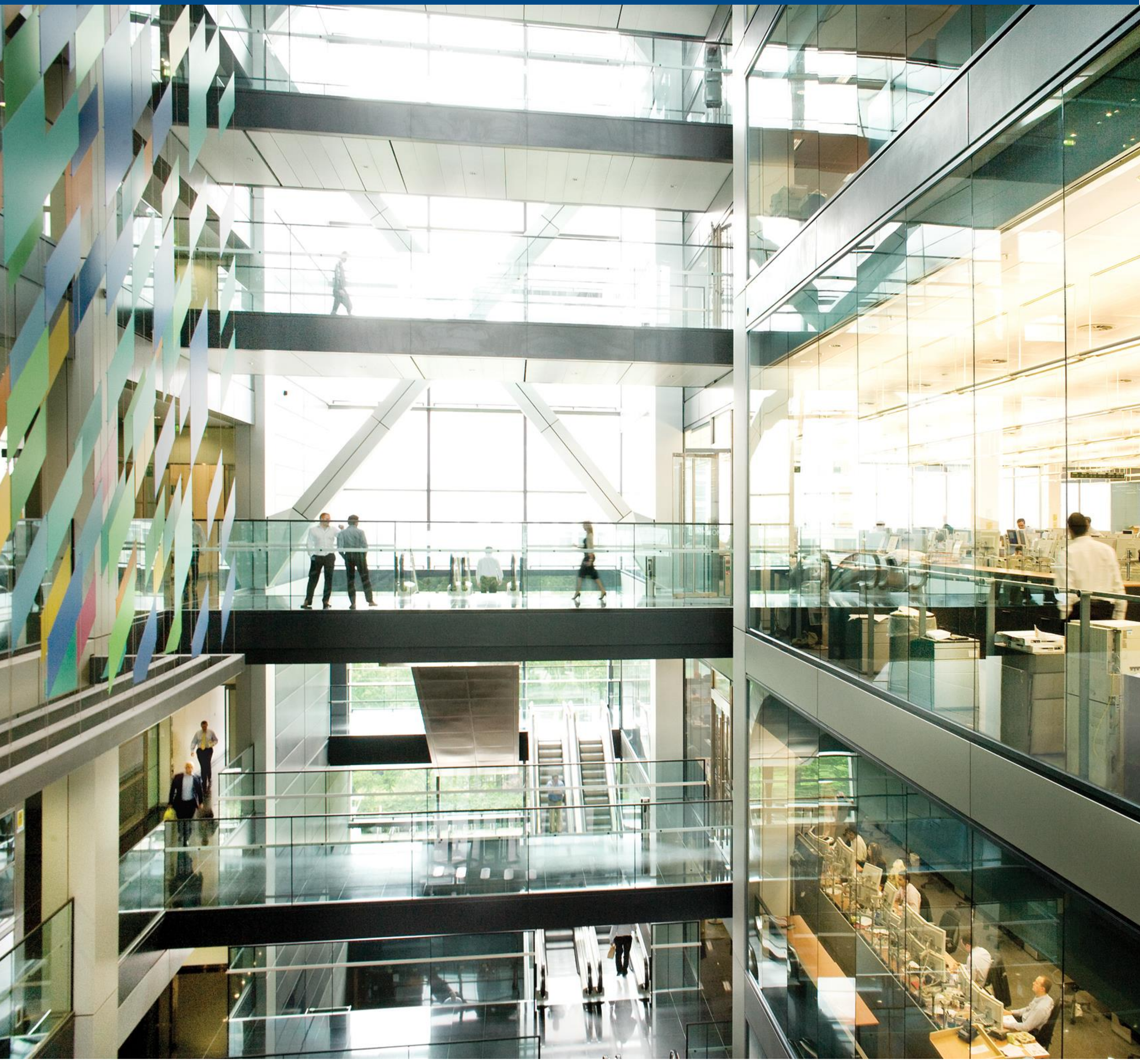
Citibank Holdings Ireland Limited and its Operating Entity, Citibank Europe Plc

Pillar 3 Disclosures

30 June 2021



Contents

Tables

Introduction

Citibank Holdings Ireland Limited (CHIL), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Citigroup Inc., is the parent of Citi's principal European banking entity, Citibank Europe plc (CEP), together "CEP" unless otherwise specified. CEP is recognised as being an integral part of the Citi network, both regionally and globally as a Material Legal Entity.
The core activities of CEP comprise the Institutional Clients Group (ICG) with Markets and Securities Services and Banking businesses. The activities in Banking comprise Treasury and Trade Solutions (TTS), corporate and commercial lending and private banking services.

CEP is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) and, as a significant European financial institution, falls under the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM). CHIL being designated as an Other Systemically Important Institutions (O-SII) is overseen by European Central Bank (ECB). Supervision is performed by a Joint Supervisory Team (JST), comprised of both the ECB and the CBI.
CEP has a long term single "A" rating or equivalent assigned by all three primary Credit Rating Agencies.

CEP offer services across 22 European jurisdictions and is Citigroup's principal European banking subsidiary, providing services to Citi's clients who require or wish to transact via an EU licensed bank.

The principal products offered by CEP are from Citi's ICG product groups. CEP's key business segments include Markets and Securities Services (MSS), Corporate Banking, Treasury and Trade Solutions (TTS), and Private Banking. These businesses service a wide range of target market clients including financial institutions, fund managers, governments, public sector clients, large local and multinational corporations, and high net worth individuals.

Markets

CEP's Markets business activities consist of Foreign Exchange Sales and Trading, Interest Rate products, Markets Treasury, Spread Products and Margin Lending businesses.

One of the primary purposes for CEP Markets business activities is to support the clients' need to conduct business across EU. The suite of CEP's Markets activities conducted has been broadened as part of the execution of CEP's Brexit strategy.

Custody and Funds Services

CEP's Custody and Funds Services business has the following four offerings:

- **Global Fund Services** (GFS): provides valuation, fund accounting, investment administration and transfer agency services to asset managers and operators or promoters of Collective Investment Schemes (CIS).
- **CEP GFS:** provides Fund Services in Ireland and Luxembourg to funds predominantly domiciled within the EU.
- **Depositary Services:** provides Trustee, Custodial and Depositary services to operators or promoters of EU-regulated / domiciled Collective Investment Schemes.
- **Global Custody:** provides settlement, safekeeping, and asset servicing to Luxembourg based funds as well as asset owners/ managers based in other jurisdictions.

Direct Custody and Clearing

Direct Custody and Clearing (DCC) provides asset servicing and transaction functions primarily to intermediaries such as broker-dealers, banks, fund managers, insurance companies and global custodians (including Citi) through the proprietary network in over 60 markets globally. DCC provides securities settlement, clearing, custody and asset servicing to these clients and International Central Securities Depositories (ICSDs).

Corporate and Commercial Banking

CEP's Banking business supports Institutional Clients Group (ICG) client financing and other activities across Europe as part of Citi's global network. Local bankers provide comprehensive relationship coverage to ensure the best possible service and responsiveness to clients. CEP is the primary bank for clients based in EEA. In certain countries tax and/or regulatory reasons are an additional factor that drives clients to be booked on CEP.

CEP's corporate banking business broadly operates with Corporates, Public Sector and Financial Institutions spanning across all Industries. The primary focus is to cover the largest European Multinational and Regional Clients, offering Citi's global network and the full suite of financial products.

CEP's commercial banking business operates mostly out of the Central and Eastern European cluster (CE5) and services Small to Medium sized Enterprises (SME) and Middle Market Enterprises (MME) clients.

Treasury & Trade Solutions (TTS)

TTS business provides integrated Treasury (primarily Cash Management) Solutions and Trade Solutions to multinational corporations, Financial Institutions and Public Sector organizations across the globe. With the industry's most comprehensive suite of digital and mobile enabled platforms, tools and analytics, and its global network reach.

Issuer Services

Issuer Services, Agency & Trust (A&T), is a global Corporate Trust provider, offering agency, fiduciary and depository services. A&T provides services to institutional clients who are raising, deploying or mobilizing capital. Typical Corporate Trust clients include major international and national-level corporations, financial institutions and public sector / sovereign debt issuers, as well as the International Central Securities Depositories (ICSD), investment banks, asset managers, and stand-alone collateral managers.

Citi Private Bank (CPB)

CPB provides an extensive range of services from banking, custody and cash management to investment finance, investment strategies, trust and specialized services to two client segments:

- Ultra-High Net Worth (UHNW) individuals (and their associated structures (such as Trusts) with investable assets of $25 million or higher through CEP Luxembourg branch and
- the Law Firm Group (LFG) comprised of partners and employees of law firms and, through their Professional Services Group (PSG) the partners and employees of accountancy, consulting, asset management and executive recruitment on CEP UK branch.

Overview of Pillar 3

The new Capital Requirements Directive (CRD V) package, which came into effect on 30 June 2021, mandates a framework of capital adequacy regulation for banks and investment firms incorporating three distinct pillars:

- Pillar 1 prescribes the minimum capital requirements for such firms
- Pillar 2 addresses the associated supervisory review process; and,
- Pillar 3 specifies further public disclosure requirements in respect of their capital and risk profile.

The Pillar 3 disclosures complement both the group level materials included in the Citigroup Annual Report, and CHIL and CEP's own 2020 financial statements. The basis of the disclosure for CHIL and CEP, is on a consolidated basis.

These disclosures are made in accordance with the new regulatory changes introduced by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the revised Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR2) within the CRD V package. In addition, we have implemented the European Banking Authority's (EBA) final implementing technical standards on public disclosures by institutions (EBA/ITS/2020/04), which brings into force the disclosure of new or revised quantitative tables to further promote market discipline by enhancing comparability and consistency across the industry.

The following disclosures have been made purely for explaining the basis on which CEP has prepared and disclosed information about capital requirements and key metrics. They do not constitute any form of financial statement and must not be relied upon in making any investment or judgement on the entity

Scope

In accordance with Pillar 3 requirements, the scope covered by CEP's 30 June 2021 Pillar 3 disclosures include key metrics and COVID-19 loan moratoria disclosure templates.

Further details of CGHIL/CEP's own funds, capital and risk management are described in the 31 December 2020 Pillar 3 disclosures.

Frequency of disclosure

CEP publishes Pillar 3 disclosures semi-annually, with a more comprehensive disclosure on an annual basis in line with the CRR II and EBA requirements. CEP publishes its Pillar 3 disclosures at **https://www.citigroup.com/citi/investor/reg.htm**

Quantitative Disclosure

Where not relevant to the activities of CEP, specific rows and columns have been deleted from tables. Tables may not sum due to rounding.

Regulatory Developments

COVID-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the economy and global regulators have responded with a range of measures to support firms through this period. The responses include reductions in countercyclical capital buffers, clarifications on the use of capital buffers and proposed revisions to the securitisation framework and associated amendments to the CRR. In addition, a 'CRR Quick Fix' package was enacted in the EU in June 2020, making amendments to the regulatory framework. These measures are intended to help firms to mitigate the economic impacts of the pandemic on their businesses and to allow them to continue to lend to the wider economy.

Basel Reforms

CEP has been impacted by a number of regulatory rule changes introduced by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) and other standard setters that have been legislated for in Europe by CRR II /CRD V.

Key elements in CRR II include changes to Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR), the Large Exposures framework, the Leverage Ratio, Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), Minimum Requirements for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) and The Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB).

CRR II / CRD V (the CRD V package) was published in the Official Journal of the EU in June 2019. The majority of the package applied from 28 June 2021 and CEP's second quarter Pillar 3 disclosures are prepared under these new rules.

Minimum Requirements for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL)

MREL is a requirement for firms to maintain a minimum amount of loss-absorbing resources over and above the own funds requirements. MREL resources can take the form of regulatory capital (own funds) and certain types of liabilities (eligible liabilities) that will be written down and/or converted to equity if a firm is likely to fail.

Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB)

FRTB represents a comprehensive revision of the market risk rules, including revisions to both the standardised and the internal models approaches. It introduces risk sensitivity into the standardised approach and equips it to act as a credible alternative to internal models. The revised internal models approach applies the model approval process at a desk, rather than company, level and uses an expected shortfall measure, rather than VaR, to quantify market risk requirements. FRTB also reduces the scope for inconsistent application of the boundary between the trading book and non-trading books. The rules require firms to capture and utilise a significantly increased amount of data and processing capability in order to calculate the capital requirements. CRR II introduces many of the rules for FRTB, however, it maintains the existing market risk framework as this remains the basis for calculating market risk requirements. FRTB will become the binding requirement according to a timeline to be determined in CRR III.

The Standardised Approach for Measuring Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures (SA-CCR)

In 2014, the Basel committee published the final framework for SA-CCR. This approach replaces the Current Exposure Method (CEM) for calculating counterparty exposure for derivative transactions. SA-CCR addresses historical deficiencies by distinguishing between bilateral and cleared trades, margined and unmargined transactions, allowing better reflection of netting, hedging and collateral benefits. The SA-CCR rules came into effect as part of CRR II on 28 June 2021 and were implemented by CEP.

The Large Exposures framework

The capital that can be considered for the purposes of large exposures will be limited to Tier 1 capital only, a change from the previous 'eligible capital' which was inclusive of Tier 2 capital. The introduction of SA-CCR further impacts the large exposures as the use of internal models is no longer permitted for calculating the exposure value for derivative transactions in the large exposure framework.

The Leverage Ratio

CRR II imposes a binding requirement for institutions to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 3% effective 28 June 2021. Additionally, leverage exposures for derivative transactions are also subject to calculation under SA-CRR.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

NSFR rules were finalised and published in the EU as part of the CRD V package. CEP is required to comply with the CRR II NSFR requirements from 28 June 2021 that also includes the binding requirement of maintaining a ratio of at least 100% at both solo and consolidated levels.

NSFR is the minimum amount of required stable funding firms must maintain based on the liquidity, residual maturity and counterparty of the assets over one year time horizon. The ratio is calculated as available stable funding (ASF) over required stable funding (RSF) taking into account the accounting value of assets, liabilities, off-balance sheet items and regulatory capital.

CRR III/ CRD VI

A further proposal to revise the CRR (known as CRR III) is expected to be published by the European Commission in 2021. This will incorporate other changes proposed by the BCBS such as a new Standardised Approach to Credit Risk (SA-CR), a new Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) framework, revisions to the approach to Securities Financing Transactions, further elements of FRTB, the Output Floor and a new Standardised Approach to Operational Risk.

Climate Change

Climate change presents immediate and long-term risks to Citi and to its clients and customers, with the risks expected to increase over time. Climate risk refers to the risk of loss arising from climate change and is divided into physical risk and transition risk.

- Physical risk considers how chronic and acute climate change (e.g., increased storms, drought, fires, floods) can directly damage physical assets (e.g., real estate, crops) or otherwise impact their value or productivity.
- Transition risk considers how changes in policy, technology, and market preference to address climate change (e.g., carbon price policies, power generation shifts from fossil fuels to renewable energy) can lead to changes in the value of assets, commodities and companies.

Climate risk is an overarching risk that can act as a driver of other types of risk in the Citi risk taxonomy, such as credit risk from obligors exposed to high climate risk, reputation risk from increased stakeholder concerns about financing high carbon industries, and operational risk from physical climate risks to Citi's facilities.

Citi currently identifies climate risk as an "emerging risk" within its risk governance framework. Emerging risks are risks or thematic issues that are either new to the landscape, or in the case of climate risk, existing risks that are rapidly changing or evolving in an escalating fashion, which are difficult to assess due to limited data or other uncertainties. With the increased importance and focus on climate risk, Citi has continued to expand its governance of climate risk and integrate climate considerations into the priorities of Citigroup's and CEP's Board of Directors and senior management.

Citi manages and mitigates the credit and reputation risks from climate change through a number of internal initiatives, including Citi's Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) Policy. First established in 2003, the ESRM Policy is part of Citi's broader credit risk management policy and is applicable to all Citi entities globally.

The ESRM Policy provides the framework for how Citi identifies, mitigates, and manages the potential environmental and social risks (including climate risks) associated with clients' activities that could lead to credit or reputation risks to the firm. It guides how Citi evaluates lending, underwriting and advisory in environmentally sensitive and/or high-carbon sectors, and presents opportunities for Citi to engage clients on solutions to thematic risks.

Citi's ESRM Policy covers lending and underwriting with identified use of proceeds directed to physical assets and activities, as well as sector standards for corporate relationships in higher-risk sectors, including carbon-intensive sectors.

Citi has also made climate risk one of the three key pillars of its 2025 Sustainable Progress Strategy. Under this pillar, Citi intends to measure, manage and reduce the climate risk and impact of its client portfolios and enhance its Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) implementation and disclosure through policy development, portfolio analysis and client engagement. In December 2020, Citi released its second report detailing its implementation of the TCFD recommendations: Finance for a Climate-Resilient Future II. In this report, Citi discusses its implementation of the TCFD recommendations, and Citi's recent pilot testing of climate scenario analyses to assess climate-related impacts and risks in specific sectors, spanning both transition and physical climate risks. Climate data is still improving in terms of its accessibility and reliability, and the industry and Citi continue to develop better methodological approaches towards assessing climate change impacts. Nonetheless, Citi expects to integrate more quantitative analysis of climate risks into credit assessments in the future and to quantify the carbon emissions associated with its client portfolios. Additionally, Citi continues to participate in financial industry collaborations to develop and pilot new methodologies and approaches for measuring and assessing the potential financial risks of climate change. Citi is also closely monitoring regulatory developments on climate risk and sustainable finance, and actively engaging with regulators on these topics.

As Citi's main pan-European bank, CEP is currently beginning the implementation of regulatory requirements and expectations. European supervisors have been active in codifying regulatory expectations on ESG risks, including climate risk, into guidance. Two recently published guides are in the process of being implemented by CEP and used to embed climate risk management (EBA Guidelines on Loan Origination and Monitoring and ECB guide in climate-related and environmental risks).

CEP has performed a self-assessment on practices against the supervisory expectations as set out in the ECB guide on climate-related and environmental risks. The self-assessment formed the basis for CEP's implementation plans from 2021-2023 and the establishment of an ESG Working Group and ESG Steering Group. Detailed planning is underway to integrate these risks into strategy, governance, risk appetite, risk management and disclosures, in preparation for a supervisory review of CEP's practices and SSM Climate Risk Stress Test, in 2022. CEP is also preparing to implement upcoming EU Taxonomy Regulation and the non-financial disclosure report (NFDR) on which it is based,

Following the publication of the EBA Guidelines on Loan Origination and Monitoring, CEP has developed the ESG Factors Credit Assessment Procedure which includes in its credit-decision process the assessment of borrower's exposure to ESG factors including climate risk. This procedure will be effective from 1 July 2021.

Key Metrics

Table 1: Key Metrics (KM1) for CEP

		Jun-21	Mar-21	Dec-20	Sep-20	Jun-20
		€ million	*€ million*	*€ million*	*€ million*	*€ million*
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	8,693	8,827	8,435	8,134	8,557
2	Tier 1 capital	8,693	8,827	8,435	8,134	8,557
3	Total capital	8,693	8,827	8,435	8,134	8,557
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk exposure amount	42,490	41,960	42,028	42,025	43,128
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	20.46%	21.04%	20.07%	19.36%	19.84%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	20.46%	21.04%	20.07%	19.36%	19.84%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.46%	21.04%	20.07%	19.36%	19.84%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.70%	2.70%	2.70%	2.70%	2.70%
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	1.52%	1.52%	1.52%	1.52%	2.70%
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital	2.03%	2.03%	2.03%	2.03%	2.70%
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.70%	10.70%	10.70%	10.70%	10.70%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.05%	0.05%	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.25%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.05%	3.05%	3.04%	3.04%	2.80%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	13.75%	13.75%	13.74%	13.74%	13.50%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	6,781	6,939	6,544	6,243	6,616
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	92,069	92,183	84,213	82,736	87,960
14	Leverage ratio (%)	9.44%	9.58%	10.02%	9.83%	9.73%
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	24,320	25,370	22,738	21,116	22,430
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	25,704	25,986	23,814	22,314	22,653
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	8,906	7,679	7,435	7,101	6,041
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	16,798	18,307	16,379	15,213	16,612
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	144.77%	138.58%	138.83%	138.80%	135.02%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	25,050	24,323	23,015	22,943	24,966
19	Total required stable funding	19,642	21,123	20,246	19,895	21,464
20	NSFR ratio (%)	119.51%	115.10%	113.68%	115.32%	116.30%

Table 2: Key Metrics (KM1) for CHIL

		Jun-21	Mar-21	Dec-20	Sep-20	Jun-20
		€ million	*€ million*	*€ million*	*€ million*	*€ million*
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	8,704	8,838	8,445	8,145	8,568
2	Tier 1 capital	8,704	8,838	8,445	8,145	8,568
3	Total capital	8,704	8,838	8,445	8,145	8,568
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk exposure amount	42,561	42,023	42,106	42,101	43,194
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	20.45%	21.03%	20.06%	19.35%	19.84%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	20.45%	21.03%	20.06%	19.35%	19.84%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.45%	21.03%	20.06%	19.35%	19.84%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.70%	2.70%	2.70%	2.70%	2.70%
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	1.52%	1.52%	1.52%	1.52%	2.70%
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital	2.03%	2.03%	2.03%	2.03%	2.70%
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.70%	10.70%	10.70%	10.70%	10.70%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.05%	0.05%	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.25%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.05%	3.05%	3.04%	3.04%	2.80%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	13.75%	13.75%	13.74%	13.74%	13.50%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	6,788	6,947	6,550	6,250	6,624
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	92,145	92,265	84,290	82,809	87,900
14	Leverage ratio (%)	9.45%	9.58%	10.02%	9.84%	9.75%
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	24,320	25,370	22,738	21,116	22,430
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	25,706	25,988	23,817	22,302	22,659
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	8,906	7,679	7,435	7,101	6,041
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	16,800	18,309	16,382	15,202	16,618
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	144.76%	138.56%	138.80%	138.90%	135.02%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	25,049	24,322	23,014	22,941	24,966
19	Total required stable funding	19,660	21,161	20,277	19,897	21,454
20	NSFR ratio (%)	119.41%	114.94%	113.50%	115.30%	116.40%

COVID-19 Disclosures

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the economy and global regulators have responded with a range of measures to support firms through this period. Regulatory updates are still evolving and they vary by jurisdiction. They cover many topics including reductions in countercyclical capital buffers, the payment of dividends, the use of capital buffers and amendments to the CRR. These measures are intended to help firms to mitigate the economic impacts of the pandemic on their businesses and to allow them to continue to lend to the wider economy.

In June 2020, the EBA released its Guidelines on reporting and disclosure of exposures subject to measures applied in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (EBA/GL/2020/07). The following tables aim to disclose information on exposures subject to the EBA Guidelines on legislative and non - legislative moratoria on loan repayments applied in the light of the COVID - 19 crisis and on newly originated exposures subject to public guarantee scheme.

The number of clients and the size of the exposure part of loan moratoria have been limited, with vast majority being part of legislated moratoria currently in place in Hungary and the Czech Republic and to smaller extent in Romania and Slovakia. Most of the companies under the loan moratoria in the referenced countries are small and medium sized companies and Commercial Bank clients. While the amount of exposure subject to moratoria is fluid, and can change at any time, at the date of publication less than €170mm exposure is subject to legislative moratoria.

The following disclosure templates provide additional details on loan moratoria.

Table 3: Information on newly originated loans and advances provided under newly applicable public guarantee schemes introduced in response to COVID-19 crisis 30 June 2021

		Gross carrying amount		Maximum amount of the guarantee that can be considered	Gross carrying amount
	€ million		of which: forborne	Public guarantees received	Inflows to non-performing exposures
1	**Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes**	89	-	81	-
2	of which: Households	-			-
3	of which: Collateralised by residential immovable property	-			-
4	of which: Non-financial corporations	89	-	81	-
5	of which: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	18			-
6	of which: Collateralised by commercial immovable property	4			-

Table 4: Information on loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria 30 June 2021

	€ million	Number of obligors	Gross carrying amount							
						Residual maturity of moratoria				
				Of which: legislative moratoria	Of which: expired	<= 3 months	> 3 months <= 6 months	> 6 months <= 9 months	> 9 months <= 12 months	> 1 year
1	Loans and advances for which moratorium was offered	55	241							
2	Loans and advances subject to moratorium (granted)	55	241	77	73	-	33	-	5	130
3	of which: Households		3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
4	*of which: Collateralised by residential immovable property*		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	of which: Non-financial corporations		237	73	70	-	33	-	5	130
6	*of which: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises*		41	41	19	-	22	-	-	-
7	*of which: Collateralised by commercial immovable property*		45	45	33	-	13	-	-	-

Table 5: Breakdown of loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria by residual maturity of moratoria 30 June 2021

		Gross carrying amount							**Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk**							**Gross carrying amount**
			Performing			Non performing				Performing			Non performing			
	€ million			Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)		Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due <= 90 days			Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)		Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due <= 90 days	Inflows to non-performing exposures
1	Loans and advances subject to moratorium	167	161	11	78	7	7	7	(7)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(5)	(5)	(5)	-
2	of which: Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	*of which: Collateralised by residential immovable property*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	of which: Non-financial corporations	167	161	11	78	7	7	7	(7)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(5)	(5)	(5)	-
5	*of which: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises*	22	15	10	10	7	7	7	(6)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(5)	(5)	(5)	-
6	*of which: Collateralised by commercial immovable property*	13	6	6	6	7	7	7	(6)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(5)	(5)	(5)	-