of the Leverage exposure disclosed in Table 4 - Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures and the leverage ratio.

		Jun-19 \$ million	Dec-18 \$ million
<b>On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets, but including collateral)	109,014	74,972
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(601)	(591)
<b>3</b>	<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets)</b>	<b>108,413</b>	<b>74,381</b>
<b>Derivative exposures</b>			
4	Replacement cost associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	24,741	18,008
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions (mark-to-market method)	131,872	121,556
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(14,512)	(10,853)
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	(12,396)	(6,609)
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	811,160	732,366
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(784,765)	(704,324)
<b>11</b>	<b>Total derivatives exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)</b>	<b>156,099</b>	<b>150,144</b>
<b>SFT exposures</b>			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions <sup>1</sup>	185,692	189,635
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets) <sup>1</sup>	(63,857)	(23,999)
14	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	25,909	28,070
	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429b(4) and 222 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	-	-
15	Agent transaction exposures (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-	-
<b>16</b>	<b>Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15a)</b>	<b>147,744</b>	<b>193,706</b>
<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>			
17	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	-	-
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-	-
<b>19</b>	<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures (sum of lines 17 and 18)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Capital and total exposure measure</b>			
20	<b>Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>16,801</b>	<b>16,259</b>
21	<b>Leverage ratio total exposure measure</b> (sum of lines 3, 11, 16, 19, EU-19a and EU-19b)	<b>412,256</b>	<b>418,231</b>
<b>Leverage ratio</b>			
22	<b>Leverage ratio</b>	<b>4.08%</b>	<b>3.89%</b>
<b>Choice on transitional arrangements and amount of derecognised fiduciary items</b>			
EU-23	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Fully phased in	

1. The comparative figures as at 31 December 2018 for gross and netted SFT figures have been amended to incorporate the impact of netting.

Notes:

CGML's leverage ratio rose slightly to 4.08% in June 2019. Tier 1 capital increased by \$542 million, and the decrease of \$5,975 million in leverage exposure was largely attributed to the below.

- A decrease in Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) of \$45,962 million due to increased netting benefits, partly offset by;
- An increase of \$34,032 million in on-balance sheet exposures; and
- An increase in PFE of \$10,316 million for derivative exposures.

**Table 6: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)**

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		Jun-19	Dec-18
		\$ million	\$ million
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	109,014	74,972
EU-2	Trading book exposures	103,468	70,794
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	5,545	4,178
EU-4	Covered bonds	-	-
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	780	211
		-	-
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE <u>not</u> treated as sovereigns		
EU-7	Institutions	562	17
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	-	-
EU-9	Retail exposures	-	-
EU-10	Corporate	1,661	362
		-	-
EU-11	Exposures in default		
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	2,543	3,589

## 4. Credit Risk

As CGMLs exposures are primarily generated as a result of trading book activity, the following tables in this section have not been completed:

- CR1-D: Ageing of past-due exposures;
- CR1-E: Non-performing and forborne exposures;
- CR2-A: Changes in the stock of general and specific credit risk adjustments; and
- CR2-B: Changes in the stock of defaulted and impaired loans and debt securities.

**Table 7: CR1-A - Credit quality of exposures by exposure class and instrument**

As at 30 June 2019		Gross carrying values of					Credit risk adjustment charges of the period	Net values
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Specific credit risk adjustment	General credit risk adjustment	Accumulated write-offs		
		\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
<b>Standardised approach</b>								
16	Central governments or central banks	-	780	-	-	-	-	780
17	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Institutions	-	562	-	-	-	-	562
22	Corporates	-	1,661	-	-	-	-	1,661
23	<i>Of which: SMEs</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	<i>Of which: SMEs</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	<i>Of which: SMEs</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	1,651	-	-	-	-	1,651
32	Collective investments undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Equity exposures	-	68	-	-	-	-	68
34	Other exposures	-	223	-	-	-	-	223
35	<b>Total standardised approach</b>	-	<b>4,945</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4,945</b>
36	<b>Total</b>							-
37	Of which: Loans & Receivables	-	2,816	-	-	-	-	2,816
38	Of which: Debt Securities	-	68	-	-	-	-	68
39	Of which: Off-balance sheet exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 7: CR1-A - Credit quality of exposures by exposure class and instrument (continued)**

As at 31 December 2018		Gross carrying values of					Credit risk adjustment charges of the period	Net values
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Specific credit risk adjustment	General credit risk adjustment	Accumulated write-offs		
		\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	
<b>Standardised approach</b>								
16	Central governments or central banks	-	848	-	-	-	848	
17	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Public sector entities <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Institutions	-	205	-	-	-	205	
22	Corporates	-	1,046	-	-	-	1,046	
23	Of which: SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	Of which: SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	Of which: SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short- term credit assessment	-	1,877	-	-	-	1,877	
32	Collective investments undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	Equity exposures	-	59	-	-	-	59	
34	Other exposures <sup>1</sup>	-	228	-	-	-	228	
35	<b>Total standardised approach</b>	-	<b>4,263</b>	-	-	-	<b>4,263</b>	
36	<b>Total</b>							
37	Of which: Loans & Receivables	-	2,712	-	-	-	2,712	
38	Of which: Debt Securities	-	59	-	-	-	59	
39	Of which: Off-balance sheet exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1. The comparative figures as at 31 December 2018 for non material items have been re-aligned to be consistent with the current period's presentation.

**Note:**

- CGML's non-defaulted exposure rose by \$681 million to \$4,945 million at June 2019. This is mainly due to increased Corporates and Institutions, partially offset by Claims on institutions and corporates with a short- term credit assessment.

**Table 8: CR1-B: Credit quality of exposures by industry or counterparty types**

	Gross carrying values of		Specific credit risk adjustment	General credit risk adjustment	Accumulated write-offs	Credit risk adjustment charges	Net values
	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures					
As at 30 June 2019	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	4,780	-	-	-	-	4,780
Real estate activities	-	23	-	-	-	-	23
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-	142	-	-	-	-	142
Other services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4,945</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4,945</b>

As at 31 December 2018	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities <sup>1</sup>	-	4,006	-	-	-	-	4,006
Real estate activities	-	17	-	-	-	-	17
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	29	-	-	-	-	29
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-	211	-	-	-	-	211
Other services <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4,263</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4,263</b>

1. The comparative figures as at 31 December 2018 for Financial and insurance activities have been aligned with the current period's presentation to incorporate exposures previously categorised as Other.

**Note:**

- Exposures to Financial and insurance activities increased by \$774 million to \$4,780 million at June 2019.

**Table 9: CR1-C - Credit quality of exposures by geography**

Gross carrying values of:	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Specific credit risk adjustment	General credit risk adjustment	Accumulated write-offs	Credit risk adjustment charges	Net values
As at 30 June 2019	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
<b>EU</b>	-	<b>4,190</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4,190</b>
United Kingdom	-	3,503	-	-	-	-	3,503
Belgium	-	280	-	-	-	-	280
Luxembourg	-	141	-	-	-	-	141
Denmark	-	89	-	-	-	-	89
France	-	49	-	-	-	-	49
Other countries	-	128	-	-	-	-	128
<b>APAC</b>	-	<b>145</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>145</b>
Taiwan	-	51	-	-	-	-	51
Hong Kong	-	33	-	-	-	-	33
Viet Nam	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
Singapore	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
Other countries	-	33	-	-	-	-	33
<b>Americas</b>	-	<b>427</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>427</b>
United States	-	365	-	-	-	-	365
Canada	-	62	-	-	-	-	62
<b>EMEA</b>	-	<b>145</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>145</b>
Nigeria	-	47	-	-	-	-	47
Russian Federation	-	27	-	-	-	-	27
Other countries	-	71	-	-	-	-	71
<b>LATAM</b>	-	<b>38</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>38</b>
Bahamas	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
Other countries	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4,945</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4,945</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>\$ million</b>
<b>EU</b>	-	<b>3,359</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3,359</b>
United Kingdom	-	2,867	-	-	-	-	2,867
Belgium	-	325	-	-	-	-	325
Portugal	-	55	-	-	-	-	55
Hungary	-	26	-	-	-	-	26
Other countries	-	86	-	-	-	-	86
<b>APAC</b>	-	<b>454</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>454</b>
Taiwan	-	137	-	-	-	-	137
South Korea	-	101	-	-	-	-	101
Japan	-	82	-	-	-	-	82
Hong Kong	-	50	-	-	-	-	50
Australia	-	24	-	-	-	-	24
Other countries	-	60	-	-	-	-	58
<b>Americas</b>	-	<b>289</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>289</b>
United States	-	286	-	-	-	-	286
Canada	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
<b>EMEA</b>	-	<b>111</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>111</b>
United Arab Emirates	-	22	-	-	-	-	22
Nigeria	-	18	-	-	-	-	18
Other countries	-	71	-	-	-	-	70
<b>LATAM</b>	-	<b>50</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>50</b>
Bahamas	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
Other countries	-	20	-	-	-	-	21
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4,263</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4,263</b>

Note:

- Exposures to the European Union (EU) increased by \$831 million and to the Americas by \$138 million, partially offset by a decrease of \$309 million towards Asia, due to changes in composition of trade activities.

**Table 10: CR3 - CRM techniques – Overview**

As at 30 June 2019	Exposures unsecured – Carrying amount \$ million	Exposures to be secured \$ million	Exposures secured by collateral \$ million	Exposures secured by financial guarantees \$ million	Exposures secured by credit derivatives \$ million
Total loans	2,816	-	-	-	-
Total debt securities	68	-	-	-	-
<b>Total exposures</b>	<b>2,884</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Of which defaulted	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 December 2018	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
Total loans	2,712	-	-	-	-
Total debt securities	59	-	-	-	-
<b>Total exposures</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Of which defaulted	-	-	-	-	-

Note;

- Total loans increased by \$104 million, mainly driven by an increase of \$305 million due to third parties partly offset by a decrease of \$201 million due to other group undertakings.

**Table 11: CR4 - Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects**

Exposure classes	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWAs and RWA density	
	On-balance-sheet amount \$ million	Off-balance-sheet amount \$ million	On-balance-sheet amount \$ million	Off-balance-sheet amount \$ million	RWAs \$ million	RWA density \$ million
<b>As at 30 June 2019</b>						
<b>Exposure classes</b>						
Central governments or central banks	780	-	780	-	354	45%
Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions	562	-	562	-	211	38%
Corporates	1,661	-	1,661	-	1,660	100%
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	1,651	-	1,651	-	550	33%
Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	68	-	68	-	68	100%
Other exposures	223	-	223	-	343	154%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,945</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,944</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>64%</b>



**Table 11: CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects (continued)**

Exposure classes	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWAs and RWA density	
	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWAs	RWA density
As at 31 December 2018	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
<b>Exposure classes</b>						
Central governments or central banks	848	-	848	-	527	62%
Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector entities <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions	205	-	205	-	99	48%
Corporates	1,046	-	1,046	-	1,044	100%
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	1,877	-	1,877	-	705	38%
Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	59	-	59	-	59	100%
Other exposures <sup>1</sup>	228	-	228	-	301	132%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>64%</b>

1. The comparative figures as at 31 December 2018 for non material items have been re-aligned to be consistent with the current period's presentation.

Notes:

- The RWA density is defined as the total risk-weighted exposures divided by exposures post CCF and post CRM.
- The increases are primarily driven by exposures to Corporates and Institutions, partly offset by Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment, as noted in Table 7: CR1-A.
- Non material items have been restated to align with the current period's presentation.

Table 12: CR5 - Standardised approach - Risk Weighted

As at 30 June 2019	Risk weight																Total	Of which unrated	
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others	Deducted			\$m
Exposure classes																			
Central governments or central banks	638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	780	142
Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions	-	-	-	-	240	-	318	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	562	244
Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,661	1,570
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	979	-	634	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	-
Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	68
Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	224	224
<b>Total</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,945</b>	<b>2,248</b>	
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>\$m</b>
Exposure classes																			
Central governments or central banks	637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	848	211
Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions	-	-	-	-	19	-	181	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	20
Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,046	1,011
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	796	-	1,070	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,877	166
Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	59
Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	229	229
<b>Total</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>1,696</b>	

## 5. Counterparty Credit Risk

For UK regulatory reporting purposes, CGML uses the standardised approach in determining counterparty credit risk capital requirements, based on External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) ratings for calculating RWAs. The measures of Exposure at Default (EAD) used to determine these requirements are described below.

For Over-The-Counter (OTC) derivatives, CGML uses two approaches: Internal Model Method (IMM) and Current Exposure Method (CEM). For IMM, the firm uses a constant covariance Monte Carlo simulation of potential future exposure to determine an expected positive exposure (EPE) measure as an input to Citi's EAD calculation. The model is calibrated with historical volatilities subject to a set of independent internal validation and statistical back-testing standards. The model utilises a standard supervisory alpha multiplication factor of 1.4. For those positions which fall outside of the scope of the firm's IMM model permission, CGML uses the CEM approach. This method assigns to each transaction a regulatory stipulated exposure based on the mark-to-market value and a measure of potential future exposure which is a percentage of notional driven by residual maturity and the type of contract, i.e. interest rate, equities etc.

**Table 13: CCR1: Analysis of CCR exposure by approach**

This table provide a comprehensive view of the methods used by CGML to calculate Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) regulatory requirements and the main parameters used within each method. This excludes CVA charges or exposures cleared through a CCP.

As at 30 June 2019	Notional \$ million	Replacement	Potential	EEPE \$ million	Multiplier \$ million	EAD post CRM \$ million	RWAs \$ million
		cost/current market value \$ million	future credit exposure \$ million				
1 Mark to market		8,225	35,091			30,059	19,902
4 IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)				18,478	1.4	13,199	8,742
5 Of which securities financing transactions				-	-	-	-
6 Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions				18,478	1.4	13,199	8,742
7 Of which from contractual cross- product netting				-	-	-	-
8 Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)						-	-
9 Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)						52,282	40,643
10 VaR for SFTs						-	-
<b>11 Total</b>							<b>69,286</b>

As at 31 December 2018	Notional \$ million	Replacement	Potential	EEPE \$ million	Multiplier \$ million	EAD post CRM \$ million	RWAs \$ million
		cost/current market value \$ million	future credit exposure \$ million				
1 Mark to market		11,440	24,503			24,926	17,061
4 IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)				19,872	1.4	14,194	9,083
5 Of which securities financing transactions				-	-	-	-
6 Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions				19,872	1.4	14,194	9,083
7 Of which from contractual cross- product netting				-	-	-	-
8 Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)						-	-
9 Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)						52,548	39,390
10 VaR for SFTs						-	-
<b>11 Total</b>							<b>65,533</b>

Notes:

The counterparty credit risk RWA increased by \$3,753 million to \$69,286 million at June 2019 due to the following;

- Increase in Mark to Market (MtM) of \$2,841 million whilst Internal Model methods (IMM) remained broadly flat;
- Financial collateral comprehensive method (FCCM) for SFTs increased by \$1,253 million.

**Table 14: CCR2 - Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge**

This table provides the regulatory calculations for CVA under the standardised and advanced method approaches.

	As at 30 June 2019		As at 31 December 2018	
	Exposure value \$ million	RWAs \$ million	Exposure value \$ million	RWAs \$ million
1 Total portfolios subject to the advanced method	9,341	2,700	9,369	3,184
2 (i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		885		1,137
3 (ii) SVaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		1,815		2,047
4 All portfolios subject to the standardised method	17,739	6,660	14,065	6,256
<b>5 Total subject to the CVA capital charge</b>	<b>27,080</b>	<b>9,360</b>	<b>23,434</b>	<b>9,440</b>

Note:

- CVA RWA was broadly flat to the prior period, with a slight decrease of \$80 million.

**Table 15: CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs**

This table provides a comprehensive picture of the institution's exposures to CCPs. In particular, the template includes all types of exposures (due to operations, margins, and contributions to default funds) and related capital requirements.

	As at 30 June 2019		As at 31 December 2018	
	EAD post CRM	RWAs	EAD post CRM	RWAs
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
<b>Exposures to QCCPs (total)</b>		<b>1,090</b>		<b>895</b>
Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	18,073	743	17,553	685
(i) OTC derivatives	5,307	242	4,479	153
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	8,418	378	7,427	394
(iii) SFTs	2,032	77	3,172	89
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
Segregated initial margin	-		-	
Non-segregated initial margin	2,314	46	2,475	49
Prefunded default fund contributions	597	347	670	210
Alternative calculation of own funds requirements for exposures		-		-

CRR II introduces a new framework for identifying QCCPs. If a third-country CCP has applied for recognition in accordance with EMIR, a new transitional provision permits firms to consider that third-country CCP as a QCCP for a period of time. The time period depends on the date of application of the CCP for recognition as a QCCP and/or the date of the EU implementing act in relation to the country in which the CCP is established, so it may have commenced prior to the introduction of CRR II.

**Table 16: CCR3 Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk**

This table provides a breakdown of Counterparty Credit Risk exposures and risk-weighted by portfolio (type of counterparties) and by risk weight (riskiness attributed according to the standardised approach).

Exposure classes	Risk weight								Total	Of which unrated	
	0%	2%	4%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others			
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	
<b>As at 30 June 2019</b>											
1	Central governments or central banks	3,230	-	-	1,189	15	10,172	-	-	14,606	10,058
2	Regional government or local authorities	55	-	-	633	-	2	-	-	690	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	206	-	1,385	-	-	1,591	1,385
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	11,927	4,532	8,407	28,784	628	-	-	54,278	12,849
7	Corporates	-	-	-	664	2,001	36,677	392	-	39,734	35,366
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	82	1,249	353	391	-	2,075	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	639	-	639	154
11	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>11,927</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>11,181</b>	<b>32,049</b>	<b>49,217</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>113,613</b>	<b>59,812</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>											
1	Central governments or central banks	4,619	-	-	985	1	12,410	-	-	18,015	12,802
2	Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	566	-	11	4	-	581	4
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	212	-	787	-	-	999	742
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	13,707	4,110	6,816	28,818	487	1,384	-	55,322	11,092
7	Corporates	-	-	-	480	1,794	40,313	903	-	43,490	39,551
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	207	3,053	99	436	-	3,795	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,619</b>	<b>13,707</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>9,266</b>	<b>33,666</b>	<b>54,107</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122,202</b>	<b>64,191</b>

**Table 17: CCR7- RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM**

This table presents a flow statement explaining changes in the CCR RWAs determined under the IMM for CCR (derivatives) in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 6 of the CRR.

	Jun-19		Mar-19	
	RWA	Capital	RWA	Capital
	amounts	requirements	amounts	requirements
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
<b>1 RWAs as at the end of the previous reporting period</b>	<b>9,452</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>9,141</b>	<b>731</b>
2 Asset size	(540)	(43)	325	26
3 Credit quality of counterparties	(14)	(1)	(14)	(1)
4 Model updates (IMM only)	-	-	-	-
5 Methodology and policy (IMM only)	-	-	-	-
6 Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-
7 Foreign exchange movements	-	-	-	-
8 Other	-	-	-	-
<b>9 RWAs as at the end of the current reporting period</b>	<b>8,898</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>9,452</b>	<b>756</b>

**Notes:**

Counterparty credit risk RWAs fell by \$243 million driven primarily by a decrease in exposures valued under the IMM.

**Table 18: CCR5-A - Impact of netting and collateral held on exposure values**

The table provides an overview of the impact of netting and collateral held on exposures for SFT and derivatives, including exposures arising from transactions cleared through a CCP.

	Gross positive fair value or net carrying amount	Netting benefits	Netted current credit exposure	Collateral held	Net credit exposure
As at 30 June 2019	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
1 Derivatives	445,613	369,147	76,466	34,798	41,668
2 SFTs	429,616	-	429,616	396,954	32,662
3 Non-eligible collateral under the CRR11				108,653	
<b>4 Total</b>	<b>875,229</b>	<b>369,147</b>	<b>506,082</b>	<b>540,404</b>	<b>74,330</b>
As at 31 December 2018	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
1 Derivatives	362,613	295,249	67,363	32,004	35,360
2 SFTs	417,432	-	417,432	390,563	41,294
3 Non-eligible collateral under the CRR11				69,608	
<b>4 Total</b>	<b>780,045</b>	<b>295,249</b>	<b>484,795</b>	<b>492,175</b>	<b>76,653</b>

Netted current credit exposure increased for both derivatives and SFTs due to rise in trading activities.

**Table 19: CCR5-B - Composition of collateral for exposures to CCR**

This table shows the breakdown of all types of collateral posted or received by CGML to support or reduce Counterparty Credit Risk exposures related to derivative transactions or to SFTs, including transactions cleared through a CCP.

	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	\$ million	\$ million
As at 30 June 2019	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
Cash	-	21,621	-	28,066	166,969	248,541
Sovereign Debt	1,460	4,692	-	3,284	136,283	68,805
Corporate Bond	122	3,817	-	6,397	9,914	49,653
Equities	110	-	-	-	39,531	20,148
Other	-	2,975	-	56	44,257	33,459
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>33,106</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,804</b>	<b>396,954</b>	<b>420,605</b>
As at 31 December 2018	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
Cash	-	19,149	-	19,766	11,890	10,920
Sovereign Debt	1,102	5,715	-	2,278	252,484	265,304
Corporate Bond	208	3,639	-	5,628	28,990	33,524
Equities	79	-	-	-	66,326	68,728
Other	-	2,110	-	109	30,872	37,216
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>30,614</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,781</b>	<b>390,562</b>	<b>415,692</b>

Unsegregated derivatives collateral increased due to a rise in trading activities.



**Table 20: CCR6: Credit derivatives exposures**

The table below illustrate the extent of CGML's exposures to credit derivative transactions broken down between derivatives bought or sold.

As at 30 June 2019	Credit derivative hedges		Other credit derivatives	
	Protection bought \$ million	Protection sold \$ million	Protection bought \$ million	Protection sold \$ million
<b>Notionals</b>				
Single-name credit default swaps	666	395	264,160	260,667
Index credit default swaps	1,083	911	484,050	484,712
Total return swaps	-	-	2,990	87,406
Credit options	-	-	16,084	16,084
Other credit derivatives	-	-	1,095	1,095
<b>Total notionals</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>768,378</b>	<b>849,963</b>
<b>Fair values</b>				
<i>Positive fair value (asset)</i>	14	-	4,138	18,646
<i>Negative fair value (liability)</i>	-	(21)	(17,742)	(4,305)
As at 31 December 2018	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Notionals</b>				
Single-name credit default swaps	678	403	268,556	266,163
Index credit default swaps	959	806	428,532	429,024
Total return swaps	-	-	487	395
Credit options	-	-	41,781	41,724
Other credit derivatives	-	-	1,562	3,020
<b>Total notionals</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>740,918</b>	<b>740,326</b>
<b>Fair values</b>				
<i>Positive fair value (asset)</i>	13	-	3,861	9,665
<i>Negative fair value (liability)</i>	-	(20)	(9,586)	(4,043)

## 6. Market Risk

CGML uses a Value at Risk (VaR) model to calculate market risk capital requirements for the majority of its trading portfolio under an Internal Models Approach (IMA) permission granted by the PRA. The permission covers general market risk and issuer specific risk for a number of Fixed Income, Equities and Commodities businesses. In addition to VaR based capital requirements, CGML is required to set aside capital in respect of Stressed VaR (SVaR) and the Incremental Risk Charge (IRC).

Non-proprietary details of the scope of CGML's IMA permission are available in the Financial Services Register on the FCA website.

### 6.1. IMA Approach

**Table 21: MR2-A - Market risk under the IMA**

This table displays the components of the own funds requirements under the IMA for market risk.

		As at 30 June 2019		As at 31 December 2018	
		RWAs	Capital requirements	RWAs	Capital requirements
		\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
<b>1</b>	<b>VaR (higher of values a and b)</b>	3,103	248	4,039.66	323
(a)	Previous day's VaR (Article 365(1) of the CRR (VaRt-1))		99		100
(b)	Average of the daily VaR (Article 365(1) of the CRR on each of the preceding 60 business days (VaRavg) x multiplication factor (mc) in accordance with Article 366 of the CRR		248		323
<b>2</b>	<b>SVaR (higher of values a and b)</b>	5,315	425	7,563.40	605
(a)	Latest SVaR (Article 365(2) of the CRR (SVaRt-1))		195		189
(b)	Average of the SVaR (Article 365(2) of the CRR) during the preceding 60 business days (SVaRavg) x multiplication factor (ms) (Article 366 of the CRR)		425		605
<b>3</b>	<b>IRC (higher of values a and b)</b>	3,231	258	2,732.62	219
(a)	Most recent IRC value (incremental default and migration risks calculated in accordance with Article 370 and Article 371 of the CRR)		258		196
(b)	Average of the IRC number over the preceding 12 weeks		220		219
<b>4</b>	<b>Comprehensive risk measure (higher of values a, b and c)</b>	-	-	-	-
(a)	Most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio (Article 377 of the CRR)		-		-
(b)	Average of the risk number for the correlation trading portfolio over the preceding 12 weeks		-		-
(c)	8% of the own funds requirement in the standardised approach on the most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio (Article 338(4) of the CRR)		-		-
<b>5</b>	<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>	11,649	932	14,336	1,147

**Table 22: MR2-B - RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA**

The table presents a flow statement explaining variations in the market RWAs.

	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Compre- hensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total capital requirements
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
<b>1 RWAs at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>2,418</b>	-	-	<b>12,625</b>	<b>1,010</b>
1a <i>Regulatory adjustment</i>	(1,414)	(1,348)	-	-	-	(2,761)	(221)
1b <i>RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)</i>	2,161	5,285	2,418	-	-	9,864	789
2 Movement in risk levels	28	(705)	812	-	-	135	11
3 Model updates/changes	(59)	110	-	-	-	51	4
4 Methodology and policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Foreign exchange movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8a <i>RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)</i>	2,129	4,691	3,231	-	-	10,051	804
8b <i>Regulatory adjustment</i>	974	624	0	-	-	1,598	128
<b>8 RWAs at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>3,231</b>	-	-	<b>11,649</b>	<b>932</b>

	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Compre- hensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total capital requirements
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
<b>1 RWAs at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>7,563</b>	<b>2,733</b>	-	-	<b>14,336</b>	<b>1,147</b>
1a <i>Regulatory adjustment</i>	(1,392)	(1,450)	(278)	-	-	(3,120)	(250)
1b <i>RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)</i>	2,648	6,113	2,455	-	-	11,216	897
2 Movement in risk levels	(392)	(772)	(37)	-	-	(1,201)	(96)
3 Model updates/changes	(95)	(56)	-	-	-	(151)	(12)
4 Methodology and policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Foreign exchange movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8a <i>RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)</i>	2,161	5,285	2,418	-	-	9,864	789
8b <i>Regulatory adjustment</i>	1,413	1,348	-	-	-	2,761	221
<b>8 RWAs at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>2,418</b>	-	-	<b>12,625</b>	<b>1,010</b>

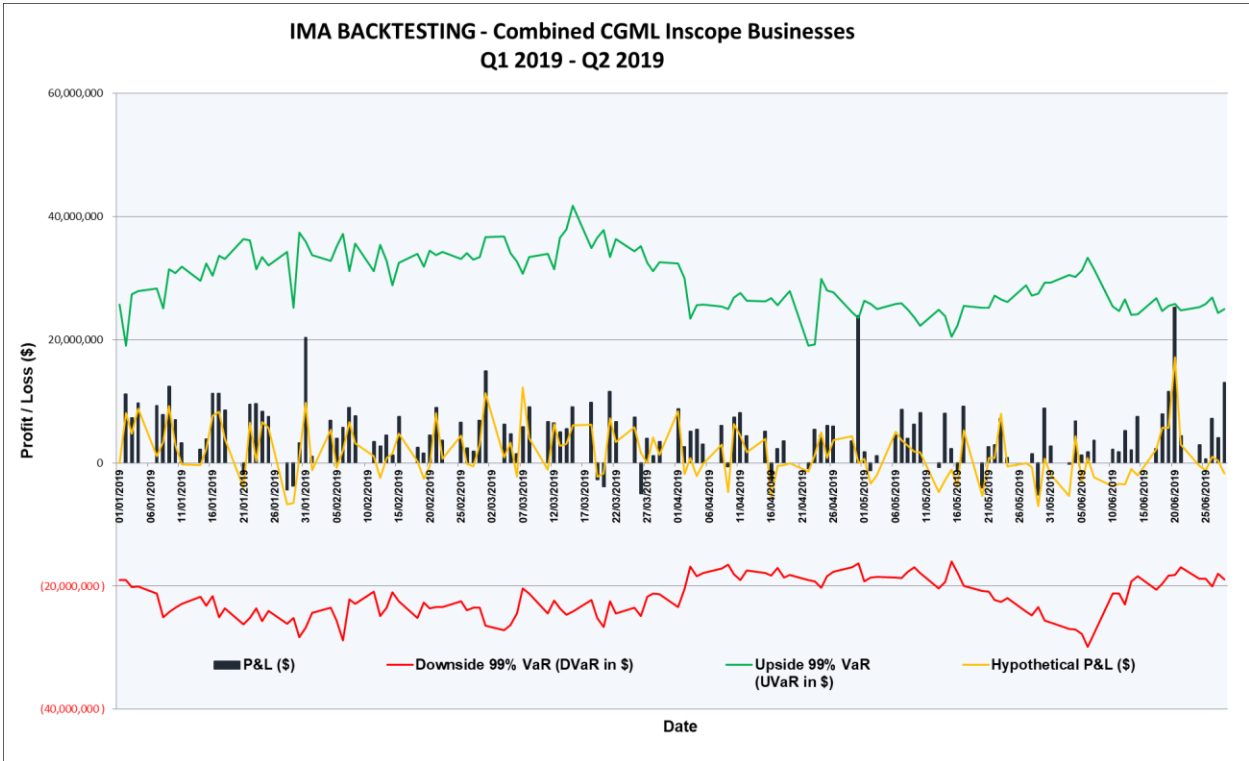
**Table 23: MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios**

This table display the values (maximum, minimum, average and the ending for the reporting period) resulting from the different types of models approved to be used for computing the regulatory capital charge at the group level, before any additional capital charge is applied on the value in accordance with Article 365 in Part Three, Title V, Chapter 5 of the CRR.

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	\$ million	\$ million
<b>VaR (10 day 99%)</b>		
Maximum value	86	151
Average value	51	56
Minimum value	32	31
Period end	64	44
<b>SVaR (10 day 99%)</b>		
Maximum value	105	210
Average value	48	73
Minimum value	3	7
Period end	92	40
<b>IRC (99.9%)</b>		
Maximum value	357	336
Average value	168	306
Minimum value	98	255
Period end	219	324
<b>Comprehensive risk capital charge (99.9%)</b>		
Maximum value	-	-
Average value	-	-
Minimum value	-	-
Period end	-	-

**Table 24: MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses**

The table presents a comparison of the results of estimates from the regulatory VaR model approved with both hypothetical and actual trading outcomes, in order to highlight the frequency and the extent of the backtesting exceptions and to give an analysis of the main outliers in backtested results.



There was one upside exception during the year, on 30 April 2019, which was driven by volatility on derivative transactions.

## 6.2. Standardised Approach

Although CGML uses the standardised approach to calculate regulatory capital requirements for only a small proportion of the trading portfolio, nonetheless, this generates a larger number in terms of RWAs and capital that the firm needs to be hold against these assets.

**Table 25: MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach**

The table display the components of own funds requirements under the standardised approach for market risk.

	As at 30 June 2019		As at 31 December 2018	
	RWAs requirements \$ million	Capital requirements \$ million	RWAs requirements \$ million	Capital requirements \$ million
<b>Outright products</b>				
1 Interest rate risk (general and specific)	10,807	865	8,718	697
2 Equity risk (general and specific)	13,294	1,064	5,714	457
3 Foreign exchange risk	2,278	182	2,311	185
4 Commodity risk	781	62	1,056	85
<b>Options</b>				
5 Simplified approach	-	-	-	-
6 Delta-plus method	-	-	30	2
7 Scenario approach	1,154	92	616	49
8 Securitisation (specific risk)	123	10	204	16
<b>9 Total</b>	<b>28,436</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>18,649</b>	<b>1,491</b>

Notes:

Market risk under standardised approach increased by \$9,787 million, driven by;

- An increase in Equity risk of \$7,580 million; and
- An increase in Interest rate risk of \$2,089 million driven by increase in specific risk on bonds.