

Barclays Capital Inc.

Statement of Financial Condition

June 30, 2026

(Unaudited)



Barclays Capital Inc.

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(in millions, except share data)

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	705
Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes		3,270
Collateralized agreements:		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (includes \$16,286 at fair value)		34,680
Securities borrowed (includes \$29,712 at fair value)		29,719
Securities received as collateral, at fair value (includes \$64 pledged as collateral)		71
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (includes \$43,443 pledged as collateral)		52,166
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		42,568
Receivables from customers (includes \$9,560 at fair value)		13,253
Accrued interest and dividend receivables		204
Other assets		608
Total assets	\$	177,244

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Collateralized financings:		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (includes \$44,898 at fair value)	\$	48,990
Securities loaned (includes \$18,683 at fair value)		18,684
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value		71
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value		12,054
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		13,505
Payables to customers (includes \$13,650 at fair value)		43,574
Short-term borrowings		4,542
Commercial paper		4,742
Accrued interest and dividend payables		210
Other liabilities (includes \$780 at fair value)		1,946
Long-term borrowings		11,050
Subordinated debt		10,550
Total liabilities		169,918
Stockholder's equity		
Common stock – no par value, 5,000 shares authorized, 10 shares issued and outstanding		-
Additional paid-in capital		5,305
Retained earnings		2,021
Total stockholder's equity		7,326
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$	177,244

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Statement of Financial Condition.

Barclays Capital Inc.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (Unaudited)

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1. Organization

Barclays Capital Inc. (the “Company”), a Connecticut company, is a registered broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), a futures commission merchant (“FCM”) registered with the National Futures Association (“NFA”) and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), a municipal advisor registered with the SEC and Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”) and a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”). The Company is headquartered in New York, with registered branch offices in Bay Head, Boston, Chicago, Cicero, Edgartown, Houston, Los Angeles, Menlo Park, New York, Pittsford, San Juan, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington D.C., Whippany and Woodbury. The Company’s client base includes money managers, insurance companies, pension funds, hedge funds, depository institutions, corporations, trust banks, money market and mutual funds, domestic and international governmental agencies, and central banks.

In its capacity as a registered broker-dealer and FCM, the Company engages in a broad range of primary and secondary securities markets and futures brokerage activities. It is an underwriter, initial purchaser, placement agent and/or dealer for corporate debt and equity securities, municipal securities, government and agency securities, mortgage-backed-related instruments, other asset-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations, listed options and futures. It also serves as a prime broker providing clearance, settlement and financing services to its clients. The Company is a member of several securities and commodities exchanges. It is also a primary dealer in US government securities. In addition, the Company provides strategic and financial advisory services to its corporate clients.

The Company’s direct parent and sole stockholder is Barclays Group US Inc. (“BGUS”). BGUS is wholly owned by Barclays US LLC (“BUSLLC”), a direct subsidiary of Barclays US Holdings Limited (“BUSHL”). BUSHL is a non-US incorporated subsidiary directly owned by Barclays Bank PLC (“BBPLC”), but is a US resident for tax purposes. Both BUSLLC and BUSHL are ultimately owned by Barclays PLC (“BPLC”, and collectively with its subsidiaries, “Barclays PLC Group” or the “Group”). Both BBPLC and BPLC are United Kingdom (“UK”) companies, BGUS is a Delaware corporation, BUSLLC is a Delaware limited liability company and BUSHL is a Cayman Islands limited company. BUSLLC is the US Intermediate Holding Company (“IHC”) for the US operations of BBPLC, as required by Regulation YY of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“FRB”). BUSLLC and its subsidiaries collectively are subject to the FRB’s capital and leverage standards and annual Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review and Horizontal Capital Examination assessments. The Company has significant intercompany transactions with related parties as described in Note 14, “Transactions with Affiliated Companies”.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Statement of Financial Condition has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”). The US Dollar (“USD”) is the functional currency of the Company. In the opinion of management, the Statement of Financial Condition includes all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position at June 30, 2026.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of the Statement of Financial Condition in accordance with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and certain disclosures at the date of the Statement of Financial Condition. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of on demand deposits. Cash on deposit with financial institutions may, at times, exceed federal insurance limits.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Segregated for Regulatory and Other Purposes

Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes consist of cash and cash equivalents segregated under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and in special reserve bank accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers and Proprietary Accounts of Broker-Dealers ("PAB") under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("SEA").

Collateralized Agreements and Financings

Collateralized agreements consist of Securities purchased under agreements to resell ("Resale Agreements"), Securities borrowed and Securities received as collateral, at fair value. Collateralized financings consist of Securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("Repurchase Agreements"), Securities loaned and Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value. Where the requirements of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 210-20, *Balance Sheet Offsetting* ("ASC 210-20") are met, collateralized agreements and collateralized financings are presented on a net basis by counterparty and settlement date on the Statement of Financial Condition.

▪ **Resale and Repurchase Agreements**

Resale and Repurchase Agreements are either carried at the amounts of cash advanced or received, plus accrued interest, or at their fair value pursuant to the fair value option based on management's intent on managing such instruments on a fair value basis (for further description, refer to Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements"). Resale Agreements require the Company to deposit cash with the seller and to take possession of the purchased securities. Repurchase Agreements require the buyer to deposit cash with the Company and to take possession of the sold securities. The fair value of the securities sold or purchased is generally in excess of the cash received or provided. The Company monitors the fair value of securities purchased under Resale Agreements and securities sold under Repurchase Agreements on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or posted as necessary.

▪ **Securities Borrowed and Loaned**

Securities borrowed and loaned can either be carried at the amounts of cash advanced or received, plus accrued interest, or at their fair value pursuant to the fair value option based on management's intent on managing such instruments on a fair value basis (for further description, refer to Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements"). Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash collateral with the lender. Securities loaned transactions require the borrower to deposit cash collateral with the Company. Cash collateral is generally in excess of the fair value of securities loaned or borrowed. The Company monitors the fair value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or posted as necessary.

▪ **Securities Received as Collateral, at Fair Value and Obligation to Return Securities Received as Collateral, at Fair Value**

When the Company acts as the lender of securities in a securities lending agreement and the Company receives securities that can be either pledged or sold, the Company recognizes an asset, representing the fair value of the securities received as collateral, and a liability, representing the obligation to return those securities.

Transfers of Financial Assets

In general, transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales in accordance with ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, when the Company has relinquished control over the transferred assets. A transferor is considered to have relinquished control over the assets where (1) the transferred assets are legally isolated from the Company's creditors, (2) the transferee can pledge or exchange the

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financial assets (or if the transferee is a securitization or asset-backed financing vehicle that is constrained from pledging or exchanging the assets it receives, the holder of the beneficial interests issued by the vehicle can pledge or exchange the beneficial interests), and (3) the Company does not maintain effective control of the transferred assets through the ability to repurchase them before their maturity, or have the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return them (or if the transferee is a securitization or asset-backed financing vehicle that the Company cannot repurchase the beneficial interests before their maturity or have the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return the third-party beneficial interests related to those transferred assets).

Variable Interest Entities

The Company prepares the Statement of Financial Condition in accordance with ASC 810, *Consolidation* ("ASC 810"). Variable interest entities ("VIEs") are entities that lack either of the following characteristics: (1) the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable the entity to finance its ongoing activities or (2) the equity investors have power to direct the most significant activities of the entity (the activities that impact the economic performance of the entity), the obligation to absorb expected losses of the entity, and the right to receive the residual returns of the entity. A controlling financial interest in a VIE is present when an enterprise has a variable interest, or a combination of variable interests, that provides the enterprise with (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (2) the obligation to absorb the VIE's expected losses or receive expected residual returns, or both, that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The enterprise with a controlling financial interest, known as the primary beneficiary, consolidates the VIE. In accordance with ASC 810, the Company consolidates VIEs if it is the primary beneficiary. The Company reassesses its initial evaluation of whether an entity is a VIE when certain reconsideration events occur. The Company reassesses its determination of whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE on an ongoing basis based on current facts and circumstances.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company accounts for a significant portion of its financial instruments at fair value in accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement* ("ASC 820").

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (the exit price). In the absence of an active market for a financial instrument, financial assets are marked to bid prices and financial liabilities are marked to offer prices. Where the Company acts as a market-maker, financial instruments are marked to mid-market prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs.

The Company's policy with respect to transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy is to recognize the transfers into and out of each level, other than those between Level 1 and Level 2, as of the end of the reporting period.

Financial Instruments Owned, at Fair Value and Financial Instruments Sold, but Not Yet Purchased, at Fair Value

The Company's Financial instruments owned, at fair value and Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value are comprised of securities purchased or sold short and derivatives, and are reflected on the Statement of Financial Condition on a trade-date basis.

Customer Securities Transactions

Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or other similar transactions and are held for clients in an agency or fiduciary capacity by the Company, are not considered assets of the Company and are not included on the Statement of Financial Condition. However, in the event the Company fails to deliver securities to or receive securities from the customer, the Company

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records corresponding Receivables from customers or Payables to customers, respectively. These customer securities transactions are recorded on a settlement-date basis of the associated transaction on the Statement of Financial Condition. The Company monitors the fair value of collateral held and the fair value of securities receivable from customers. It is the Company's policy to request and obtain additional collateral when appropriate.

Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivables from and Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations consist primarily of fails to deliver or receive securities, margin balances, cash deposits at clearing organizations, and amounts related to unsettled securities trading activity. In accordance with ASC 940, *Financial Services – Brokers and Dealers*, amounts related to regular-way unsettled trades are presented on a net basis.

Receivables from and Payables to Customers

Receivables from and Payables to customers include amounts due on cash and margin transactions and amounts related to unsettled securities trading activity. As a clearing member, the Company collects and remits margin (either cash or securities collateral) between its customers and clearing organizations. Where the Company obtains benefits from or controls cash balances, the Company recognizes the initial margin as Payables to customers and Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations. For certain customers, the Company has agreed to waive its transformation rights with respect to such cash balances and pass through all interest paid by the clearing organization. The Company also does not guarantee and is not liable to those customers for the performance of the clearing organization. As a result, the Company does not reflect such amounts on its Statement of Financial Condition. Margin loans are measured at fair value on the Statement of Financial Condition pursuant to a fair value option election, when they are managed on a fair value basis.

Loss Contingencies

In accordance with ASC 450, *Contingencies* ("ASC 450"), the Company establishes an accrual for all litigation and regulatory matters, including matters disclosed herein, when it believes it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Once established, accruals are adjusted, as appropriate, in light of additional information. The amount of loss ultimately incurred in relation to those matters may be higher or lower than the amounts accrued for those matters.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company applies ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation*, which focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in exchange for share-based payments.

Employee Benefits

The Company, along with other affiliates, participates in retirement benefit plans sponsored by an affiliate. The Company accounts for its involvement in these retirement benefit plans as multiemployer plans and only recognizes its allocated contributions to them, in accordance with ASC 715, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits*.

Postemployment Nonretirement Benefits

The Company applies ASC 712, *Compensation – Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits* ("ASC 712") to its postemployment benefit plans. Obligations for postemployment benefits within the scope of ASC 712 are not accrued for in accordance with ASC 450 as a contingent liability because the amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Since the level of benefits provided is the same for any disabled employee regardless of years of service, the cost of those benefits is recognized when the event causing a long-term disability occurs and a reasonable estimate can be made.

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Income Taxes

The Company is included in the consolidated US federal income tax return of BUSHL. The Company files combined and unitary state and local income tax returns with affiliates, as well as certain separate state and local filings. The Company computes tax provisions in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes* ("ASC 740") on a modified separate return method.

The Company is party to a tax sharing arrangement with BUSHL and BUSLLC, whereby certain current taxes are periodically cash settled. If applicable, the Company is reimbursed on a current basis by BUSHL and BUSLLC for the benefit generated from federal, combined and unitary state and local tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of the Company's assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured to reflect the tax rates at which future taxable amounts will likely be settled or realized. The effects of tax rate changes on deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, as well as other changes in income tax laws are recognized in the period during which such changes are enacted.

Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized. The Company assesses its ability to realize deferred tax assets on a modified separate return method based on the availability of the four sources of taxable income discussed in ASC 740, including but not limited to projections of future taxable income, as well as the other factors of the filing groups of the relevant jurisdictions.

The Company's deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented on a net basis, where applicable, as a component of Other assets on the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company follows guidance under ASC 740, which sets out a consistent framework to determine the appropriate level of tax benefit to record for uncertain tax positions.

ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement aspect for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition criteria are measured to determine the amount which is greater than 50 percent likely to be realized upon settlement with a taxing authority. The Company's policy is to record interest and penalties on income taxes in the tax provision.

The US Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("Tax Act") introduced the base erosion anti-abuse tax ("BEAT") effective January 1, 2018. BEAT imposes a base erosion minimum tax in addition to a taxpayer's regular tax liability where the taxpayer is an "applicable taxpayer" and to the extent that the BEAT tax liability exceeds the regular tax liability. BEAT applies to "applicable taxpayers" which are corporations, part of a group with at least \$500 million average annual gross receipts, and which have a "base erosion percentage" of 2% or higher. If these conditions are met, the BEAT liability is computed on a taxpayer level. Under the Tax Act, the BEAT rate was 11% for banks and scheduled to increase to 13.5% for tax years beginning after December 31, 2025. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA") permanently set the BEAT rate for banks at 11.5% for tax years beginning after December 31, 2025. The relevant group for the purposes of determining the base erosion percentage is the "controlled group," which includes the consolidated US federal income tax group parented by BUSHL and BBPLC's US branch of which the Company is a member. BUSHL's policy is to apply a modified separate return method for determining whether it is an applicable taxpayer for BEAT purposes by looking to US federal income tax law which makes the determination for each member of the controlled group by determining if the controlled group is an applicable taxpayer.

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Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company measures the allowance for credit losses in accordance with ASC 326, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses* ("ASC 326"). ASC 326 prescribes the impairment model for certain financial assets measured at amortized cost by requiring a current expected credit loss ("CECL") methodology to estimate expected credit losses over the entire life of the financial asset, recorded at inception or purchase. Under ASC 326, the Company has the ability to determine that there are no expected credit losses in certain circumstances (e.g., based on collateral arrangements or based on the credit quality of the borrower or issuer). The guidance in ASC 326 does not apply to loans and receivables between entities under common control.

The Company applies the guidance in ASC 326 to certain financial assets at amortized cost. As the Company is a broker-dealer, financial assets are primarily accounted for under fair value or under the fair value option, and therefore out-of-scope of ASC 326. When financial assets are determined to be in-scope of ASC 326, generally, the amount of credit losses is determined to be immaterial and not recognized.

For securities borrowed and securities purchased under agreements to resell, the Company applies a practical expedient to measure the allowance for credit losses based on the fair value of the collateral. If the fair value of the collateral held exceeds the amortized cost and the borrower is expected to continue to replenish the collateral as needed, the Company will not recognize an allowance. If the fair value of collateral is less than amortized cost and the borrower is expected to continue to replenish the collateral as needed, the Company applies the CECL model, utilizing a probability and loss given default methodology, only to the extent of the shortfall between the fair value of the collateral and amortized cost.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is evaluated regularly by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). In accordance with ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*, the Company manages and reports its activities as one operating segment because of the highly integrated nature of the products and services offered by the Company. The segment's accounting policies are described earlier in this note.

The Company's single reportable segment operates as a registered broker dealer in the US and consolidates its operations into BUSLLC. BUSLLC constitutes the US Intermediate Holding Company for the US operations of Barclays PLC. For more information on the segment's organization structure and business activities, refer to Note 1, "Organization".

The CODM of the segment is the Company's executive management team comprised of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk Officer and Treasurer. As a subsidiary of Barclays PLC, the Company's CODM regularly reviews the business activities and operating results of the segment, including net income, to assess its performance. Additionally, the CODM reviews regulatory net capital levels including forecast against minimum requirements, to assess whether to retain profits within the segment or distribute dividends to its parent company, BGUS.

The segment's assets are reported as total assets on the Statement of Financial Condition.

Recent Accounting Developments

Accounting Standards Adopted During 2026

Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets

In 2025, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2025-05, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets*. The ASU provides a practical expedient that allows reporting entities to estimate expected credit losses on current accounts receivable and current contract assets by assuming that current conditions will remain unchanged over the life of the asset.

The Company did not elect the practical expedient or make the accounting policy election provided by the ASU. The Company adopted the ASU on January 1, 2026, which did not have an impact on the Statement of Financial Condition.

Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Adopted

Derivatives and Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-07, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) and Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Derivatives Scope Refinements and Scope Clarification for Share-Based Noncash Consideration from a Customer in a Revenue Contract*. The ASU refines the scope of ASC 815 to clarify that certain nonexchange traded contracts with underlyings based on operations or activities specific to one of the parties to the contract are excluded from derivative accounting. The ASU also refines the scope of ASC 606 to clarify that if a reporting entity receives share-based noncash consideration from a customer as payment for goods or services, those payments should be subject to the revenue recognition guidance in ASC 606. The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2027.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on the Statement of Financial Condition and required disclosures.

Hedge Accounting

In 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-09, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Hedge Accounting Improvements*. The ASU provides clarification on existing hedge accounting guidance and enables reporting entities to better align hedge accounting with the economics of an entity’s risk management activities. The primary amendments relate to cash flow hedging, with additional amendments impacting certain fair value and net investment hedges. The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2027.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on the Statement of Financial Condition and required disclosures.

Codification Improvements

In 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-12, *Codification Improvements*. The ASU introduces codification updates for a broad range of US GAAP topics, focusing on technical corrections, clarifications, and other minor improvements. The amendments facilitate incremental improvements to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2027.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on the Statement of Financial Condition and required disclosures.

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3. Assets Segregated or Held in Separate Accounts for Regulatory and Other Purposes

At June 30, 2026, assets segregated or held in separate accounts under SEC and CEA regulations are included on the Statement of Financial Condition as follows (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes ^(a)	\$	3,270
Securities purchased under agreements to resell ^(b)		4,294
Financial instruments owned, at fair value ^(b)		252
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations ^(c)		16,298
Total	\$	24,114

- (a) Includes cash of \$400 million segregated in special reserve bank accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers under SEC's Rule 15c3-3.
(b) Includes US Treasury securities segregated in special reserve bank accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers and proprietary accounts of broker-dealers under SEC's Rule 15c3-3.
(c) Includes cash on deposit at exchanges and margin receivables as required by the CFTC under the CEA.

4. Financial Instruments

The following table sets forth the Company's Financial instruments owned, at fair value, including those pledged as collateral and Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value, that are measured in accordance with ASC 820 as of June 30, 2026 (in millions):

Fair Value of Financial Instruments:	Financial instruments owned, at fair value	Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value
Money market instruments	\$ 1,410	\$ -
Government, agency and municipals:		
Government securities	10,202	7,267
Agency securities	31,025	18
Municipal securities	1,839	2
Mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and other asset-backed securities ("ABS"):		
Commercial MBS	561	-
Residential MBS	501	1
Other ABS	1,025	-
Corporate debt securities	131	167
Equities and convertibles	4,721	2,269
Derivative contracts, net:		
Equity options	-	1,406
To-be-announced ("TBA") contracts	652	801
Other derivatives	99	123
Total	\$ 52,166	\$ 12,054

Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value represent obligations of the Company to deliver a specified security or cash at a contracted price. These transactions are subject to market risk if the market price of these financial instruments changes subsequent to the date of the Statement of Financial Condition.

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Derivative Contracts

The derivative balances represent future commitments to exchange payment streams based on contract or notional amounts or to purchase or sell other financial instruments at specified terms on a specified date. Derivative contracts may be listed and traded on exchanges (referred to as exchange-traded) or privately negotiated directly between two parties (referred to as over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives). Both exchange-traded and OTC derivatives are presented in the following table.

The Company enters into trading derivative contracts to satisfy the needs of its clients, for trading purposes and to manage the Company's exposure to market and credit risks resulting from its trading and market making activities. The Company also enters into futures contracts to economically hedge its interest rate exposure to US Treasury securities in which it invests. The Company entered into a guarantee with BBPLC that transfers the counterparty credit risk associated with the Company's derivative clearing clients, to BBPLC. The amount reimbursable under the contract as of June 30, 2026 is capped at \$800 million, and has been fully collateralized by BBPLC with cash, with a corresponding payable back to BBPLC. The cash collateral, which is on deposit at clearing organizations, and the payable are recognized on the Statement of Financial Condition in Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations and Other liabilities, respectively. For additional information, refer to Note 14, "Transactions with Affiliated Companies".

Derivative transactions are measured at fair value, with derivative assets reported on the Statement of Financial Condition as Financial instruments owned, at fair value, and derivative liabilities as Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value.

The following table sets forth the fair value and the notional value of the Company's derivative contracts by major product type on a gross basis as of June 30, 2026, prior to the application of the impact of counterparty netting under ASC 210-20. Where the Company has entered into a legally enforceable netting agreement with counterparties, it may report derivative assets and liabilities on a net-by-counterparty basis on the Statement of Financial Condition. Net presentation of derivative assets and liabilities does not impact the classification of the derivative instruments within the fair value hierarchy.

Gross fair values in the following table exclude the effects of netting under enforceable netting agreements, and therefore are not representative of the Company's exposure (in millions):

	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities	Contract / Notional
Equity options	\$ 9,281	\$ 10,687	\$ 330,831
TBA contracts	1,363	1,512	811,590
Other	99	123	112,757
Gross fair value of derivatives contracts	\$ 10,743	\$ 12,322	\$ 1,255,178

While the notional amounts disclosed above give an indication of the volume of the Company's derivative activity, the notional amount is not exchanged but rather used as a reference to calculate payments for most derivative transactions.

The following table presents the gross amounts, amounts offset and underlying collateral value of those arrangements subject to enforceable netting agreements where netting was applied, and amounts not subject to enforceable netting agreements on derivative assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2026 (in millions):

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	Amounts Subject to Enforceable Netting Agreements						
	Effects of Offsetting on Statement of Financial Condition			Related Amounts Not Offset			
	Gross Amounts	Amounts Offset ^(a)	Net Amounts Reported on the Statement of Financial Condition	Financial Collateral ^(b)	Net Amount	Amounts Not Subject to Enforceable Netting Agreements	Statement of Financial Condition Total ^(c)
Derivative Assets	\$ 10,598	\$ (9,992)	\$ 606	\$ 124	\$ 482	\$ 145	\$ 751
Derivative Liabilities	\$ 12,067	\$ (9,992)	\$ 2,075	\$ 1,405	\$ 670	\$ 255	\$ 2,330

(a) Includes counterparty netting for equity options and certain TBA contracts for which the Company elected to offset under ASC 210-20.

(b) Collateral is reflected at its fair value, but has been limited to the net exposure on the Statement of Financial Condition so as not to include any over-collateralization.

(c) The Statement of Financial Condition total is the sum of 'Net amounts reported on the Statement of Financial Condition' that are subject to enforceable netting agreements and 'Amounts not subject to enforceable netting agreements'.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company had no requirements to post additional collateral under derivative contracts in the event of a reduction in the Company's long-term credit rating, and was not subject to termination of these transactions in the event of such a reduction.

5. Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820 sets forth a fair value hierarchy that categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. As of June 30, 2026, the Company enhanced its fair value levelling framework. The enhancements enabled a more granular assessment of input observability and a broader application of significance assessments in determining the fair value hierarchy classification of financial instruments. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

Unadjusted Quoted Prices in Active Markets – Level 1

Financial instruments are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market. Such instruments are valued by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Valuation Technique Using Observable Inputs – Level 2

Financial instruments classified as Level 2 are valued using quoted prices for identical instruments in markets that are not considered to be active, or quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are observable, or can be corroborated by observable market data, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Level 2 valuations include financial instruments, which are valued using market standard pricing techniques, such as options and TBA contracts that are commonly traded in markets where all the inputs to the market standard pricing models are observable. Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending agreements are valued

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by discounting the expected future cash flows. The inputs to the valuation include interest rates and repo rates which are determined based on the specific parameters of the transaction.

Valuation Technique Using Significant Unobservable Inputs – Level 3

Financial instruments are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Such inputs are generally determined based on observable inputs of a similar nature, historical observations on the level of the inputs, or other analytical techniques.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is an essential component of fair value. Cash products (e.g., bonds and loans) and derivative financial instruments (particularly those with significant future projected cash flows) are traded in the market at levels which reflect credit considerations. Credit exposures are adjusted to reflect mitigants, namely collateral agreements, which reduce exposures based on triggers and contractual posting requirements.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table presents the financial assets and liabilities at fair value as of June 30, 2026, by underlying instrument type and by the valuation hierarchy as described earlier in this note (in millions):

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Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis as of June 30, 2026					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ^(a)	Total Fair Value
Assets					
Financial instruments owned, at fair value					
Money market instruments	\$ -	\$ 1,198	\$ 212	\$ -	\$ 1,410
Government, agency and municipals:					
Government securities	6,688	3,514	-	-	10,202
Agency securities	-	29,886	1,139	-	31,025
Municipal securities	-	1,811	28	-	1,839
MBS and other ABS:					
Commercial MBS	-	476	85	-	561
Residential MBS	-	450	51	-	501
Other ABS	-	739	286	-	1,025
Corporate debt securities	-	124	7	-	131
Equities and convertibles	4,042	595	84	-	4,721
Derivative contracts:					
Equity options	60	9,221	-	(9,281)	-
TBA contracts	-	1,363	-	(711)	652
Other derivatives	-	99	-	-	99
Total Financial instruments owned, at fair value	\$ 10,790	\$ 49,476	\$ 1,892	\$ (9,992)	\$ 52,166
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	\$ -	\$ 67,683	\$ -	\$ (51,397)	\$ 16,286
Securities borrowed	\$ -	\$ 29,712	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,712
Securities received as collateral, at fair value	\$ -	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71
Receivables from customers	\$ 115	\$ 9,540	\$ -	\$ (95)	\$ 9,560
Liabilities					
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value					
Government, agency and municipals:					
Government securities	5,903	1,364	-	-	7,267
Agency securities	-	18	-	-	18
Municipal securities	-	2	-	-	2
MBS and other ABS:					
Commercial MBS	-	-	-	-	-
Residential MBS	-	1	-	-	1
Other ABS	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt securities	-	164	3	-	167
Equities and convertibles	2,226	42	1	-	2,269
Derivative contracts:					
Equity options	44	10,643	-	(9,281)	1,406
TBA contracts	-	1,512	-	711	801
Other derivatives	1	122	-	-	123
Total Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	\$ 8,174	\$ 13,868	\$ 4	\$ (9,992)	\$ 12,054
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ -	\$ 96,295	\$ -	\$ (51,397)	\$ 44,898
Securities loaned	\$ -	\$ 18,683	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,683
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value	\$ -	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71
Payables to customers	\$ 118	\$ 13,627	\$ -	\$ (95)	\$ 13,650
Other liabilities	\$ -	\$ 780	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 780

(a) Netting represents counterparty netting as permitted under US GAAP where a legally enforceable netting agreement exists. Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase may be carried under fair value or amortized cost. For discussion on offsetting of collateralized agreements and financings, refer to Note 6, "Collateralized Agreements and Financings".

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Cash Instruments and Derivative Contracts

Financial instruments are separated into two categories described below: cash instruments and derivative contracts.

Cash Instruments

The Company's cash instruments are predominantly classified within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 Cash Instruments

Level 1 cash instruments, valued based on unadjusted, quoted market prices for identical unrestricted instruments in active markets, include certain US government obligations and actively traded listed equities.

The Company defines active markets for equity instruments based on the average daily volume both in absolute terms and relative to the market capitalization for the instrument. The Company defines active markets for debt instruments based on the average daily volume and the number of days with trading activity.

The Company does not apply liquidity or concentration reserves for such instruments, even in situations where the Company holds a large position and a sale could reasonably impact the quoted price.

Level 2 Cash Instruments

Level 2 cash instruments include money market instruments, less liquid government bonds, most government agency obligations, MBS, and other ABS, corporate bonds, less liquid equities and convertibles, state, municipal and provincial obligations, Securities purchased under agreements to resell, Securities borrowed, Receivables from customers, Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, Securities loaned, Payables to customers, and Other liabilities. Valuations for these types of instruments can be verified to observable inputs such as quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency.

Level 3 Cash Instruments

Certain cash instruments are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy if they trade infrequently and have little or no price transparency. Such instruments include less liquid money market instruments, agency securities, MBS and ABS, less liquid corporate debt securities (including distressed debt instruments), less liquid municipal securities and certain types of equities and convertibles.

Absent evidence to the contrary, instruments classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are initially valued at the transaction price, which is considered to be the best initial estimate of fair value. Subsequent to the transaction date, the Company uses other methodologies to determine fair value, which vary based on the type of instrument, as described below.

Valuation is adjusted generally only when changes to inputs and assumptions are corroborated by evidence such as transactions in similar instruments, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable entities, other transactions across the capital structure, offerings in the equity or debt capital markets, and changes in financial ratios or expected cash flows. The valuation techniques and significant inputs used in determining the fair value of each class of cash instrument classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

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- **Money Market Instruments, Agencies, Municipals, MBS, Other ABS and Corporate Debt Securities.** Valuations are generally based on relative value analyses. The significant inputs for these valuations include prices for identical or similar instruments for which observable prices are available, and prices from broker quotes that are indicative or not corroborated by observable market data.
- **Equities and Convertibles.** For equities and convertibles, the Level 3 population is comprised of non-actively traded equities, convertible bonds, and private equity securities. Valuations are generally based on relative value analyses. The significant inputs for these valuations include prices for identical or similar instruments for which observable prices are available, and prices from broker quotes that are indicative or not corroborated by observable market data.

Derivative Contracts

Exchange-traded derivatives, including equity options, typically fall within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, depending on whether they are deemed to be actively traded or not. OTC derivatives typically fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 Derivatives

Exchange-traded derivatives fall within Level 1 of the hierarchy if they are actively traded, and are valued at the exchange or quoted market prices. Currently, the Company's Level 1 derivatives primarily include exchange-traded options and futures, which exhibit the highest level of price transparency. Examples include US Treasury futures as well as options on indices and common corporate stock.

Level 2 Derivatives

Level 2 exchange-traded derivatives are not actively traded and/or are valued using models that are calibrated to observable market clearing levels and eliminate timing differences between the closing price of the exchange-traded derivatives and their underlying financial instruments.

Level 2 OTC derivatives, including TBA contracts, are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, such as market-based inputs to models, model calibration to market clearing transactions, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. OTC derivatives are classified within Level 2 when all of the significant inputs can be corroborated to market evidence.

When appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors such as bid/offer spreads and credit considerations. Valuation adjustments are generally based on available market evidence, but can also be based on management's best estimate in the absence of such evidence.

Where models are used, the selection of a particular model to value an OTC derivative depends upon the contract terms of, and specific risks inherent in, the instrument as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. The Company generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. The pricing models take into account the contract terms (including maturity), as well as key inputs, depending upon the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying instrument, including market prices, yield curves, and correlations of such inputs. Valuations of these instruments are corroborated by market prices.

For OTC derivatives that trade in liquid markets, such as generic forwards, swaps and options, model inputs can generally be verified and model selection does not involve significant management judgment.

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Level 3 Derivatives

Equity options that are fair valued using models based on significant unobservable inputs will fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Transfers Between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

During the six months ended June 30, 2026, the Company had the following transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy:

- Agency securities assets of \$162 million from level 3 to level 2 driven by increased availability of observable prices.
- Agency securities assets of \$269 million from level 2 to level 3 driven by reduced availability of observable prices.
- Municipal securities assets of \$11 million from level 2 to level 3 driven by reduced availability of observable prices.
- Commercial MBS assets of \$25 million from level 3 to level 2 driven by increased availability of observable prices.
- Commercial MBS assets of \$46 million from level 2 to level 3 driven by reduced availability of observable prices.
- Residential MBS assets of \$11 million from level 3 to level 2 driven by increased availability of observable prices.
- Residential MBS assets of \$14 million from level 2 to level 3 driven by reduced availability of observable prices.
- Other ABS assets of \$25 million from level 3 to level 2 driven by increased availability of observable prices.
- Other ABS assets of \$10 million from level 2 to level 3 driven by reduced availability of observable prices.
- Equities and convertibles assets of \$3 million from level 3 to level 1 driven by increased availability of observable prices.
- Equities and convertibles assets of \$1 million from level 3 to level 2 driven by increased availability of observable prices.
- Equities and convertibles assets of \$3 million from level 2 to level 3 driven by reduced availability of observable prices.
- Equity options assets of \$194 million from level 3 to level 2 driven by the application of the enhanced fair value levelling framework, including refinements to observability assessments and significance testing methodologies.
- Government securities liabilities of \$2 million from level 3 to level 2 driven by increased availability of observable prices.
- Government securities liabilities of \$3 million from level 2 to level 3 driven by reduced availability of observable prices.

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- Corporate debt securities liabilities of \$17 million from level 3 to level 2 driven by increased availability of observable prices.
- Corporate debt securities liabilities of \$4 million from level 2 to level 3 driven by reduced availability of observable prices.
- Equity options liabilities of \$165 million from level 3 to level 2 driven by the application of the enhanced fair value levelling framework, including refinements to observability assessments and significance testing methodologies.

There were also insignificant reclassifications among the levels for Equities and convertibles and Corporate debt securities.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Measurements

The table below provides information on the valuation methodologies, significant unobservable inputs, as well as the range of those input values for financial instruments that are classified as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy. The listed ranges represent the highest and lowest value of each respective input across all investments included within the financial instrument classifications listed below as of June 30, 2026. The disclosures below also include a description of the impact on the sensitivity of the fair value measurements of such instruments due to changes in significant unobservable inputs.

	Fair Value (in millions)	Valuation Methodology	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range of Input Values		Weighted Average
				Low	High	
<u>Assets</u>						
Money market instruments	\$ 212	Price-based	Price*	97%	99%	98%
Agency securities	1,139	Price-based	Price*	0%	116%	13%
Municipal securities	28	Price-based	Price*	0%	108%	71%
Commercial MBS	85	Price-based	Price*	0%	100%	77%
Residential MBS	51	Price-based	Price*	0%	99%	73%
Other ABS	286	Price-based	Price*	0%	193%	87%
			Price**	\$ 84	\$ 477	\$ 179
Corporate debt securities	7	Price-based	Price*	0%	100%	96%
			Price**	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Equities and convertibles	84	Price-based	Price**	\$ 0	\$ 1,555	\$ 899
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Corporate debt securities	\$ 3	Price-based	Price*	1%	64%	58%
Equities and convertibles	1	Price-based	Price**	\$ 0	\$ 90	\$ 56

*Pricing information is presented as a percentage of par.

**Pricing information is presented on a dollar per unit basis.

Valuation uncertainty may arise from the uncertainty in the current market prices of instruments used for the valuation of a position or exposure. For cash instruments, the valuation input will typically be the instrument price. For cash instruments, in general, an increase in price would increase the fair value of the instrument.

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The weighted averages of the input values presented in the table above are calculated based on the fair value of the instruments that the input is being used to value. The input range reflects the characteristics of the various instruments held by the Company and the relative distribution of instruments within the range of characteristics.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Not Carried at Fair Value

The following table presents the carrying value, fair value, and related fair value hierarchy level for those financial instruments which are not carried at fair value on the Statement of Financial Condition as of June 30, 2026.

The carrying value of Cash and cash equivalents, Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes, Securities purchased under agreements to resell, Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, Short-term borrowings, Commercial paper, as well as receivables and payables arising in the ordinary course of business approximate fair value due to the relatively short period of time between their origination and expected maturity, contractual interest rates being set at current market rates or subject to repricing, and collectability. Fair value estimates for certain Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase transactions are derived by utilizing a discounted cash flow methodology, which incorporates observable market prices.

Fair value of Long-term borrowings and Subordinated debt agreements is determined based on current interest rates and credit spreads for debt instruments with similar terms and maturities.

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(in millions)

Assets	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 705	\$ 705	\$ 705	\$ -	\$ -
Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes	3,270	3,270	3,270	-	-
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	18,394	18,394	-	18,394	-
Securities borrowed	7	7	-	7	-
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	42,568	42,568	-	42,568	-
Receivables from customers and other financial assets not measured at fair value*	3,917	4,005	13	3,898	94
Liabilities	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 4,092	\$ 4,092	\$ -	\$ 4,092	\$ -
Securities loaned	1	1	-	1	-
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	13,505	13,505	-	13,505	-
Payables to customers and other financial liabilities not measured at fair value**	30,555	30,555	-	30,555	-
Commercial paper and Short-term borrowings	9,284	9,284	-	9,284	-
Long-term borrowings and Subordinated debt	21,600	22,014	-	22,014	-

*Includes Receivables from customers, Accrued interest and dividend receivables and other financial assets not measured at fair value. Does not include nonfinancial assets such as intangible assets, deferred tax assets, current tax receivables and prepaid assets.

**Includes Payables to customers, Accrued interest and dividend payables and other financial liabilities not measured at fair value. Does not include nonfinancial liabilities such as compensation and benefit arrangements, pension and current tax obligations.

6. Collateralized Agreements and Financings

The Company enters into collateralized agreements and financing transactions in order to, among other things, facilitate client activities, acquire securities to cover short positions and finance certain of the Company's assets.

Securities financing transactions are exposed to credit and liquidity risk. To manage these risks, the Company monitors the fair value of the underlying securities on a daily basis, with additional securities obtained or posted as collateral as necessary. Margin levels are initially established based upon the counterparty, the type of permissible collateral, and are monitored on an ongoing basis. Collateral typically consists of US Treasury and Agency securities and Equity securities.

Additionally, the Company, where appropriate, enters into master netting agreements and collateral agreements with counterparties that provide the Company, in the event of a counterparty default, with the right to net the counterparty's rights and obligations under such agreements and liquidate and set off collateral held by the Company against the net amount owed by the counterparty.

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Offsetting of Collateralized Agreements and Financings

In accordance with ASC 210-20, the Company offsets financial assets and financial liabilities on the Statement of Financial Condition where there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and other offsetting requirements are met.

The following table presents the gross amounts, amounts offset and underlying collateral value of those arrangements subject to enforceable netting agreements and amounts not subject to enforceable netting agreements on Resale and Repurchase Agreements and Securities borrowed and loaned, as of June 30, 2026.

The 'Net Amount' presented below is not intended to represent the Company's actual exposure to credit risk, as a variety of credit mitigation strategies are employed in addition to offsetting and collateral arrangements.

	Amounts Subject to Enforceable Netting Agreements						
	Effects of Offsetting on Statement of Financial Condition			Related Amounts Not Offset			
			Net Amounts Reported on the Statement of Financial Condition			Amounts Not Subject to Enforceable Netting Agreements	Statement of Financial Condition Total ^(b)
(in millions)	Gross Amounts	Amounts Offset		Financial Collateral ^(a)	Net Amount		
Resale Agreements	\$ 91,183	\$ (56,771)	\$ 34,412	\$ 34,412	\$ -	\$ 268	\$ 34,680
Securities borrowed	29,476	-	29,476	28,169	1,307	243	29,719
Total Assets	\$ 120,659	\$ (56,771)	\$ 63,888	\$ 62,581	\$ 1,307	\$ 511	\$ 64,399
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 105,715	\$ (56,771)	\$ 48,944	\$ 48,944	\$ -	\$ 46	\$ 48,990
Securities loaned	18,680	-	18,680	17,808	872	4	18,684
Total Liabilities	\$ 124,395	\$ (56,771)	\$ 67,624	\$ 66,752	\$ 872	\$ 50	\$ 67,674

(a) Collateral is reflected at its fair value, but has been limited to the net exposure on the Statement of Financial Condition so as not to include any over-collateralization. Includes cash and financial instrument collateral related to arrangements subject to an enforceable master netting agreement; these amounts are not presented net on the Statement of Financial Condition because other US GAAP netting criteria are not met. Financial instrument collateral typically comprises highly liquid securities which are legally transferred and can be liquidated in the event of counterparty default.

(b) The Statement of Financial Condition total is the sum of 'Net amounts reported on the Statement of Financial Condition' that are subject to enforceable netting agreements and 'Amounts not subject to enforceable netting agreements'.

Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loaned by Collateral Type

(in millions)	As of June 30, 2026	
	Repurchase agreements	Securities loaned
US Treasury and agency securities	\$ 93,040	\$ 1,379
State and municipal securities	931	27
Asset-backed securities	9,339	29
Corporate securities	1,899	7,684
Equity securities	542	9,297
Non- US sovereign debt	1	267
Other	9	1
Total	<u>\$ 105,761</u>	<u>\$ 18,684</u>

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Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loaned by Maturity

<i>(in millions)</i>	As of June 30, 2026	
	Repurchase agreements	Securities loaned
No stated maturity and overnight*	\$ 96,593	\$ 18,427
2 - 30 days*	4,936	257
31 - 90 days*	4,232	-
Greater than 90 days*	-	-
Total	\$ 105,761	\$ 18,684

*Remaining contractual maturity

7. Securitization Activities and Variable Interest Entities

In the normal course of business, the Company has involvement with various types of VIEs. The Company's involvement with VIEs includes asset-backed securitization trusts and municipal bond vehicles.

Asset-backed Securitizations

Non-consolidated VIEs

Market-making Activities

The Company enters into transactions with VIEs structured by third parties through market-making activities. Where the Company does not have the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, or a variable interest that could potentially be significant, the Company records these positions on its Statement of Financial Condition in the same manner as any other third-party transaction. The Company's maximum exposure to loss with respect to such activities is the recorded investment balance, which at June 30, 2026, was \$26,103 million for agency securities, \$561 million for non-agency commercial mortgage-backed securities, \$501 million for non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities and \$1,025 million for other asset-backed securities.

Collateralized Loan Obligations

The Company enters into transactions with VIEs where an affiliate may participate in warehousing structures for collateralized loan obligation ("CLO") securitization transactions, by providing senior financing to these entities during the warehousing phase. CLO trusts are actively managed by a third-party collateral manager whose primary role includes determining what loans are to be acquired or sold based on the eligibility criteria and concentration limitations set forth by the warehouse agreement. The assets purchased into the CLO trust are sourced from primary and secondary markets, which may include Barclays. The Company may provide structuring and placement services for the VIE and although not obligated, the Company generally makes a market in the securitizations issued by the CLO trusts.

The Company had no exposure to loss in these CLO trusts as of June 30, 2026.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations

The Company enters into transactions with US government and government-sponsored agencies ("Agencies"), whereby it accumulates pools of agency-guaranteed securities and works with the Agencies to structure Collateralized Mortgage Obligation ("CMO") and/or Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits ("REMIC") Trusts ("CMO/REMIC Trusts" or "Trusts"). In certain transactions, the pools are sourced via the Company entering into commitments with mortgage loan originators to purchase forward-setting agency-guaranteed securities.

The CMO/REMIC Trusts are considered VIEs as the equity at risk is insufficient to finance their ongoing activities. The Company does not consolidate the CMO/REMIC Trusts, as it does not have

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the power to control or direct the activities through voting, economic or other rights. When the CMO/REMIC Trusts are finalized, and in accordance with the Agencies' set structuring calendar, the Company delivers a pool of agency-guaranteed securities to the Agencies in exchange for newly-issued CMO securities from the Trusts.

During the six months ended June 30, 2026, the Company transferred \$28,817 million in agency-guaranteed securities to CMO/REMIC Trusts in exchange for CMO securities of the same market value. The Company held the CMO securities in inventory for market-making purposes.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company held \$4,099 million in CMO securities issued by CMO/REMIC Trusts in Financial instruments owned, at fair value on the Statement of Financial Condition, which represents its maximum exposure to loss. The value of the assets in the Trusts was approximately \$62,847 million as of June 30, 2026.

Municipal Bond Vehicles

The Company establishes Tender Option Bond ("TOB") trusts through which investors finance their municipal fixed income instruments at short-term rates. TOB trusts hold taxable and tax-exempt fixed income instruments issued by state, local, or other municipalities. The trusts are typically single-issuer trusts whose assets are either originated or purchased via the primary and secondary market. To fund the purchase of their assets, the trusts issue long-term senior floating rate notes ("Floaters") and junior residual securities ("Residuals"). Trusts where the Residuals are retained by a third-party investor are considered client TOBs, while trusts where the Residuals are retained by the Company or an affiliate are considered proprietary TOBs. The holder of the Residuals generally has the unilateral ability to direct decisions that significantly impact the economic performance of the trusts through its ability to liquidate the TOB trust and ultimately direct the sale of the municipal fixed income instruments owned by the trust, except for certain proprietary TOBs where the liquidity provider has assumed the ability to unilaterally liquidate the TOB trust. The Company or its affiliates may provide various services to the TOB trusts, including serving as placement agent, remarketing agent, liquidity provider, administrator or some combination of the above, in exchange for fees earned from the trusts. BBPLC serves as the liquidity provider to the TOB trusts. As liquidity provider, BBPLC may provide a standby purchase agreement, an irrevocable letter of credit, a revolving credit agreement or another form of liquidity arrangement, so that the trusts can repurchase Floaters, or provide sufficient funds to redeem the Floaters in the event of a failed remarketing and the trusts are unwound. The Company serves as remarketing agent for the Floaters.

The Company considers the TOB trusts to be VIEs since they lack sufficient equity capitalization and rely on financing from trust-issued securities to fund their activities. The trusts are not consolidated by the Company where third-party investors or an affiliate hold the residual interests in the trusts, as the Company's involvement with the trusts is limited to its role as remarketing agent and the Company does not control the trusts.

Floater holders have an option to tender the Floaters they hold back to the trust periodically. The Company, in its capacity as a remarketing agent, facilitates the sale of the Floaters to third parties at inception of the trust, facilitates the reset of the Floater coupon, and remarks any tendered Floaters. If Floaters are tendered and the Company (in its role as remarketing agent) is unable to find a new investor within a specified period of time, it can declare a failed remarketing (in which case the trust is unwound) or may choose to buy the Floaters into its own inventory and may continue to try to sell them to a third-party investor. No failed remarketing events were declared on trusts formed by the Company during the six months ended June 30, 2026.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company held no residual interests and therefore did not consolidate any TOB trusts. During the six months ended June 30, 2026, the Company sold \$1,505 million of municipal securities into TOB trusts which were consolidated by an affiliate. The Company de-

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recognized the securities from its Statement of Financial Condition as it has relinquished control over these securities.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company had no exposure to loss related to the TOB programs as its only involvement with these trusts is in the capacity of a remarketing agent.

The table below presents the Company's on-balance sheet exposure and maximum exposure to loss in non-consolidated VIEs as of June 30, 2026 (in millions):

	Asset-Backed Securitizations
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	\$ 32,289
Total Assets	\$ 32,289
Maximum exposure to loss	\$ 32,289

For more information on VIEs, refer to Note 2, "Significant Accounting Policies". For discussion on fair value of assets on the Statement of Financial Condition related to VIEs, refer to Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements".

8. Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivables from and Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, as reported on the Statement of Financial Condition at June 30, 2026, consist of the following (in millions):

	Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations
Margin receivable/payable	\$ 22,701	\$ 288
Securities failed to deliver/receive	19,825	12,775
Fees and commissions receivable/payable	15	210
Trade date settlement receivable/payable	-	227
Other	27	5
Total	\$ 42,568	\$ 13,505

9. Other Assets and Other Liabilities

At June 30, 2026, Other assets primarily consisted of receivables from affiliates of \$274 million, net deferred tax assets of \$249 million, other receivables of \$21 million, investments in exchanges/clearing organizations of \$19 million as part of the Company's membership/seat arrangements and prepaid expenses of \$14 million. Other liabilities primarily consisted of cash collateral payable to an affiliate of \$780 million, accrued compensation of \$486 million, payables to affiliates of \$249 million, current state/federal tax liabilities of \$231 million and accrued operating expenses of \$110 million.

10. Income Taxes

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 introduced a new Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax ("CAMT") for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022. The CAMT is intended to ensure that corporations

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pay tax at a rate of at least 15%. CAMT paid in one year may be carried forward indefinitely and claimed as a credit to the extent that regular tax exceeds CAMT. The company was subject to regular tax in 2026. At this time the Company does not expect to be a CAMT taxpayer and has appropriately not considered CAMT when evaluating its need for a valuation allowance. The Company will continue to measure its deferred tax assets at regular tax rates.

At June 30, 2026, the Company had \$249 million of net deferred tax assets. This balance is comprised of deferred tax assets of \$252 million resulting from temporary differences primarily related to share-based compensation (\$71 million), bonus compensation (\$64 million), deferred compensation (\$57 million), fixed assets (\$38 million), other provisions (\$10 million), interest (\$8 million), and state loss assets (\$4 million). The deferred tax assets were offset by valuation allowance of \$3 million related to certain state net operating losses.

The Company is required to assess the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be realized using more-likely-than-not criteria. To the extent this criteria is not met, the Company is required to establish a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance of \$3 million was recorded at June 30, 2026, related to certain state net operating losses that the Company believes do not meet the more-likely-than-not criteria. Since December 31, 2025, the valuation allowance decreased by less than \$1 million.

The Company has state net operating losses of \$108 million on a post-apportionment basis, expiring in the years beginning after 2026. The tax-effected value of the state net operating losses in jurisdictions where BCI has a significant presence for tax purposes is \$4 million. The tax effect is computed based on apportionment factors and expected tax rates applicable to the year of expected utilization.

The Company's unrecognized tax benefits, including accrued interest of \$3 million, are recorded on the Statement of Financial Condition as current income taxes payable, included in Other liabilities, and as deferred income tax assets, included in Other assets. The Company has not recorded any amounts for penalties related to its unrecognized tax benefits.

BGUS' consolidated US federal income tax returns for the years 2013 to 2015, which includes the Company, remain subject to examination. The consolidated US federal income tax returns for years 2020, 2022 and after remain subject to examination. The most significant state and local filings, New York State and New York City, are subject to examination for the years 2018 and after, and for the years 2015 and after, respectively.

11. Short-Term Borrowings and Commercial Paper

Short-Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings consist of loans with original contractual maturities less than one year. At June 30, 2026, Short-term borrowings consisted of uncollateralized loans payable to affiliates of \$4,458 million and bank overdrafts payable to third parties of \$76 million and affiliates of \$8 million.

The uncollateralized loans from affiliates represent \$4,453 million utilized from an uncommitted and unsecured money market line of credit of \$9,500 million with BBPLC, primarily to support the funding requirements of the Company. Loans drawn from the facility bear interest at fixed rates or rates based on the USD Secured Overnight Funding Rate ("SOFR") or comparable non-U.S. dollar benchmarks. Long-term borrowings on this facility are detailed in Note 12, "Long-Term Borrowings".

On February 10, 2026, the Company renewed its one year committed and unsecured intraday facility of \$750 million with BBPLC. Loans drawn from the facility are repaid on the same business date.

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For discussion on the fair value of the borrowings, refer to Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements".

Commercial Paper

The Company has a commercial paper program, which aids in the diversification of funding sources. As of June 30, 2026, the Company had \$4,742 million of Commercial paper outstanding, with maturity dates ranging from July 1, 2026 to June 24, 2027.

For discussion on the fair value of Commercial paper, refer to Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements".

12. Long-Term Borrowings

Long-term borrowings consist of loans with original contractual maturities greater than one year. The Company has a committed revolving credit facility of \$2,200 million with BGUS. As of June 30, 2026, \$1,100 million was drawn to support funding requirements. Borrowings from the facility bear interest at rates based on USD SOFR plus applicable margin. The Company also pays a commitment fee on any daily average unused portion of the committed facility.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company utilized \$4,750 million from the \$9,500 million facility with BBPLC referenced in Note 11, "Short-Term Borrowings and Commercial Paper", to support funding requirements of the Company. This loan bears interest at rates based on USD SOFR.

In addition, the Company had long-term borrowings from BBPLC in the form of an unsecured fixed term financing arrangement totaling \$5,200 million. The loans bear interest at rates based on USD SOFR plus applicable margin.

The Company also has an uncommitted and unsecured money market line of credit of \$1,500 million with BGUS. Loans drawn from the facility would bear interest at rates based on USD SOFR plus applicable margin. The Company had not drawn upon this facility as of June 30, 2026.

The contractual maturities for long-term borrowings are as follows (in millions):

Maturity Date	Carrying Value
2027	\$ 4,750
2028	1,500
2029	1,300
2030	2,400
2031	1,100
Total	\$ 11,050

For discussion on the fair value of the borrowings, refer to Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements".

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13. Subordinated Debt

As of June 30, 2026, the Company had the following outstanding subordinated debt with BGUS (in millions):

<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>
June 26, 2030	\$ 1,000
October 26, 2030	875
January 26, 2031	875
April 26, 2031	1,250
July 26, 2031	1,250
August 31, 2032	1,300
September 16, 2034	1,000
June 26, 2035	1,000
May 8, 2036	1,000
June 4, 2036	1,000
Total	\$ 10,550

The loan of \$1,000 million maturing on June 26, 2030 represents a committed revolving credit facility the Company has with BGUS, that can be fully drawn as either senior or subordinated debt, or a combination thereof, during the life of the facility. Any conversion from subordinated debt to senior requires regulatory approval. As of June 30, 2026, the facility was fully drawn in the form of subordinated debt. Borrowings from the facility bear interest at rates based on USD SOFR plus applicable margin. Under the provisions of this facility the maturity dates will be extended by an additional year, unless BGUS notifies the Company and FINRA seven months in advance of the contractual maturity dates of its intention not to permit the one-year extensions.

The remaining nine loans totaling \$9,550 million, bear interest at rates based on USD SOFR, plus applicable margin. Under the provisions of these loans, the maturity dates will be extended by an additional year, unless BGUS notifies the Company and FINRA seven months in advance of the contractual maturity dates of its intention not to permit the one-year extensions.

For discussion on the fair value of the borrowings, refer to Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements".

14. Transactions with Affiliated Companies

The Company enters into securities transactions and other transactions with affiliates. At June 30, 2026, balances with such affiliates were included on the Statement of Financial Condition as follows (in millions):

<u>Assets</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 94
Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes	1,212
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	27,593
Securities borrowed	10,130
Securities received as collateral, at fair value	62
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	19
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	14,741
Receivables from customers	842
Other assets	274

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Liabilities

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	35,593
Securities loaned	16,982
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value	62
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	54
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	5,143
Payables to customers	9,737
Short-term borrowings	4,466
Accrued interest and dividend payables	129
Other liabilities	1,029
Long-term borrowings	11,050
Subordinated debt	10,550

At June 30, 2026, the Company had Short-term borrowings of \$4,458 million drawn from an uncommitted and unsecured money market line of credit with BBPLC as described in Note 11, "Short-Term Borrowings and Commercial Paper". The Company also had Long-term borrowings with BBPLC of \$9,950 million, comprised of a \$5,200 million fixed-term loan and \$4,750 million related to the utilized portion of an uncommitted and unsecured money market line of credit and \$1,100 million drawn from committed revolving credit facilities with BGUS as described in Note 12, "Long-Term Borrowings".

As of June 30, 2026, the Company had a one year committed and unsecured intraday facility of \$750 million with BBPLC as described in Note 11, "Short-Term Borrowings and Commercial Paper".

At June 30, 2026, the Company had ten outstanding Subordinated debt with BGUS totaling \$10,550 million. For more information, refer to Note 13, "Subordinated Debt".

During the six months ended June 30, 2026, under its intercompany tax sharing agreement, the Company transferred \$5 million to BUSLLC and \$34 million to BUSHL relating to current federal and state income taxes, the settlement of which is arranged periodically. For more information, refer to Note 2, "Significant Accounting Policies" and Note 10, "Income Taxes".

During the six months ended June 30, 2026, the Company sold certain receivables from investment banking clients to an affiliate. These receivables were sold for a fair value of approximately \$487 million.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company held \$129,889 million of affiliates' financial instruments as collateral, primarily in connection with Resale Agreements, Securities borrowed and customer margin loans.

At June 30, 2026, the Company had placed \$1,488 million of its affiliates' securities and \$247 million of its affiliates' cash and cash equivalents, net of total equity and market value of underlying positions, on deposit with clearing organizations for trade facilitation purposes.

BBPLC has provided guarantees to certain third parties over their exposure to the Company in relation to futures trading or prime services financing activities.

The Company entered into a guarantee with BBPLC that transfers the counterparty credit risk associated with certain of the Company's derivative clearing clients, to BBPLC. The amount reimbursable under the contract is capped at \$800 million, and the full amount has been fully collateralized by BBPLC. The Company elected the fair value option on the obligation to return the collateral, as it is managed on a fair value basis. As of June 30, 2026, the fair value was \$780 million.

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For additional information, refer to Note 4, "Financial Instruments", and Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements".

The Company has chaperoning arrangements with affiliated Barclays entities for purchases, sales and/or collateralized financing trades.

The Company also provides custody services to certain Barclays affiliates, and receives custody services from certain foreign affiliates for its clients in the respective markets.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may complete the underwriting of debt securities to provide permanent financing for clients that had received short-term financing from BBPLC. In certain circumstances, it may be necessary for the Company to execute an intercompany agreement with BBPLC to reflect its sole role in underwriting the securities.

15. Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Company provides pension benefits to a closed group of eligible employees through participation in a defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") sponsored by Barclays Services Corporation ("BSC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of BUSLLC that provides infrastructure support and services to affiliates. The Plan is comprised of a funded US tax-qualified pension plan ("US Pension Plan") and an unfunded non-qualified restoration pension plan ("US Pension Restoration Plan"). All eligible employees participate in the Plan on a non-contributory basis, and are fully vested after five years of service. The Company makes contributions to the US Pension Plan based upon the minimum funding standards under the Internal Revenue Code. Employees hired on or after September 22, 2008 are not eligible to participate in the Plan. During the third quarter of 2012, the Plan was frozen such that existing participants would not accrue any additional benefits.

Postretirement Plan

The Company provides an unfunded postretirement benefits plan for eligible employees through participation in the Barclays Retiree Medical, Dental and Life Insurance Plan sponsored by BSC. Only employees hired on or before March 31, 1997 are eligible for postretirement benefits.

Postemployment Plan

The Company provides an unfunded postemployment benefits plan for eligible employees through participation in the Barclays Welfare Benefits/Cafeteria Plan sponsored by BSC. The postemployment plan provides medical, dental and life insurance benefits to employees who become disabled under the Barclays Long-term Disability ("LTD") program. Employees whose disability commenced prior to January 1, 2018 are provided with medical, dental and life insurance benefits until the earlier of age 65, recovery or death. Employees whose disability commenced on or after January 1, 2018 are provided with medical, dental and life insurance benefits until the earlier of 24 months from the date of LTD commencement, recovery or death.

401(k) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company provides 401(k) benefits for eligible employees through participation in a defined contribution plan of BSC. Eligible employees may elect to participate in the 401(k) Plan at any time during the year. Employees who formally elect to participate may contribute any amount from 1% to 50% of their eligible compensation each pay period as pre-tax contributions, Roth 401(k) after-tax contributions, or a combination. The combined pre-tax and Roth 401(k) after-tax contributions are subject to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") limit of \$24,500 in 2026. Additionally, employees who elect to participate may contribute 1% to 6% of their eligible compensation as traditional after-tax contributions to the 401(k) Plan each pay period. The combined pre-tax, Roth 401(k) after-tax and traditional after-tax contributions may not exceed 56% of eligible compensation. Employees aged 50

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or older who have reached the 401(k) Plan or IRS maximum allowable pre-tax and/or Roth 401(k) after-tax contribution limit in a plan year, may contribute catch-up contributions up to \$8,000 for 2026 on a pre-tax or Roth 401(k) after-tax basis up to the IRS catch-up limit for the year or \$11,250 if age 60, 61, 62 or 63 on December 31, 2026. Employees aged 50 or older whose FICA compensation from the Company was more than \$150,000 in 2025, are required to make catch-up contributions on a Roth 401(k) after-tax basis.

The Company matches all or a portion of employee pre-tax and/or Roth 401(k) after-tax contributions through employer matching contributions. For every \$1.00 an employee contributes on a pre-tax and/or Roth 401(k) after-tax basis (up to 6% of eligible compensation each pay period), the Company contributes \$1.00 (\$1.50 for employees whose annualized eligible compensation is \$60,000 or less). The maximum annual match available under the 401(k) Plan is \$21,600 (6% of the \$360,000 IRS annual compensation limit for 2026). The matching contributions vest on a graduated scale based on completed years of service. Catch-up contributions and traditional after-tax contributions are not eligible for employer matching contributions.

16. Share-Based Compensation

BPLC operates certain share plans for employees of Barclays Group, including employees of the Company. Shares for distribution under these plans are sourced from newly issued shares and/or market purchased ('existing') shares. Existing shares are sourced via an employee benefit trust and are transferred to participants on vesting, subject to any applicable holding period. Awards vest when specific vesting conditions are satisfied. The costs of these compensation plans are funded in cash by the participating companies.

Compensation awards are approved annually by the Board Remuneration Committee of BPLC. Depending on the relevant threshold limit, a portion of such compensation awards for employees is awarded in BPLC shares. The current deferred share plans which the Company's employees participate in are as follows:

Share Value Plan ("SVP")

The SVP was introduced in March 2010 and approved by shareholders (to enable Executive Directors of BPLC to participate and the use of newly issued shares to satisfy awards) at the BPLC Annual General Meeting ("AGM") in April 2011. Shareholders approved some minor amendment to, and the renewal of the SVP for a further 10 years at the BPLC AGM in May 2021. SVP awards are granted to participants in the form of a conditional right to receive BPLC shares or provisional allocations of BPLC shares which vest or are considered for release over a period of three, four, five or seven years. Participants do not pay to receive an award or to receive a release of shares. SVP awards are also made to eligible employees for recruitment purposes under schedule 1 to the SVP. All awards are subject to potential forfeiture in certain leaver scenarios. Awards granted to some Material Risk Takers ("MRTs") are subject to a post-vesting six or twelve month holding period ("Holding Period") during which the shares cannot be sold, charged, pledged, mortgaged or otherwise encumbered. During the Holding Period the participant will be the beneficial owner of the shares and will be entitled to receive any dividends on the shares and to vote at any general meeting of Barclays.

Deferred Share Value Plan ("DSVP")

The DSVP was introduced in February 2017. The terms of the DSVP are materially the same as the terms of the SVP as described above, except that the DSVP operates over market-purchased shares only and Executive Directors of BPLC are not eligible to participate.

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Other Arrangements

In addition to the above plans, the Group operates a number of other plans and share-based arrangements in which employees of the Company participate, none of which are individually or in aggregate material in relation to the charge for the year or the dilutive effect of outstanding share awards. Included within other arrangements are Sharepurchase (both UK and overseas), Sharesave (UK and Ireland), Role Based Pay ("RBP"), and Share Incentive Award (Holding Period) ("SIA (HP)"). RBP was introduced in March 2014 and is an element of fixed pay which is reviewed annually. It is partly delivered in BPLC shares for the most senior employees on a quarterly basis and subject to a three or five year holding period. SIA (HP) was introduced in accordance with Prudential Regulation Authority's Remuneration Rules for employees identified as MRTs to have 50% of the non-deferred portion of their annual incentive delivered in the form of BPLC shares. The shares are subject to a twelve month Holding Period and since June 2021 have been granted under the SVP. A free share award was delivered under the SVP to all eligible employees in 2026, with this award being subject to a two-year holding period.

DSVP and SVP awards are nil cost awards on which the performance conditions are substantially completed at the date of grant. Consequently, the fair value of these awards is based on market value at the date of grant.

For the purposes of determining the expected life and number of shares to vest/be released, historical vesting/release patterns have been used, together with an assumption that a certain percentage of awards will lapse due to leavers.

The number of awards and restricted stock shares outstanding at June 30, 2026, is set forth below (in millions) where the awards or shares granted relate to BPLC shares:

	DSVP and SVP ^(a)	Other
Outstanding at beginning of year	201.2	0.1
Granted in the year	56.3	17.9
Less: Released in the year	(83.0)	(17.9)
Less: Lapsed in the year	(3.5)	(0.0)
Transferred in the year	(0.2)	0.0
Outstanding at end of six months	170.8	0.1
Of which are exercisable	-	0.0

^(a) Awards / shares granted relate to BPLC shares.

The table below shows the June 30, 2026 weighted average fair values at the date of grant, weighted average exercise price at the date of exercise/release of shares, the weighted average contractual remaining life and the number of outstanding options/awards:

	Granted in the year		Outstanding at June 30, 2026	
	Weighted average fair value at grant (\$)	Weighted average exercise price (\$)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of option/awards outstanding (in millions)
DSVP/SVP	5.19	5.20	1.66	170.79
Other	5.18-6.20	5.20-6.37	0.00-1.37	0.10

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17. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

In the normal course of its business, the Company enters into transactions involving financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in order to meet financing and hedging needs of customers (including brokers and dealers) and to reduce the Company's own exposure to market and interest rate risk in connection with trading activities. These financial instruments include forward and futures contracts, options contracts, and options on futures contracts. Each of these financial instruments contains varying degrees of off-balance sheet risk as changes in the fair values of the financial instruments subsequent to June 30, 2026 may, in certain circumstances, be in excess of the amounts recognized on the Statement of Financial Condition. The Company is also at risk from the potential inability of counterparties to perform under the terms of the contracts.

The Company also bears market risk for unfavorable changes in the price of financial instruments sold but not yet purchased. In the normal course of business, the Company enters into securities sales transactions. For these transactions, the Company may incur a loss if the security the Company is obligated to deliver is not received and the market value has increased over the contract amount of the sale transaction.

The Company also executes customer transactions in commodity futures contracts (including options on futures) and OTC cleared swaps, all of which are transacted on a margin basis subject to individual exchange regulations. These transactions may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk in the event margin deposits are insufficient to fully cover losses that customers may incur. In the event the customer fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the customer's obligations.

In the normal course of business, the Company may pledge or deliver customer or other counterparty securities as collateral in support of various financing sources such as bank loans, Securities loaned and Repurchase Agreements. Additionally, the Company pledges customer securities as collateral to satisfy margin deposits of various exchanges. In the event the counterparty is unable to meet its contracted obligation to return customer securities pledged as collateral, the Company may be exposed to the risk of acquiring the securities at current market prices in order to return them to the owner.

18. Collateral, Commitments and Contingencies

Collateral

The Company receives financial instruments as collateral, primarily in connection with Resale Agreements, Securities borrowed, derivatives transactions, and customer margin loans. In many cases, the Company is permitted to deliver, repledge or otherwise use these financial instruments in connection with entering into Repurchase Agreements, securities lending agreements, other secured financings, collateralizing derivative transactions, and meeting the Company or customer settlement requirements. At June 30, 2026, the approximate fair value, excluding the impact of netting, of financial instruments received as collateral by the Company, in connection with Resale Agreements, Securities borrowed and customer margin loans, that the Company was permitted to sell or repledge was \$258,748 million, of which \$216,874 million was sold or repledged.

The amount of collateral that was sold or repledged by the Company included the following:

- \$66,194 million of securities collateral that was pledged under Repurchase Agreements and clearing house margin and guarantee fund requirements which cannot be resold or repledged by the counterparty.

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- \$150,616 million of securities collateral that was pledged under Repurchase Agreements, securities lending and prime brokerage agreements which can be resold or repledged by the counterparty.
- \$64 million of securities collateral that was received in connection with certain securities-for-securities transactions in which the Company is a lender, which can be resold or repledged by the counterparty.

\$43,443 million of securities collateral pledged to counterparties can be resold or repledged by the counterparty and is included in Financial instruments owned, at fair value on the Statement of Financial Condition.

Commitments

At June 30, 2026, the Company had committed \$5,918 million in forward starting collateralized agreements, primarily resale transactions. Additionally, the Company had \$19,564 million in forward starting collateralized financings, primarily repurchase transactions. Certain forward starting agreements are carried at their fair value if managed on a fair value basis.

As a clearing member of the Mortgage Backed Securities Division ("MBSD") and Government Securities Division ("GSD") of the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC"), the Company is committed to provide additional liquidity resources under the Capped Contingency Liquidity Facility ("CCLF") by entering into resale agreements in the event of another member's default. As of June 30, 2026, the Company's maximum commitment to the MBSD and GSD CCLF was \$2,398 million and \$502 million, respectively, of which no utilization had occurred. The CCLF amount is calculated biannually by the FICC based on each member's volume of activity and may fluctuate in future periods.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into securities purchase and underwriting transactions. Outstanding securities purchase and underwriting transactions as of June 30, 2026 were settled subsequently in the normal course of business, with no material effect on the Company's Statement of Financial Condition.

Contingencies

The Company and the Group face legal, competition and regulatory challenges, many of which are beyond our control. The extent of the impact of these matters on the Company cannot always be predicted but may materially impact its 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.

Civil actions related to LIBOR and other benchmarks

Various individuals and corporates in a range of jurisdictions have threatened or brought civil actions against the Group and other banks in relation to the alleged manipulation of LIBOR and/or other benchmarks.

US civil actions related to LIBOR

Multiple civil actions have been filed in the US against the Group and other banks alleging manipulation of USD LIBOR, Sterling LIBOR and the LIBOR benchmark that was administered by the Intercontinental Exchange Inc. and certain of its affiliates (ICE LIBOR).

With respect to USD LIBOR, one action alleging that Barclays Bank PLC, the Company and other financial institutions individually and collectively violated provisions of the US Sherman Antitrust Act

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(Sherman Act), the US Commodity Exchange Act, the US Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and various state laws by manipulating USD LIBOR rates remains, seeking unspecified damages. In 2025, the US federal district court in the Southern District of New York (SDNY) granted the defendants' motion for summary judgment and dismissed the remaining USD LIBOR litigations, including the action against the Company. The plaintiffs are appealing the decision.

Foreign exchange civil actions

Legal proceedings have been brought or are threatened against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, the Company and Barclays Execution Services Limited (BX) in connection with alleged manipulation of foreign exchange in the UK, the Netherlands, Israel and Brazil. In Israel, a settlement in principle has been agreed subject to court approval. The settlement is not material to the Company's operating results, cash flows or financial position.

The above-mentioned proceedings include a class action filed against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, BX, the Company and other financial institutions in the UK Competition Appeal Tribunal (CAT) in 2019. The CAT refused to certify the claim in 2022. In 2025, the UK Supreme Court issued a judgment in the defendants' favour, establishing that this claim cannot be brought as an opt-out class action. The case was remitted to the CAT for a hearing in July 2026 to determine the defendants' application to dismiss the claim and the claimant's application for further time to bring an opt-in claim.

Metals-related civil actions

A US civil complaint alleging manipulation of the price of silver in violation of the US Commodity Exchange Act, the Sherman Act and state antitrust and consumer protection laws was brought by a proposed class of plaintiffs against a number of banks, including Barclays Bank PLC, the Company, and BX. The complaint, which is filed in the SDNY, was dismissed against the Barclays entities and certain other defendants in 2018, and against the remaining defendants in 2023. The plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal of the complaint against all defendants.

Civil actions have also been filed in Canadian courts against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Capital Canada Inc. and the Company on behalf of proposed classes of plaintiffs alleging manipulation of gold and silver prices. The Barclays entities have reached a settlement which will require court approval. The settlement is not material to the Company's operating results, cash flows or financial position.

Government and agency securities civil actions

Treasury auction securities civil actions

A consolidated purported class action filed in US federal court against Barclays Bank PLC, the Company and other financial institutions under the Sherman Act and state common law was dismissed, which was affirmed on appeal. The plaintiffs did not seek US Supreme Court review, concluding the matter.

Certain plaintiffs have filed a direct action against the Company and certain other financial institutions, alleging that defendants conspired to fix and manipulate the US Treasury securities market in violation of the Sherman Act, the US Commodity Exchange Act and state common law. This action remains stayed.

Variable Rate Demand Obligations civil actions

Civil actions have been filed against Barclays Bank PLC, the Company 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. An action in state court has been filed by private plaintiffs on behalf of the state of California. A settlement in principle has been agreed in that action, subject to court approval. This settlement is not material to the Company's operating results, cash flows or financial position. In addition, three purported class action complaints have been consolidated in the SDNY. In the consolidated SDNY class action, certain of the plaintiffs' claims were dismissed in 2020 and 2022 and the plaintiffs' motion for class certification was granted in 2023, which means the case may proceed as a class action.

Credit Default Swap civil action

A purported antitrust class action is pending in New Mexico federal court against Barclays Bank PLC, the Company, and various other financial institutions. The plaintiffs, the New Mexico State Investment Council and certain New Mexico pension funds, allege that the defendants conspired to manipulate the benchmark price used to value Credit Default Swap (CDS) contracts at settlement (i.e. the CDS final auction price). The plaintiffs allege violations of US antitrust laws and the US Commodity Exchange Act, and unjust enrichment under state law. The defendants' motion to dismiss was denied in 2023. In 2024, the SDNY ruled that settlement in an earlier CDS antitrust litigation bars these plaintiffs from asserting claims based on conduct occurring before 30 June 2014. The plaintiffs appealed to the Second Circuit and the appeal was denied in 2025. The case has returned to New Mexico federal court and the defendants have filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings.

Interest rate swap and credit default swap US civil actions

Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and the Company, together with other financial institutions that act as market makers for interest rate swaps (IRS), are named as defendants in several antitrust actions brought by certain swap execution facilities, which are pending in the SDNY. The complaints allege the defendants conspired to prevent the development of exchanges for IRS and demand unspecified money damages.

Shareholder derivative action

In 2020, a purported Barclays shareholder filed a purported derivative action in New York state court against the Company and a number of current and former members of the Board of Directors of Barclays PLC and senior executives or employees of the Group. The shareholder plaintiff filed the claim on behalf of nominal defendant Barclays PLC, alleging that the individual defendants harmed the company through breaches of their duties, including under the Companies Act 2006. The plaintiff sought damages on behalf of Barclays PLC for the losses that Barclays PLC allegedly suffered as a result of these alleged breaches. An amended complaint was filed in 2021, which the Company and certain other defendants moved to dismiss. The motion to dismiss was granted in 2022. The plaintiff appealed the decision, and the dismissal was unanimously affirmed in 2023 by the First Judicial Department in New York. The plaintiff appealed the First Judicial Department's decision to the New York Court of Appeals. The dismissal was affirmed by the New York Court of Appeals in May 2025, concluding the matter. In November 2025, the same plaintiff filed a new complaint in New York state court against the same defendants. In February 2026, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the new complaint. The dismissal received court approval in March 2026, concluding the matter.

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Over-issuance of securities in the US

In 2022, executive management became aware that Barclays Bank PLC had issued securities materially in excess of the set amount under its US shelf registration statements.

In 2023, holders of VXX ETNs brought a purported class action in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, and former and current executives and board members in the US alleging, among other things, that Barclays' failure to disclose that these ETNs were unregistered securities misled investors and that, as a result, Barclays is liable for the holders' alleged losses following the suspension of further sales and issuances of the ETNs. The plaintiffs were granted leave to amend and filed a new complaint in March 2024. Barclays' motion to dismiss was granted in March 2025. The plaintiffs' motion for reconsideration was denied in June 2025. The plaintiffs appealed the decision, and in March 2026, the Second Circuit affirmed the dismissal, thereby concluding the matter.

Barclays Bank PLC and the Company entered into an agreement under which Barclays Bank PLC agreed to indemnify the Company against any losses, claims, damages or liabilities incurred by the Company arising out of the Company's purchase, sale or distribution of the affected securities that were issued in excess of Barclays Bank PLC's US shelf registration statements. In light of such indemnification agreement, any losses or liabilities with respect to the over-issuance of securities under such registration statements are not expected to have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operation.

In 2024, a purported class action was filed in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and former and current executives. The plaintiff purports to bring claims on behalf of a class of short sellers, alleging that their short positions suffered substantial losses when Barclays suspended new issuances and sales of VXX ETNs as a result of the over-issuance of securities. Barclays' motion to dismiss was granted in March 2025. The plaintiff appealed the decision granting Barclays' motion to dismiss and, in December 2025, the Second Circuit affirmed the dismissal, thereby concluding the matter.

ABS related civil action

In February 2026, certain institutional investors filed a civil action in the SDNY against Barclays Bank PLC, the Company, and other financial institutions in connection with the collapse of a US-based subprime auto lender, Tricolor Auto Acceptance, LLC. The plaintiffs, who hold notes issued by the auto lender's securitisation trusts, allege that the banks (acting as warehouse lenders and initial purchasers in the securitisations) either knew of, or were willfully blind to, red flags of the auto lender's alleged fraud. The plaintiffs seek damages for alleged securities fraud in connection with the alleged losses on their associated notes, and also assert fraudulent transfer claims against the lenders. The defendants' motion to dismiss the action was granted in June 2026. The plaintiffs may appeal.

General

The Company and the Group are engaged in various other legal, competition and regulatory matters in the US and a number of overseas jurisdictions, including those which arise in the ordinary course of business from time to time.

The Company and the Group are also subject to enquiries and examinations, requests for information, audits, investigations and legal and other proceedings by regulators, governmental and

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other public bodies in connection with its business. The Company and the Group as applicable are 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, the Company does not expect the ultimate resolution of any of these other matters to have a material adverse effect on its financial position.

19. Guarantees

ASC 460, *Guarantees* ("ASC 460"), requires that a guarantor recognizes, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability in an amount equal to the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. US GAAP defines a guarantee as a contract that contingently requires the guarantor to pay a guaranteed party based upon: (a) changes in an underlying asset, liability or equity security of the guaranteed party; or (b) a third party's failure to perform under a specified agreement. However, US GAAP excludes from the recognition provisions of ASC 460, guarantees issued between parents and their subsidiaries or between corporations under common control. Therefore, certain guarantees between the Company and other Group entities are not recognized on the Statement of Financial Condition of the Company but are disclosed herein (for additional information, refer to Note 14, "Transactions with Affiliated Companies"). The Company also enters into certain derivative contracts that meet the definition of a guarantee under ASC 460. Guarantees are defined to include derivative contracts that contingently require a guarantor to make payment to a guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying that relates to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. Derivatives that meet the definition of a guarantee include certain written equity options.

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company indemnifies certain service providers, such as clearing and custody agents, trustees and administrators, against specified potential losses in connection with their acting as an agent of, or providing services to, the Company, its customers and its affiliates. In addition, the Company is a member of payment, clearing and settlement networks as well as securities exchanges around the world that may require the Company to meet the obligations of such networks and exchanges in the event of member defaults. In connection with its prime brokerage and clearing businesses, the Company may agree to clear and settle on behalf of its clients the transactions entered into by them with other brokerage firms. The Company's obligations in respect of such transactions are secured by the assets in the client's account as well as any proceeds received from the transactions cleared and settled by the Company on behalf of the client. The Company is unable to develop an estimate of the maximum payout under these guarantees and indemnifications. However, management believes that it is unlikely the Company will have to make material payments under these arrangements, and no liabilities related to these guarantees and indemnifications have been recognized on the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company's derivatives that act as guarantees are summarized below and are shown on a gross basis prior to counterparty netting as of June 30, 2026 (in millions):

	Carrying Value of Liability	Maximum Payout/Notional
Written Equity Options	\$ 1,210	\$ 63,938

20. Counterparty Credit Risk Management

As a securities broker-dealer, the Company is engaged in various securities trading and brokerage activities. The Company's securities transactions, both as principal and as agent, are executed with counterparties including brokers and dealers, central clearers and exchanges, commercial banks, insurance companies, pension plans, mutual funds, hedge funds and other financial institutions. The

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Company's exposure to credit risk is associated with the nonperformance of counterparties in fulfilling their contractual obligations.

The Company's policy is to monitor its customer and counterparty risk through the use of a variety of credit and market exposure reporting and control procedures. This includes marking to market securities transactions and collateral while requiring adjustments to collateral levels where appropriate. In connection with its securities financing activities and derivatives trading activities, the Company may enter into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties. These agreements may provide the Company with the ability to offset a counterparty's rights and obligations, request additional collateral when necessary or liquidate the collateral in the event of counterparty default. In addition, the Company has a policy of reviewing the credit standing of each counterparty and customer with whom it conducts business at the beginning of a credit relationship, and subsequently as considered necessary for continuous oversight.

Concentrations of credit risk exist when groups of issuers or counterparties have similar business characteristics or are engaged in similar activities. The Company minimizes this risk through portfolio limits and portfolio monitoring by both counterparty and activity type, to complement those similar controls done at the individual and group counterparty level.

21. Regulatory Requirements

Cash and Securities Segregated Pursuant to Federal and Other Regulations

Under the provisions of the SEC's Rule 15c3-3, the Company segregated \$400 million of cash and \$4,441 million of qualified securities within special reserve accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers at June 30, 2026.

The Company is also required to perform a computation of reserve requirements for Proprietary Accounts of Broker-Dealers ("PAB") pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3. As of June 30, 2026, the Company segregated \$105 million of qualified securities in a special reserve account to meet the PAB requirement.

As an FCM, the Company is required to segregate funds in a secured funds account, a cleared swap customer account, and a segregated funds account under rules mandated by the CFTC. To satisfy these regulatory requirements, \$2,437 million, \$366 million, and \$63 million, respectively, were held in segregated bank accounts as of June 30, 2026.

Net Capital

The Company is required to maintain a minimum amount of net capital in accordance with SEC Rule 15c3-1 and Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) Regulation 1.17.

The Company has elected to use the alternative standard method, as defined by SEC Rule 15c3-1, which requires that the Company maintain minimum net capital equal to the greater of \$1.5 million or 2% of aggregate debit items as shown in the formula for Customer Reserve Requirements pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3, or adjusted minimum net capital, as defined by CFTC Regulation 1.17, equal to the greater of \$1 million or 8% of the total risk margin requirement for all futures and commodities positions carried by the Company in customer and non-customer accounts.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company reported net capital of \$9,289 million, representing 19.2% of aggregate debit items. The Company's net capital exceeded the higher of the minimum requirements prescribed by SEC Rule 15c3-1 and CFTC Regulation 1.17 by \$5,162 million.

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22. Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events from July 1, 2026 through August 21, 2026, the date the Statement of Financial Condition was available to be issued. The Company has had no material subsequent events since June 30, 2026.