

## Glossary of terms

The following glossary explains the terminology used within the Annual Report and financial results of Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Bank UK PLC and Barclays Bank Ireland PLC. It has been prepared to assist the reader and contains general explanations for ease of understanding. Where terminology is defined in legislation, readers should refer to the relevant legislation for the legally authoritative definition.

**'Advanced Internal Ratings Based (A-IRB)'** See 'Internal Ratings Based (IRB)'.

**'Acceptances and endorsements'** Acceptances are an undertaking by a bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on a customer, for which reimbursement by the customer is normally immediate. Endorsements are to change the payee of a bill of exchange but with no change to the bank's liability.

**'Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital'** A type of capital as defined in CRR, largely comprising eligible non-common equity capital securities and any related share premium.

**'Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities'** Non-common equity securities that are eligible as AT1 capital.

**'Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA)'** An approach used to quantify required capital for operational risk. Under the AMA, banks are allowed to develop their own empirical model to quantify the required capital for operational risk. Banks can only use this approach subject to approval from their applicable local regulators.

**'Agency Bonds'** Bonds issued by state and / or government agencies or government-sponsored entities.

**'Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities'** Mortgage-Backed Securities issued by government-sponsored entities.

**'All price risk (APR)'** An estimate of all the material market risks, including rating migration and default, for the correlation trading portfolio.

**'American Depositary Receipts (ADR)'** A negotiable certificate that represents the ownership of depository shares in a non-US company (e.g. Barclays) trading on US financial markets.

**'Americas'** Geographic segment comprising the US, Canada and countries where Barclays operates within Latin America.

**'Annual Earnings at Risk (AEaR)'** A measure of the potential change in Net Interest Income (NII) due to interest rate movement over a one-year period.

**'Annualised cumulative weighted average lifetime PD'** The Probability of Default (PD) over the remaining life of the asset, expressed as an annual rate, reflecting a range of possible economic scenarios.

**'Application scorecards'** Algorithm based decision-making tools used to aid business decisions and manage credit risk, based on available customer data at the point of application for a product.

**'Arrears'** Customers are said to be in arrears when they are behind in fulfilling their obligations, with the result that an outstanding loan is unpaid or overdue. Such customers are also said to be in a state of delinquency. When a customer is in arrears, their entire outstanding balance is said to be delinquent, meaning that delinquent balances are the total outstanding loans on which payments are overdue.

**'Asia'** Geographic segment comprising countries where Barclays operates within Asia and the Middle East.

**'Asset Backed Commercial Paper (ABCP)'** Typically short-term notes secured on specified assets issued by consolidated special purpose entities for funding purposes.

**'Asset Backed Securities (ABS)'** Securities that represent an interest in an underlying pool of referenced assets. The referenced pool can comprise any assets which attract a set of associated cash flows but are commonly pools of residential or commercial mortgages and, in the case of a Collateralised Debt Obligation (CDO), the referenced pool may be ABS or other classes of assets.

**'Attributable profit'** Profit after tax that is attributable to ordinary equity holders of Barclays adjusted for the after tax amounts of capital securities classified as equity.

**'Average allocated tangible equity (for businesses)'** Calculated as the average of the previous month's period end allocated tangible equity and the current month's period end allocated tangible equity. The average allocated tangible equity for the period is the average of the monthly averages within that period.

**'Average tangible shareholders' equity' (for Barclays Group)** Calculated as the average of the previous month's period end tangible shareholders' equity and the current month's period end tangible shareholders' equity. The average tangible shareholders' equity for the period is the average of the monthly averages within that period.

**'Average UK leverage ratio'** In accordance with the PRA rulebook, calculated as the average capital measure based on the last day of each month in the quarter divided by the average exposure measure for the quarter, where the average exposure is based on each day in the quarter.

**'Back testing'** Includes a number of techniques that assess the continued statistical validity of a model by simulating how the model would have predicted recent experience.

**'Balance weighted Loan to Value (LTV) ratio'** In the context of the credit risk disclosures on secured home loans, a means of calculating marked to market LTVs derived by calculating individual LTVs at account level, and weighting it by the balances to arrive at the average position. Balance weighted LTV ratio is calculated using the following formula:  $LTV = ((\text{loan 1 balance} \times \text{Marked to market (MTM) LTV\% for loan 1}) + (\text{loan 2 balance} \times \text{MTM LTV\% for loan 2}) + \dots) / \text{total outstanding balances in portfolio}$ .

**'Bank of England (BoE)'** The central bank of the United Kingdom with devolved responsibility for managing monetary policy and to oversee regulation of the UK's financial sector. The BoE prudentially regulates and supervises financial services firms through the PRA.

**'Bank of England levy scheme'** a new levy scheme which commenced on 1 March 2024 replacing the Cash Ratio Deposit scheme as a means of funding the BoE's monetary policy and financial stability operations.

**'Barclays Africa' or 'Absa' or 'Absa Group Limited'** Absa Group Limited (formerly Barclays Africa Group Limited), which was previously a subsidiary of the Barclays Group. As a consequence of its disposals of shares in April 2022 and September 2022, the Barclays Group has now exited its shareholding in Absa Group Limited.

**'Barclaycard Consumer UK'** One of three segments within Barclays UK comprising the UK Barclaycard business.

**'Barclays' or 'Barclays Group' or 'Group'** Barclays PLC, together with its subsidiaries.

**'Barclays Bank Group'** Barclays Bank PLC, together with its subsidiaries.

**'Barclays Bank UK Group'** Barclays Bank UK PLC, together with its subsidiaries.

**'Barclays Operating Businesses'** The core Barclays businesses, comprising Barclays UK (which consists of the UK Personal Banking; UK Business Banking and the Barclaycard Consumer UK businesses), UKCB, PBWM, IB and USCB.

**'Barclays Execution Services' or 'BX' or 'Group Service Company'** Barclays Execution Services Limited, the Group-wide service company providing technology, operations and functional services to businesses across the Barclays Group.

**'Barclays Investment Bank (IB)'** The Barclays Group's investment bank which consists of origination led and returns focused Global Markets and Investment Banking businesses.

**'Barclays Private Bank and Wealth Management (PBWM)'** This division serves UK and international private banking clients providing a range of investment, banking and lending products alongside expert advice. It also serves UK wealth management and UK digital investing clients offering a range of financial services.

**'Barclays UK'** This segment broadly represents businesses that sit within the UK ring-fenced bank entity, Barclays Bank UK PLC, and comprises Personal Banking, Business Banking and Barclaycard Consumer UK.

**'Barclays UK Corporate Bank (UKCB)'** This division brings together lending, trade and working capital, liquidity, payments and FX solutions for UK corporate clients with an annual turnover from £6.5 million and higher, excluding those clients that form part of the FTSE 350, which are included within the IB.

**'Barclays US Consumer Bank (USCB)'** is a co-branded credit card issuer and financial services partner in the United States for travel, entertainment, retail and affinity institutions. It offers co-branded, small business and private label credit cards, installment loans, online savings accounts and certificates of deposits.

**'Basel 3' or 'Basel III'** The third of the Basel Accords, setting minimum requirements and standards that apply to internationally active banks. Basel 3 is a set of measures developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision aiming to strengthen the regulation, supervision and risk management of banks.

**'Basel 3.1'** refers to the revision of BCBS standards to complete the BCBS' post global financial crisis reforms. Basel 3.1 introduces changes to how to calculate capital requirements for all risk types, for both standardised and internal model approaches.

**'Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)' or 'The Basel Committee'** A forum for regular cooperation on banking supervisory matters which develops global supervisory standards for the banking industry. Its 45 members are officials from central banks or prudential supervisors from 28 jurisdictions.

**'Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)'** An approach used to quantify required capital for operational risk. Under the BIA, banks are required to hold regulatory capital for operational risk equal to 15% of the annual average, calculated over a rolling three-year period, of the relevant income indicator for the bank as whole.

**'Basis point(s)' or 'bp(s)'** One hundredth of a per cent (0.01%); 100 basis points is 1%. The measure is used for quoting movements in interest rates, yields on securities and for other purposes.

**'Basis risk'** Index/tenor risk that arises when floating rate products are linked to different interest rate indices, which are imperfectly correlated, especially under stressed market conditions.

**'Behavioural scorecards'** Algorithm-based decision tools used to aid business decisions and manage credit risk based on existing customer data derived from account usage.

**'Board'** The board of directors of the relevant Barclays Group entity.

**'Book quality'** In the context of the Capital Risk section of the Barclays PLC Annual Report (or equivalent section in quarterly or half yearly results), changes in RWAs caused by factors such as underlying customer behaviour or demographics leading to changes in risk profile.

**'Book size'** In the context of the Capital Risk section of the Barclays PLC Annual Report (or equivalent section in quarterly or half yearly results), changes in RWAs driven by business activity, including net originations or repayments.

**'Bounce Back Loan Scheme (BBLs)'** A UK Government (British Business Bank) backed loan scheme which allowed SMEs to borrow between £2,000 and £50,000. The UK Government guarantees 100% of the loan and pays the first 12 months of interest on behalf of the borrowers, subject to terms and conditions. The scheme closed on 31 March 2021.

**'Business Banking'** One of three segments within Barclays UK. Includes Business Banking services for UK clients with an annual turnover of typically up to £6.5 million, as well as the Education, Social Housing and Local Authority (ESHLA) portfolio.

**'Business Growth Fund (BGF)'** An independent company established by the UK's largest banks, including Barclays, to help young, fast-growing businesses by providing long-term growth capital. Barclays holds an associate interest in BGF.

**'Business scenario stresses'** Multi-asset scenario analysis of extreme, but plausible, events that may impact the market risk exposures of the IB.

**'Buy to let mortgage'** A mortgage whereby the intention of the customer is to let the property at origination.

**'Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)'** A capital buffer of 2.5% of a bank's total exposures that needs to be met with an additional amount of Common Equity Tier 1 capital above the 4.5% minimum requirement for Common Equity Tier 1 set out in CRR. Its objective is to conserve a bank's capital by ensuring that banks build up surplus capital outside periods of stress which can be drawn down if losses are incurred.

**'Capital ratios'** Key financial ratios measuring the bank's capital adequacy or financial strength expressed as a percentage of RWAs.

**'Capital Requirements Directive (CRD)'** Directive 2013/36/EU (as amended), which accompanies the CRR and which prescribes further prudential standards including capital buffers and "Pillar 2A" capital requirements. CRD was implemented before Brexit. In the EU, further amendments to CRD are made by Directive (EU) 2024/1619 ('CRD VI'), which member states must transpose by January 2026.

**‘Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV)’** The Fourth Capital Requirements Directive, comprising an EU amending Directive and an accompanying Regulation (CRR) that together prescribe EU capital adequacy and liquidity requirements, and which implements Basel 3 in the European Union.

**‘Capital Requirements Directive V (CRD V)’** The Fifth Capital Requirements Directive, comprising an EU amending Directive and an accompanying amending Regulation (CRR II) that together prescribe EU capital adequacy and liquidity requirements, and which implements enhanced Basel 3 proposals in the European Union.

**‘Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR)’** Refers to EU CRR and/or UK CRR as the context requires.

**‘Capital Requirements Regulation II (CRR II)’** Regulation (EU) 2019/876, amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR). This is a component of the EU Risk Reduction Measure package. The requirements set out in CRR II were introduced between 27 June 2019 and 28 June 2023. Following a consultation process in 2021, the PRA finalized their implementation of the CRR II package through Policy Statement 22/21. The finalized requirements were implemented in the UK through the PRA rulebook with effect from 1 January 2022.

**‘Capital requirements on the underlying exposures (KIRB)’** An approach available to banks when calculating RWAs for securitisation exposures. This is based upon the RWA amounts that would be calculated under the IRB approach for the underlying pool of securitised exposures in the programme, had such exposures not been securitised.

**‘Capital resources’** Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital that are eligible to satisfy regulatory capital requirements. Referred to as ‘own funds’ within EU and UK regulatory texts.

**‘Capital risk’** The risk that the Barclays Group 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 or stressed conditions (both actual and as defined for internal planning or regulatory testing purposes). This includes the risk from the Barclays Group’s pension plans.

**‘Cash Ratio Deposit scheme’** A scheme that previously funded the BoE’s monetary policy and financial stability functions, until it was replaced with the BoE levy scheme on 1 March 2024.

**‘Central Counterparty’ or ‘Central Clearing Counterparties (CCPs)’** A clearing house mediating between the buyer and the seller in a financial transaction, such as a derivative contract or repurchase agreement (Repo). Where a Central Counterparty is used, a single bi-lateral contract between the buyer and seller is replaced with two contracts, one between the buyer and the CCP and one between the CCP and the seller. The use of CCPs allows for greater oversight and improved credit risk mitigation in over-the-counter (OTC) markets.

**‘Charge-off’** In the retail segment this refers to the point in time when collections activity changes from the collection of arrears to the recovery of the full balance. This is normally when six payments are in arrears.

**‘Client Assets’** Assets managed or administered by the Barclays Group on behalf of its clients including assets under management (AUM), custody assets, assets under administration and client deposits.

**‘Client assets and liabilities’** Customer deposits, lending and invested assets.

**‘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 of these two drivers on portfolios.

- Physical risks: Physical risks resulting from a changing climate can be event driven (acute risks), including increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes and floods. Longer term shifts in climate patterns (chronic risks) arise from sustained higher temperatures that may cause rises in sea levels, rising mean temperatures and more severe weather events. These changes are likely to lead to risks for sovereigns, business models and supply chains.
- Transition risks: The transition to a lower carbon economy will involve significant rapid policy, regulatory and legal changes, as evolving technology and markets adapt to a changing climate and associated impacts. These changes will lead to risks for sovereigns, business models and supply chains.
- Connected risks: The second-order risks arising from physical or transition risk impacts. Connected risk is diverse, impacting customer and wholesale portfolios.

**‘CLOs and other insured assets’** Highly-rated CLO positions wrapped by monolines, non-CLOs wrapped by monolines and other assets wrapped with Credit Support Annex (CSA) protection.

**'Collateralised Debt Obligation (CDO)'** A security issued by a third party which references Asset Backed Securities and/or certain other related assets purchased by the issuer. CDOs may feature exposure to sub-prime mortgage assets through the underlying assets.

**'Collateralised Loan Obligation (CLO)'** A security backed by repayments from a pool of commercial loans.

**'Collateralised Mortgage Obligation (CMO)'** A security backed by mortgages. A special purpose entity receives income from the mortgages and passes them on to investors in the security.

**'Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR)'** In the context of the CRD capital obligations, the total Common Equity Tier 1 capital required to meet the combined requirements of the Capital Conservation Buffer, the GSII Buffer, the counter-cyclical buffer, and the O-SII buffer if applicable to a firm.

**'Commercial paper (CP)'** Typically short-term notes issued by entities, including banks, for funding purposes.

**'Commercial real estate (CRE)'** Commercial real estate includes office buildings, medical centres, hotels, retail stores, shopping centres, farm land, multifamily housing buildings, warehouses, garages, industrial properties and other similar properties. Commercial real estate loans are loans backed by a package of commercial real estate. Note: for the purposes of the Credit Risk section, the UK CRE portfolio includes property investment, development, trading and housebuilders but excludes social housing contractors.

**'Commissions and other incentives'** Includes commission-based arrangements, guaranteed incentives and Long Term Incentive Plan awards.

**'Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission Framework (COSO)'** A joint initiative of five private sector organisations dedicated to the development of frameworks and providing guidance on enterprise risk management, internal control and fraud deterrence.

**'Commodity derivatives'** Exchange traded and over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives based on an underlying commodity (e.g. metals, precious metals, oil and oil related products, power and natural gas).

**'Commodity risk'** Measures the impact of changes in commodity prices and volatilities, including the basis between related commodities (e.g. Brent vs. WTI crude prices).

**'Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital'** The highest quality form of regulatory capital under CRR that comprises common shares issued and related share premium, retained earnings and other reserves, less specified regulatory adjustments.

**'Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio'** A measure of CET1 capital expressed as a percentage of RWAs.

**'Compensation: income ratio'** The ratio of compensation expense over total income. Compensation represents total staff costs less non-compensation items (consisting of outsourcing, staff training, redundancy costs and retirement costs).

**'Compliance 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 (also known as 'Conduct Risk') and the risk to Barclays, its clients, customers or markets from a failure to comply with the laws, rules and regulations applicable to the firm (also known as Laws, Rules and Regulations Risk 'LRR Risk').

**'Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR)'** An annual exercise, required by and evaluated by the Federal Reserve, through which the largest banks' holding companies operating in the US assess whether they have sufficient capital to continue operations through periods of economic and financial stress and have robust capital-planning processes that account for their unique risks.

**'Comprehensive Risk Capital Charge (CRCC)'** An estimate of all the material market risks, including rating migration and default, for the correlation trading portfolio.

**'Comprehensive Risk Measure (CRM)'** An estimate of all the material market risks, including rating migration and default, for the correlation trading portfolio. Also referred to as All Price Risk (APR) and Comprehensive Risk Capital Charge (CRCC).

**'Constant Currency Basis'** Excluding the impact of foreign currency conversion to GBP when comparing financial results in two different financial periods.

**'Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS)'** A loan scheme by the British Business Bank (BBB) to support UK based small and medium-sized businesses (turnover of up to £45 million) adversely impacted by COVID-19. The CBILS scheme provided loans of up to £5 million which are backed by an 80% UK Government (BBB) guarantee. The UK Government will pay interest and fees for the first 12 months on behalf of the borrowers, subject to terms and conditions. This scheme ended on 31 March 2021.

**'Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CLBILS)'** A loan scheme by the British Business Bank (BBB) to support UK based medium-sized businesses (turnover above £45 million, but with no access to Covid Corporate Finance Facility (CCFF)) adversely impacted by COVID-19. The CLBILS scheme provided loans of up to £200 million which are backed by an 80% UK Government (BBB) guarantee. This scheme ended on 31 March 2021.

**'Correlation risk'** Refers to the change in marked to market value of a security when the correlation between the underlying assets changes over time.

**'Cost of Equity'** The rate of return targeted by the equity holders of a company.

**'Cost: income jaws'** Relationship between the percentage change movement in operating expenses relative to total income.

**'Cost: income ratio'** Total operating expenses divided by total income.

**'Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)'** A capital buffer that requires banks to have an additional cushion of Common Equity Tier 1 capital with which to absorb potential losses, enhancing their resilience and contributing to a stable financial system.

**'Countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (CCLB)'** A macroprudential capital buffer that has applied to specific PRA regulated institutions since 2018 and is calculated at 35% of any risk weighted countercyclical capital buffer set by the Financial Policy Committee (FPC). The CCLB applies in addition to the minimum of 3.25% and any G-SII additional leverage ratio buffer that applies.

**'Counterparty credit risk (CCR)'** The risk that a counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of a transaction's cash flows. In the context of RWAs, a component of RWAs that represents the risk of loss from derivatives, repurchase agreements and similar transactions as a result of the default of the counterparty.

**'Coverage ratio'** This represents the percentage of impairment allowance reserve against the gross exposure.

**'Covered bonds'** Debt securities backed by a portfolio of mortgages that are segregated from the issuer's other assets solely for the benefit of the holders of the covered bonds.

**'Covid Corporate Financing Facility (CCFF)'** BoE scheme to support liquidity among larger investment grade firms which make a material UK contribution, helping to bridge COVID-19 disruption to their cash flows. The Bank of England provided liquidity by purchasing short-term debt in the form of commercial paper from corporates. Barclays acted as dealer. This scheme closed for new purchases of commercial paper with effect from 23 March 2021.

**'Credit conversion factor (CCF)'** A factor used to estimate the risk from off-balance sheet commitments for the purpose of calculating the total Exposure at Default (EAD) used to calculate RWAs.

**'Credit default swaps (CDS)'** A contract under which the protection seller receives premiums or interest-related payments in return for contracting to make payments to the protection buyer in the event of a defined credit event. Credit events normally include bankruptcy, payment default on a reference asset or assets, or downgrades by a rating agency.

**'Credit derivatives (CDs)'** An arrangement whereby the credit risk of an asset (the reference asset) is transferred from the buyer to the seller of the protection.

**'Credit impairment charges'** Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers and banks and impairment charges on fair value through other comprehensive income assets and reverse repurchase agreements.

**'Credit market exposures'** Assets and other instruments relating to commercial real estate and leveraged finance businesses that have been significantly impacted by the deterioration in the global credit markets. The exposures include positions subject to fair value movements in the Income Statement, positions that are classified as loans and advances, and available for sale and other assets.

**‘Credit quality step’** An indicator of credit risk. In the context of the Standardised Approach to calculating credit risk RWAs, a “credit quality assessment scale” maps the credit assessments of a recognised credit rating agency or export credit agency to certain “credit quality steps” that determine the risk weight to be applied to an exposure.

**‘Credit rating’** An evaluation of the creditworthiness of an entity seeking to enter into a credit agreement.

**‘Credit risk’** The risk of loss to Barclays from the failure of clients, customers or counterparties, including sovereigns, to fully honour their obligations to Barclays, including the whole and timely payment of principal, interest, collateral and other receivables. In the context of RWAs, it is the component of RWAs that represents the risk of loss in loans and advances and similar transactions resulting from the default of the counterparty.

**‘Credit risk mitigation’** A range of techniques and strategies used to actively mitigate credit risks to which the bank is exposed. These can be broadly divided into three types: collateral, netting and set-off, and risk transfer.

**‘Credit spread’** The premium over the benchmark or risk-free rate required by the market to accept a lower credit quality.

**‘Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)’** The difference between the risk-free value of a portfolio of trades and the market value which takes into account the counterparty’s risk of default. The CVA therefore represents an estimate of the adjustment to fair value that a market participant would make to incorporate the credit risk of the counterparty due to any failure to perform contractual agreements.

**‘Customer assets’** Represents loans and advances to customers. Average balances are calculated as the sum of all daily balances for the year to date divided by number of days in the year to date.

**‘Customer deposits’** Money deposited by all individuals and companies that are not credit institutions. Such funds are recorded as liabilities in the Barclays Group’s balance sheet under “deposits at amortised cost” (Customer liabilities).

**‘Customer liabilities’** See ‘Customer deposits’.

**‘Daily Value at Risk (DVaR)’** An estimate of the potential loss which might arise from market movements under normal market conditions if the current positions were to be held unchanged for one business day, measured to a specified confidence level.

**‘Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA)’** The opposite of Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA). It is the difference between the risk-free value of a portfolio of trades and the market value which takes into account the Barclays Group’s risk of default. The DVA, therefore, represents an estimate of the adjustment to fair value that a market participant would make to incorporate the credit risk of the Barclays Group due to any failure to perform contractual obligations. The DVA decreases the value of a liability to take into account a reduction in the remaining balance that would be settled should the Barclays Group default or not perform any contractual obligations.

**‘Debt buybacks’** Purchases of the Barclays Group’s issued debt securities, including equity accounted instruments, leading to their de-recognition from the balance sheet.

**‘Debt securities in issue’** Transferable securities evidencing indebtedness of the Barclays Group. These are liabilities of the Barclays Group and include certificates of deposit and commercial paper.

**‘Default grades’** The Barclays Group classifies ranges of default probabilities into a set of 21 intervals called default grades, in order to distinguish differences in the PD risk.

**‘Default fund contributions’** The contribution made by members of a Central Counterparty (CCP). All members are required to contribute to this fund in advance of using a CCP. The default fund can be used by the CCP to cover losses incurred by the CCP where losses are greater than the margins provided by a defaulting member.

**‘Delinquency’** See ‘Arrears’.

**‘Derivatives netting’** Adjustments applied across asset and liability marked to market derivative positions pursuant to legally enforceable bilateral netting agreements and eligible cash collateral received in derivative transactions that meet the requirements of BCBS 270 (Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements).

**‘Diversification effect’** Reflects the fact that the risk of a diversified portfolio is smaller than the sum of the risks of its constituent parts. It is measured as the sum of the individual asset class Daily Value at Risk (DVaR) estimates less the total DVaR.

**'Dodd-Frank Act (DFA)'** The US Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, as amended.

**'Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group Arrangement (DoLSub)'** An intra-group capital and liquidity support agreement that secures certain regulatory permissions authorised by the PRA.

**'Economic Value of Equity (EVE)'** A measure of the potential change in value of expected future cash flows due to an adverse interest rate movement, based on existing balance sheet run-off profile.

**'Education, Social Housing and Local Authority (ESHLA) or (ESHLA portfolio)'** A Barclays UK portfolio primarily consisting of long dated fixed rate loans extended to counterparties in the UK Education, Social Housing and Local Authority sectors.

**'Effective Expected Positive Exposure (EEPE)'** The weighted average over time of effective expected exposure. The weights are the proportion that an individual exposure represents of the entire exposure horizon time interval.

**'Effective interest rate (EIR)'** As defined in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

**'Eligible liabilities'** Liabilities and capital instruments that are eligible to meet MREL that do not already qualify as own funds.

**'Encumbrance'** The use of assets to secure liabilities, such as by way of a lien or charge.

**'Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF)'** The Barclays Group's risk management responsibilities are laid out in the Enterprise Risk Management Framework, which describes how Barclays identifies and manages risk. The framework identifies the principal risks faced by the Barclays Group, sets out risk appetite requirements, sets out roles and responsibilities for risk management, and sets out risk committee structure.

**'Equities'** Trading businesses encompassing Cash Equities, Equity Derivatives & Equity Financing, part of IB.

**'Equity and stock index derivatives'** Derivatives whose value is derived from equity securities. This category includes equity and stock index swaps and options (including warrants, which are equity options listed on an exchange). The Barclays Group also enters into fund-linked derivatives, being swaps and options whose underlyings include mutual funds, hedge funds, indices and multi-asset portfolios. An equity swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange periodic payments, based upon a notional principal amount, with one side paying fixed or floating interest and the other side paying based on the actual return of the stock or stock index. An equity option provides the buyer with the right, but not the obligation, either to purchase or sell a specified stock, basket of stocks or stock index at a specified price or level on or before a specified date.

**'Equity risk'** In the context of trading book capital requirements, the risk of change in market value of an equity investment.

**'Equity structural hedge'** An interest rate hedge in place to reduce earnings volatility of the overnight / short-term equity investment and to smooth the income over a medium/long term.

**'EU CRR'** Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as amended. EU CRR prescribes prudential requirements including minimum capital requirements, for EU banks and certain other entities. EU CRR was amended by CRR III as part of the EU's implementation of Basel 3.1. The amendments will enter force beginning in January 2025.

**'EU Risk Reduction Measure package'** A collection of amending Regulations and Directives that update core EU regulatory texts and which came into force on 27 June 2019.

**'Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR)'** A benchmark interest rate at which banks can borrow funds from other banks in the European interbank market.

**'Europe'** Geographic segment comprising countries in which Barclays operates within the EU (excluding the UK), Northern Continental and Eastern Europe.

**'European Banking Authority (EBA)'** The EBA is an independent EU Authority which works to ensure effective and consistent prudential regulation and supervision across the European banking sector. Its overall objectives are to maintain financial stability in the EU and to safeguard the integrity, stability, efficiency and orderly functioning of the banking sector.



**‘European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)’** An independent European Supervisory Authority with the remit of enhancing the protection of investors and reinforcing stable and well-functioning financial markets in the European Union.

**‘Eurozone’** Represents the 20 European Union countries that have adopted the Euro as their common currency. The 20 countries are Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

**‘Expected Credit Losses (ECL)’** A present value measure of the credit losses expected to result from default events that may occur during a specified period of time. ECLs must reflect the present value of cash shortfalls, and the unbiased and probability weighted assessment of a range of outcomes.

**‘Expected Losses’** A regulatory measure of anticipated losses for exposures captured under an Internal Ratings Based credit risk approach for capital adequacy calculations. It is measured as the Barclays Group’s modelled view of anticipated losses based on Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD), with a one-year time horizon.

**‘Expert lender models’** Models of risk measures that are used for parts of the portfolio where the risk drivers are specific to a particular counterparty, but where there is insufficient data to support the construction of a statistical model. These models utilise the knowledge of credit experts that have in depth experience of the specific customer type being modelled.

**‘Exposure’** Generally refers to positions or actions taken by a bank, or consequences thereof, that may put a certain amount of a bank’s resources at risk.

**‘Exposure at Default (EAD)’** The estimation of the extent to which the Barclays Group may be exposed to a customer or counterparty in the event of, and at the time of, that customer’s or counterparty’s default. At default, the customer may not have drawn the loan fully or may already have repaid some of the principal, so that exposure may be less than the approved loan limit.

**‘External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI)’** Institutions whose credit assessments may be used by credit institutions for the determination of risk weight exposures according to UK CRR or EU CRR (as the case may be).

**‘External ratings based approach / internal assessment approach (SEC-ERBA / IAA)’** This is a method to calculate risk-weighted exposure amounts for securitisation positions. Under the SEC-ERBA approach, regulatory capital is assigned to securitisation tranches on the basis of their external credit rating. The SEC-ERBA approach can also be used for unrated ABCP exposures where the institution has the regulatory permission to use the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA) to assign a credit rating to the unrated ABCP exposure.

**‘Exchange-traded notes (ETNs)’** Unsecured debt securities that track an underlying index of securities and trade on a stock exchange.

**‘FVOCI’** Fair value through other comprehensive income.

**‘Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA)’** An independent federal agency in the United States that oversees the secondary mortgage market and regulates Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, as well as 11 Federal Home Loan banks. The FHFA also sets the Housing Price Index (HPI) in the United States.

**‘Federal Reserve Board (FRB)’** The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, commonly known as the Federal Reserve Board, is responsible for – amongst other things – setting monetary policy in the US.

**‘FICC’** Represents Macro (including rates and currency), Credit and Securitised products, part of IB.

**‘Financial Policy Committee (FPC)’** The BoE’s Financial Policy Committee identifies, monitors and takes action to remove or reduce systemic risks with a view to protecting and enhancing the resilience of the UK financial system. The FPC also has a secondary objective to support the economic policy of the UK Government.

**‘Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)’** The statutory body responsible for conduct of business regulation and supervision of UK authorised firms. The FCA also has responsibility for the prudential regulation of firms that do not fall within the PRA’s scope.

**‘Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS)’** The UK’s scheme for the compensation of customers of authorised financial services firms that are unable to pay claims.

**'Financial collateral comprehensive method (FCCM)'** A counterparty credit risk exposure calculation approach which applies volatility adjustments to the market value of exposure and collateral when calculating RWA values.

**'Financial Stability Board (FSB)'** An international body that monitors and makes recommendations about the global financial system. It promotes international financial stability by coordinating national financial authorities and international standard-setting bodies as they work toward developing strong regulatory, supervisory and other financial sector policies. It fosters a level playing field by encouraging coherent implementation of these policies across sectors and jurisdictions.

**'Fitch'** A credit rating agency, including Fitch Ratings Inc. and its affiliated entities.

**'Forbearance Programmes'** Forbearance programmes assist customers in financial difficulty through agreements to accept less than contractual amounts due where financial distress would otherwise prevent satisfactory repayment within the original terms and conditions of the contract. These agreements may be initiated by the customer, Barclays or a third party and include approved debt counselling plans, minimum due reductions, interest rate concessions and switches from capital and interest repayments to interest-only payments.

**'Foreclosures in Progress'** The process by which a bank initiates legal action against a customer with the intention of terminating a loan agreement whereby the bank may repossess the property used as collateral for the loan, subject to applicable law, and recover amounts it is owed.

**'Foreign exchange derivatives'** The Barclays Group's principal exchange rate-related contracts are forward foreign exchange contracts, currency swaps and currency options. Forward foreign exchange contracts are agreements to buy or sell a specified quantity of foreign currency, usually on a specified future date at an agreed rate. Currency swaps generally involve the exchange, or notional exchange, of equivalent amounts of two currencies and a commitment to exchange interest periodically until the principal amounts are re-exchanged on a future date. Currency options provide the buyer with the right, but not the obligation, either to purchase or sell a fixed amount of a currency at a specified exchange rate on or before a future date. As compensation for assuming the option risk, the option writer generally receives a premium at the start of the option period.

**'Foreign exchange risk'** In the context of DVaR, the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates and volatilities.

**'Foundation Internal Ratings Based (F-IRB)'** See 'Internal Ratings Based (IRB)'.

**'FTSE 350'** The Financial Times Stock Exchange index comprising the 350th largest companies by capitalisation listed on the London Stock Exchange.

**'Full time equivalent (FTE)'** Full time equivalent units are the on-job hours paid for employee services divided by the number of ordinary-time hours normally paid for a full-time staff member when on the job (or contract employees where applicable).

**'Fully loaded'** When a measure is presented or described as being on a fully loaded basis, it is calculated without applying the transitional provisions set out in Part Ten of UK CRR or EU CRR (as the case may be).

**'Funded credit protection'** A technique of credit risk mitigation where the reduction of the credit risk on the exposure of an institution derives from the right of that institution, in the event of the default of the counterparty or on the occurrence of other specified credit events relating to the counterparty, to liquidate, or to obtain transfer or appropriation of, or to retain certain assets or amounts, or to reduce the amount of the exposure to, or to replace it with the amount of the difference between the amount of the exposure and the amount of a claim on the institution.

**'FY23 Investor Update'** An event held in connection with Barclays resegmentation of businesses which was announced on 20 February 2024 and is part of its strategy to become Simpler, Better and more Balanced. Introducing the new segments of Barclays UK, Barclays UK Corporate, Barclays Private Bank and Wealth Management, Barclays Investment Bank, Barclays US Consumer Bank and Head Office.

**'Gains on acquisitions'** The amount by which an acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, recognised in a business combination, exceeds the cost of the combination.

**'General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)'** GDPR (Regulation (EU) 2016/679) is a regulation intended to strengthen and unify data protection for all individuals within the European Union. GDPR forms part of UK law pursuant to the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, as amended.

**'General market risk'** The risk of a price change in a financial instrument due to a change in the level of interest rates or owing to a broad equity market movement unrelated to any specific attributes of individual securities.

**'Global markets'** Offers clients a full range of liquidity, risk management and financing solutions, ideas and content tailored to their investment and risk management needs, including execution capabilities across the spectrum of financial products.

**'Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs or G-SIIs)'** Global financial institutions whose size, complexity and systemic interconnectedness, mean that their distress or failure would cause significant disruption to the wider financial system and economic activity. The Financial Stability Board and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision publish a list of global systemically important banks.

**'G-SII additional leverage ratio buffer (G-SII ALRB)'** A macroprudential buffer that applies to G-SIBs and other major domestic UK banks and building societies, including banks that are subject to ring-fencing requirements. The G-SII ALRB will be calibrated as 35% (on a phased basis) of the combined buffers that apply to the bank.

**'G-SII Buffer'** Common Equity Tier 1 capital required to be held to ensure that G-SIBs build up surplus capital to compensate for the systemic risk that such institutions represent to the financial system.

**'Grandfathering'** In the context of capital resources, the phasing in of the application of instrument eligibility rules, which allows formerly compliant capital instruments to be included in regulatory capital, subject to certain thresholds which decrease over the transitional period.

**'Gross charge-off rates'** Represents the balances charged-off to recoveries in the reporting period, expressed as a percentage of average outstanding balances excluding balances in recoveries. Charge-off to recoveries generally occurs when the collections focus switches from the collection of arrears to the recovery of the entire outstanding balance, and represents a fundamental change in the relationship between the bank and the customer. This is a measure of the proportion of customers that have gone into default during the period.

**'Gross Domestic Product (GDP)'** Measures the total value of goods and services produced in a country within a specific time period.

**'Gross write-off rates'** Expressed as a percentage and represent balances written off in the reporting period divided by gross loans and advances held at amortised cost at the balance sheet date.

**'Gross new lending'** New lending advanced to customers during the period.

**'Guarantee'** Unless otherwise described, an undertaking by a third party to pay a creditor should a debtor fail to do so. It is a form of credit substitution.

**'Head Office'** Comprises head office central support, central treasury operations, Barclays Execution Services assets and legacy businesses. In addition to these existing elements, as part of the resegmentation announced at the FY23 Investor Update on 20 February 2024, Head Office now also includes the German consumer finance business, which is currently accounted for as held for sale, and the merchant acquiring component of the Payments business.

**'High-Net-Worth'** Businesses that provide banking and other services to high net worth customers.

**'High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)'** Comprise eligible and unencumbered cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value in private markets, to meet liquidity needs arising from a liquidity stress scenario or event. Please refer to 'Level 1 assets' and 'Level 2 assets'.

**'High Risk'** In retail banking, 'High Risk' is defined as the subset of up-to-date customers who, either through an event or observed behaviour, exhibit potential financial difficulty. Where appropriate, these customers are proactively contacted to assess whether assistance is required.

**'Home loan'** A loan to purchase a residential property. The property is then used as collateral to guarantee repayment of the loan. The borrower gives the lender a lien against the property and the lender can foreclose on the property if the borrower does not repay the loan per the agreed terms. Also known as a residential mortgage.

**'IHC' or 'US IHC'** The intermediate US holding company, Barclays US LLC, which holds most of Barclays' subsidiaries and assets in the US.

**'Identified Impairment (II)'** Specific impairment allowances for financial assets, estimated individually.

**'IFRS'** International Financial Reporting Standards.

**'IFRS 9 transitional arrangements'** Following the application of IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018, transitional arrangements under which Article 473a of UK CRR or EU CRR (as applicable) permits institutions to phase-in the impact on capital and leverage ratios of the impairment requirements under the new accounting standard.

**'Impairment Allowances'** A provision held on the balance sheet as a result of the raising of a charge against profit for expected losses in the lending book. An impairment allowance may either be identified or unidentified, and individual or collective.

**'Income'** Total income, unless otherwise specified.

**'Incremental Risk Charge (IRC)'** An estimate of the incremental risk arising from rating migrations and defaults for traded debt instruments beyond what is already captured in specific market risk VaR for the non-correlation trading portfolio.

**'Independent Validation Unit (IVU)'** The function within Barclays responsible for independent review, challenge and approval of all models.

**'Individual liquidity guidance (ILG)'** Guidance given to a bank about the amount, quality and funding profile of liquidity resources that the PRA has asked the bank to maintain.

**'Inflation risk'** In the context of DVaR, the impact of changes in inflation rates and volatilities on cash instruments and derivatives.

**'Insurance Risk'** The risk of the Barclays Group's aggregate insurance premiums received from policyholders under a portfolio of insurance contracts being inadequate to cover the claims arising from those policies.

**'Interchange'** Income paid to a credit card issuer for the clearing and settlement of a sale or cash advance transaction.

**'Interest-only home loans'** Under the terms of these loans, the customer makes payments of interest only for the entire term of the mortgage, although customers may make early repayments of the principal within the terms of their agreement. The customer is responsible for repaying the entire outstanding principal on maturity, which may require the sale of the mortgaged property.

**'Interest rate derivatives'** Derivatives linked to interest rates. This category includes interest rate swaps, collars, floors options and swaptions. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange fixed rate and floating rate interest by means of periodic payments based upon a notional principal amount and the interest rates defined in the contract. Certain agreements combine interest rate and foreign currency swap transactions, which may or may not include the exchange of principal amounts. A basis swap is a form of interest rate swap, in which both parties exchange interest payments based on floating rates, where the floating rates are based upon different underlying reference indices. In a forward rate agreement, two parties agree a future settlement of the difference between an agreed rate and a future interest rate, applied to a notional principal amount. The settlement, which generally occurs at the start of the contract period, is the discounted present value of the payment that would otherwise be made at the end of that period.

**'Interest rate risk'** The risk of interest rate volatility adversely impacting the Barclays Group's NIM. In the context of the calculation of market risk DVaR, measures the impact of changes in interest (swap) rates and volatilities on cash instruments and derivatives.

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

**'Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)'** One of three types of calculation that a bank with permission to use the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach may apply to securitisation exposures. It consists of mapping a bank's internal rating methodology for credit exposures to those of an External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) to determine the appropriate risk weight based on the ratings based approach. Its applicability is limited to ABCP programmes related to liquidity facilities and credit enhancement.

**'Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)'** It describes how the Barclays Group identifies, manages and qualifies the risks to which it is exposed, in pursuit of its business strategy. It assesses whether the quality and quantity of capital is available to absorb capital losses for the risks the firm undertakes. The capital adequacy is assessed on a point of time basis and on a forward looking basis taking into account baseline and stressed economic capital conditions.

**'Internal Model Approach (IMA)'** In the context of RWAs, a method for calculating RWAs where the exposure amount has been derived via the use of a regulator approved internal market risk model.

**'Internal Model Method (IMM)'** In the context of RWAs, a method for calculating RWAs where the exposure amount has been derived via the use of a regulator approved internal counterparty credit risk model.

**'Internal Ratings Based (IRB)'** An approach under the UK CRR or EU CRR framework that relies on the bank's internal models to derive the risk weights. The IRB approach is divided into two alternative applications, Advanced and Foundation:

- Advanced Internal Ratings Based (A-IRB): the bank uses its own estimates of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and credit conversion factor to model a given risk exposure.
- Foundation Internal Ratings Based (F-IRB): the bank applies its own PD as for A-IRB, but it uses standard parameters for the LGD and the credit conversion factor. The Foundation IRB approach is specifically designed for wholesale credit exposures. Hence retail, equity, securitisation positions and non-credit obligations asset exposures are treated under standardised or A-IRB.

**'Internal Ratings Based approach (SEC-IRBA)'** This is a method to calculate risk-weighted exposure amounts for securitisation positions. Under this method, an institution must be able to model regulatory capital requirements for underlying exposures in the securitisation as if these had not been securitised ('K<sub>IRB</sub>'), subject to certain other inputs and criteria.

**'International Corporate Bank'** provides lending, trade & working capital, liquidity, payments and FX solutions to multinational companies and financial institutions globally and to FTSE350 companies in the UK.

**'Invested assets'** Assets under management and supervision.

**'Investment Banking'** Provides clients with strategic advice on mergers and acquisitions (M&A), corporate finance, financial risk management and equity and debt issuance. As part of its International Corporate Banking offering it also provides lending, trade & working capital, liquidity, payments and FX solutions to multinational companies and financial institutions globally and to FTSE 350 companies in the UK.

**'Investment Banking Fees'** In the context of IB analysis of Total Income, fees generated from origination activity businesses – including financial advisory, debt and equity underwriting.

**'Investment grade'** A debt security, treasury bill or similar instrument with a credit rating of AAA to BBB as measured by external credit rating agencies.

**'IPO'** Initial Public Offering.

**'IRB Roadmap'** Contains several EBA technical standards and sets of guidelines developed with the intent to reduce unwarranted variability across firms in IRB Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk. The PRA required UK firms to implement these changes from 1 January 2022.

**'ISDA Master Agreement'** The most commonly used master contract for over-the-counter (OTC) derivative transactions internationally. It is part of a framework of documents, designed to enable OTC derivatives to be documented fully and flexibly. The framework consists of a master agreement, a schedule, confirmations, definitions booklets, and a credit support annex. The ISDA Master Agreement is published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA).

**'Key Risk Scenarios (KRS)'** Key Risk Scenarios are a summary of the extreme potential risk exposure for each key risk in each business and function, including an assessment of the potential frequency of risk events, the average size of losses and three extreme scenarios. The Key Risk Scenario assessments are a key input to the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) calculation of regulatory and economic capital requirements.

**'Large exposure'** A large exposure is defined as the total exposure of a bank to a counterparty or group of connected clients, whether in the banking book or trading book or both, which in aggregate equals or exceeds 10% of the bank's eligible capital.

**'Legal risk' or 'LRR risk'** The risk of loss or imposition of penalties, damages or fines from the failure of the firm to meet applicable laws, rules and regulations or contractual requirements or to assert or defend its intellectual property rights.

**'Lending'** In the context of IB analysis of Total Income, lending income includes NII, gains or losses on loan sale activity, and risk management activity relating to the loan portfolio.

**'Letters of credit'** A letter typically used for the purposes of international trade guaranteeing that a debtor's payment to a creditor will be made on time and in full. In the event that the debtor is unable to make payment, the bank will be required to cover the full or remaining amount of the purchase.

**'Level 1 assets'** High-quality liquid assets (HQLA) under the Basel Committee's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), including cash, central bank reserves and higher quality government securities.

**'Level 2 assets'** High-quality liquid assets (HQLA) under the Basel Committee's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), comprising Level 2A assets, including, e.g. lower quality government securities, covered bonds and corporate debt securities, and Level 2B assets, including, e.g. lower rated corporate bonds, Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities and equities that meet certain conditions.

**'Lifetime expected credit losses'** An assessment of expected losses associated with default events that may occur during the life of an exposure, reflecting the present value of cash shortfalls over the remaining expected life of the asset.

**'Lifetime Probability'** The likelihood of accounts entering default during the expected remaining life of the asset.

**'Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)'** The ratio of the stock of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to expected net cash outflows over the next 30 days. HQLA should be unencumbered, liquid in markets during a time of stress and, ideally, be central bank eligible. These include cash and claims on central governments and central banks.

**'Liquidity Pool'** The Barclays Group liquidity pool comprises cash at central banks and highly liquid collateral specifically held by the Barclays Group as a contingency to enable the bank to meet cash outflows in the event of stressed market conditions.

**'Liquidity Risk'** The risk that the Barclays Group 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.

**'Liquidity risk appetite (LRA)'** The level of liquidity risk that the Barclays Group chooses to take in pursuit of its business objectives and in meeting its regulatory obligations.

**'Liquidity Risk Management Framework (the Liquidity Framework)'** The Liquidity Risk Management Framework incorporates liquidity policies, systems and controls that the Barclays Group has implemented to manage liquidity risk within tolerances approved by the Board and regulatory agencies.

**'Litigation and conduct charges' or 'Litigation and conduct'** Litigation and conduct charges include regulatory fines, litigation settlements and conduct-related customer redress.

**'Loan loss rate (LLR)'** Quoted in basis points and represents total impairment charges divided by gross loans and advances held at amortised cost at the balance sheet date.

**'Loan to deposit ratio' or 'Loan: deposit ratio'** Loans and advances at amortised costs divided by deposits at amortised cost.

**'Loan to value (LTV) ratio'** Expresses the amount borrowed against an asset (i.e. a mortgage) as a percentage of the appraised value of the asset. The ratios are used in determining the appropriate level of risk for the loan and are generally reported as an average for new mortgages or an entire portfolio. Also see 'Marked to market (MTM) LTV ratio'.

**'London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)'** A benchmark interest rate at which banks can borrow funds from other banks in the London interbank market, currently phased out.

**'Loss Given Default (LGD)'** The percentage of Exposure at Default (EAD) that will not be recovered following default. LGD comprises the actual loss (the part that is not expected to be recovered), together with the economic costs associated with the recovery process.

**'Management 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 a predefined period. IB uses Management VaR with a two-year equally weighted historical period, at a 95% confidence level, with a one day holding period.

**‘Mandatory break clause’** In the context of counterparty credit risk, a contract clause that means a trade will be ended on a particular date.

**‘Marked to market approach’** A counterparty credit risk exposure calculation approach which uses the current marked to market value of derivative positions as well as a potential future exposure add-on to calculate an exposure to which a risk weight can be applied. This is also known as the Current Exposure Method.

**‘Marked to market (MTM) LTV ratio’** The loan amount as a percentage of the current value of the asset used to secure the loan. Also see ‘Balance weighted Loan to Value (LTV) ratio’ and ‘Valuation weighted Loan to Value (LTV) ratio’.

**‘Market risk’** The risk of loss arising from potential adverse changes in the value of the Barclays Group’s assets and liabilities from fluctuations in market variables including, but not limited to, interest rates, foreign exchange, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads, implied volatilities and asset correlations.

**‘Master netting agreement’** An agreement that provides for a single net settlement of all financial instruments and collateral covered by the agreement in the event of the counterparty’s default, bankruptcy or insolvency, resulting in a reduced exposure.

**‘Master trust securitisation programme’** A securitisation structure where a trust is set up for the purpose of acquiring a pool of receivables. The trust issues multiple series of securities backed by these receivables.

**‘Material Risk Takers (MRTs)’** Categories of staff whose professional activities have or are deemed to have a material impact on Barclays’ risk profile, as determined in accordance with the European Banking Authority regulatory technical standard on the identification of such staff.

**‘Maximum Distributable Amount (MDA)’** The MDA is a factor representing the available distributable profit of an institution whilst remaining in excess of its Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR). UK and EU regulations place restrictions on a bank’s dividend, AT1 securities coupon and variable compensation decisions depending on its proximity to meeting the buffer.

**‘Medium-Term Notes (MTNs)’** Corporate notes (or debt securities) continuously offered by a company to investors through a dealer. Investors can choose from differing maturities, ranging from under 1 year to 30 years. They can be issued on a fixed or floating coupon basis or with an exotic coupon; with a fixed maturity date (non-callable) or with embedded call or put options or early repayment triggers. MTNs are most generally issued as senior, unsecured debt.

**‘Methodology and policy’** In the context of the Capital Risk section of the Barclays PLC Annual Report (or equivalent section in quarterly or half yearly results), the effect on RWAs of methodology changes driven by regulatory policy changes.

**‘MiFID II’** Refers to either the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2014/65/EC and the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation 600/2014 (as amended), which together are European Union laws that provide harmonised regulation for investment services across the member states of the European Economic Area, or these rules and regulations as they form part of UK law pursuant to the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (as amended), as applicable.

**‘Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)’** A European Union-wide requirement under the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive for all European banks and investment banks to hold a minimum level of equity and/or loss absorbing eligible liabilities to ensure the operation of the bail-in tool to absorb losses and recapitalise an institution in resolution or these rules and regulations as they form part of UK law pursuant to the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (as amended), as applicable. An institution’s MREL requirement is set by its resolution authority. Amendments in the EU Risk Reduction Measure package are designed to align MREL and TLAC for EU G-SIBs.

**‘Model risk’** The risk of the potential adverse consequences from financial assessments or decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs and reports.

**‘Model updates’** In the context of the Capital Risk section of the Barclays PLC Annual Report (or equivalent section in quarterly or half yearly results), changes in RWAs caused by model implementation, changes in model scope or any changes required to address model malfunctions.

**‘Model validation’** Process through which models are independently challenged, tested and verified to prove that they have been built, implemented and used correctly, and that they continue to be fit-for-purpose.

**'Modelled VaR'** In the context of RWAs, market risk calculated using Value at Risk (VaR) models laid down by the CRR and supervised by the PRA.

**'Money market funds'** Investment funds typically invested in short-term debt securities.

**'Monoline derivatives'** Derivatives with a monoline insurer such as credit default swaps referencing the underlying exposures held.

**'Moody's'** A credit rating agency, including Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and its affiliated entities.

**'Mortgage Servicing Rights (MSR)'** A contractual agreement in which the right to service an existing mortgage is sold by the original lender to another party that specialises in the various functions involved with servicing mortgages.

**'Multilateral development banks'** Financial institutions created for the purposes of development, where membership transcends national boundaries.

**'Net asset value per share'** Calculated by dividing shareholders' equity, excluding non-controlling interests and other equity instruments, by the number of issued ordinary shares.

**'Net Interest Income (NII)'** The difference between interest income on assets and interest expense on liabilities.

**'Net Interest Margin (NIM)'** Annualised NII divided by the sum of average customer assets.

**'Net investment income'** Changes in the fair value of financial instruments designated at fair value, dividend income and the net result on disposal of available for sale assets.

**'Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)'** The ratio of available stable funding to required stable funding over a one-year time horizon, assuming a stressed scenario. The ratio is required to be over 100%. Available stable funding would include items such as equity capital, preferred stock with a maturity of over one year, or liabilities with a maturity of over one year. The required amount of stable funding is calculated as the sum of the value of the assets held and funded by the institution, multiplied by a specific required stable funding factor assigned to each particular asset type, added to the amount of potential liquidity exposure multiplied by its associated required stable funding factor.

**'Net trading income'** Gains and losses arising from trading positions which are held at fair value, in respect of both market-making and customer business, together with interest, dividends and funding costs relating to trading activities.

**'Net write-off rate'** Expressed as a percentage and represents balances written off in the reporting period less any post write-off recoveries divided by gross loans and advances held at amortised cost at the balance sheet date.

**'Net written credit protection'** In the context of leverage exposure, the net notional value of credit derivatives protection sold and credit derivatives protection bought.

**'New bookings'** The total of the original balance on accounts opened in the reporting period, including any applicable fees and charges included in the loan amount.

**'Non-asset backed debt instruments'** Debt instruments not backed by collateral, including government bonds, US agency bonds, corporate bonds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, convertible bonds, corporate bonds and issued notes.

**'Non-Model Method (NMM)'** In the context of RWAs, a method for calculating RWAs where the exposure amount has been derived through the use of standardised rules, as opposed to an internal model.

**'Non-Traded Market Risk'** The risk that the current or future exposure in the banking book (i.e. non-traded book) will impact the bank's capital and/or earnings due to adverse movements in Interest or foreign exchange rates.

**'Non-Traded VaR'** Reflects the volatility in the value of the fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) investments in the liquidity pool which flow directly through capital via the FVOCI reserve. The underlying methodology to calculate non-traded VaR is similar to Traded Management VaR, but the two measures are not directly comparable. The Non-Traded VaR represents the volatility to capital driven by the FVOCI exposures. These exposures are in the banking book and do not meet the criteria for trading book treatment.

**'Notch'** A single unit of measurement in a credit rating scale.



**‘Notional amount’** The nominal or face amount of a financial instrument, such as a loan or a derivative, that is used to calculate payments made on that instrument.

**‘Open Banking’** The Payment Services Directive (PSD2) and the Open API standards and data sharing remedy imposed by the UK Competition and Markets Authority following its Retail Banking Market Investigation Order.

**‘Operating leverage’** Operating expenses compared to total income less credit impairment charges and other provisions.

**‘Operational risk’** The risk of loss to the Barclays Group from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or due to external events (e.g. fraud) where the root cause is not due to credit or market risks.

**‘Operational Riskdata eXchange Association (ORX)’** The Operational Riskdata eXchange Association (ORX) is a not-for-profit industry association dedicated to advancing the measurement and management of operational risk in the global financial services industry. Barclays is a member of ORX.

**‘Origination led’** Focus on high-margin, low-capital fee-based activities and related hedging opportunities.

**‘O-SII Buffer’** CET1 capital required to be held under CRD to ensure that Other Systemically Important Institutions (O-SIIs) build up surplus capital to compensate for the systemic risk that such institutions represent to the financial system. As part of the implementation of CRD V requirements in the UK, the Other Systemically Important Institutions (O-SII) Buffer replaced the CRD IV Systemic Risk Buffer.

**‘Other systemically important institutions (O-SII)’** Other systemically important institutions are institutions that are deemed to create risk to financial stability due to their systemic importance.

**‘Over-issuance of Securities’** Over-issuance of securities under Barclays Bank PLC’s US shelf registration statements on Form F-3 filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission in 2018 and 2019.

**‘Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives’** Derivative contracts that are traded (and privately negotiated) directly between two parties. They offer flexibility because, unlike standardised exchange-traded products, they can be tailored to fit specific needs.

**‘Overall capital requirement’** The overall capital requirement is the sum of capital required to meet the total of a Pillar 1 requirement, a Pillar 2A requirement, a Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) buffer, a Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) and a Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB).

**‘Own credit’** The effect of changes in the Barclays Group’s own credit standing on the fair value of financial liabilities.

**‘Owner occupied mortgage’** A mortgage where the intention of the customer was to occupy the property at origination.

**‘Own funds’** The sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.

**‘Own funds and eligible liabilities ratio’** A risk-based ratio representing the own funds and eligible liabilities of the institution expressed as a percentage of total RWAs.

**‘Partner profit share’** Payments made to partners based on the financial performance of the credit card portfolios.

**‘Past due items’** Refers to loans where the borrower has failed to make a payment when due under the terms of the loan contract.

**‘Payment Protection Insurance (PPI) redress’** Provision for the settlement of PPI mis-selling claims and related claims management costs.

**‘Period end allocated tangible equity’** Allocated tangible equity is calculated as 13.5% (2023: 13.5%) of RWAs for each business, adjusted for capital deductions, excluding goodwill and intangible assets, reflecting assumptions the Barclays Group uses for capital planning purposes. Head Office allocated tangible equity represents the difference between the Barclays Group’s tangible shareholders’ equity and the amounts allocated to businesses.

**‘Period end tangible shareholder’s equity’** Shareholders’ equity attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent, adjusted for the deduction of intangible assets and goodwill.

**'Pension Risk'** The risk of the Barclays Group's earnings and capital being adversely impacted by the Barclays Group's defined benefit obligations increasing or the value of the assets backing these defined benefit obligations decreasing due to changes in both the level and volatility of prices.

**'Performance costs'** The accounting charge recognised in the period for performance awards. For deferred incentives and long-term incentives, the accounting charge is spread over the relevant periods in which the employee delivers service.

**'Personal Banking'** One of three segments within Barclays UK. The business within the UK that offers retail solutions to help customers with their day-to-day banking needs.

**'Pillar 1 requirements'** The minimum regulatory capital requirements to meet the sum of credit (including counterparty credit), market risk and operational risk.

**'Pillar 2A requirements'** The additional regulatory capital requirement to meet risks not captured under Pillar 1 requirements. These requirements are the outcome of the bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and the complementary supervisory review and evaluation carried out by the regulator.

**'Post-Model Adjustment (PMA)'** In the context of Basel models, a PMA is a short-term increase in regulatory capital applied at portfolio level to account for model input data deficiencies, inadequate model performance or changes to regulatory definitions (e.g. definition of default) to ensure the model output is accurate, complete and appropriate.

**'Potential Future Exposure (PFE) on derivatives'** A regulatory calculation in respect of the Barclays Group's potential future credit exposure on both exchange traded and OTC derivatives, calculated by assigning a standardised percentage (based on the underlying risk category and residual trade maturity) to the gross notional value of each contract.

**'PRA waivers'** PRA approvals which modify or waive existing rules. Waivers are specific to an organisation and require applications being submitted to and approved by the PRA.

**'Primary securitisations'** The issuance of securities (bonds and commercial papers) for fund-raising.

**'Primary Stress Tests'** In the context of Traded Market Risk, Stress Testing provides an estimate of potentially significant future losses that might arise from extreme market moves or scenarios. Primary Stress Tests apply stress moves to key liquidity risk factors for each of the major trading asset classes.

**'Prime Services'** Involves financing of fixed income and equity positions using Repo and stock lending facilities. The Prime Services business also provides brokerage facilitation services for hedge fund clients offering execution and clearance facilities for a variety of asset classes.

**'Principal'** In the context of a loan, the amount borrowed, or the part of the amount borrowed which remains unpaid (excluding interest).

**'Private equity investments'** Investments in equity securities in operating companies not quoted on a public exchange. Investment in private equity often involves the investment of capital in private companies or the acquisition of a public company that results in the delisting of public equity. Capital for private equity investment is raised by retail or institutional investors and used to fund investment strategies such as leveraged buyouts, venture capital, growth capital, distressed investments and mezzanine capital.

**'Principal Risks'** The principal risks affecting the Barclays Group, as described in the Risk Review section of the Barclays PLC Annual Report.

**'Pro-cyclicality'** Movements in financial variables (including capital requirements) following natural fluctuations in the economic cycle, where the subsequent impact on lending or other market behaviours acts as an amplification of the economic cycle by the financial sector.

**'Probability of Default (PD)'** The likelihood that a loan will not be repaid and will fall into default. PD may be calculated for each client who has a loan (normally applicable to wholesale customers/clients) or for a portfolio of clients with similar attributes (normally applicable to retail customers). To calculate PD, Barclays assesses the credit quality of borrowers and other counterparties and assigns them an internal risk rating. Multiple rating methodologies may be used to inform the rating decision on individual large credits, such as internal and external models, rating agency ratings, and for wholesale assets, market information such as credit spreads. For smaller credits, a single source may suffice such as the result from an internal rating model.

**'Product structural hedge'** An interest rate hedge put in place to reduce earnings volatility on product balances with instant access (such as non-interest bearing current accounts and managed rate deposits) and to smoothen the income over a medium/long term.

**'Profit before impairment'** Calculated by excluding credit impairment charges or releases from profit before tax.

**'Properties in Possession held as 'Loans and Advances to Customers''** Properties in the UK and Italy where the customer continues to retain legal title but where the bank has enforced the possession order as part of the foreclosure process to allow for the disposal of the asset or the court has ordered the auction of the property.

**'Properties in Possession held as 'Other Real Estate Owned''** Properties in South Africa where the bank has taken legal ownership of the title as a result of purchase at an auction or similar and treated as 'Other Real Estate Owned' within other assets on the bank's balance sheet.

**'Proprietary trading'** When a bank, brokerage or other financial institution trades on its own account, at its own risk, rather than on behalf of customers, so as to make a profit for itself.

**'Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA)'** The PRA is part of the BoE and regulates and supervises banks, building societies, insurers and a small number of significant investment banks in the UK.

**'Prudential Valuation Adjustment (PVA)'** A calculation which adjusts the accounting values of positions held on the balance sheet at fair value to comply with regulatory valuation standards, which place greater emphasis on the inherent uncertainty around the value at which a trading book position could be exited.

**'Public benchmark'** Unsecured medium-term notes issued in public syndicated transactions.

**'Qualifying central bank claims'** An amount calculated in line with the PRA policy statement allowing banks to exclude claims on the central bank from the calculation of the leverage exposure measure, as long as these are matched by liabilities denominated in the same currency and of identical or longer maturity. Prior to 1 January 2022, banks were only permitted to exclude claims on the central bank which were matched by deposits (rather than liabilities).

**'Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposure (QRRE)'** In the context of the IRB approach to credit risk RWA calculations, an exposure meeting the criteria set out in Article 154.4 of UK CRR and EU CRR (as applicable). It includes most types of credit card exposure.

**'Rates'** In the context of IB income analysis, trading revenue relating to government bonds and interest rate derivatives.

**'Re-aging'** The returning of a delinquent account to up-to-date status without collecting the full arrears (principal, interest and fees).

**'Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs)'** An entity that holds a fixed pool of mortgages and that is separated into multiple classes of interests for issuance to investors.

**'Recovery book'** Represents the total amount of exposure which has been transferred to recovery units who set and implement strategies to recover the Barclays Group's exposure.

**'Recovery book Impairment Coverage Ratio'** Impairment allowance held against recoveries balances expressed as a percentage of balance in recoveries.

**'Recovery book proportion of outstanding balances'** Represents the amount of recoveries (gross month-end customer balances of all accounts that have charged-off) as at the period end compared to total outstanding balances. The size of the recovery book would ultimately have an impact on the overall impairment requirement on the portfolio. Balances in recovery will decrease if assets are written-off, amounts are collected, or assets are sold to a third party (i.e. debt sale).

**'Regulatory capital'** The amount of capital that a bank holds to satisfy regulatory requirements.

**'Renegotiated loans'** Loans are generally renegotiated either as part of an ongoing customer relationship or in response to an adverse change in the circumstances of the borrower. In the latter case, renegotiation can result in an extension of the due date of payment or repayment plans under which the Barclays Group offers a concessionary rate of interest to genuinely distressed borrowers. This will result in the asset continuing to be overdue, and individually impaired if the renegotiated payments of interest and principal will not recover the original carrying amount of the asset. In other cases, renegotiation will lead to a new agreement, which is treated as a new loan.

**'Repurchase agreement (Repo)' or 'Reverse repurchase agreement (Reverse repo)'** Arrangements that allow counterparties to use financial securities as collateral for an interest bearing cash loan. The borrower agrees to sell a security to the lender subject to a commitment to repurchase the asset at a specified price on a given date. For the party selling the security (and agreeing to repurchase it in the future), it is a Repurchase agreement or Repo; for the counterparty to the transaction (buying the security and agreeing to sell in the future), it is a Reverse repurchase agreement or Reverse repo.

**'Reputation risk'** The risk that an action, transaction, investment or event will reduce trust in the Barclays Group's integrity and competence by clients, counterparties, investors, regulators, employees or the public.

**'Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS)'** Securities that represent interests in a group of residential mortgages. Investors in these securities have the right to cash received from future mortgage payments (interest and/or principal).

**'Residual maturity'** The remaining contractual term of a credit obligation associated with a credit exposure.

**'Restructured loans'** Comprises loans where, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties, a concession has been granted to the debtor that would not otherwise be considered. Where the concession results in the expected cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate being less than the loan's carrying value, an impairment allowance will be raised.

**'Retail Loans'** Loans to individuals or small and medium sized enterprises rather than to financial institutions and larger businesses. It includes both secured and unsecured loans such as mortgages and credit card balances, as well as loans to certain smaller business customers, typically with exposures up to £3 million or with an annual turnover of up to £5 million.

**'Return on average Risk Weighted Assets (RoRWA)'** Statutory profit after tax as a proportion of average RWAs.

**'Return on average tangible shareholders' equity (RoTE)' (for Barclays Group)** Annualised Group attributable profit, as a proportion of average shareholders' tangible equity.

**'Return on average tangible shareholders' equity (RoTE)' (for businesses)** Annualised business attributable profit, as a proportion of that business's average allocated tangible equity.

**'Risk appetite'** The level of risk that Barclays is prepared to accept whilst pursuing its business strategy, recognising a range of possible outcomes as business plans are implemented.

**'Risk weighted assets (RWAs) / Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)'** A measure of a bank's assets adjusted for their associated risks. Risk weightings are established in accordance with the Basel framework as implemented in local law.

**'Risks not in VaR (RNIVS)'** Refers to all the key market risks which are not captured or not well captured within the VaR model framework.

**'RWA Flow / movements in RWAs'**

#### **Book size/Asset size**

##### **Credit risk and counterparty risk (including CVA)**

This represents RWA movements driven by changes in the size and composition of underlying positions, measured using EAD values for existing portfolios over the period. This includes, but is not exclusive to:

- new business and maturing loans
- changes in product mix and exposure growth for existing portfolios
- book size reductions owing to risk mitigation and write-offs.

##### **Market risk**

This represents RWA movements owing to the changes in risk level i.e. trading positions and volumes driven by business activity.

### Book quality/Asset quality

#### Credit risk and counterparty risk (including CVA)

This represents RWA movements driven by changes in the underlying credit quality and recoverability of portfolios and reflected through model calibrations or realignments where applicable. This includes, but is not exclusive to:

- PD migration and LGD changes driven by economic conditions
- ratings migration for standardised exposures

#### Market risk

This is the movement in RWAs owing to changing risk levels in the trading book caused by fluctuations in market conditions.

### Model updates

#### Credit risk and counterparty risk (including CVA)

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of both internal and external model updates. This includes, but is not exclusive to:

- updates to existing model inputs driven by both internal and external review
- model enhancements to improve models performance

#### Market risk

This is the movement in RWAs reflecting change in model scope, changes to market data levels, volatilities, correlations, liquidity and ratings used as input for the internal modelled RWA calculations.

### Methodology and policy

#### Credit risk and counterparty risk (including CVA)

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of both internal and external methodology, policy and regulatory changes. This includes, but is not exclusive to:

- updates to RWA calculation methodology, communicated by the regulator
- the implementation of credit risk mitigation to a wider scope of portfolios

#### Market risk

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of both internal and external methodology, policy and regulatory changes for market risk.

### Acquisitions and disposals

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of the disposal or acquisition of business operations impacting the size of banking and trading portfolios.

### Foreign exchange movements

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of changes in the exchange rate between the functional currency of the Barclays business area or portfolio and our presentational currency for consolidated reporting. It should be noted that foreign exchange movements shown in RWA flow or movements in RWAs tables do not include the impact of foreign exchange for the counterparty credit risk or market risk RWAs.

### Other

This is the movement in RWAs driven by items that cannot be reasonably assigned to the other driver categories. In relation to market risk RWAs, this includes changes in measurement that are not driven by methodology, policy or model updates.

**'Sarbanes-Oxley requirements'** The Sarbanes-Oxley Act 2002 (SOX), which was introduced by the US Government to safeguard against corporate governance scandals.

**'Second Lien'** Debt that is issued against the same collateral as higher lien debt but that is subordinate to such higher lien debt. In the case of default, compensation for this debt will only be received after the first lien has been repaid and thus represents a riskier investment than the first lien.

**'Secondary Stress Tests'** Secondary stress tests are used in measuring potential losses arising from illiquid market risks that cannot be hedged or reduced within the time period covered in Primary Stress Tests.

**'Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)'** A broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralised by US Treasury securities in the repurchase agreement (Repo) market.

**'Securities Financing Transactions (SFT)'** In the context of RWAs, any of the following transactions: a repurchase transaction, a securities or commodities lending or borrowing transaction, or a margin lending transaction whereby cash collateral is received or paid in respect of the transfer of a related asset.

**'Securities Financing Transactions adjustments'** In the context of leverage ratio, a regulatory add-on calculated as exposure less collateral, taking into account master netting agreements.

**'Securities lending arrangements'** Arrangements whereby securities are legally transferred to a third party subject to an agreement to return them at a future date. The counterparty generally provides collateral against non-performance in the form of cash or other assets.

**'Securitisation'** Typically, a process by which debt instruments, such as mortgage loans or credit card balances, are aggregated into a pool, which is used to back new securities. A company sells these pools of assets to a special purpose vehicle (SPV) which then issues securities backed by the assets. This allows the credit quality of the assets to be separated from the credit rating of the original borrower.

**'Set-off clauses'** In the context of counterparty credit risk, contract clauses that allow Barclays to set off amounts owed to us by a counterparty against amounts owed by us to the counterparty.

**'Settlement balances'** Receivables or payables recorded between the date (the trade date) a financial instrument (such as a bond) is sold, purchased or otherwise closed out, and the date the asset is delivered by or to the entity (the settlement date) and cash is received or paid.

**'Settlement Netting'** Netting approach used in the calculation of the leverage exposure measure whereby firms may calculate their exposure value of regular way purchases and sales awaiting settlement.

**'Settlement risk'** The risk that settlement in a transfer system will not take place as expected, usually owing to a party defaulting on one or more settlement obligations.

**'Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)'** Barclays assesses when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred based on quantitative and qualitative assessments.

**'Slotting'** Slotting is internal Barclays terminology for what is known as "Specialised Lending" in the IRB approach. A standard set of rules is required to be used in credit risk RWA calculations, based upon an assessment of factors such as the financial strength of the counterparty. The requirements for the application of the Specialised Lending approach are detailed in Article 153.5 of UK CRR and EU CRR (as applicable).

**'Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME)'** An enterprise which employs fewer than 250 persons and which has an annual turnover which does not exceed EUR 50 million, and / or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million. Within the SME category, a small enterprise is defined as an enterprise which employs fewer than 50 persons and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 10 million. This is defined in accordance with Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium sized enterprises.

**'Software intangibles benefit'** A benefit introduced as part of the EU response package to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequently reversed in the UK. Since 1 January 2022, software assets are fully deducted from CET 1 capital.

**'Sovereign exposure(s)'** Exposures to central governments, including holdings in government bonds and local government bonds.

**'Special purpose entity'** A subsidiary created by a parent company to isolate financial risk. Its legal status as a separate company makes its obligations secure even if the parent company goes bankrupt.

**'Specific market risk'** A risk that is due to the individual nature of an asset and can potentially be diversified or the risk of a price change in an investment due to factors related to the issuer or, in the case of a derivative, the issuer of the underlying investment.

**'Spread risk'** Measures the impact of changes to the swap spread, i.e. the difference between swap rates and government bond yields.

**'Stage 1'** This represents financial instruments where the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition. Stage 1 financial instruments are required to recognise a 12 month expected credit loss allowance.

**'Stage 2'** This represents financial instruments where the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Stage 2 financial instruments are required to recognise a lifetime expected credit loss allowance.

**'Stage 3'** This represents financial instruments where the financial instrument is considered impaired. Stage 3 financial instruments are required to recognise a lifetime expected credit loss allowance.

**'Standard & Poor's'** A credit rating agency, including S&P Global Inc. and its affiliated entities.

**'Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)'** This is a method to calculate risk-weighted exposure amounts for securitisation positions. Under this method, an institution must be able to calculate regulatory capital requirements per standardised approach for underlying exposures in the securitisation as if these had not been securitised ('K<sub>SA</sub>'), subject to certain other inputs and criteria.

**'Standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments'** Agreements to lend to a customer in the future, subject to certain conditions. Such commitments are either made for a fixed period, or have no specific maturity but are cancellable by the lender subject to notice requirements.

**'Statutory'** Line items of income, expense, profit or loss, assets, liabilities or equity stated in accordance with the requirements of the UK Companies Act 2006 and the requirements of IFRS.

**'Statutory return on average shareholders' equity'** Statutory profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders as a proportion of average shareholders' equity.

**'STD' / 'Standardised Approach'** A method of calculating RWAs that relies on a mandatory framework set by the regulator to derive risk weights based on counterparty type and a credit rating provided by an External Credit Assessment Institute.

**'Sterling Over Night Index Average (SONIA)'** Reflects bank and building societies' wholesale overnight funding rates in the sterling unsecured market administered and calculated by the BoE.

**'Stress Testing'** A process which involves identifying possible future adverse events or changes in economic conditions that could have unfavourable effects on the Barclays Group (either financial or non-financial), assessing the Barclays Group's ability to withstand such changes, and identifying management actions to mitigate the impact.

**'Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR)'** An estimate of the potential loss arising from a 12-month period of significant financial stress calibrated to 99% confidence level over a 10-day holding period.

**'Structural cost actions (SCA)'** Cost actions taken to improve future financial performance.

**'Structural FX'** Foreign currency positions taken to hedge against the adverse effect of exchange rates on capital ratios. Under Article 352(2) of UK CRR the PRA may permit banks to exclude such Structural FX positions from the calculation of its market risk RWAs. On 15 December 2021 the PRA issued Barclays this permission, taking effect from 31 December 2021. Any FX positions that are in excess of what is required to hedge the adverse effects of exchange rates on the bank's capital ratio are not in scope of this exemption and will therefore be captured under the standardised market risk approach.

**'Structural hedge' or 'hedging'** An interest rate hedge in place to reduce earnings volatility and to smooth the income over a medium/long term on positions that exist within the balance sheet and do not re-price in line with market rates. See also 'Equity structural hedge' and 'Product structural hedge'.

**'Structural model of default'** A model based on the assumption that an obligor will default when its assets are insufficient to cover its liabilities.

**'Structured credit'** Includes the legacy structured credit portfolio primarily comprising derivative exposures and financing exposures to structured credit vehicles.

**'Structured entity'** An entity in which voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding control. Structured entities are generally created to achieve a narrow and well defined objective with restrictions around their ongoing activities.

**'Structured finance or structured notes'** A structured note is an investment tool that pays a return linked to the value or level of a specified asset or index and sometimes offers capital protection if the value declines. Structured notes can be linked to equities, interest rates, funds, commodities and foreign currency.

**'Sub-prime'** Sub-prime is defined as loans to borrowers typically having weakened credit histories that include payment delinquencies and potentially more severe problems such as court judgments and bankruptcies. They may also display reduced repayment capacity as measured by credit scores, high debt-to-income ratios, or other criteria indicating heightened risk of default.

**'Subordinated liabilities'** Liabilities which, in the event of insolvency or liquidation of the issuer, are subordinated to the claims of depositors and other creditors of the issuer.

**'Supranational bonds'** Bonds issued by an international organisation, where membership transcends national boundaries (e.g. the European Union or World Trade Organisation).

**'Synthetic Securitisation Transactions'** Securitisation transactions effected through the use of derivatives.

**'Tangible Net Asset Value (TNAV)'** Shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests adjusted for the deduction of intangible assets and goodwill.

**'Tangible Net Asset Value per share'** Calculated by dividing shareholders' equity, excluding non-controlling interests and other equity instruments, less goodwill and intangible assets, by the number of issued ordinary shares.

**'Tangible shareholders' equity'** Shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests and other equity instruments adjusted for the deduction of intangible assets and goodwill.

**'Term premium'** Additional interest required by investors to hold assets with a longer period to maturity.

**'The Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB)'** A comprehensive suite of capital rules developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision as part of Basel III and applicable to banks' wholesale trading activities.

**'The Standardised Approach (TSA)'** An approach used to quantify required capital for operational risk. Under TSA, banks are required to hold regulatory capital for operational risk equal to the annual average, calculated over a rolling three-year period, of the relevant income indicator (across all business lines), multiplied by a supervisory defined percentage factor by business lines.

**'The three lines of defence'** The three lines of defence operating model enables Barclays to separate risk management activities between those client facing areas of the Barclays Group and associated support functions responsible for identifying risk, operating within applicable limits and escalating risk events (first line); colleagues in Risk and Compliance who establish the limits, rules and constraints under which the first line operates and monitor their performance against those limits and constraints (second line); and, colleagues in Internal Audit who provide assurance to the Board and Executive Management over the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control over risks (third line). The Legal function does not sit in any of the three lines, but supports them all. The Legal function is, however, subject to oversight from Risk and Compliance with respect to its own Operational and Compliance Risks, as well as with respect to the Legal Risk to which Barclays is exposed.

**'Through-the-cycle'** A long-run average through a full economic cycle.

**'Tier 1 capital'** The sum of the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital.

**'Tier 1 capital ratio'** The ratio which expresses Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs under UK CRR or EU CRR (as applicable).



**'Tier 2 (T2) capital'** A type of capital as defined in UK CRR or EU CRR (as applicable) principally composed of capital instruments, subordinated loans and share premium accounts where qualifying conditions have been met.

**'Tier 2 (T2) securities'** Securities that are treated as Tier 2 (T2) capital.

**'Total balances on forbearance programmes coverage ratio'** Impairment allowance held against forbearance balances expressed as a percentage of balance in forbearance.

**'Total capital ratio'** Total regulatory capital as a percentage of RWAs.

**'Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC)'** A standard published by the FSB which is applicable to G-SIBs and requires a G-SIB to hold a prescriptive minimum level of instruments and liabilities that should be readily available for bail-in within resolution to absorb losses and recapitalise the institution. See also 'Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)'.

**'Total outstanding balance'** In retail banking, total outstanding balance is defined as the gross month-end customer balances on all accounts, including accounts charged off to recoveries.

**'Total return swap'** An instrument whereby the seller of protection receives the full return of the asset, including both the income and change in the capital value of the asset. The buyer of the protection in return receives a predetermined amount.

**'Traded Market Risk'** The risk of a reduction to earnings or capital due to volatility of trading book positions.

**'Trading book'** All positions in financial instruments and commodities held by an institution either with trading intent, or in order to hedge positions held with trading intent.

**'Traditional Securitisation Transactions'** Securitisation transactions in which an underlying pool of assets generates cash flows to service payments to investors.

**'Transitional'** When a measure is presented or described as being on a transitional basis, it is calculated in accordance with the transitional provisions set out in UK CRR or EU CRR (as applicable).

**'Treasury and Capital Risk'** This comprises of Liquidity Risk, Capital Risk and Interest Rate Risk in the banking book.

**'Twelve month expected credit losses'** The portion of the lifetime ECL arising if default occurs within 12 months of the reporting date (or shorter period if the expected life is less than 12 months), weighted by the probability of said default occurring.

**'Twelve month PD'** The likelihood of accounts entering default within 12 months of the reporting date.

**'Unencumbered'** Assets not used to secure liabilities or not otherwise pledged.

**'United Kingdom (UK)'** Geographic segment where Barclays operates comprising the UK.

**'UK bank levy'** A levy that applies to UK banks, building societies and the UK operations of foreign banks. The levy is payable based on a portion of the UK chargeable equity and liabilities of the bank on its balance sheet date.

**'UK CRR'** Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as amended, as it forms part of UK law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, as amended. UK CRR prescribes prudential requirements, including minimum capital requirements, for UK banks and certain other entities.

**'UK leverage exposure'** Calculated as per the PRA rulebook, where the exposure calculation also includes the FPC's recommendation to allow banks to exclude claims on the central bank from the calculation of the leverage exposure measure, as long as these are matched by liabilities denominated in the same currency and of identical or longer maturity. Prior to 1 January 2022, banks were only permitted to exclude claims on the central bank which were matched by deposits (rather than liabilities).

**'UK leverage ratio'** As per the PRA rulebook, means a bank's Tier 1 capital divided by its total exposure measure, with this ratio expressed as a percentage. From 1 January 2022, UK banks are subject to a single UK leverage ratio requirement.

**'UK regulatory levies'** comprises the BoE levy scheme and the UK bank levy.

**'Unfunded credit protection'** A technique of credit risk mitigation where the reduction of the credit risk on the exposure of an institution derives from the obligation of a third party to pay an amount in the event of the default of the borrower or the occurrence of other specified credit events.

**'US Partner Portfolio'** Barclays co-branded credit card programmes with companies across various sectors including but not limited to travel, entertainment and retail.

**'US Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities'** Securities that represent interests in a group of US residential mortgages.

**'Valuation weighted Loan to Value (LTV) ratio'** In the context of credit risk disclosures on secured home loans, a means of calculating marked to market LTVs derived by comparing total outstanding balance and the value of total collateral we hold against these balances. Valuation weighted Loan to Value ratio is calculated using the following formula:  $LTV = \text{total outstandings in portfolio} / \text{total property values of total outstandings in portfolio}$ .

**'Value at Risk (VaR)'** A measure of the potential loss of value arising from unfavourable market movements at a specific confidence level and within a specific timeframe.

**'Weighted off balance sheet commitments'** Regulatory add-ons to the leverage exposure measure based on credit conversion factors used in the Standardised Approach to credit risk.

**'Wholesale loans' or 'wholesale lending'** Lending to larger businesses, financial institutions and sovereign entities.

**'WM&I'** The Wealth Management & Investments business, which was transferred from Barclays UK to PBWM on 1 May 2023.

**'Working Group on Sterling Risk-Free Reference Rates (RFRWG)'** A group mandated with catalysing a broad-based transition to using 'Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA)' as the primary sterling interest rate benchmark in bond, loan and derivatives markets.

**'Write-off (gross)'** The point where it is determined that an asset is irrecoverable, or it is no longer considered economically viable to try to recover the asset or it is deemed immaterial or full and final settlement is reached and the shortfall written off. In the event of write-off, the customer balance is removed from the balance sheet and the impairment allowance held against the asset is released. Net write-offs represent gross write-offs less post write-off recoveries.

**'Wrong-way risk'** Arises in a trading exposure when there is significant correlation between the underlying asset and the counterparty, which in an event of default would lead to a significant mark to market loss. When assessing the credit exposure of a wrong-way trade, analysts take into account the correlation between the counterparty and the underlying asset as part of the sanctioning process.