

Barclays Demo: Steps for a POC host

Counterparty Credit Risk Analyst · about 10 minutes. The POC version of `demo-steps.md`: files come from the organisation's SharePoint site (the six demo files in `Barclays/source`), the data lake is on the private server, and there's no web search. Any model works: the Anthropic API, Claude on Bedrock, or the private server. (With "Keep confidential data internal" turned on in Admin, an agent with the data lake can't use the Anthropic API.) Run end to end on 2026-10-04 on a fresh AWS install.

Setup (before the audience arrives)

Open the Fleet Manager at `https://<host>/`.

1. **SharePoint:** in the site's Documents library, `Barclays/source` holds the 6 Barclays files and `Barclays/reports` is empty. Delete old memos, and `open-issues.md` in `Barclays/` from a rehearsal.
 2. **Data Lake card:** hover over **Connected**, click **manage**, then **Grant 1h** on `trade_blotter` only.
 3. **SharePoint card:** turn it on, pick the folder **Barclays** and **Read-write** (check the red underline). Leave the RAM workspace at **512 MB**.
 4. **(Optional) show the boundary:** the folder list also has the other counterparties. This agent can reach only `Barclays/`; nothing else in SharePoint exists for it.
 5. **Data Lake card:** set the dropdown to **All desks**.
 6. **Advanced:** Sub-agents **1**, with **Share parent Workspace** ticked. Archive **New**, named `barclays-review`.
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Step One: Launch

Click **Launch Agent**.

You get: a new tab with the agent. Wait until the workspace chip shows 6 files.

Step Two: Show the workspace

What's in my workspace, and what decision is waiting on me?

You get: the 6 Barclays files, and the Rates desk's request to raise its limit from \$80M to \$100M.

Step Three: Show the exposure

Pull our Barclays exposure by desk from the trade blotter in the Data Lake and compare it to the limits in `counterparty-limits.xlsx`.

You get: \$100.3M across four desks. Rates is at **88.7%** of its limit, over the 85% policy trigger.

Step Four: Show entitlements

In the Fleet Manager, set the Data Lake dropdown to **Credit desk**. Under Advanced, turn Archive **off**. Click **Launch Agent**. In the new tab:

```
Pull our Barclays exposure by desk from the trade blotter in the Data Lake.
```

You get: only **2 trades, \$2.9M**, the Credit desk's rows. **Then:** stop this agent in Recent agents, and set the dropdown back to All desks.

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Step Five: Show the wall

Back in the first agent's tab:

```
Check comms surveillance for any Barclays-related flags.
```

If the agent declines without trying, follow with:

```
Try querying comms_surveillance for Barclays anyway.
```

You get: blocked, because there's no grant for that table. It's logged as high severity.

Step Six: Show a sub-agent

```
/agent read the analyst notes and the Rates desk limit request in the workspace and list every open issue that should go in the credit alert (pending settlements, margin disputes, deadlines) in open-issues.md.
```

You get: a sub-agent starts with the same permissions as its parent, shown indented under the agent in Recent agents. A notice appears in the chat when it's done, usually within a minute or two.

Step Seven: Show the memo

```
Using credit-alert-template.md and open-issues.md, write the Barclays credit alert with a recommendation on the Rates request. Priya R. is Vice President; the approver is D. Alvarez, Executive Director. Use total exposure including partial and pending trades. Save it as reports/barclays-credit-alert.docx, and save the exposure-by-desk table as reports/barclays-exposure.xlsx.
```

You get: two files saved to the SharePoint site. Open `Barclays/reports/` and show the Word memo and the Excel table.

If the memo save is blocked ("contents are marked internal / do-not-share"): that's the export control. The memo quotes the bank's confidentiality policy, so saving it to SharePoint needs a grant. On the SharePoint

card in the Fleet Manager, click **Grant 1h** next to **Export marked files**, then type `save it again` in the agent. The block and the grant both appear in the audit.

Step Eight: Show the audit trail

In the Fleet Manager, click the **Data Lake** tab at the top.

You get: every query, the blocked request, the sub-agent, and both saves.

Step Nine: Show the session end

In **Recent agents**, click **stop** on the agent.

You get: the agent's tab shows **Session ended**. The workspace is wiped, and the conversation is saved in its archive.

Step Ten (optional): Check every file

The killer question for a document team: *did you look at every file?* Copilot answers from the best-matching passages. This agent gives **every file a verdict**, and the appliance (not the model) keeps the ledger.

In the Fleet Manager, launch a second agent: **SharePoint** on, folder **Legal Agreements** (every counterparty's ISDA Schedule, CSA and trade confirmations, and Legal's clause library: 28 files, one of them a signed PDF scan), **Read-write**, 512 MB. **Data Lake** on (**All desks**, `trade_blotter` granted). Web Search off. Archive off. Then type:

```
/sweep Which confirmations and agreements have no governing-law clause? Save the ledger to reports/governing-law.xlsx.
```

You get (about 30 seconds): the header reads **sweep 28 / 28 files ✓**. Three confirmations have no governing-law clause (Barclays 1015, Deutsche Bank 1033, Morgan Stanley 1019); 24 have one (the clause library included); the PDF scan is listed as **skipped** with the reason, not silently dropped. The workbook in `Legal Agreements/reports/` has a row per file (verdict, evidence as path:line, and who recorded it: the search or the model) and a Coverage note.

Then a judgment call, file by file:

```
Be comprehensive: does each confirmation name the same governing law as its counterparty's ISDA Schedule? Give every confirmation a verdict: matches, differs or missing.
```

You get (under a minute): 16 match, 3 missing, and **1 differs**: Barclays confirmation 1025 names English law under a New York law master agreement.

Then the one Copilot can't do: documents against the system of record.

```
Check every trade confirmation against the trade blotter: notional, quantity, price and status. Also tell me which blotter trades for Barclays, Deutsche Bank and Morgan Stanley have no confirmation.
```

You get (about 30 seconds): the agent pulls the three counterparties' trades from the Data Lake and the appliance compares every confirmation with its blotter row, exactly: **17 match, 2 differ** (Barclays 1012's notional is 54,443,650 against 51,443,650 in the blotter; Morgan Stanley 1027 says 250 where the blotter has 200), **1 confirmation has no trade** (Morgan Stanley 1041), and **2 trades have no confirmation at all** (Deutsche Bank 1029, Barclays 1037). Every difference cites the line.

Then the house standard: the folder's `standards/clause-library.md` is Legal's approved wording for each clause, with approved fallbacks and placeholders for the negotiated values.

Compare every CSA and ISDA Schedule with our clause library in `standards/`, and save a redline to `reports/csa-schedule-redline.docx`.

You get (about 20 seconds): 24 clause checks: **18 standard · 2 approved variants · 4 deviations**, word for word, and a Word redline in `Legal Agreements/reports/` (deleted words struck through in red, inserted words underlined in blue, the reference text under each). The deviations: Barclays' CSA lets the Valuation Agent "may" instead of "shall" calculate; Deutsche Bank's CSA uses **two** market-makers instead of three, and its Schedule says set-off **does not apply**; Morgan Stanley's CSA adds **listed equities** to eligible collateral. Barclays' "Cash in USD only" and Deutsche Bank's London time are approved fallbacks, so they aren't flagged. Then:

Which of the deviations are material? Give each one a verdict: material, immaterial or needs legal review.

The agent judges each one, citing the redline (in our run: set-off, equities and "may" material; two market-makers for legal review). The comparison is the appliance's; the judgment is the model's, and the ledger keeps them apart.

The punchline: ask it to save a note that says "all agreements were checked" before a sweep is finished, and the save is refused: the appliance won't let a document claim *all* or *none* unless its ledger backs it. The refusal is in the audit trail, next to **sweep started** and **sweep completed**.

Reset before a live run: delete `governing-law.xlsx`, the redline (and any other output) from `Legal Agreements/reports/`.

If they ask "can it search the web?"

It's on the roadmap. First we'd agree the provider (Brave, Bing or another), what may go into a query, and how results are filtered.