UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 6-K
Report of Foreign Private Issuer
Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

July 29, 2020

Commission File Number: 001-10257

Barclays Bank PLC

(Name of Registrant)

1 Churchill Place
London E14 5HP
England
(Address of Principal Executive Office)

Interim Results Announcement

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F ____X____ Form 40-F ________

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): ____

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): ____

This report on Form 6-K shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in the registration statements on Form S-8 (No. 333-153723, 333-167232, 333-173899, 333-183110, 333-195098, 333-216361 and 333-225082) and Form F-3 (333-212571 and 333-232144) of Barclays Bank PLC and to be a part thereof from the date on which this report is furnished, to the extent not superseded by documents or reports subsequently filed or furnished.

The Report comprises the following:

Exhibit 99.1	Results of Barclays Bank PLC Group as of, and for the six months ended, 30 June 2020.
Exhibit 99.2	A table setting forth the issued share capital of Barclays Bank PLC and the Barclays Bank PLC Group's total shareholders' equity, indebtedness and contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020, the most recent reported statement of position, and updated for any significant or material items since that reporting date.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Presentation Linkbase

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorised.

BARCLAYS BANK PLC

(Registrant)

Date: July 29, 2020

By: /s/ Garth Wright

Name: Garth Wright

Title: Assistant Secretary

Exhibit 99.1

Barclays Bank PLC

This exhibit includes portions from the previously published Results Announcement of Barclays Bank PLC relating to the six months ended 30 June 2020, as amended in part to comply with the requirements of Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including the reconciliation of certain financial information to comparable measures prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The purpose of this document is to provide such additional disclosure as required by Regulation G and Regulation S-K item 10(e), to delete certain information not in compliance with SEC regulations and to include reconciliations of certain non-IFRS figures to the most directly equivalent IFRS figures for the periods presented. This document does not update or otherwise supplement the information contained in the previously published Results Announcement. Any reference to a website in this document is made for informational purposes only, and information found at such websites is not incorporated by reference into this document.

An audit opinion has not been rendered in respect of this document.

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BARCLAYS BANK PLC, 1 CHURCHILL PLACE, LONDON, E14 5HP, UNITED KINGDOM. TELEPHONE: +44 (0) 20 7116 1000. COMPANY NO. 1026167.

Notes

The term Barclays Bank Group refers to Barclays Bank PLC together with its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise stated, the income statement analysis compares the six months ended 30 June 2020 to the corresponding six months of 2019 and balance sheet analysis as at 30 June 2020 with comparatives relating to 31 December 2019. The abbreviations '£m' and '£bn' represent millions and thousands of millions of Pounds Sterling respectively; the abbreviations '$m' and '$bn' represent millions and thousands of millions of US Dollars respectively; and the abbreviations '€m' and '€bn' represent millions and thousands of millions of Euros respectively.

There are a number of key judgement areas, for example impairment calculations, which are based on models and which are subject to ongoing adjustment and modifications. Reported numbers reflect best estimates and judgements at the given point in time.

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

The information in this announcement, which was approved by the Board of Directors on 28 July 2020, does not comprise statutory accounts within the meaning of Section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. Statutory accounts for the year ended 31 December 2019, which contained an unmodified audit report under Section 495 of the Companies Act 2006 (which did not make any statements under Section 498 of the Companies Act 2006) have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with Section 441 of the Companies Act 2006.

Barclays Bank Group is a frequent issuer in the debt capital markets and regularly meets with investors via formal road-shows and other ad hoc meetings. Consistent with its usual practice, Barclays Bank Group expects that from time to time over the coming half year it will meet with investors globally to discuss these results and other matters relating to the Barclays Bank Group.

Forward-looking statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the Barclays Bank Group. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as 'may', 'will', 'seek', 'continue', 'aim', 'anticipate', 'target', 'projected', 'expect', 'estimate', 'intend', 'plan', 'goal', 'believe', 'achieve' or other words of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements can be made in writing but also may be made verbally by members of the management of the Barclays Bank Group (including, without limitation, during management presentations to financial analysts) in connection with this document. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding or relating to the Barclays Bank Group's future financial position, income growth, assets, impairment charges, provisions, business strategy, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, payment of dividends (including dividend payout ratios and expected payment strategies), projected levels of growth in the banking and financial markets, projected costs or savings, any commitments and targets, estimates of capital expenditures, plans and objectives for future operations, projected employee numbers, IFRS impacts and other statements that are not historical fact. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. The forward-looking statements speak only as at the date on which they are made and such statements may be affected by changes in legislation, the development of standards and interpretations under IFRS, including evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting and regulatory standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations, future levels of conduct provisions, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, geopolitical risks and the impact of competition. In addition, factors including (but not limited to) the following may have an effect: capital, leverage and other regulatory rules applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions; the effects of any volatility in credit markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; effects of changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; volatility in capital markets; changes in credit ratings of any entity within the Barclays Bank Group or any securities issued by such entities; direct and indirect impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; instability as a result of the exit by the UK from the European Union and the disruption that may subsequently result in the UK and globally; and the success of future acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Barclays Bank Group's control. As a result, the Barclays Bank Group's actual financial position, future results, dividend payments, capital, leverage or other regulatory ratios or other financial and non-financial metrics or performance measures may differ materially from the statements or guidance set forth in the Barclays Bank Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Barclays Bank Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in our filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2019 and our 2020 Interim Results Announcement for the six months ended 30 June 2020 filed on Form 6-K), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

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

Barclays Bank Group results for the half year ended

	30.06.20 £m	30.06.19 £m	% Change
Total income	8,637	7,122	21
Credit impairment charges	(2,674)	(510)	
Net operating income	**5,963**	**6,612**	**(10)**
Operating expenses	(4,548)	(4,842)	6
Litigation and conduct	(19)	(68)	72
Total operating expenses	**(4,567)**	**(4,910)**	**7**
Other net income	127	23	
Profit before tax	**1,523**	**1,725**	(12)
Tax charge	(230)	(260)	12
Profit after tax	**1,293**	**1,465**	**(12)**
Other equity instrument holders	(333)	(294)	(13)
Attributable profit	**960**	**1,171**	**(18)**

Balance sheet information	As at 30.06.20 £bn	As at 31.12.19 £bn
Cash and balances at central banks	155.8	125.9
Cash collateral and settlement assets	130.9	79.5
Loans and advances at amortised cost	150.2	141.6
Trading portfolio assets	109.5	113.3
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	155.5	129.5
Derivative financial instrument assets	307.7	229.6
Total assets	**1,096.0**	**876.7**
Deposits at amortised cost	245.7	213.9
Cash collateral and settlement liabilities	113.3	67.7
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	222.1	204.4
Derivative financial instrument liabilities	308.0	228.9

Capital and liquidity metrics	As at 30.06.20 £bn	As at 31.12.19 £bn
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio[1,2]	14.3%	13.9%
Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub liquidity coverage ratio	166%	141%
Barclays Bank Group liquidity pool	234	169

1 *Barclays Bank PLC is currently regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) on a solo-consolidated basis. The disclosure above provides a capital metric for Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated. For further information, refer to Treasury and Capital Risk on page 17.*

2 *The CET1 ratio is calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangement of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) as amended by the Capital Requirements Regulation II (CRR II) applicable as at the reporting date. For further information on the implementation of CRR II see page 17.*

Barclays Bank Group Overview

Barclays Bank PLC is the non-ring-fenced bank which forms part of the Barclays Group and consists of Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB), Consumer, Cards and Payments (CC&P) and Head Office.

Group performance

Barclays Bank PLC continued to support its customers and clients through the COVID-19 pandemic by providing or facilitating lending, through the range of support programmes which have been introduced, as well as enabling the raising of debt and equity financing in the capital markets. Support actions, including over 200k payment holidays, have also been introduced to help customers and clients through the difficulties they may be experiencing.

Profit before tax decreased 12% to £1,523m driven by a £1,105m decrease in CC&P to a loss before tax of £503m. This was partially offset by a £750m increase in CIB to £2,203m and a lower loss in Head Office of £177m (H119: £330m).

- Total income increased 21% to £8,637m
  - CIB income increased 35% to £6,973m driven by a 73% increase in Markets, reflecting increased client activity, spread widening and higher levels of volatility, an 8% increase in Banking fees, partially offset by a 17% decline in Corporate due to the impact of losses on fair value lending positions and losses on mark-to-market and carry costs on related hedges in H120

  - CC&P income decreased 21% to £1,742m as the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in lower balances on co-branded cards, margin compression and reduced payments activity. Q220 included a c.£100m valuation loss on Barclays' preference shares in Visa Inc. resulting from the Q220 Supreme Court ruling concerning charges paid by merchants
  - Head Office income expense improved by 65% to £78m mainly driven by lower legacy capital funding costs
- Credit impairment charges increased to £2,674m (H119: £510m)
  - CIB credit impairment charges increased to £1,320m (H119: £96m), reflecting £591m in respect of single name wholesale loan charges and impacts from the COVID-19 scenarios[1], partially offset by the estimated impact of central bank, government and other support measures
  - CC&P credit impairment charges increased to £1,299m (H119: £396m) reflecting the impact from the revised COVID-19 scenarios, partially offset by the estimated impact of central bank, government and other support measures
  - Head Office credit impairment charges increased to £55m (H119: £18m) due to impacts from the COVID-19 scenarios on the Italian home loan portfolio
- Total operating expenses decreased 7% to £4,567m
  - CIB total operating expenses decreased 4% to £3,462m due to cost efficiencies and discipline in the current environment
  - CC&P total operating expenses decreased 12% to £1,061m reflecting cost efficiencies and lower marketing spend due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic
  - Head Office total operating expenses decreased 48% to £44m due to lower litigation and conduct charges
- Other net income increased £104m to £127m reflecting gains on disposals following the sale of a number of subsidiaries within the Barclays Group
- The tax charge for H120 was £230m (H119: £260m), representing an effective tax rate of 15.1% (H119: 15.1%)

Balance sheet, capital and liquidity

- Cash and balances at central banks increased £29.9bn to £155.8bn within the liquidity pool
- Cash collateral and settlement assets and liabilities increased £51.4bn to £130.9bn and £45.6bn to £113.3bn respectively predominantly due to increased activity
- Loans and advances increased £8.6bn to £150.2bn due to increased lending within CIB, partially offset by lower card balances in CC&P
- Financial assets at fair value through the income statement increased £26.0bn to £155.5bn driven by increased secured lending
- Derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities increased £78.1bn to £307.7bn and £79.1bn to £308.0bn respectively driven by a decrease in major interest rate curves and increased trading volumes
- Deposits at amortised cost increased £31.8bn to £245.7bn due to CIB clients increasing liquidity
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value increased £17.7bn to £222.1bn driven by increased secured borrowing
- The Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated CET1 ratio as at 30 June 2020 was 14.3%, which is above regulatory capital minimum requirements
- The Barclays Bank Group liquidity pool increased to £234bn (December 2019: £169bn) driven by customer deposit growth and actions to maintain a prudent funding and liquidity position in the current environment

1. *See Measurement uncertainty, page 10, for a description of the COVID-19 Scenarios.*

Risk management and principal risks

The roles and responsibilities of the business groups, Risk and Compliance, in the management of risk in the firm are defined in the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. The purpose of the framework is to identify the principal risks of Barclays Bank Group, the process by which Barclays Bank Group sets its appetite for these risks in its business activities, and the consequent limits which it places on related risk taking.

The framework identifies eight principal risks: credit risk; market risk; treasury and capital risk; operational risk; model risk; conduct risk; reputation risk; and legal risk. Further detail on these risks and how they are managed is available in the Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report 2019 (pages 44 to 49) or online at home.barclays/annualreport. There have been no significant changes to these principal risks or previously identified material existing and emerging risks in the period, save that details of an additional material risk identified in H120 which potentially impacts more than one principal risk are set out below.

The following section also gives an overview of credit risk, market risk, and treasury and capital risk for the period.

Risks relating to the impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and continues to have, a material impact on businesses around the world and the economic environments in which they operate. There are a number of factors associated with the pandemic and its impact on global economies that could have a material adverse effect on (among other things) the profitability, capital and liquidity of financial institutions such as Barclays Bank Group.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused disruption to the Barclays Bank Group's customers, suppliers and staff globally. Most jurisdictions in which the Barclays Bank Group operates have implemented severe restrictions on the movement of their respective populations, with a resultant significant impact on economic activity in those jurisdictions. These restrictions are being determined by the governments of individual jurisdictions (including through the implementation of emergency powers) and impacts (including the timing of implementation and any subsequent lifting of restrictions) may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. It remains unclear how this will evolve through 2020 (including whether there will be subsequent waves of the COVID-19 pandemic and whether and in what manner previously lifted restrictions will be re-imposed) and the Barclays Bank Group continues to monitor the situation closely. However, despite the COVID-19 contingency plans established by the Barclays Bank Group, its ability to conduct business may be adversely affected by disruptions to its infrastructure, business processes and technology services, resulting from the unavailability of staff due to illness or the failure of third parties to supply services. This may cause significant customer detriment, costs to reimburse losses incurred by the Barclays Bank Group’s customers, potential litigation costs (including regulatory fines, penalties and other sanctions), and reputational damage.

In many of the jurisdictions in which the Barclays Bank Group operates, schemes have been initiated by central banks, national governments and regulators to provide financial support to parts of the economy most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. These schemes have been designed and implemented at pace, meaning lenders (including Barclays) continue to address operational issues which have arisen in connection with the implementation of the schemes, including resolving the interaction between the schemes and existing law and regulation. In addition, the details of how these schemes will impact the Barclays Bank Group’s customers and therefore the impact on the Barclays Bank Group remains uncertain at this stage. However, certain actions (such as the introduction of payment holidays for certain consumer lending products or the cancellation or waiver of fees associated with certain products) may negatively impact the effective interest rate earned on certain of the Barclays Bank Group's portfolios and lower fee income being earned on certain products. Lower interest rates globally will negatively impact net interest income earned on certain of the Barclays Bank Group's portfolios. Both of these factors may in turn negatively impact the Barclays Bank Group's profitability. Furthermore, the introduction of, and participation in, central-bank supported loan and other financing schemes introduced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic may negatively impact the Barclays Bank Group's risk weighted assets (RWAs), level of impairment and, in turn, capital position (particularly when any transitional relief applied to the calculation of RWAs and impairment expires). This may be exacerbated if the Barclays Bank Group is required by any government or regulator to offer forbearance or additional financial relief to borrowers.

As these schemes and other financial support schemes provided by national governments (such as job retention and furlough schemes) expire, are withdrawn or are no longer supported, the Barclays Bank Group may experience a higher volume of defaults and delinquencies in certain portfolios and may initiate collection and enforcement actions to recover defaulted debts. Where defaulting borrowers are harmed by the Barclays Bank Group’s conduct, this may give rise to civil legal proceedings, including class actions, regulatory censure, potentially significant fines and other sanctions, and reputational damage. Other legal disputes may also arise between the Barclays Bank Group and defaulting borrowers relating to matters such as breaches or enforcement of legal rights or obligations arising under loan and other credit agreements. Adverse findings in any such matters may result in the Barclays Bank Group’s rights not being enforced as intended. For further details on legal risk and legal, competition and regulatory matters, refer to Note 14 on page 38.

The actions taken by various governments and central banks, in particular in the United Kingdom and the United States, may indicate a view on the potential severity of any economic downturn and post recovery environment, which from a commercial, regulatory and risk perspective could be significantly different to past crises and persist for a prolonged period. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a weakening in GDP in most jurisdictions in which the Barclays Bank Group operates and an expectation of higher unemployment and lower house prices in those same jurisdictions. These factors all have a significant impact on the modelling of expected credit losses (ECL) by the Barclays Bank Group. As a result, the Barclays Bank Group has experienced higher ECLs during the first half of 2020 compared to prior periods and this trend may continue in the second half of 2020. The economic environment remains uncertain and future impairment charges may be subject to further volatility (including from changes to macroeconomic variable forecasts) depending on the longevity of the COVID-19 pandemic and related containment measures, as well as the longer term effectiveness of central bank, government and other support measures. For further details on macroeconomic variables used in the calculation of ECLs, refer to page 12. In addition, ECLs may be adversely impacted by increased levels of default for single name exposures in certain sectors directly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic (such as the oil and gas, retail, airline, and hospitality and leisure sectors).

Furthermore, the Barclays Bank Group relies on models to support a broad range of business and risk management activities, including informing business decisions and strategies, measuring and limiting risk, valuing exposures (including the calculation of impairment), conducting stress testing and assessing capital adequacy. Models are, by their nature, imperfect and incomplete representations of reality because they rely on assumptions and inputs, and so they may be subject to errors affecting the accuracy of their outputs and/or misused. This may be exacerbated when dealing with unprecedented scenarios, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, due to the lack of reliable historical reference points and data. For further details on model risk, refer to page 48 of the Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report 2019.

The disruption to economic activity globally caused by the COVID-19 pandemic could adversely impact the Barclays Bank Group's other assets such as goodwill and intangibles, and the value of Barclays Bank PLC’s investments in subsidiaries. It could also impact the Barclays Bank Group's income due to lower lending and transaction volumes due to volatility or weakness in the capital markets. Other potential risks include credit rating migration which could negatively impact the Barclays Bank Group's RWAs and capital position, and potential liquidity stress due to (among other things) increased customer drawdowns, notwithstanding the significant initiatives that governments and central banks have put in place to support funding and liquidity. Furthermore, a significant increase in the utilisation of credit cards by customers could have a negative impact on the Barclays Bank Group's RWAs and capital position.

Central bank and government actions and other support measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic may also create restrictions in relation to capital. Restrictions imposed by governments and/or regulators may further limit management’s flexibility in managing the business and taking action in relation to capital distributions and capital allocation.

Any and all such events mentioned above could have a material adverse effect on the Barclays Bank Group's business, financial condition, results of operations, prospects, liquidity, capital position and credit ratings (including potential credit rating agency changes of outlooks or ratings), as well as on the Barclays Bank Group's customers, employees and suppliers.

Loans and advances at amortised cost by product

The table below presents a breakdown of loans and advances at amortised cost and the impairment allowance with stage allocation by asset classification.

Impairment allowance under IFRS 9 considers both the drawn and the undrawn counterparty exposure. For retail portfolios, the total impairment allowance is allocated to the drawn exposure to the extent that the allowance does not exceed the exposure, as ECL is not reported separately. Any excess is reported on the liability side of the balance sheet as a provision. For wholesale portfolios, the impairment allowance on the undrawn exposure is reported on the liability side of the balance sheet as a provision.

		Stage 2					
As at 30.06.20	**Stage 1**	**Not past due**	**<=30 days past due**	**>30 days past due**	**Total**	**Stage 3**	**Total[1]**
Gross exposure	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Home loans	9,670	638	62	179	879	1,142	11,691
Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending	20,659	6,077	206	348	6,631	2,036	29,326
Wholesale loans	75,699	33,288	2,961	634	36,883	2,161	114,743
Total	**106,028**	**40,003**	**3,229**	**1,161**	**44,393**	**5,339**	**155,760**
Impairment allowance							
Home loans	12	28	11	15	54	350	416
Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending	456	1,096	86	158	1,340	1,511	3,307
Wholesale loans	206	654	92	24	770	858	1,834
Total	**674**	**1,778**	**189**	**197**	**2,164**	**2,719**	**5,557**
Net exposure							
Home loans	9,658	610	51	164	825	792	11,275
Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending	20,203	4,981	120	190	5,291	525	26,019
Wholesale loans	75,493	32,634	2,869	610	36,113	1,303	112,909
Total	**105,354**	**38,225**	**3,040**	**964**	**42,229**	**2,620**	**150,203**
Coverage ratio	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Home loans	0.1	4.4	17.7	8.4	6.1	30.6	3.6
Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending	2.2	18.0	41.7	45.4	20.2	74.2	11.3
Wholesale loans	0.3	2.0	3.1	3.8	2.1	39.7	1.6
Total	**0.6**	**4.4**	**5.9**	**17.0**	**4.9**	**50.9**	**3.6**
As at 31.12.19							
Gross exposure	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Home loans	9,604	544	48	82	674	1,056	11,334
Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending	29,541	3,806	304	340	4,450	2,129	36,120
Wholesale loans	89,200	6,489	354	672	7,515	1,163	97,878
Total	**128,345**	**10,839**	**706**	**1,094**	**12,639**	**4,348**	**145,332**
Impairment allowance							
Home loans	16	24	9	7	40	292	348
Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending	362	523	99	162	784	1,471	2,617
Wholesale loans	114	219	8	7	234	383	731
Total	**492**	**766**	**116**	**176**	**1,058**	**2,146**	**3,696**
Net exposure							
Home loans	9,588	520	39	75	634	764	10,986
Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending	29,179	3,283	205	178	3,666	658	33,503
Wholesale loans	89,086	6,270	346	665	7,281	780	97,147
Total	**127,853**	**10,073**	**590**	**918**	**11,581**	**2,202**	**141,636**
Coverage ratio	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Home loans	0.2	4.4	18.8	8.5	5.9	27.7	3.1
Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending	1.2	13.7	32.6	47.6	17.6	69.1	7.2
Wholesale loans	0.1	3.4	2.3	1.0	3.1	32.9	0.7
Total	**0.4**	**7.1**	**16.4**	**16.1**	**8.4**	**49.4**	**2.5**

1 *Other financial assets subject to impairment excluded in the table above include cash collateral and settlement balances, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, accrued income and sundry debtors. These have a total gross exposure of £187.1bn (December 2019: £125.5bn) and impairment allowance of £168m (December 2019: £22m). This comprises £33m (December 2019: £10m) ECL on £181.7bn (December 2019: £124.7bn) Stage 1 assets, £20m (December 2019: £2m) on £5.3bn (December 2019: £0.8bn) Stage 2 fair value through other comprehensive income assets and £115m (December 2019: £10m) on £115m (December 2019: £10m) Stage 3 other assets. Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts have total ECL of £593m (December 2019: £252m).*

Movement in gross exposures and impairment allowance including provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees

The following tables present a reconciliation of the opening to the closing balance of the exposure and impairment allowance. Explanation of the terms: 12-month ECL, lifetime ECL and credit-impaired are included in the Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report 2019 on page 149. Barclays Bank Group does not hold any material purchased or originated credit-impaired assets as at period end. Transfers between stages in the tables have been reflected as if they had taken place at the beginning of the year. The movements are measured over a 6-month period.

Loans and advances at amortised cost

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m
Home loans								
As at 1 January 2020	9,604	16	674	40	1,056	292	11,334	348
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(394)	(1)	394	1	-	-	-	-
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	114	3	(114)	(3)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(64)	-	(67)	(6)	131	6	-	-
Transfers from Stage 3	17	-	31	1	(48)	(1)	-	-
Business activity in the year	410	-	-	-	-	-	410	-
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	334	(6)	28	22	39	61	401	77
Final repayments	(351)	-	(67)	(1)	(29)	(1)	(447)	(2)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs[1]	-	-	-	-	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
As at 30 June 2020[2]	**9,670**	**12**	**879**	**54**	**1,142**	**350**	**11,691**	**416**
Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending								
As at 1 January 2020	29,541	362	4,450	784	2,129	1,471	36,120	2,617
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(3,520)	(78)	3,520	78	-	-	-	-
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	948	134	(948)	(134)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(153)	(10)	(397)	(171)	550	181	-	-
Transfers from Stage 3	21	4	50	5	(71)	(9)	-	-
Business activity in the year	2,416	23	66	11	5	1	2,487	35
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	(3,447)	55	259	824	160	513	(3,028)	1,392
Final repayments	(1,472)	(10)	(94)	(12)	(63)	(4)	(1,629)	(26)
Transfers to Barclays Group[3]	(2,182)	(16)	(92)	(25)	(47)	(41)	(2,321)	(82)
Disposals[4]	(1,493)	(8)	(183)	(20)	(71)	(45)	(1,747)	(73)
Write-offs[1]	-	-	-	-	(556)	(556)	(556)	(556)
As at 30 June 2020[2]	**20,659**	**456**	**6,631**	**1,340**	**2,036**	**1,511**	**29,326**	**3,307**

1 *In H1 2020, gross write-offs amounted to £643m (H1 2019: £627m) and post write-off recoveries amounted to £1m (H1 2019: £47m). Net write-offs represent gross write-offs less post write-off recoveries and amounted to £642m (H1 2019: £580m).*

2 *Other financial assets subject to impairment excluded in the tables above include cash collateral and settlement balances, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and other assets. These have a total gross exposure of £187.1bn (December 2019: £125.5bn) and impairment allowance of £168m (December 2019: £22m). This comprises £33m ECL (December 2019: £10m) on £181.7bn Stage 1 assets (December 2019: £124.7bn), £20m (December 2019: £2m) on £5.3bn Stage 2 fair value through other comprehensive income assets, cash collateral and settlement assets (December 2019: £0.8bn) and £115m (December 2019: £10m) on £115m Stage 3 other assets (December 2019: £10m).*

3 *Transfers to Barclays Group reported within Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending portfolio includes the transfer of the Barclays Partner Finance retail portfolio to Barclays Principal Investments Limited during the period.*

4 *Disposals reported within Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending portfolio include sale of the motor financing business from the Barclays Partner Finance business.*

Loans and advances at amortised cost

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m
Wholesale loans								
As at 1 January 2020	89,200	114	7,515	234	1,163	383	97,878	731
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(24,051)	(55)	24,051	55	-	-	-	-
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,589	12	(1,589)	(12)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(688)	(2)	(507)	(39)	1,195	41	-	-
Transfers from Stage 3	139	-	109	1	(248)	(1)	-	-
Business activity in the year	19,309	19	4,128	212	42	12	23,479	243
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	10,474	136	4,791	334	349	539	15,614	1,009
Final repayments	(20,273)	(18)	(1,606)	(15)	(260)	(36)	(22,139)	(69)
Disposals	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	(9)	-
Write-offs[1]	-	-	-	-	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)
As at 30 June 2020[2]	**75,699**	**206**	**36,883**	**770**	**2,161**	**858**	**114,743**	**1,834**

Reconciliation of ECL movement to impairment charge/(release) for the period	£m
Home loans	*75*
Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending	*1,319*
Wholesale loans	*1,183*
ECL movement excluding assets derecognised due to disposals and write-offs	2,577
Recoveries and reimbursements[3]	(280)
Exchange and other adjustments[4]	(103)
Impairment charge on loan commitments and other financial guarantees	331
Impairment charge on other financial assets[2]	149
As at 30 June 2020	**2,674**

1 *In H1 2020, gross write-offs amounted to £643m (H1 2019: £627m) and post write-off recoveries amounted to £1m (H1 2019: £47m). Net write-offs represent gross write-offs less post write-off recoveries and amounted to £642m (H1 2019: £580m).*

2 *Other financial assets subject to impairment excluded from the tables above include cash collateral and settlement balances, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and other assets. These have a total gross exposure of £187.1bn (December 2019: £125.5bn) and impairment allowance of £168m (December 2019: £22m). This comprises £33m ECL (December 2019: £10m) on £181.7bn Stage 1 assets (December 2019: £124.7bn), £20m (December 2019: £2m) on £5.3bn Stage 2 fair value through other comprehensive income assets, cash collateral and settlement assets (December 2019: £0.8bn) and £115m (December 2019: £10m) on £115m Stage 3 other assets (December 2019: £10m).*

3 *Recoveries and reimbursements includes a net gain in relation to reimbursements from guarantee contracts held with third parties of £279m and post write off recoveries of £1m.*

4 *Includes foreign exchange and interest and fees in suspense.*

Loan commitments and financial guarantees

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m	Gross exposure £m	ECL £m
Home loans								
As at 1 January 2020	34	-	-	-	-	-	34	-
Net transfers between stages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business activity in the year	136	-	-	-	-	-	136	-
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Limit management	(19)	-	-	-	-	-	(19)	-
As at 30 June 2020	**161**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**161**	**-**
Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending								
As at 1 January 2020	78,257	22	2,053	15	67	14	80,377	51
Net transfers between stages	(2,633)	2	2,394	(1)	239	(1)	-	-
Business activity in the year	3,641	1	57	-	1	1	3,699	2
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	5,735	16	(74)	27	(273)	7	5,388	50
Limit management	(5,165)	-	(261)	-	(4)	(3)	(5,430)	(3)
As at 30 June 2020	**79,835**	**41**	**4,169**	**41**	**30**	**18**	**84,034**	**100**
Wholesale loans								
As at 1 January 2020	183,001	63	12,053	97	636	41	195,690	201
Net transfers between stages	(38,412)	(22)	37,380	15	1,032	7	-	-
Business activity in the year	24,878	7	3,389	30	107	-	28,374	37
Net drawdowns, repayments, net re-measurement and movement due to exposure and risk parameter changes	10,996	13	794	285	(232)	(18)	11,558	280
Limit management	(36,233)	(7)	(2,764)	(18)	(239)	-	(39,236)	(25)
As at 30 June 2020	**144,230**	**54**	**50,852**	**409**	**1,304**	**30**	**196,386**	**493**

Measurement uncertainty

The Barclays Bank Group uses a five-scenario model to calculate ECL. Absent the conditions surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, a Baseline scenario is typically generated based on an external consensus forecast assembled from key sources, including HM Treasury (short and medium-term forecasts), Bloomberg (based on median of economic forecasts) and the Urban Land Institute (for US House Prices). In addition, two adverse scenarios (Downside 1 and Downside 2) and two favourable scenarios (Upside 1 and Upside 2) are derived, with associated probability weightings. The adverse scenarios are typically calibrated to a similar severity to internal stress tests, whilst also considering IFRS 9 specific sensitivities and non-linearity. Downside 2 is typically benchmarked to the Bank of England's annual cyclical scenarios and to the most severe scenario from Moody's inventory, but is not designed to be the same. The favourable scenarios are generally calibrated to be symmetric to the adverse scenarios, subject to a ceiling calibrated to relevant recent favourable benchmark scenarios. The scenarios include eight economic variables (GDP, unemployment, House Price Index (HPI) and base rates in both the UK and US markets), and expanded variables using statistical models based on historical correlations. The upside and downside shocks are designed to evolve over a five-year stress horizon, with all five scenarios converging to a steady state after approximately eight years. To calculate ECL a probability weight is assigned to each scenario.

Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Barclays Bank Group generated a Baseline scenario in March 2020 that reflected the most recent economic forecasts available in the market (combined with internal assumptions) and estimated impacts from significant support measures taken by Barclays, central banks and governments across the Barclays Bank Group's key markets. This scenario assumed a strong contraction in GDP and a sharp rise in unemployment in 2020 across both the UK and US, and required a recalibration of probability weights. This scenario was superseded by a further revised Baseline scenario generated in June 2020, based broadly on the latest economic forecasts which recognise some the impacts from the various support measures still in place across the Barclays Bank Group's key markets. Upside and downside scenarios were also regenerated in June 2020 (together with the revised Baseline scenario, the "COVID-19 Scenarios"). The downside scenarios reflect slower economic growth than the Baseline with social distancing measures continuing to drag GDP. Economic growth begins to recover later in 2020 in Downside 1 but only in 2021 in the Downside 2 scenario. The upside scenarios reflect a faster rebound in economic growth than the Baseline with a sharp decrease in infection rates and an almost fully reopened economy. Scenario weights were also revised in June 2020 with greater weight being applied to the tail scenarios (Upside 2 and Downside 2). This reflects the significant range of uncertainty in the economic environment compared to previous quarters given the conditions surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic.

The economic environment remains uncertain and future impairment charges may be subject to further volatility (including from changes to macroeconomic variable forecasts) depending on the longevity of the COVID-19 pandemic and related containment measures, as well as the longer term effectiveness of central bank, government and other support measures.

The tables on next page show the key macroeconomic variables used in the COVID-19 Baseline scenario and the probability weights applied to each respective scenario.

Baseline average macroeconomic variables used in the calculation of ECL

	2020	2021	2022	Expected Worst Point
As at 30.06.20	%	%	%	%
UK GDP[1]	(8.7)	6.1	2.9	(51.4)
UK unemployment[2]	6.6	6.5	4.4	8.0
UK HPI[3]	0.6	2.0	-	(1.5)
UK bank rate	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
US GDP[1]	(4.2)	4.4	(0.3)	(30.4)
US unemployment[4]	9.3	7.6	5.5	13.4
US HPI[5]	1.1	1.8	(0.8)	(1.9)
US federal funds rate	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3

1 *Average Real GDP seasonally adjusted change in year; expected worst point using Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, SAAR.*
2 *Average UK unemployment rate 16-year+.*
3 *Change in average yearly UK HPI = Halifax All Houses, All Buyers index, relative to prior year end; worst point is based on cumulative drawdown in year relative to prior year end.*
4 *Average US civilian unemployment rate 16-year+.*
5 *Change in average yearly US HPI = FHFA house price index, relative to prior year end; worst point is based on cumulative drawdown in year relative to prior year end.*

Scenario probability weighting

	Upside 2	Upside 1	Baseline	Downside 1	Downside 2
	%	%	%	%	%
As at 30.06.20					
Scenario probability weighting	20.3	22.4	25.4	17.5	14.4
As at 31.12.19					
Scenario probability weighting	10.1	23.1	40.8	22.7	3.3

Macroeconomic variables (specific bases)[1]

As at 30.06.20	Upside 2 %	Upside 1 %	Baseline %	Downside 1 %	Downside 2 %
UK GDP[2]	32.7	26.4	5.4	1.6	1.2
UK unemployment[3]	3.5	3.6	4.9	9.6	10.9
UK HPI[4]	45.3	27.2	2.3	(15.0)	(33.4)
UK bank rate[3]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
US GDP[2]	19.1	13.5	3.3	2.0	(3.1)
US unemployment[3]	4.1	4.4	6.3	15.4	18.7
US HPI[4]	32.3	20.9	2.3	(8.8)	(19.7)
US federal funds rate[3]	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
As at 31.12.19					
UK GDP[2]	4.2	2.9	1.6	0.2	(4.7)
UK unemployment[3]	3.4	3.8	4.2	5.7	8.7
UK HPI[4]	46.0	32.0	3.1	(8.2)	(32.4)
UK bank rate[3]	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.8	4.0
US GDP[2]	4.2	3.3	1.9	0.4	(3.4)
US unemployment[3]	3.0	3.5	3.9	5.3	8.5
US HPI[4]	37.1	23.3	3.0	0.5	(19.8)
US federal funds rate[3]	1.5	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.5
As at 30.06.19					
UK GDP[2]	4.5	3.1	1.7	0.3	(4.1)
UK unemployment[3]	3.4	3.9	4.3	5.7	8.8
UK HPI[4]	46.4	32.6	3.2	(0.5)	(32.1)
UK bank rate[3]	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.5	4.0
US GDP[2]	4.8	3.7	2.1	0.4	(3.3)
US unemployment[3]	3.0	3.4	3.7	5.2	8.4
US HPI[4]	36.9	30.2	4.1	-	(17.4)
US federal funds rate[3]	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.5

1 *UK GDP = Real GDP growth seasonally adjusted; UK unemployment = UK unemployment rate 16-year+; UK HPI = Halifax All Houses, All Buyers Index; US GDP = Real GDP growth seasonally adjusted; US unemployment = US civilian unemployment rate 16-year+; US HPI = FHFA house price index. Forecast period based on 20 quarters from Q3 2020.*

2 *Upside scenario is the highest annual average growth rate based on seasonally adjusted quarterly annualised rate; 5-year average in Baseline; downside is the lowest annual average growth rate based on seasonally adjusted quarterly annualised rate.*

3 *Lowest yearly average in Upside scenarios; 5-year average in Baseline; highest yearly average in Downside scenarios.*

4 *Cumulative growth (trough to peak) in Upside scenarios; 5-year average in Baseline; cumulative fall (peak-to-trough) in Downside scenarios.*

Macroeconomic variables (5-year averages)[1]

As at 30.06.20	Upside 2 %	Upside 1 %	Baseline %	Downside 1 %	Downside 2 %
UK GDP	8.9	7.2	5.4	5.2	2.8
UK unemployment	4.0	4.3	4.9	6.2	7.2
UK HPI	7.8	5.0	2.3	(1.4)	(5.5)
UK bank rate	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
US GDP	5.9	4.4	3.3	2.7	1.8
US unemployment	4.4	5.1	6.3	8.4	10.9
US HPI	5.8	3.9	2.3	(0.5)	(3.1)
US federal funds rate	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
As at 31.12.19					
UK GDP	3.2	2.4	1.6	0.8	(0.7)
UK unemployment	3.5	3.9	4.2	5.4	7.7
UK HPI	7.9	5.7	3.1	(1.1)	(6.5)
UK bank rate	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.5	3.7
US GDP	3.5	2.8	1.9	1.0	(0.5)
US unemployment	3.1	3.6	3.9	5.0	7.5
US HPI	6.5	4.3	3.0	1.3	(3.7)
US federal funds rate	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.9	3.4
As at 30.06.19					
UK GDP	3.4	2.6	1.7	0.9	(0.6)
UK unemployment	3.7	4.0	4.3	5.1	7.9
UK HPI	7.9	5.8	3.2	0.9	(6.4)
UK bank rate	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.3	3.7
US GDP	3.7	3.0	2.1	1.1	(0.5)
US unemployment	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.7	7.4
US HPI	6.5	5.4	4.1	2.4	(2.6)
US federal funds rate	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.4

1 *UK GDP = Real GDP growth seasonally adjusted; UK unemployment = UK unemployment rate 16-year+; UK HPI = Halifax All Houses, All Buyers Index; US GDP = Real GDP growth seasonally adjusted; US unemployment = US civilian unemployment rate 16-year+; US HPI = FHFA house price index. For GDP and HPI, numbers represent average of seasonally adjusted quarterly annualised rates. Forecast period based on 20 quarters from Q3 2020".*

Analysis of management value at risk (VaR)

The table below shows the total management VaR on a diversified basis by risk factor. Total management VaR includes all trading positions in CIB and Treasury within Barclays Bank Group and it is calculated with a one-day holding period.

Limits are applied against each risk factor VaR as well as total management VaR, which are then cascaded further by risk managers to each business.

Management VaR (95%) by asset class

	Half year ended 30.06.20			Half year ended 31.12.19			Half year ended 30.06.19		
	Average	High[1]	Low[1]	Average	High[1]	Low[1]	Average	High[1]	Low[1]
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Credit risk	22	38	10	13	17	11	11	14	8
Interest rate risk	9	17	6	7	11	5	5	9	3
Equity risk	15	35	6	11	22	5	9	16	5
Basis risk	9	14	7	9	11	7	7	9	6
Spread risk	5	9	3	4	5	3	4	5	3
Foreign exchange risk	4	7	2	3	5	2	3	5	2
Commodity risk	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-
Inflation risk	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	2
Diversification effect[1]	(31)	n/a	n/a	(25)	n/a	n/a	(21)	n/a	n/a
Total management VaR	**35**	**57**	**17**	**24**	**29**	**18**	**21**	**26**	**16**

1 *Diversification effects recognise that forecast losses from different assets or businesses are unlikely to occur concurrently, hence the expected aggregate loss is lower than the sum of the expected losses from each area. Historical correlations between losses are taken into account in making these assessments. The high and low VaR figures reported for each category did not necessarily occur on the same day as the high and low VaR reported as a whole. Consequently, a diversification effect balance for the high and low VaR figures would not be meaningful and is therefore omitted from the above table.*

Average management VaR increased 46% to £35m in H120 (H219: £24m) as elevated market volatility resulted in an increase in credit and equity risk.

Funding and liquidity

Overview

The liquidity pool increased to £234bn (December 2019: £169bn) driven by customer deposit growth and actions to maintain a prudent funding and liquidity position in the current environment.

For the purpose of liquidity management, Barclays Bank PLC and its subsidiary Barclays Capital Securities Limited, a UK broker dealer entity, are monitored on a combined basis by the PRA under Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub arrangement.

Liquidity risk stress testing

The liquidity risk stress assessment measures the potential contractual and contingent stress outflows under a range of scenarios, which are then used to determine the size of the liquidity pool that is immediately available to meet anticipated outflows if a stress occurs. The scenarios include a 30 day Barclays-specific stress event, a 90 day market-wide stress event and a 30 day combined scenario consisting of both a Barclays specific and market-wide stress event.

The CRR (as amended by CRR II) Liquidity Coverage ratio (LCR) requirement takes into account the relative stability of different sources of funding and potential incremental funding requirements in a stress. The LCR is designed to promote short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile by holding sufficient high quality liquid assets to survive an acute stress scenario lasting for 30 days.

As at 30 June 2020, Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub held eligible liquid assets well above 100% of the net stress outflows to its internal and regulatory requirements. The proportion of the liquidity pool between cash and deposits with central banks, government bonds and other eligible securities is broadly similar to the Barclays Group.

A significant portion of the liquidity pool is located in Barclays Bank PLC and Barclays Bank Ireland PLC. The residual portion of the liquidity pool, which is predominantly in the US subsidiaries, is held against entity-specific stress outflows and local regulatory requirements.

	As at 30.06.20	As at 31.12.19
	£bn	£bn
Barclays Bank Group liquidity pool	234	169
	%	%
Barclays Bank PLC DoLSub liquidity coverage ratio	166	141

Capital and leverage

Barclays Bank PLC is currently regulated by the PRA on a solo-consolidated basis. Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated comprises Barclays Bank PLC plus certain additional subsidiaries, subject to PRA approval. The disclosures below provide key capital metrics for Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated with further information on its risk profile to be included in the Barclays PLC Pillar 3 Report H1 2020, expected to be published on 14 August 2020, and which will be available at home.barclays/investor-relations/reports-and-events/latest-financial-results.

On 27 June 2019, CRR II came into force amending CRR. As an amending regulation, the existing provisions of CRR apply unless they are amended by CRR II. Certain aspects of CRR II are dependent on final technical standards to be issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA) and adopted by the European Commission as well as UK implementation of the rules.

On 27 June 2020, CRR was further amended to accelerate specific CRR II measures and implement a new IFRS 9 transitional relief calculation. Previously due to be implemented in June 2021, the accelerated measures primarily relate to the CRR leverage calculation to include additional settlement netting and limited changes to the calculation of RWAs.

The IFRS 9 transitional arrangements have been extended by two years and a new modified calculation has been introduced. 100% relief will be applied to increases in stage 1 and stage 2 provisions from 1 January 2020 throughout 2020 and 2021; 75% in 2022; 50% in 2023; 25% in 2024 with no relief applied from 2025. The phasing out of transitional relief on the "day 1" impact of IFRS 9 as well as increases in stage 1 and stage 2 provisions between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2019 under the modified calculation remain unchanged and continue to be subject to 70% transitional relief throughout 2020; 50% for 2021; 25% for 2022 and with no relief applied from 2023.

Also impacting own funds from 30 June 2020 until 31 December 2020 inclusive are amendments to the regulatory technical standards on prudential valuation which include an increase to diversification factors applied to certain additional valuation adjustments.

The disclosures in the following section reflect Barclays' interpretation of the current rules and guidance.

Capital ratios[1,2,3]	As at 30.06.20	As at 31.12.19
CET1	14.3%	13.9%
Tier 1 (T1)	17.8%	18.1%
Total regulatory capital	21.0%	22.1%
Capital resources	£m	£m
CET1 capital	27,197	22,080
T1 capital	33,781	28,600
Total regulatory capital	39,965	34,955
Risk weighted assets (RWAs)	190,049	158,393
Leverage ratio[1,4]	£m	£m
CRR leverage ratio	4.1%	3.9%
T1 capital	33,781	28,600
CRR leverage exposure	817,372	731,715

1 *Capital, RWAs and leverage are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II applicable as at the reporting date. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements and the grandfathering of CRR and CRR II non-compliant capital instruments.*

2 *The fully loaded CET1 ratio was 13.8%, with £26,116m of CET1 capital and £189,150m of RWAs calculated without applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II applicable as at the reporting date.*

3 *The Barclays PLC CET1 ratio, as is relevant for assessing against the conversion trigger in Barclays Bank PLC Tier 2 Contingent Capital Notes, was 14.2%. For this calculation CET1 capital and RWAs are calculated applying the transitional arrangements under the CRR, including the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements. The benefit of the Financial Services Authority (FSA) October 2012 interpretation of the transitional provisions, relating to the implementation of CRD IV, expired in December 2017.*

4 *Barclays Bank PLC solo-consolidated discloses the CRR Leverage Ratio and has no binding requirement as at 30 June 2020. Had the UK leverage rules been applied, which provides a similar exclusion for qualifying claims on central banks as under CRR II, the 30 June leverage exposure would have reduced to £713.2bn and the ratio would have increased to 4.6%. The exclusion for qualifying claims on central banks under CRR II is subject to PRA approval for all UK banks and as at 30 June 2020 this approval had not been given.*

Condensed consolidated income statement (unaudited)

	Notes[1]	Half year ended 30.06.20 £m	Half year ended 30.06.19 £m
Interest and similar income		3,173	3,938
Interest and similar expense		(1,502)	(2,117)
Net interest income		**1,671**	**1,821**
Fee and commission income		3,818	3,790
Fee and commission expense		(939)	(961)
Net fee and commission income	3	**2,879**	**2,829**
Net trading income		4,225	2,093
Net investment income		(146)	337
Other income		8	42
Total income		**8,637**	**7,122**
Credit impairment charges		(2,674)	(510)
Net operating income		**5,963**	**6,612**
Staff costs		(2,191)	(2,354)
Infrastructure, administration and general expenses		(2,357)	(2,488)
Litigation and conduct		(19)	(68)
Operating expenses		**(4,567)**	**(4,910)**
Share of post-tax results of associates and joint ventures		1	13
Profit on disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		126	10
Profit before tax		**1,523**	**1,725**
Tax charge	4	(230)	(260)
Profit after tax		**1,293**	**1,465**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		960	1,171
Other equity instrument holders		333	294
Profit after tax		**1,293**	**1,465**

1 *For notes to the Financial Statements see pages 25 to 44.*

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income (unaudited)

	Notes[1]	Half year ended 30.06.20 £m	Half year ended 30.06.19 £m
Profit after tax		**1,293**	**1,465**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be recycled to profit or loss[2]			
Currency translation reserve	12	1,386	232
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	12	137	359
Cash flow hedging reserve	12	1,065	612
Other		(6)	-
Other comprehensive income that may be recycled to profit		**2,582**	**1,203**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) not recycled to profit or loss			
Retirement benefit remeasurements	9	645	(140)
Own credit	12	496	44
Other comprehensive income/(loss) not recycled to profit or loss		**1,141**	**(96)**
Other comprehensive income for the period		**3,723**	**1,107**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**5,016**	**2,572**

1 *For notes to the Financial Statements see pages 25 to 44.*
2 *Reported net of tax.*

Condensed consolidated balance sheet (unaudited)

Assets	Notes[1]	As at 30.06.20 £m	As at 31.12.19 £m
Cash and balances at central banks		155,792	125,940
Cash collateral and settlement balances		130,873	79,486
Loans and advances at amortised cost		150,203	141,636
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending		19,811	1,731
Trading portfolio assets		109,461	113,337
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement		155,540	129,470
Derivative financial instruments		307,650	229,641
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		55,161	45,406
Investments in associates and joint ventures		30	295
Goodwill and intangible assets		1,250	1,212
Property, plant and equipment		1,654	1,631
Current tax assets		984	898
Deferred tax assets	4	2,639	2,460
Retirement benefit assets	9	2,848	2,108
Other assets		2,062	1,421
Total assets		**1,095,958**	**876,672**
Liabilities			
Deposits at amortised cost		245,737	213,881
Cash collateral and settlement balances		113,341	67,682
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing		4,033	2,032
Debt securities in issue		50,496	33,536
Subordinated liabilities	7	36,965	33,425
Trading portfolio liabilities		50,378	35,212
Financial liabilities designated at fair value		222,142	204,446
Derivative financial instruments		307,989	228,940
Current tax liabilities		310	320
Deferred tax liabilities	4	1,084	80
Retirement benefit liabilities	9	319	313
Other liabilities		5,385	5,239
Provisions	8	1,085	951
Total liabilities		**1,039,264**	**826,057**
Equity			
Called up share capital and share premium	10	2,348	2,348
Other equity instruments	11	8,323	8,323
Other reserves	12	6,319	3,235
Retained earnings		39,704	36,709
Total equity		**56,694**	**50,615**
Total liabilities and equity		**1,095,958**	**876,672**

1 *For notes to the Financial Statements see pages 25 to 44.*

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity (unaudited)

Half year ended 30.06.20	Called up share capital and share premium[1] £m	Other equity instruments[1] £m	Other reserves[1] £m	Retained earnings £m	Total £m
Balance as at 1 January 2020	**2,348**	**8,323**	**3,235**	**36,709**	**50,615**
Profit after tax	-	333	-	960	1,293
Currency translation movements	-	-	1,386	-	1,386
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	-	-	137	-	137
Cash flow hedges	-	-	1,065	-	1,065
Retirement benefit remeasurements	-	-	-	645	645
Own credit	-	-	496	-	496
Other	-	-	-	(6)	(6)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**333**	**3,084**	**1,599**	**5,016**
Other equity instruments coupons paid	-	(333)	-	-	(333)
Equity settled share schemes	-	-	-	475	475
Vesting of Barclays PLC shares under equity settled share schemes	-	-	-	(289)	(289)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(263)	(263)
Dividends paid - preference shares	-	-	-	(28)	(28)
Capital contribution from Barclays PLC	-	-	-	1,500	1,500
Other movements	-	-	-	1	1
Balance as at 30 June 2020	**2,348**	**8,323**	**6,319**	**39,704**	**56,694**
Half year ended 31.12.19					
Balance as at 1 July 2019	**2,348**	**9,402**	**4,608**	**36,252**	**52,610**
Profit after tax	-	366	-	949	1,315
Currency translation movements	-	-	(776)	-	(776)
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	-	-	(200)	-	(200)
Cash flow hedges	-	-	(101)	-	(101)
Retirement benefit remeasurements	-	-	-	(54)	(54)
Own credit	-	-	(296)	-	(296)
Other	-	-	-	16	16
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**366**	**(1,373)**	**911**	**(96)**
Issue and exchange of other equity instruments	-	(1,079)	-	(395)	(1,474)
Other equity instruments coupons paid	-	(366)	-	-	(366)
Equity settled share schemes	-	-	-	194	194
Vesting of Barclays PLC shares under equity settled share schemes	-	-	-	(9)	(9)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(233)	(233)
Dividends paid - preference shares				(14)	(14)
Other movements	-	-	-	3	3
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**2,348**	**8,323**	**3,235**	**36,709**	**50,615**

1 *Details of share capital, other equity instruments and other reserves are shown on pages 25 to 44.*

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity (unaudited)

Half year ended 30.06.19	Called up share capital and share premium[1] £m	Other equity instruments[1] £m	Other reserves[1] £m	Retained earnings £m	Total £m	Non-controlling interests £m	Total equity £m
Balance as at 1 January 2019	**2,348**	**7,595**	**3,361**	**34,405**	**47,709**	**2**	**47,711**
Profit after tax	-	294	-	1,171	1,465	-	1,465
Currency translation movements	-	-	232	-	232	-	232
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	-	-	359	-	359	-	359
Cash flow hedges	-	-	612	-	612	-	612
Retirement benefit remeasurements	-	-	-	(140)	(140)	-	(140)
Own credit	-	-	44	-	44	-	44
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**294**	**1,247**	**1,031**	**2,572**	**-**	**2,572**
Issue or exchange of other equity instruments	-	1,807	-	(11)	1,796	-	1,796
Other equity instruments coupon paid		(294)		-	(294)	-	(294)
Equity settled share schemes	-	-	-	198	198	-	198
Vesting of Barclays PLC shares under equity settled share schemes	-	-	-	(340)	(340)	-	(340)
Dividends paid - preference shares	-	-	-	(27)	(27)	-	(27)
Capital contribution from Barclays PLC	-	-	-	995	995	-	995
Other movements	-	-	-	1	1	(2)	(1)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**2,348**	**9,402**	**4,608**	**36,252**	**52,610**	**-**	**52,610**

1 *Details of share capital, other equity instruments and other reserves are shown on pages 25 to 44.*

Condensed consolidated cash flow statement (unaudited)

	Half year ended 30.06.20	Half year ended 30.06.19
	£m	£m
Profit before tax	1,523	1,725
Adjustment for non-cash items	301	314
Net increase in loans and advances at amortised cost	(11,096)	(6,368)
Net increase in deposits at amortised cost	32,357	15,553
Net increase in debt securities in issue	16,960	3,188
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities	4,825	(16,727)
Corporate income tax paid	(270)	(260)
Net cash from operating activities	**44,600**	**(2,575)**
Net cash from investing activities	(7,022)	(9,094)
Net cash from financing activities	653	2,552
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	7,813	652
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**46,044**	**(8,465)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	156,016	167,357
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**202,060**	**158,892**

1. Basis of preparation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2020 have been prepared in accordance with the Disclosure and Transparency Rules (DTR) of the Financial Conduct Authority UK (FCA) and with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as published by the IASB and as adopted by the EU.

The accounting policies and methods of computation used in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the same as those used in the Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report 2019.

1. Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the Directors are satisfied that the Barclays Bank Group and parent company have the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including future projections of profitability, capital requirements and capital resources.

2. Other disclosures

The Credit risk disclosures on pages 8 to 15 form part of these interim financial statements.

2. Segmental reporting

Analysis of results by business

Half year ended 30.06.20	Corporate and Investment Bank £m	Consumer, Cards and Payments £m	Head Office £m	Barclays Bank Group £m
Total income	6,973	1,742	(78)	8,637
Credit impairment charges	(1,320)	(1,299)	(55)	(2,674)
Net operating income/(expenses)	**5,653**	**443**	**(133)**	**5,963**
Operating expenses	(3,458)	(1,053)	(37)	(4,548)
Litigation and conduct	(4)	(8)	(7)	(19)
Total operating expenses	**(3,462)**	**(1,061)**	**(44)**	**(4,567)**
Other net income/(expenses)[1]	12	115	-	127
Profit/(loss) before tax	**2,203**	**(503)**	**(177)**	**1,523**
As at 30.06.20	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
Total assets	**1,017.1**	**66.0**	**12.9**	**1,096.0**

Half year ended 30.06.19	Corporate and Investment Bank £m	Consumer, Cards and Payments £m	Head Office £m	Barclays Bank Group £m
Total income	5,149	2,193	(220)	7,122
Credit impairment charges	(96)	(396)	(18)	(510)
Net operating income/(expenses)	**5,053**	**1,797**	**(238)**	**6,612**
Operating expenses	(3,589)	(1,207)	(45)	(4,841)
Litigation and conduct	(26)	(4)	(39)	(69)
Total operating expenses	**(3,615)**	**(1,211)**	**(84)**	**(4,910)**
Other net income/(expenses)[1]	15	16	(8)	23
Profit/(loss) before tax	**1,453**	**602**	**(330)**	**1,725**
As at 31.12.19	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
Total assets	**799.6**	**65.7**	**11.4**	**876.7**

1 *Other net income/(expenses) represents the share of post-tax results of associates and joint ventures, profit (or loss) on disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and gains on acquisitions.*

Split of income by geographic region[1]

	Half year ended 30.06.20 £m	Half year ended 30.06.19 £m
UK	2,835	2,089
Europe	1,240	783
Americas	3,872	3,680
Africa and Middle East	23	41
Asia	667	529
Total	**8,637**	**7,122**

1 *The geographical analysis is now based on the location of office where the transactions are recorded, whereas in the prior year it was based on counterparty location. The approach was changed at year-end 2019 and is better aligned to the geographical view of the business following the implementation of structural reform. Prior year comparatives have been restated.*

3. Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income is disaggregated below and includes a total for fees in scope of IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers:

Half year ended 30.06.20	Corporate and Investment Bank £m	Consumer, Cards and Payments £m	Head Office £m	Total £m
Fee type				
Transactional	177	968	-	1,145
Advisory	260	46	-	306
Brokerage and execution	654	31	-	685
Underwriting and syndication	1,468	-	-	1,468
Other	35	100	19	154
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**2,594**	**1,145**	**19**	**3,758**
Other non-contract fee income	57	3	-	60
Fee and commission income	2,651	1,148	19	3,818
Fee and commission expense	(441)	(497)	(1)	(939)
Net fee and commission income	**2,210**	**651**	**18**	**2,879**

Half year ended 30.06.19	Corporate and Investment Bank £m	Consumer, Cards and Payments £m	Head Office £m	Total £m
Fee type				
Transactional	185	1,168	-	1,353
Advisory	364	41	-	405
Brokerage and execution	512	24	-	536
Underwriting and syndication	1,240	-	-	1,240
Other	62	124	16	202
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**2,363**	**1,357**	**16**	**3,736**
Other non-contract fee income	54	-	-	54
Fee and commission income	2,417	1,357	16	3,790
Fee and commission expense	(350)	(611)	-	(961)
Net fee and commission income	**2,067**	**746**	**16**	**2,829**

Transactional fees are service charges on deposit accounts, cash management services and transactional processing fees. This includes interchange and merchant fee income generated from credit and bank card usage.

Advisory fees are generated from asset management services and advisory services related to mergers, acquisitions and financial restructuring.

Brokerage and execution fees are earned for executing client transactions with exchanges and over-the-counter markets and assisting clients in clearing transactions.

Underwriting and syndication fees are earned for the distribution of client equity or debt securities, and the arrangement and administration of a loan syndication. This includes commitment fees to provide loan financing.

4. Tax

The tax charge for H120 was £230m (H119: £260m), representing an effective tax rate of 15.1% (H119: 15.1%).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities	As at 30.06.20 £m	As at 31.12.19 £m
USA	2,168	2,052
Other territories	471	408
Deferred tax assets	**2,639**	**2,460**
Deferred tax liabilities - UK	(1,084)	(80)
Analysis of deferred tax assets		
Temporary differences	2,184	1,937
Tax losses	455	523
Deferred tax assets	**2,639**	**2,460**

5. Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends paid during the period	Half year ended 30.06.20 £m	Half year ended 30.06.19 £m
Ordinary shares	263	-
Preference shares	28	27
Total	291	27

A dividend of £263m was paid on 25 March 2020 by Barclays Bank PLC to its parent Barclays PLC. This was prior to the announcement made by the PRA on 31 March 2020 that capital be preserved for use in serving Barclays customers and clients through the extraordinary challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of a response to this announcement, Barclays PLC took steps to provide additional capital to Barclays Bank PLC as part of the £1.5bn of capital contributions made during H120.

6. Fair value of financial instruments

This section should be read in conjunction with Note 16, Fair value of financial instruments of the Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report 2019 and Note 1, Basis of preparation on page 25, which provides more detail about accounting policies adopted, valuation methodologies used in calculating fair value and the valuation control framework which governs oversight of valuations. There have been no changes in the accounting policies adopted or the valuation methodologies used.

Valuation

The following table shows Barclays Bank Group's assets and liabilities that are held at fair value disaggregated by valuation technique (fair value hierarchy) and balance sheet classification:

	Valuation technique using			
	Quoted market prices (Level 1)	Observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
As at 30.06.20	£m	£m	£m	£m
Trading portfolio assets	49,106	57,277	3,078	109,461
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	1,824	148,894	4,822	155,540
Derivative financial instruments	8,761	291,142	7,747	307,650
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,172	41,642	347	55,161
Investment property	-	-	10	10
Total assets	**72,863**	**538,955**	**16,004**	**627,822**
Trading portfolio liabilities	(31,333)	(19,045)	-	(50,378)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	(123)	(221,664)	(355)	(222,142)
Derivative financial instruments	(8,445)	(290,612)	(8,932)	(307,989)
Total liabilities	**(39,901)**	**(531,321)**	**(9,287)**	**(580,509)**
As at 31.12.19				
Trading portfolio assets	59,968	51,105	2,264	113,337
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	10,300	115,008	4,162	129,470
Derivative financial instruments	5,439	221,048	3,154	229,641
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,577	33,400	429	45,406
Investment property	-	-	13	13
Total assets	**87,284**	**420,561**	**10,022**	**517,867**
Trading portfolio liabilities	(19,645)	(15,567)	-	(35,212)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	(82)	(204,021)	(343)	(204,446)
Derivative financial instruments	(5,305)	(219,646)	(3,989)	(228,940)
Total liabilities	**(25,032)**	**(439,234)**	**(4,332)**	**(468,598)**

The following table shows Barclays Bank Group's Level 3 assets and liabilities that are held at fair value disaggregated by product type:

	As at 30.06.20		As at 31.12.19	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Interest rate derivatives	4,152	(3,772)	605	(812)
Foreign exchange derivatives	655	(588)	291	(298)
Credit derivatives	193	(456)	539	(342)
Equity derivatives	2,730	(4,099)	1,710	(2,528)
Commodity derivatives	17	(17)	9	(9)
Corporate debt	516	-	521	-
Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements	-	(176)	-	(167)
Non-asset backed loans	4,827	-	3,280	-
Asset backed securities	740	-	756	-
Equity cash products	1,145	-	1,228	-
Private equity investments	126	-	112	-
Other[1]	903	(179)	971	(176)
Total	**16,004**	**(9,287)**	**10,022**	**(4,332)**

1 *Other includes commercial real estate loans, fund and fund-linked products, asset backed loans, issued debt, commercial paper, government sponsored debt and investment property.*

Assets and liabilities reclassified between Level 1 and Level 2

During the period, there were no material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 (period ended December 2019: no material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2).

Level 3 movement analysis

The following table summarises the movements in the balances of Level 3 assets and liabilities during the period. The table shows gains and losses and includes amounts for all financial assets and liabilities that are held at fair value transferred to and from Level 3 during the period. Transfers have been reflected as if they had taken place at the beginning of the year.

Asset and liability moves between Level 2 and Level 3 are primarily due to i) an increase or decrease in observable market activity related to an input or ii) a change in the significance of the unobservable input, with assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 if an unobservable input is deemed significant.

Level 3 movement analysis

						Total gains and losses in the period recognised in the income statement			Transfers		
	As at 01.01.20	Purchases	Sales	Issues	Settle-ments	Trading income	Other income	Total gains or losses recognised in OCI	In	Out	As at 30.06.20
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Corporate debt	120	25	-	-	-	(26)	-	-	4	(17)	106
Non-asset backed loans	974	1,927	(740)	-	(4)	(111)	-	-	97	(320)	1,823
Asset backed securities	656	249	(224)	-	(76)	(12)	-	-	41	(11)	623
Equity cash products	392	2	(4)	-	-	(67)	-	-	28	(4)	347
Other	122	47	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	179
Trading portfolio assets	**2,264**	**2,250**	**(968)**	**-**	**(80)**	**(214)**	**-**	**-**	**178**	**(352)**	**3,078**
Non-asset backed loans	1,964	1,050	(270)	-	(112)	110	-	-	-	-	2,742
Equity cash products	835	14	-	-	-	(22)	(29)	-	-	-	798
Private equity investments	113	1	(2)	-	-	2	4	-	20	(12)	126
Other	1,250	1,865	(2,017)	-	(13)	(8)	55	-	24	-	1,156
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	**4,162**	**2,930**	**(2,289)**	**-**	**(125)**	**82**	**30**	**-**	**44**	**(12)**	**4,822**
Non-asset backed loans	343	79	-	-	(157)	-	-	(3)	-	-	262
Asset backed securities	86	-	(1)	-	-	1	-	(1)	-	-	85
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**429**	**79**	**(1)**	**-**	**(157)**	**1**	**-**	**(4)**	**-**	**-**	**347**
Investment property	**13**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2)**	**-**	**2**	**(2)**	**10**
Trading portfolio liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Issued debt	(146)	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	(22)	14	(157)
Other	(197)	-	-	-	-	(12)	(1)	-	-	12	(198)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	**(343)**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**	**-**	**(12)**	**(1)**	**-**	**(22)**	**26**	**(355)**
Interest rate derivatives	(206)	17	-	-	10	268	1	-	300	(10)	380
Foreign exchange derivatives	(7)	-	-	-	(12)	89	-	-	5	(8)	67
Credit derivatives	198	(258)	11	-	(376)	151	1	-	2	8	(263)
Equity derivatives	(820)	(447)	(1)	-	17	(90)	-	-	(5)	(23)	(1,369)
Commodity derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net derivative financial instruments[1]	**(835)**	**(688)**	**10**	**-**	**(361)**	**418**	**2**	**-**	**302**	**(33)**	**(1,185)**
Total	**5,690**	**4,571**	**(3,249)**	**(3)**	**(723)**	**275**	**29**	**(4)**	**504**	**(373)**	**6,717**

1 *Derivative financial instruments are represented on a net basis. On a gross basis, derivative financial assets were £7,747m and derivative financial liabilities were £8,932m.*

Level 3 movement analysis

	As at 01.01.19	Purchases	Sales	Issues	Settle-ments	Total gains and losses in the period recognised in the income statement		Transfers		As at 30.06.19
						Trading income	Other income	In	Out	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Government and government sponsored debt	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	2
Corporate debt	388	70	(24)	-	(31)	14	-	32	(74)	375
Non-asset backed loans	2,263	1,235	(1,260)	-	(19)	12	-	19	(90)	2,160
Asset backed securities	664	81	(127)	-	-	5	-	16	(29)	610
Equity cash products	136	48	(13)	-	-	(2)	-	116	(20)	265
Other	148	-	-	-	(1)	(10)	-	-	(1)	136
Trading portfolio assets	**3,613**	**1,436**	**(1,424)**	**-**	**(51)**	**19**	**-**	**183**	**(228)**	**3,548**
Non-asset backed loans	1,836	2	-	-	(132)	70	-	-	(1)	1,775
Equity cash products	559	9	-	-	(10)	4	178	-	-	740
Private equity investments	191	4	(3)	-	(1)	-	(6)	-	-	185
Other	2,064	2,334	(2,619)	-	(2)	17	9	24	(840)	987
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	**4,650**	**2,349**	**(2,622)**	**-**	**(145)**	**91**	**181**	**24**	**(841)**	**3,687**
Non-asset backed loans	353	48	-	-	(55)	-	-	-	(218)	128
Asset backed securities	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Equity cash products	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**355**	**88**	**-**	**-**	**(55)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(218)**	**170**
Investment property	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**8**
Trading portfolio liabilities	**(3)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**(5)**	**-**	**(6)**
							-			
Certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other money market instruments	(10)	-	-	-	1	-	(1)	(11)	-	(21)
Issued debt	(251)	-	-	(16)	1	5	-	(3)	1	(263)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	**(261)**	**-**	**-**	**(16)**	**2**	**5**	**(1)**	**(14)**	**1**	**(284)**
Interest rate derivatives	22	(3)	-	-	76	116	-	(107)	145	249
Foreign exchange derivatives	7	-	-	-	(12)	(41)	-	(51)	17	(80)
Credit derivatives	1,050	(63)	4	-	(3)	86	-	2	3	1,079
Equity derivatives	(607)	(122)	(5)	-	23	89	-	(16)	292	(346)
Commodity derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net derivative financial instruments[1]	**472**	**(188)**	**(1)**	**-**	**84**	**250**	**-**	**(172)**	**457**	**902**
Total	**8,835**	**3,685**	**(4,047)**	**(16)**	**(165)**	**367**	**179**	**16**	**(829)**	**8,025**

1 *Derivative financial instruments are presented on a net basis. On a gross basis, derivative financial assets were £5,701m and derivative financial liabilities were £4,799m.*

Unrealised gains and losses on Level 3 financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the unrealised gains and losses recognised in the period arising on Level 3 financial assets and liabilities held at the period end.

	Half year ended 30.06.20				Half year ended 30.06.19			
	Income statement		Other compre-hensive income		Income statement		Other compre-hensive income	
	Trading income	Other income		Total	Trading income	Other income		Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Trading portfolio assets	(177)	-	-	(177)	21	-	-	21
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	126	(24)	-	102	75	178	-	253
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	(1)	-	(1)
Trading portfolio liabilities	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	(16)	(1)	-	(17)	6	-	-	6
Net derivative financial instruments	248	-	-	248	212	-	-	212
Total	**181**	**(27)**	**(2)**	**152**	**316**	**177**	**-**	**493**

Valuation techniques and sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis is performed on products with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) to generate a range of reasonably possible alternative valuations. The sensitivity methodologies applied take account of the nature of valuation techniques used, as well as the availability and reliability of observable proxy and historical data and the impact of using alternative models.

Sensitivity analysis of valuations using unobservable inputs

	As at 30.06.20				As at 31.12.19			
	Favourable changes		Unfavourable changes		Favourable changes		Unfavourable changes	
	Income statement	Equity	Income Statement	Equity	Income statement	Equity	Income Statement	Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Interest rate derivatives	138	-	(256)	-	44	-	(127)	-
Foreign exchange derivatives	7	-	(11)	-	5	-	(7)	-
Credit derivatives	127	-	(109)	-	73	-	(47)	-
Equity derivatives	151	-	(158)	-	114	-	(119)	-
Commodity derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt	23	-	(23)		11	-	(16)	-
Non-asset backed loans	159	4	(322)	(4)	125	8	(228)	(8)
Equity cash products	164	-	(206)	-	123	-	(175)	-
Private equity investments	18	-	(19)	-	16	-	(25)	-
Other[1]	2	-	(2)	-	1	-	(1)	-
Total	**789**	**4**	**(1,106)**	**(4)**	**512**	**8**	**(745)**	**(8)**

1 *Other includes commercial real estate loans, fund and fund-linked products, asset backed loans, issued debt, commercial paper, government sponsored debt and investment property.*

The effect of stressing unobservable inputs to a range of reasonably possible alternatives, alongside considering the impact of using alternative models, would be to increase fair values by up to £793m (December 2019: £520m) or to decrease fair values by up to £1,110m (December 2019: £753m) with substantially all the potential effect impacting profit and loss rather than reserves.

Significant unobservable inputs

The valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs for assets and liabilities recognised at fair value and classified as Level 3 are consistent with Note 16, Fair value of financial instruments in the Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report 2019. The description of the significant unobservable inputs and the sensitivity of fair value measurement of the instruments categorised as Level 3 assets or liabilities to increases in significant unobservable inputs is also found in Note 16, Fair value of financial instruments of the Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report 2019.

Fair value adjustments

Key balance sheet valuation adjustments are quantified below:

	As at 30.06.20 £m	As at 31.12.19 £m
Exit price adjustments derived from market bid-offer spreads	(564)	(420)
Uncollateralised derivative funding	(181)	(57)
Derivative credit valuation adjustments	(378)	(135)
Derivative debit valuation adjustments	148	155

- Exit price adjustments derived from market bid-offer spreads increased by £144m to £564m as a result of movements in market bid offer spreads.
- Uncollateralised derivative funding increased by £124m to £181m as a result of widening input funding spreads and an update to methodology.
- Derivative credit valuation adjustments increased by £243m to £378m as a result of widening input counterparty credit spreads.
- Derivative debit valuation adjustments decreased by £7m to £148m as a result of widening input Barclays Bank PLC credit spreads and an update to methodology.

Portfolio exemption

Barclays Bank Group uses the portfolio exemption in IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement to measure the fair value of groups of financial assets and liabilities. Instruments are measured using the price that would be received to sell a net long position (i.e. an asset) for a particular risk exposure or to transfer a net short position (i.e. a liability) for a particular risk exposure in an orderly transaction between market participants at the balance sheet date under current market conditions. Accordingly, the Barclays Bank Group measures the fair value of the group of financial assets and liabilities consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date.

Unrecognised gains as a result of the use of valuation models using unobservable inputs

The amount that has yet to be recognised in income that relates to the difference between the transaction price (the fair value at initial recognition) and the amount that would have arisen had valuation models using unobservable inputs been used on initial recognition, less amounts subsequently recognised, is £101m (December 2019: £100m) for financial instruments measured at fair value and £31m (December 2019: £31m) for financial instruments carried at amortised cost. There are additions of £11m (December 2019: £40m) and amortisation and releases of £10m (December 2019: £67m) for financial instruments measured at fair value and additions of £1m (December 2019: £2m) and amortisation and releases of £1m (December 2019: £2m) for financial instruments carried at amortised cost.

Third party credit enhancements

Structured and brokered certificates of deposit issued by Barclays Bank Group are insured up to $250,000 per depositor by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in the United States. The FDIC is funded by premiums that the Barclays Bank Group and other banks pay for deposit insurance coverage. The carrying value of these issued certificates of deposit that are designated under the IFRS 9 fair value option includes this third party credit enhancement. The on-balance sheet value of these brokered certificates of deposit amounted to £3,162m (December 2019: £3,218m).

Comparison of carrying amounts and fair values for assets and liabilities not held at fair value

Valuation methodologies employed in calculating the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are consistent with the Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report 2019 disclosure.

The following table summarises the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost on the Barclays Bank Group's balance sheet:

	As at 30.06.20		As at 31.12.19	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets	£m	£m	£m	£m
Loans and advances at amortised cost	150,203	149,511	141,636	141,251
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	19,811	19,811	1,731	1,731
Financial liabilities				
Deposits at amortised cost	(245,737)	(245,758)	(213,881)	(213,897)
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	(4,033)	(4,033)	(2,032)	(2,032)
Debt securities in issue	(50,496)	(50,568)	(33,536)	(33,529)
Subordinated liabilities	(36,965)	(37,675)	(33,425)	(34,861)

7. Subordinated liabilities

	Half year ended 30.06.20	Year ended 31.12.19
	£m	£m
Opening balance as at 1 January	33,425	35,327
Issuances	3,162	6,785
Redemptions	(2,814)	(7,804)
Other	3,192	(883)
Closing balance	36,965	**33,425**

Issuances of £3,162m comprises £3,082m intra-group loans from Barclays PLC as well as £80m USD Floating Rate Notes issued externally by a Barclays Bank PLC subsidiary.

Redemptions of £2,814m comprises £2,518m intra-group loans from Barclays PLC as well as £266m USD Floating Rate Notes and £30m USD Fixed Rate Notes issued externally by Barclays Bank PLC subsidiaries.

Other movements predominantly include foreign exchange and fair value hedge adjustments.

8. Provisions

	As at 30.06.20	As at 31.12.19
	£m	£m
Customer redress	27	71
Legal, competition and regulatory matters	250	374
Redundancy and restructuring	34	63
Undrawn contractually committed facilities and guarantees	593	252
Onerous contracts	9	20
Sundry provisions	172	171
Total	**1,085**	**951**

9. Retirement benefits

As at 30 June 2020, Barclays Bank Group's IAS 19 pension surplus across all schemes was £2.5bn (December 2019: £1.8bn). The UK Retirement Fund (UKRF), which is the Group's main scheme, had an IAS 19 pension surplus of £2.8bn (December 2019: £2.1bn). The movement for the UKRF was driven by higher than assumed asset returns and lower than expected long-term price inflation, partially offset by a decrease in the discount rate.

UKRF funding valuations

The last triennial actuarial valuation of the UKRF had an effective date of 30 September 2019 and was completed in February 2020. This valuation showed a funding deficit of £2.3bn and a funding level of 94.0%. A revised deficit recovery plan was agreed with deficit reduction contributions required from Barclays Bank PLC of £500m in 2019, £500m in 2020, £700m in 2021, £294m in 2022 and £286m in 2023. The deficit reduction contributions are in addition to the regular contributions to meet the Group's share of the cost of benefits accruing over each year.

On 12 June 2020, Barclays Bank PLC paid the £500m deficit reduction contribution agreed for 2020 and at the same time the UKRF subscribed for non-transferrable listed senior fixed rate notes for £750m, backed by UK gilts (the Senior Notes). These Senior Notes entitle the UKRF to semi-annual coupon payments for five years, and full repayment in cash in three equal tranches in 2023, 2024, and at final maturity in 2025. The Senior Notes were issued by Heron Issuer Number 2 Limited (Heron 2), an entity that is consolidated within the Barclays Bank Group under IFRS 10. As a result of the investment in Senior Notes, the regulatory capital impact of the £500m deficit reduction contribution paid on 12 June 2020 takes effect in 2023, 2024 and 2025 on maturity of the notes. The £250m additional investment by the UKRF in the Senior Notes has a positive capital impact in 2020 which is reduced equally in 2023, 2024 and 2025 on the maturity of the notes. Heron 2 acquired a total of £750m of gilts from Barclays Bank PLC for cash to support payments on the Senior Notes.

The next triennial actuarial valuation of the UKRF is due to be completed in 2023 with an effective date of 30 September 2022.

10. Called up share capital

Ordinary shares

As at 30 June 2020 the issued ordinary share capital of Barclays Bank PLC comprised 2,342m (December 2019: 2,342m) ordinary shares of £1 each.

Preference shares

As at 30 June 2020 the issued preference share capital of Barclays Bank PLC of £6m (December 2019: £6m) comprised 1,000 Sterling Preference Shares of £1 each (December 2019: 1,000); 31,856 Euro Preference Shares of €100 each (December 2019: 31,856); and 58,133 US Dollar Preference shares of $100 each (December 2019: 58,133).

There were no issuances or redemptions of ordinary or preference shares in the six months to 30 June 2020.

11. Other equity instruments

Other equity instruments of £8,323m (December 2019: £8,323m) are AT1 securities issued to Barclays PLC. Barclays PLC uses funds from the market issuance to purchase AT1 securities from Barclays Bank PLC. There have been no issuances or redemptions in the period.

The AT1 securities are perpetual securities with no fixed maturity and are structured to qualify as AT1 instruments under prevailing capital rules applicable as at the relevant issue date. AT1 securities are undated and are redeemable, at the option of Barclays Bank PLC, in whole at the initial call date, or on any fifth anniversary after the initial call date. In addition, the AT1 securities are redeemable, at the option of Barclays Bank PLC, in whole in the event of certain changes in the tax or regulatory treatment of the securities. Any redemptions require the prior consent of the PRA.

12. Other reserves

	As at 30.06.20 £m	As at 31.12.19 £m
Currency translation reserve	4,769	3,383
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	(2)	(139)
Cash flow hedging reserve	1,453	388
Own credit reserve	123	(373)
Other reserves	(24)	(24)
Total	**6,319**	**3,235**

Currency translation reserve
The currency translation reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses on the retranslation of Barclays Bank Group's net investment in foreign operations, net of the effects of hedging.

As at 30 June 2020, there was a credit balance of £4,769m (December 2019: £3,383m credit) in the currency translation reserve. The £1,386m credit movement principally reflected the strengthening of period end USD exchange rate against GBP.

Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve
The fair value through other comprehensive income reserve represents the unrealised change in the fair value through other comprehensive income investments since initial recognition.

As at 30 June 2020, there was a debit balance of £2m (December 2019: £139m debit) in the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve. The gain of £137m is principally driven by a £277m gain from the increase in fair value of bonds due to decreasing bond yields. This is partially offset by £114m of net gains transferred to the income statement and a tax charge of £42m.

Cash flow hedging reserve
The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses on effective cash flow hedging instruments that will be recycled to the income statement when the hedged transactions affect profit or loss.

As at 30 June 2020, there was a credit balance of £1,453m (December 2019: £388m credit) in the cash flow hedging reserve. The increase of £1,065m principally reflects a £1,587m increase in the fair value of interest rate swaps held for hedging purpose as major interest rate forward curves decreased. This is partially offset by £117m of gains transferred to the income statement and a tax charge of £408m.

Own credit reserve
The own credit reserve reflects the cumulative own credit gains and losses on financial liabilities at fair value. Amounts in the own credit reserve are not recycled to profit or loss in future periods.

As at 30 June 2020, there was a credit balance of £123m (December 2019: £373m debit) in the own credit reserve. The movement of £496m principally reflects a £845m gain from the widening of Barclays funding spreads. This is partially offset by other activity of £209m and a tax charge of £144m.

Other reserves
As at 30 June 2020, there was a debit balance of £24m (December 2019: £24m debit) in other reserves relating to redeemed ordinary and preference shares issued by Barclays Bank Group.

13. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities	As at 30.06.20 £m	As at 31.12.19 £m
Guarantees and letters of credit pledged as collateral security	15,825	17,006
Performance guarantees, acceptances and endorsements	6,589	6,771
Total	**22,414**	**23,777**
Commitments		
Documentary credits and other short-term trade related transactions	1,162	1,291
Standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments	264,376	268,736
Total	**265,538**	**270,027**

In addition to the above, Note 14, Legal, competition and regulatory matters details out further contingent liabilities where it is not practicable to disclose an estimate of the potential financial effect on Barclays Bank Group.

14. Legal, competition and regulatory matters

Barclays Bank Group face legal, competition and regulatory challenges, many of which are beyond our control. The extent of the impact of these matters cannot always be predicted but may materially impact our operations, financial results, condition and prospects. Matters arising from a set of similar circumstances can give rise to either a contingent liability or a provision, or both, depending on the relevant facts and circumstances.

The recognition of provisions in relation to such matters involves critical accounting estimates and judgments in accordance with the relevant accounting policies as described in Note 8, Provisions. We have not disclosed an estimate of the potential financial impact or effect on the Barclays Bank Group of contingent liabilities where it is not currently practicable to do so. Various matters detailed in this note seek damages of an unspecified amount. While certain matters specify the damages claimed, such claimed amounts do not necessarily reflect the Barclays Bank Group's potential financial exposure in respect of those matters.

Investigations into certain advisory services agreements and other matters and civil action

FCA proceedings

In 2008, Barclays Bank PLC and Qatar Holdings LLC entered into two advisory service agreements (the Agreements). The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) conducted an investigation into whether the Agreements may have related to Barclays PLC's capital raisings in June and November 2008 (the Capital Raisings) and therefore should have been disclosed in the announcements or public documents relating to the Capital Raisings. In 2013, the FCA issued warning notices (the Notices) finding that Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC acted recklessly and in breach of certain disclosure-related listing rules, and that Barclays PLC was also in breach of Listing Principle 3. The financial penalty provided in the Notices is £50m. Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC continue to contest the findings. Following the conclusion of the Serious Fraud Office (SFO) proceedings against certain former Barclays executives resulting in their acquittals, the FCA proceedings, which were stayed, have resumed. All charges brought by the SFO against Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC in relation to the Agreements were dismissed in 2018.

Civil action

PCP Capital Partners LLP and PCP International Finance Limited (PCP) are seeking damages of approximately £1.6bn from Barclays Bank PLC for fraudulent misrepresentation and deceit, arising from alleged statements made by Barclays Bank PLC to PCP in relation to the terms on which securities were to be issued to potential investors, allegedly including PCP, in the November 2008 capital raising. Barclays Bank PLC is defending the claim and trial commenced in June 2020.

Investigations into LIBOR and other benchmarks and related civil actions

Regulators and law enforcement agencies, including certain competition authorities, from a number of governments have conducted investigations relating to Barclays Bank PLC's involvement in allegedly manipulating certain financial benchmarks, such as LIBOR. The SFO has closed its investigation with no action to be taken against the Barclays Group. Various individuals and corporates in a range of jurisdictions have threatened or brought civil actions against the Barclays Group and other banks in relation to the alleged manipulation of LIBOR and/or other benchmarks. Certain actions remain pending.

USD LIBOR civil actions

The majority of the USD LIBOR cases, which have been filed in various US jurisdictions, have been consolidated for pre-trial purposes in the US District Court in the Southern District of New York (SDNY). The complaints are substantially similar and allege, among other things, that Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Capital Inc. (BCI) and other financial institutions individually and collectively violated provisions of the US Sherman Antitrust Act (Antitrust Act), the US Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), the US Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and various state laws by manipulating USD LIBOR rates.

Putative class actions and individual actions seek unspecified damages with the exception of three lawsuits, in which the plaintiffs are seeking a combined total of approximately $900m in actual damages and additional punitive damages against all defendants, including Barclays Bank PLC. Some of the lawsuits also seek trebling of damages under the Antitrust Act and RICO. Barclays has previously settled certain claims. Two of the class action settlements where Barclays has paid $20m and $7.1m, respectively, remain subject to final court approval and/or the right of class members to opt out of the settlement to file their own claims.

Sterling LIBOR civil actions

In 2016, two putative class actions filed in the SDNY against Barclays Bank PLC, BCI and other Sterling LIBOR panel banks alleging, among other things, that the defendants manipulated the Sterling LIBOR rate in violation of the Antitrust Act, CEA and RICO, were consolidated. The defendants' motion to dismiss the claims was granted in December 2018. The plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal.

Japanese Yen LIBOR civil actions

In 2012, a putative class action was filed in the SDNY against Barclays Bank PLC and other Japanese Yen LIBOR panel banks by a lead plaintiff involved in exchange-traded derivatives and members of the Japanese Bankers Association's Euroyen Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate (Euroyen TIBOR) panel. The complaint alleges, among other things, manipulation of the Euroyen TIBOR and Yen LIBOR rates and breaches of the CEA and the Antitrust Act. In 2014, the court dismissed the plaintiff's antitrust claims in full, but the plaintiff's CEA claims remain pending.

In 2015, a second putative class action, making similar allegations to the above class action, was filed in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and BCI. In 2017, this action was dismissed in full and the plaintiffs appealed the dismissal. The appellate court reversed the dismissal and the matter has been remanded to the lower court.

SIBOR/SOR civil action

In 2016, a putative class action was filed in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, BCI and other defendants, alleging manipulation of the Singapore Interbank Offered Rate (SIBOR) and Singapore Swap Offer Rate (SOR). In October 2018, the court dismissed all claims against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and BCI. The plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal.

ICE LIBOR civil actions

In 2019, several putative class actions have been filed in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, BCI, other financial institution defendants and Intercontinental Exchange Inc. and certain of its affiliates (ICE), asserting antitrust claims that defendants manipulated USD LIBOR through defendants' submissions to ICE. These actions have been consolidated. The defendants' motion to dismiss was granted in March 2020. The plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal.

Non-US benchmarks civil actions

Legal proceedings (which include the claims referred to below in 'Local authority civil actions concerning LIBOR') have been brought or threatened against Barclays Bank PLC (and, in certain cases, Barclays Bank UK PLC) in the UK in connection with alleged manipulation of LIBOR, EURIBOR and other benchmarks. Proceedings have also been brought in a number of other jurisdictions in Europe and Israel. Additional proceedings in other jurisdictions may be brought in the future.

Foreign Exchange investigations and related civil actions

In 2015, the Barclays Group reached settlements totalling approximately $2.38bn with various US federal and state authorities and the FCA in relation to investigations into certain sales and trading practices in the Foreign Exchange market. Under the related plea agreement with the US Department of Justice (DoJ), which received final court approval in January 2017, the Barclays Group agreed to a term of probation of three years, which expired in January 2020. The Barclays Group also continues to provide relevant information to certain authorities.

The European Commission is one of a number of authorities still conducting an investigation into certain trading practices in Foreign Exchange markets. The European Commission announced two settlements in May 2019 and the Barclays Group paid penalties totalling approximately €210m. In June 2019, the Swiss Competition Commission announced two settlements and the Barclays Group paid penalties totalling approximately CHF 27m. The financial impact of the ongoing matters is not expected to be material to the Barclays Bank Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position.

A number of individuals and corporates in a range of jurisdictions have also threatened or brought civil actions against the Barclays Group and other banks in relation to alleged manipulation of Foreign Exchange markets, and may do so in the future. Certain actions remain pending.

FX opt out civil action

In 2018, Barclays Bank PLC and BCI settled a consolidated action filed in the SDNY, alleging manipulation of Foreign Exchange markets (Consolidated FX Action), for a total amount of $384m. Also in 2018, a group of plaintiffs who opted out of the

Consolidated FX Action filed a complaint in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, BCI and other defendants. Some of the plaintiff's claims were dismissed in May 2020.

Retail basis civil action

In 2015, a putative class action was filed against several international banks, including Barclays PLC and BCI, on behalf of a proposed class of individuals who exchanged currencies on a retail basis at bank branches (Retail Basis Claims). The SDNY has ruled that the Retail Basis Claims are not covered by the settlement agreement in the Consolidated FX Action. The Court subsequently dismissed all Retail Basis Claims against the Barclays Group and all other defendants. The plaintiffs have filed an amended complaint.

State law FX civil action

In 2017, the SDNY dismissed consolidated putative class actions brought under federal and various state laws on behalf of proposed classes of (i) stockholders of Exchange Traded Funds and others who purportedly were indirect investors in FX instruments, and (ii) investors who traded FX instruments through FX dealers or brokers not alleged to have manipulated Foreign Exchange Rates. Barclays Bank PLC and BCI have settled the claim, which is subject to court approval.

Non-US FX civil actions

In addition to the actions described above, legal proceedings have been brought or are threatened against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, BCI and Barclays Execution Services Limited (BX) in connection with alleged manipulation of Foreign Exchange in the UK, a number of other jurisdictions in Europe, Israel and Australia and additional proceedings may be brought in the future.

Metals investigations and related civil actions

Barclays Bank PLC previously provided information to the DoJ, the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission and other authorities in connection with investigations into metals and metals-based financial instruments.

A number of US civil complaints, each on behalf of a proposed class of plaintiffs, have been consolidated and transferred to the SDNY. The complaints allege that Barclays Bank PLC and other members of The London Gold Market Fixing Ltd. manipulated the prices of gold and gold derivative contracts in violation of US antitrust and other federal laws. This consolidated putative class action remains pending. A separate US civil complaint by a proposed class of plaintiffs against a number of banks, including Barclays Bank PLC, BCI and BX, alleging manipulation of the price of silver in violation of the CEA, the Antitrust Act and state antitrust and consumer protection laws, has been dismissed as against the Barclays entities. The plaintiffs have the option to seek the court's permission to appeal.

Civil actions have also been filed in Canadian courts against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Capital Canada Inc. and BCI on behalf of proposed classes of plaintiffs alleging manipulation of gold and silver prices.

US residential mortgage related civil actions

There are various pending civil actions relating to US Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS), including four actions arising from unresolved repurchase requests submitted by Trustees for certain RMBS, alleging breaches of various loan-level representations and warranties (R&Ws) made by Barclays Bank PLC and/or a subsidiary acquired in 2007 (the Acquired Subsidiary). The unresolved repurchase requests received as at 31 December 2019 had an original unpaid principal balance of approximately $2.1bn. The Trustees have also alleged that the relevant R&Ws may have been breached with respect to a greater (but unspecified) amount of loans than previously stated in the unresolved repurchase requests.

These repurchase actions are ongoing. In one repurchase action, the New York Court of Appeals held that claims related to certain R&Ws are time-barred. Barclays Bank PLC has reached a settlement to resolve two of the repurchase actions, which is subject to final court approval. The financial impact of the settlement is not expected to be material to the Barclays Bank Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position. The remaining two repurchase actions are pending.

Government and agency securities civil actions and related matters

Certain governmental authorities are conducting investigations into activities relating to the trading of certain government and agency securities in various markets. The Barclays Group provided information in cooperation with such investigations. Civil actions have also been filed on the basis of similar allegations, as described below.

Treasury auction securities civil actions

Consolidated putative class action complaints filed in US federal court against Barclays Bank PLC, BCI and other financial institutions under the Antitrust Act and state common law allege that the defendants (i) conspired to manipulate the US Treasury securities market and/or (ii) conspired to prevent the creation of certain platforms by boycotting or threatening to boycott such trading platforms. The defendants have filed a motion to dismiss.

In addition, certain plaintiffs have filed a related, direct action against BCI and certain other financial institutions, alleging that defendants conspired to fix and manipulate the US Treasury securities market in violation of the Antitrust Act, the CEA and state common law.

Supranational, Sovereign and Agency bonds civil actions
Civil antitrust actions have been filed in the SDNY and Federal Court of Canada in Toronto against Barclays Bank PLC, BCI, BX, Barclays Capital Securities Limited and, with respect to the civil action filed in Canada only, Barclays Capital Canada, Inc. and other financial institutions alleging that the defendants conspired to fix prices and restrain competition in the market for US dollar-denominated Supranational, Sovereign and Agency bonds.

In one of the actions filed in the SDNY, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' complaint, which the plaintiffs have appealed. The plaintiffs have voluntarily dismissed the other SDNY action.

Variable Rate Demand Obligations civil actions
Civil actions have been filed against Barclays Bank PLC and BCI and other financial institutions alleging the defendants conspired or colluded to artificially inflate interest rates set for Variable Rate Demand Obligations (VRDOs). VRDOs are municipal bonds with interest rates that reset on a periodic basis, most commonly weekly. Two actions in state court have been filed by private plaintiffs on behalf of the states of Illinois and California. Two putative class action complaints, which have been consolidated, have been filed in the SDNY.

Government bond civil actions
In a putative class action filed in the SDNY in 2019, plaintiffs alleged that BCI and certain other bond dealers conspired to fix the prices of US government sponsored entity bonds in violation of US antitrust law. BCI agreed to a settlement of $87m, which received final court approval in June 2020. Separately, various entities in Louisiana, including the Louisiana Attorney General and the City of Baton Rouge, have filed complaints against Barclays Bank PLC and other financial institutions making similar allegations as the class action plaintiffs.

In 2018, a separate putative class action against various financial institutions including Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, BCI, Barclays Bank Mexico, S.A., and certain other subsidiaries of the Barclays Bank Group was consolidated in the SDNY. The plaintiffs asserted antitrust and state law claims arising out of an alleged conspiracy to fix the prices of Mexican Government bonds. Barclays PLC has settled the claim for $5.7m, which is subject to court approval.

BDC Finance L.L.C.
In 2008, BDC Finance L.L.C. (BDC) filed a complaint in the NY Supreme Court, demanding damages of $298m, alleging that Barclays Bank PLC had breached a contract in connection with a portfolio of total return swaps governed by an ISDA Master Agreement (collectively, the Agreement). Following a trial on certain liability issues, the court ruled in December 2018 that Barclays Bank PLC was not a defaulting party, which was affirmed on appeal. Barclays Bank PLC's counterclaim against BDC remains pending.

In 2011, BDC's investment advisor, BDCM Fund Adviser, L.L.C. and its parent company, Black Diamond Capital Holdings, L.L.C. also sued Barclays Bank PLC and BCI in Connecticut State Court for unspecified damages allegedly resulting from Barclays Bank PLC's conduct relating to the Agreement, asserting claims for violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act and tortious interference with business and prospective business relations. This case is currently stayed.

Civil actions in respect of the US Anti-Terrorism Act
There are a number of civil actions, on behalf of more than 4,000 plaintiffs, filed in US federal courts in the US District Court in the Eastern District of New York (EDNY) and SDNY against Barclays Bank PLC and a number of other banks. The complaints generally allege that Barclays Bank PLC and those banks engaged in a conspiracy to facilitate US dollar-denominated transactions for the Government of Iran and various Iranian banks, which in turn funded acts of terrorism that injured or killed plaintiffs or plaintiffs' family members. The plaintiffs seek to recover damages for pain, suffering and mental anguish under the provisions of the US Anti-Terrorism Act, which allow for the trebling of any proven damages.

The court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss three actions in the EDNY. Plaintiffs have appealed in one action. The court also granted the defendants' motion to dismiss another action in the SDNY. The remaining actions are stayed pending decisions in these cases.

Interest rate swap and credit default swap US civil actions
Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and BCI, together with other financial institutions that act as market makers for interest rate swaps (IRS) are named as defendants in several antitrust class actions which were consolidated in the SDNY in 2016. The complaints allege the defendants conspired to prevent the development of exchanges for IRS and demand unspecified money damages.

In 2018, trueEX LLC filed an antitrust class action in the SDNY against a number of financial institutions including Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and BCI based on similar allegations with respect to trueEX LLC's development of an IRS platform. In 2017, Tera Group Inc. filed a separate civil antitrust action in the SDNY claiming that certain conduct alleged in the IRS cases also caused the plaintiff to suffer harm with respect to the Credit Default Swaps market. In November 2018 and July 2019, respectively, the court dismissed certain claims in both cases for unjust enrichment and tortious interference but denied motions to dismiss the federal and state antitrust claims, which remain pending.

Odd-lot corporate bonds antitrust class action

In 2020, BCI, together with other financial institutions, were named as defendants in a putative class action. The complaint alleges a conspiracy to boycott developing electronic trading platforms for odd-lots and price fixing. Plaintiffs demand unspecified money damages.

Investigation into collections and recoveries relating to unsecured lending

Since February 2018, the FCA has been investigating whether the Barclays Group implemented effective systems and controls with respect to collections and recoveries and whether it paid due consideration to the interests of customers in default and arrears. The FCA investigation is at an advanced stage.

HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) assessments concerning UK Value Added Tax

In 2018, HMRC issued notices that have the effect of removing certain overseas subsidiaries that have operations in the UK from Barclays' UK VAT group, in which group supplies between members are generally free from VAT. The notices have retrospective effect and correspond to assessments of £181m (inclusive of interest), of which Barclays would expect to attribute an amount of approximately £128m to Barclays Bank UK PLC and £53m to Barclays Bank PLC. HMRC's decision has been appealed to the First Tier Tribunal (Tax Chamber).

Local authority civil actions concerning LIBOR

Following settlement by Barclays Bank PLC of various governmental investigations concerning certain benchmark interest rate submissions referred to above in 'Investigations into LIBOR and other benchmarks and related civil actions', in the UK, certain local authorities have brought claims against Barclays Bank PLC (and, in certain cases, Barclays Bank UK PLC) asserting that they entered into loans in reliance on misrepresentations made by Barclays Bank PLC in respect of its conduct in relation to LIBOR. Barclays has applied to strike out the claims.

General

The Barclays Bank Group is engaged in various other legal, competition and regulatory matters in the UK, the US and a number of other overseas jurisdictions. It is subject to legal proceedings brought by and against the Barclays Bank Group which arise in the ordinary course of business from time to time, including (but not limited to) disputes in relation to contracts, securities, debt collection, consumer credit, fraud, trusts, client assets, competition, data management and protection, money laundering, financial crime, employment, environmental and other statutory and common law issues.

The Barclays Bank Group is also subject to enquiries and examinations, requests for information, audits, investigations and legal and other proceedings by regulators, governmental and other public bodies in connection with (but not limited to) consumer protection measures, compliance with legislation and regulation, wholesale trading activity and other areas of banking and business activities in which the Barclays Bank Group is or has been engaged. The Barclays Bank Group is cooperating with the relevant authorities and keeping all relevant agencies briefed as appropriate in relation to these matters and others described in this note on an ongoing basis.

At the present time, Barclays Bank PLC does not expect the ultimate resolution of any of these other matters to have a material adverse effect on its financial position. However, in light of the uncertainties involved in such matters and the matters specifically described in this note, there can be no assurance that the outcome of a particular matter or matters (including formerly active matters or those matters arising after the date of this note) will not be material to Barclays Bank PLC's results, operations or cash flow for a particular period, depending on, among other things, the amount of the loss resulting from the matter(s) and the amount of profit otherwise reported for the reporting period.

15. Related party transactions

Related party transactions in the half year ended 30 June 2020 were similar in nature to those disclosed in the Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report 2019.

Amounts included in the Barclays Bank Group's financial statements with other Barclays Group companies are as follows:

	Half year ended 30.06.20		Half year ended 30.06.19	
	Parent £m	Fellow subsidiaries £m	Parent £m	Fellow subsidiaries £m
Total income	(346)	31	(275)	32
Operating expenses	(34)	(1,443)	(46)	(1,546)

	As at 30.06.20		As at 31.12.19	
	Parent £m	Fellow subsidiaries £m	Parent £m	Fellow subsidiaries £m
Total assets	5,793	1,952	2,097	2,165
Total liabilities	27,262	2,531	24,876	1,600

Except for the above, no related party transactions that have taken place in the half year ended 30 June 2020 have materially affected the financial position or performance of the Barclays Bank Group during this period.

16. Barclays Bank PLC parent condensed balance sheet

	As at 30.06.20	As at 31.12.19
Assets	£m	£m
Cash and balances at central banks	128,461	112,287
Cash collateral and settlement balances	115,391	75,822
Loans and advances at amortised cost	186,606	161,663
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	22,926	4,939
Trading portfolio assets	73,646	79,079
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	187,575	162,500
Derivative financial instruments	304,807	229,338
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	53,475	43,760
Investment in associates and joint ventures	16	119
Investment in subsidiaries	16,653	16,105
Goodwill and intangible assets	114	115
Property, plant and equipment	419	426
Current tax assets	1,045	946
Deferred tax assets	1,203	1,115
Retirement benefit assets	2,797	2,062
Other assets	1,234	845
Total assets	**1,096,368**	**891,121**
Liabilities		
Deposits at amortised cost	268,286	240,631
Cash collateral and settlement balances	94,744	59,448
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	9,778	9,185
Debt securities in issue	34,926	19,883
Subordinated liabilities	36,937	33,205
Trading portfolio liabilities	53,953	45,130
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	234,510	207,765
Derivative financial instruments	306,288	225,607
Current tax liabilities	287	221
Deferred tax liabilities	1,083	80
Retirement benefit liabilities	105	104
Other liabilities	3,297	2,807
Provisions	885	630
Total liabilities	**1,045,079**	**844,696**
Equity		
Called up share capital and share premium	2,348	2,348
Other equity instruments	11,089	11,089
Other reserves	2,763	678
Retained earnings	35,089	32,310
Total equity	**51,289**	**46,425**
Total liabilities and equity	**1,096,368**	**891,121**

In H120, Barclays Bank PLC sold its investments in Barclaycard International Payments Limited, Entercard Group AB, Carnegie Holdings Limited and Barclays Mercantile Business Finance Limited to Barclays Principal Investments Limited, a fellow group company, at their fair values of £102m, £292m, £188m and £154m respectively.

Barclays Bank PLC recorded profit on disposal of £56m, £192m, £133m and £23m in respect of these transactions. The Barclays Bank Group recorded profit on disposal of £45m, £13m, £57m and £11m.

Barclays Bank PLC considers the carrying value of its investment in subsidiaries to be fully recoverable.

Other Information

Results timetable[1]	Date
2020 Annual Report	11 February 2021

				% Change[3]	
Exchange rates[2]	30.06.20	31.12.19	30.06.19	31.12.19	30.06.19
Period end - USD/GBP	1.24	1.33	1.27	(7%)	(2%)
6 month average - USD/GBP	1.26	1.26	1.29	-	(2%)
3 month average - USD/GBP	1.24	1.29	1.29	(4%)	(4%)
Period end - EUR/GBP	1.10	1.18	1.12	(7%)	(2%)
6 month average - EUR/GBP	1.14	1.14	1.15	-	(1%)
3 month average - EUR/GBP	1.13	1.16	1.14	(3%)	(1%)

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1 *Note that this date is provisional and subject to change.*
2 *The average rates shown above are derived from daily spot rates during the year.*
3 *The change is the impact to GBP reported information.*

Glossary of Terms

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

'Acceptances and endorsements' An acceptance is an undertaking by a bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on a customer. The Barclays Bank Group expects most acceptances to be presented, but reimbursement by the customer is normally immediate. Endorsements are residual liabilities of the Barclays Bank Group in respect of bills of exchange which have been paid and subsequently rediscounted.

'Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital' AT1 capital largely comprises 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)' Under the AMA, banks are allowed to develop their own empirical model to quantify required capital for operational risk. Banks can only use this approach subject to approval from their local regulators.

'Agencies' 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 Depository Receipts (ADR)' A negotiable certificate that represents the ownership of shares in a non-US company (for example Barclays) trading in US financial markets.

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

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

'Annualised cumulative weighted average lifetime PD' The probability of default over the remaining life of the asset, expressed as an annual rate, reflecting a range of possible economic scenarios.

'Application scorecards' Algorithm based decision 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 Bank Group operates within Asia and the Middle East.

'Asset Backed Commercial Paper' 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 Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDOs), 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 Bank Group adjusted for the after tax amounts of capital securities classified as equity.

'Average allocated tangible equity' 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.

Glossary of Terms

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

'Average UK leverage ratio' As per the PRA rulebook, is 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.

'Barclays Africa' or 'Absa' Barclays Africa Group Limited (now Absa Group Limited), which was previously a subsidiary of the Barclays Group. Following a sell down of shares resulting in a loss of control, the Barclays Group's shareholding in Absa Group Limited is now classified as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income.

'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 loan to value is calculated using the following formula: LTV = ((loan balance 1 x MTM LTV% for loan 1) + (loan balance 2 x MTM LTV% for loan 2) + ...) / total outstandings in portfolio.

'Barclaycard' An international consumer payments business serving the needs of businesses and consumers through credit cards, consumer lending, merchant acquiring, commercial cards and point of sale finance. Barclaycard has scaled operations in the UK, US, Germany and Scandinavia.

'Barclaycard Consumer UK' The UK Barclaycard business.

'Barclays' or 'Barclays 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 Bank Group Operating businesses' The core Barclays Bank Group businesses operated by Corporate and Investment Bank (which include the the large UK Corporate business; the international Corporate and the Investment Bank) and Consumer, Cards and Payments (the Private Bank businesses; the international Barclaycard business; and payments).

'Barclays Execution Services' or 'BX' or 'BSerL' or 'Group Service Company' Barclays Execution Services Limited, the Barclays Group services company set up to provide services to Barclays UK and Barclays International to deliver operational continuity.

'Barclays International' The segment of Barclays Bank held by Barclays Bank PLC. The division includes the large UK Corporate business; the international Corporate and Private Bank businesses; the Investment Bank; the international Barclaycard business; and payments.

'Barclays UK' The segment of Barclays held by Barclays Bank UK PLC. The division includes the UK Personal banking; UK business banking and the Barclaycard consumer UK businesses.

'Basel 3' 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 Committee of 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)' 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)' / 'bp(s)' One hundredth of a per cent (0.01%); 100 basis points is 1%. The measure is used in 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.

'Book quality' In the context of the Capital Risk section, 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, changes in RWAs driven by business activity, including net originations or repayments.

'Bounce Back Loan Scheme (BBLS)' A government (British Business Bank) backed loan scheme which allows small and medium-sized businesses 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.

'Business Banking' Offers specialist advice, products and services to small and medium enterprises in the UK.

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

'Buy to let mortgage' A mortgage where the intention of the customer (investor) was 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, a component of the CRD IV package which accompanies the Capital Requirements Regulation and sets out macroprudential standards including the countercyclical capital buffer and capital buffers for systemically important institutions. Directive (EU) 2019/878, published as part of the EU Risk Reduction Measure package amends CRD. These amendments enter into force from 27 June 2019, with EU member states required to adopt the measures within the Directive by 28 December 2020.

'Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR)' Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, a component of the CRD IV package which accompanies the Capital Requirements Directive and sets out detailed rules for capital eligibility, the calculation of RWAs, the measurement of leverage, the management of large exposures and minimum standards for liquidity. Between 27 June 2019 and 28 June 2023, this regulation will be amended in line with the requirements of amending Regulation (EU) 2019/876 (CRR II).

'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 will be introduced between 27 June 2019 and 28 June 2023.

'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 program, had such exposures not been securitised.

'Capital resources' Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital that are eligible to satisfy capital requirements under CRD. Referred to as 'own funds' within EU regulatory texts.

'Capital risk' The risk that the Barclays Bank 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 Bank Group's pension plans.

'Central Counterparty' / '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 Barclays Bank Group on behalf of clients including assets under management (AUM), custody assets, assets under administration and client deposits.

'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)' Securities issued by a third party which reference Asset Backed Securities (ABSs) (defined above) 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 the repayments from a pool of commercial loans. The payments may be made to different classes of owners (in tranches).

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

'Combined Buffer Requirement' In the context of the CRD capital obligations, the combined requirements of the Capital Conservation Buffer, the GSII Buffer, the OSII buffer, the Systemic Risk buffer and an institution specific counter-cyclical buffer.

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

'Commercial real estate (CRE)' Commercial real estate includes office buildings, industrial property, medical centres, hotels, retail stores, shopping centres, farm land, multifamily housing buildings, warehouses, garages, and 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 Organisations 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, 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 Common Equity Tier 1 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.

Glossary of Terms

'Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR)' An annual exercise, required by and evaluated by the Federal Reserve, through which the largest bank 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 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).

'Conduct risk' The risk of detriment to customers, clients, market integrity, competition or Barclays Bank Group from the inappropriate supply of financial services, including instances of wilful or negligent misconduct.

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

'Consumer, Cards and Payments' Barclays US Consumer Bank, Barclaycard Germany, Barclaycard Commercial Payments, Barclaycard Payment Solutions (including merchant acquiring) and the international Wealth business.

'Contingent capital notes (CCNs)' Interest bearing debt securities issued by Barclays Bank Group or its subsidiaries that are either permanently written off or converted into an equity instrument from the issuer's perspective in the event of the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of the relevant Barclays Bank Group entity falling below a specific level, or at the direction of regulators.

'Conversion Trigger' Used in the context of Contingent Capital Notes and AT1 securities. A capital adequacy trigger event occurs when the CET1 ratio of the bank falls below a certain level (the trigger) as defined in the Terms & Conditions of the instruments issued. See 'Contingent capital notes'.

'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 provides loans up to £5 million which are backed by an 80% 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.

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 CCFF) adversely impacted by COVID-19, The CBILS scheme provides loans up to £50 million which are backed by an 80% government (BBB) guarantee.

'Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB)' Barclays Bank Corporate and Investment Bank businesses.

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

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

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

'Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)' An additional buffer introduced as part of the CRD IV package that requires banks to have an additional cushion of CET 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 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' The risk related to a counterparty defaulting 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 in derivatives, repurchase agreements and similar transactions resulting from 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 Finance Facility (CCFF)': Bank of England (BOE) scheme to support liquidity among larger investment grade firms which make a material UK contribution, helping to bridge coronavirus disruption to their cash flows. The Bank of England provides liquidity by purchasing short-term debt in the form of commercial paper from corporates. Barclays Bank Group acts as dealer.

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

'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 implements enhanced Basel 3 proposals in the European Union.

'Credit conversion factor (CCF)' 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' Also known as 'credit impairment'. 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' 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 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 Bank Group from the failure of clients, customers or counterparties, including sovereigns, to fully honour their obligations to Barclays Bank Group, 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 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 on contractual agreements.

'CRR leverage exposure' Is calculated in accordance with article 429 as per the CRR.

'CRR leverage ratio' Is calculated using the CRR definition of Tier 1 capital for the numerator and the CRR definition of leverage exposure as the denominator.

'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' In the context of the Liquidity Risk section, money deposited by all individuals and companies that are not credit institutions. Such funds are recorded as liabilities in the Barclays Bank Group's balance sheet under deposits at amortised cost.

'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.

'DBRS' A credit rating agency.

'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 Bank 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 Bank Group due to any failure to perform on 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 Bank Group default or not perform any contractual obligations.

'Debt buybacks' Purchases of the Barclays Bank 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 Bank Group. These are liabilities of the Barclays Bank Group and include certificates of deposit and commercial paper.

'Default grades' Barclays Bank Group classify ranges of default probabilities into a set of 21 intervals called default grades, in order to distinguish differences in the probability of default risk.

'Default fund contributions' The amount of 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 that member.

'Derivatives netting' Adjustments applied across asset and liability mark-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.

'Diversification effect' Reflects the fact 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 DVaR estimates less the total DVaR.

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

'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.

'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.

'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)' Barclays Bank Group risk management responsibilities are laid out in the Enterprise Risk Management Framework, which describes how Barclays Bank Group identifies and manages risk. The framework identifies the principal risks faced by the Barclays Bank 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

'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 Bank 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 smoothen the income over a medium/long term.

'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 Bank Group operates within the EU (excluding UK), Northern Continental and Eastern Europe.

'European Banking Authority (EBA)' The European Banking Authority (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, 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 19 European Union countries that have adopted the euro as their common currency. The 19 countries are Austria, Belgium, 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 must reflect the unbiased and probability weighted assessment of a range of outcomes.

'Expected Losses' A regulatory measure of anticipated losses for exposures captured under an internals ratings based credit risk approach for capital adequacy calculations. It is measured as the Barclays Bank 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 the 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 Barclays Bank Group may be exposed to a customer or counterparty in the event of, and at the time of, that 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 CRR.

'Federal Reserve Board (FRB)' Is the governing board of the Federal Reserve System of the US, in charge of making the country's monetary policy.

'FICC' Represents Macro (including rates and currency), Credit and Securitised products.

'Financial Policy Committee (FPC)' The Bank of England's Financial Policy Committee (FPC) 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.

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

'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 fund for compensation 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.

'Forbearance Programmes' Forbearance programmes to 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 Bank Group 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 the bank initiates legal action against a customer with the intention of terminating a loan agreement whereby the bank may repossess the property subject to local law and recover amounts it is owed.

'Foreign exchange derivatives' The Barclays Bank 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 involves 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.

'Full time equivalent' 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 CRR.

'Funded credit protection' Is 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.

'Gains on acquisitions' The amount by which the 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 by which the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission intend to strengthen and unify data protection for all individuals within the European Union.

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

'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 globally systemically important banks.

'G-SII additional leverage ratio buffer (G-SII ALRB)' A macroprudential buffer that applies to globally systemically important banks (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 systemic risk buffers that applies to the bank.

'GSII Buffer' Common Equity Tier 1 capital required to be held under CRD 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 CRR and CRR II non-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 write-off rates' Expressed as a percentage and represents 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' A division comprising Brand and Marketing, Finance, Head Office, Human Resources, Internal Audit, Legal, Compliance, Risk, Treasury and Tax and other operations.

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

'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' Barclays US LLC, the intermediate holding company established by Barclays Bank Group in July 2016, which holds most of Barclays Bank' subsidiaries and assets in the US.

'IMA' / 'Internal Model Approach' In the context of RWAs, RWAs for which the exposure amount has been derived via the use of a PRA approved internal market risk model.

'IMM' / 'Internal Model Method' In the context of RWAs, RWAs for which the exposure amount has been derived via the use of a PRA approved internal counterparty credit risk model.

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

'IFRS 9 transitional arrangements' Following the application of IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018, Article 473a of CRR 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 the bank 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 Bank 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 Bank Group's net interest margin. 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 Bank 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)' Companies are required to perform a formal Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) as part of the Pillar 2 requirements (BIPRU) and to provide this document to the PRA on a yearly basis. The ICAAP document summarises the Barclays Bank Group's risk management framework, including approach to managing all risks (i.e. Pillar 1 and non-Pillar 1 risks); and, the Barclays Bank Group's risk appetite, economic capital and stress testing frameworks.

'Internal Ratings Based (IRB)' An approach under the 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 IRB (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 IRB: the bank applies its own PD as for Advanced, 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.

'Investment Bank' The Barclays Bank Group's investment bank which consists of origination led and returns focused markets and banking business which forms part of the Corporate and Investment Bank segment.

'Investment Banking Fees' In the context of Investment Bank 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.

'ISDA Master Agreement' The most commonly used master contract for 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, definition 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 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' The risk of loss or imposition of penalties, damages or fines from the failure of the Barclays Bank Group to meet its legal obligations including regulatory or contractual requirements.

'Lending' In the context of Investment Bank Analysis of Total Income, lending income includes net interest income, 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 under the Basel Committee's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), including cash, central bank reserves and higher quality government securities.

'Level 2 assets' Under the Basel Committee's Liquidity Coverage Ratio high quality liquid assets (HQLA) are comprised of Level 1 and Level 2 assets, with the latter comprised of Level 2A and Level 2B assets. Level 2A assets include, for example, lower quality government securities, covered bonds and corporate debt securities. Level 2B assets include, for example, 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 to expected net cash outflows over the next 30 days. High-quality liquid assets should be unencumbered, liquid in markets during a time of stress and, ideally, be central bank eligible. These include, for example, cash and claims on central governments and central banks.

'Liquidity Pool' The Barclays Bank Group liquidity pool comprises cash at central banks and highly liquid collateral specifically held by the Barclays Bank 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 Bank Group is unable to meet its contractual or contingent obligations or that is 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 Bank 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 (the Liquidity Framework), which is sanctioned by the Board Risk Committee (BRC) and which incorporates liquidity policies, systems and controls that the Barclays Bank 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' Quoted in basis points and represents total annualised impairment charges divided by gross loans and advances held at amortised cost at the balance sheet date.

'Loan to 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.

'Loss Given Default (LGD)' The percentage of Exposure at Default (EAD) (defined above) 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 predefined period. Corporate and Investment Bank 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 mark 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 Bank Group's assets and liabilities from fluctuation in market variables including, but not limited to, interest rates, foreign exchange, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads, implied volatilities and asset correlations.

'Master netting agreements' 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 or bankruptcy or insolvency, resulting in a reduced exposure.

'Master trust securitisation programmes' 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 Bank Group' 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 whilst remaining in excess of its combined buffer requirement. CRD IV places restrictions on a bank's dividend decisions depending on its proximity to meeting the buffer.

'Medium-Term Notes' Corporate notes (or debt securities) continuously offered by a company to investors through a dealer. Investors can choose from differing maturities, ranging from nine months 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, the effect on RWAs of methodology changes driven by regulatory policy changes.

'MiFID II' The Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2004/39/EC (known as "MiFID" I) as subsequently amended to MiFID II is a European Union law that provides harmonised regulation for investment services across the 31 member states of the European Economic Area.

'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. 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, 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 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.

'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.

'National discretion' Discretions in CRD given to member states to allow the local regulator additional powers in the application of certain CRD rules in its jurisdiction.

'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 net interest income 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 such items as equity capital, preferred stock with a maturity of over 1 year, or liabilities with a maturity of over 1 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 (RSF) factor assigned to each particular asset type, added to the amount of potential liquidity exposure multiplied by its associated RSF 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, Counterparty credit risk, RWAs where the exposure amount has been derived through the use of CRR norms, 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 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 bank from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or due to external events (for example, fraud) where the root cause is not due to credit or market risks.

'Operational Riskdata eXchange (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 Bank is a member of ORX.

'Origination led' Focus on high margin, low capital fee based activities and related hedging opportunities.

'OSII' Other systemically important institutions are institutions that are deemed to create risk to financial stability due to their systemic importance.

'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 Bank 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.

'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 miss-selling claims and related claims management costs.

'Pension Risk' The risk of the Barclays Bank Group's earnings and capital being adversely impacted by the Barclays Bank 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' Offers retail advice, products and services to community and premier customers in the UK.

'Period end allocated tangible equity' Allocated tangible equity is calculated as 13.0% (2018: 13.0%) of RWAs for each business, adjusted for capital deductions, excluding goodwill and intangible assets, reflecting assumptions the Barclays Bank Group uses for capital planning purposes. Head Office allocated tangible equity represents the difference between the Barclays Bank Group's tangible shareholders' equity and the amounts allocated to businesses.

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

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

'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 Bank Group's potential future credit exposure on both exchange traded and OTC derivative contracts, 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 that specifically give permission to the bank to either 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 liquid 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).

'Principal Investments' / '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 Bank Group described in the risk review section of the Barclays Bank 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 Bank Group 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 in place to reduce earnings volatility on product balances with an instant access (such as non-interest bearing current accounts and managed rate deposits) and to smoothen the income over a medium/long term.

'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 statutory body responsible for the prudential supervision of banks, building societies, insurers and a small number of significant investment banks in the UK. The PRA is a subsidiary of the Bank of England.

'Prudential valuation adjustment (PVA)' A calculation which adjusts the accounting values of positions held on 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 deposits denominated in the same currency and of identical or longer maturity.

'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 BIPRU 4.6.42 R (2). It includes most types of credit card exposure.

'Rates' In the context of Investment Bank income analysis, trading revenue relating to government bonds and linear 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 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 recoveries book would ultimately have an impact on the overall impairment requirement on the portfolio. Balances in recoveries 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 Bank Group offers a concessionary rate of interest to genuinely distressed borrowers. This will result in the asset continuing to be overdue and will be individually impaired where 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)' / '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 Bank Group's integrity and competence by clients, counterparties, investors, regulators, employees or the public.

'Re-securitisations' The repackaging of Securitised Products into securities. The resulting securities are therefore securitisation positions where the underlying assets are also predominantly securitisation positions.

'Reserve Capital Instruments (RCIs)' Hybrid issued capital securities which may be debt or equity accounted, depending on the terms.

'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 £3m or with a turnover up to £5m.

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

'Return on average tangible shareholders' equity' (RoTE) Annualised profit after tax attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, as a proportion of average shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests and other equity instruments adjusted for the deduction of intangible assets and goodwill.

'Return on average allocated tangible equity' Annualised profit after tax attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, as a proportion of average allocated tangible equity.

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

'Risk weighted assets (RWAs)' A measure of a bank's assets adjusted for their associated risks. Risk weightings are established in accordance with the Basel rules as implemented by CRR and local regulators.

'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.

'Sarbanes-Oxley requirements' The Sarbanes-Oxley Act 2002 (SOX), which was introduced by the US Government to safeguard against corporate governance scandals such as Enron, WorldCom and Tyco. All US-listed companies must comply with SOX.

'Second Lien' Debt that is issued against the same collateral as higher lien debt but that is subordinate to it. 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 collateralized by U.S. 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 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 and transfers risk to external investors.

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

'Settlement balances' Are 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 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 Bank Group assesses when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred based on quantitative and qualitative assessments.

'Slotting' Slotting is a Basel 2 approach that requires a standard set of rules to be used in the calculation of RWAs, based upon an assessment of factors such as the financial strength of the counterparty. The requirements for the application of the Slotting approach are detailed in BIPRU 4.5.

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

'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.

'SRB ALRB' The systemic risk buffer (SRB) additional leverage ratio buffer (ALRB) is firm specific requirement set by the PRA using its powers under section 55M of the Financial Services and Markets Act (2000). Barclays Bank PLC is required to hold an amount of CET1 capital that is equal to or greater than its ALRB.

'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.

'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 International Financial Reporting Standards (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 administrated and calculated by the Bank of England.

'Stress Testing' A process which involves identifying possible future adverse events or changes in economic conditions that could have unfavourable effects on the Barclays Bank Group (either financial or non-financial), assessing the Barclays Bank 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.

'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.

'Structural hedge' / 'hedging' An interest rate hedge in place to reduce earnings volatility and to smoothen 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 legacy structured credit portfolio primarily comprising derivative exposure and financing exposure to structured credit vehicles.

'Structured finance/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.

'Systemic Risk Buffer' CET1 capital that may be required to be held as part of the Combined Buffer Requirement increasing the capacity of UK banks to absorb stress and limiting the damage to the economy as a result of restricted lending.

'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)' Is a comprehensive suite of capital rules developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision as part of Basel III applicable to banks' wholesale trading activities.

'The Standardised Approach (TSA)' Under the 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 Bank Group to separate risk management activities between those client facing areas of the Barclays Bank 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 monitors 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 operational and conduct risks.

'Tier 1 capital' The sum of the Common Equity Tier 1 capital and Additional Tier 1 capital.

'Tier 1 capital ratio' The ratio which expresses Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs under CRR.

'Tier 2 (T2) capital' A type of capital as defined in the CRR 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 in the context of CRR.

'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.

'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.

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

'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 Part Ten of CRR.

'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 otherwise pledged.

'United Kingdom (UK)' Geographic segment where Barclays Bank Group operates comprising the UK. Also see 'Europe'.

'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 percentage of the chargeable equity and liabilities of the bank on its balance sheet date.

'UK leverage exposure' Is 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 deposits denominated in the same currency and of identical or longer maturity.

'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.

'Unfunded credit protection' Is 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' Co-branded credit card programs with companies across various sectors including travel, entertainment, retail and financial sectors.

'US Residential Mortgages' 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 is calculated using the following formula: LTV = total outstandings in portfolio/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' / 'lending' Lending to larger businesses, financial institutions and sovereign entities.

'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 the 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.

Exhibit 99.2 – Capitalisation and Indebtedness

The following table sets out the Barclays Bank Group's capitalisation, indebtedness and contingent liabilities on a consolidated basis, in accordance with IFRS, as at 30 June 2020.

	As at 30.06.20
	000
Share Capital of Barclays Bank PLC	
Ordinary shares - issued and fully paid shares of £1 each	2,342,559
Preference shares - issued and fully paid shares of £1 each	1
Preference shares - issued and fully paid shares of U.S.$100 each	58
Preference shares - issued and fully paid shares of €100 each	32

	£m
Group equity	
Called up share capital and share premium	2,348
Other equity instruments	8,323
Other reserves	6,319
Retained earnings	39,704
Total equity	**56,694**
Group indebtedness	
Subordinated liabilities	36,965
Debt securities in issue	50,496
Total indebtedness	**87,461**
Total capitalisation and indebtedness	**144,155**
Group contingent liabilities and commitments	
Guarantees and letters of credit pledged as collateral security	15,825
Performance guarantees, acceptances and endorsements	6,589
Total contingent liabilities	**22,414**
Documentary credits and other short-term trade related transactions	1,162
Standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments	264,376
Total commitments	**265,538**