[Table of Contents](#)

Index

continued

Table of Contents

Glossary of terms

Term used	US equivalent or brief description
Accounts	Financial statements
Allotted	Issued
Attributable profit	Net income
Called up share capital	Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid
Capital allowances	Tax term equivalent to US tax depreciation allowances
Cash at bank and in hand	Cash
Class of business	Industry segment
Finance lease	Capital lease
Freehold	Ownership with absolute rights in perpetuity
Loans and advances	Lendings
Loan capital	Long-term debt
Net asset value	Book value
Profit	Income
Share capital	Ordinary shares, capital stock or common stock issued and fully paid
Share premium account	Additional paid-up capital or paid-in surplus (not distributable)
Shares in issue	Shares outstanding
Write-offs	Charge-offs

'ABS CDO Super Senior' The super senior tranches of debt linked to collateralised debt obligations of asset backed securities (defined below). Payment of super senior tranches takes priority over other obligations. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Absa' Refers to the results for Absa Group Limited as consolidated into the results of Barclays PLC; translated into Sterling with adjustments for amortisation of intangible assets, certain head office adjustments, transfer pricing and non-controlling interests.

'Absa Capital' The portion of Absa's results that is reported by Barclays within the Barclays Capital business.

'Absa Card' The portion of Absa's results that arises from the Absa credit card business and is reported within Barclaycard.

'Absa Group Limited' Refers to the consolidated results of the South African group of which the Parent Company is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE Limited) in which Barclays owns a controlling stake.

'ABX Index' An index tracking the yields of a basket of credit default swaps linked to sub-prime mortgages, widely used in the industry.

'ABX.HE Index' An index referencing the yield on a basket of 20 subprime mortgage-backed securities, widely used in the industry.

'Adjusted Gross Leverage' The multiple of adjusted total tangible assets over total qualifying Tier 1 capital. Adjusted total tangible assets are total assets less derivative counterparty netting, assets under management on the balance sheet, settlement balances, goodwill and intangible assets. See 'Tier 1 Capital' below.

'Alt-A' Loans regarded as lower risk than sub-prime, but with higher risk characteristics than lending under normal criteria. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Annual Earnings at Risk (AEaR)' is the sensitivity of annual earnings to shocks in market rates, at approximately 99th percentile for change over one year. For interest rates this equates to a 2% parallel shift in rates. For equity indices, it equates to a 25% change from one-year end to the next, or 15% from one-year end to the next year's average.

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

'Asset backed products' As used in Note 50, asset backed products are debt and derivative products that are linked to the cash flow of a referenced asset. This category includes asset backed loans; collateralised debt obligations (CDOs); collateralised loan obligations (CLOs); asset backed credit derivatives (ABS CDS); asset backed and mortgage backed securities.

'Asset Backed Securities (ABS)' Securities that represent an interest in an underlying pool of referenced assets. The referenced pool can comprise any assets which attract a set of associated cash flows but are commonly pools of residential or commercial mortgages and, in the case of Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDOs), the referenced pool may be ABS or other classes of assets. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Average balances' which make up the average balance sheet are based upon daily averages for most UK banking operations and monthly averages outside the UK.

'Average base rates' Average of the official base rate.

'Average net income generated per member of staff' Total operating income compared to the average number of employees for the reporting period.

'Backstop facility' A standby facility, that is a liquidity arrangement whereby another party agrees to make a payment should the primary party not do so.

'Basis point' One hundredth of a per cent (0.01%), so 100 basis points is 1%. Used in quoting movements in interest rates or yields on securities.

'CMBS Index Products (CMBX)' The CMBX is a series of CMBS credit default swap indices. It allows investors to take diversified exposure (long or short) synthetically across rating categories. CMBX is administered by Markit, which serves as the calculation and marketing agent for CMBX.

'CMBS IG Index' An index compiled by Barclays Capital, which measures the return for CMBS securities with an original deal size of $500m or greater, combined with a required rating of Baa3/BBB- or higher (investment grade). In addition, maturity must be equal to or greater than one year and no floating rate certificates may be included.

'Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDOs)' Securities issued by a third party which reference Asset Backed Securities (ABSs) (defined above) and/or certain other related assets purchased by the issuer. CDOs may feature exposure to sub-prime mortgage assets through the underlying assets. CDO2 securities represent investments in CDOs that have been securitised by a third party. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

Table of Contents

Glossary of terms

continued

'Collateralised Loan Obligation (CLO)' A security backed by the repayments from a pool of commercial loans. The payments may be made to different classes of owners (in tranches). See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Collateralised Synthetic Obligation (CSO)' A form of synthetic collateralised debt obligation (CDO) that does not hold assets like bonds or loans but invests in credit default swaps (CDSs) or other non-cash assets to gain exposure to a portfolio of fixed income assets.

'Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities (CMBS)' Securities that represent interests in a pool of commercial mortgages. Investors in these securities have the right to cash received from future mortgage payments (interest and/or principal). See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Commercial Real Estate' Includes office buildings, industrial property, medical centres, hotels, malls, retail stores, shopping centres, farm land, multifamily housing buildings, warehouses, garages, and industrial properties. Commercial real estate loans are those backed by a package of commercial real estate assets. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Commercial Paper' An unsecured promissory note issued to finance short-term credit needs. It specifies the face amount paid to investors on the maturity date.

'Commodity products' As used in Note 50, these products are exchange traded and OTC derivatives based on a commodity underlying (e.g. metals, precious metals, oil and oil related, power and natural gas).

'Compensation:income ratio' Staff compensation based costs compared to total income net of insurance claims.

'Conduits' A financial vehicle that holds asset-backed debt such as mortgages, vehicle loans, and credit card receivables, all financed with short-term loans (generally commercial paper) that use the asset-backed debt as collateral. The profitability of a conduit depends on the ability to roll over maturing short-term debt at a cost that is lower than the returns earned from asset-backed securities held in the portfolio. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Core Tier 1 capital' Called-up share capital and eligible reserves plus equity non-controlling interests, less intangible assets and deductions relating to the excess of expected loss over regulatory impairment allowance and securitisation positions as specified by the FSA.

'Core Tier 1 capital ratio' Core Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets.

'Cost: income ratio' Operating expenses compared to total income net of insurance claims.

'Cost:net income ratio' Operating expenses compared to total income net of insurance claims less impairment charges.

'Coverage ratio (CRL)' Impairment allowances as a percentage of CRL balances.

'Credit conversion factors (CCFs)' The portion of an off-balance sheet commitment drawn in the event of a future default. The conversion factor is expressed as a percentage. The conversion factor is used to calculate the exposure at default (EAD).

'Credit Default Swaps (CDS)' A credit derivative is an arrangement whereby the credit risk of an asset (the reference asset) is transferred from the buyer to the seller of protection. A credit default swap is a contract where the protection seller receives premium or interest-related payments in return for contracting to make payments to the protection buyer in the event of a defined credit event. Credit events normally include bankruptcy, payment default on a reference asset or assets, or downgrades by a rating agency.

'Credit Derivative Product Company (CDPC)' A company that sells protection on credit derivatives. CDPCs are similar to monoline insurers. However, unlike monoline insurers, they are not regulated as insurers. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

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

'Other credit products' As used in Note 50, these are products linked to the credit risk of a referenced entity, index or a basket. This category includes collateralised synthetic obligations (non-asset backed CDOs) and OTC derivatives. The OTC derivatives are namely, CDS single name; CDS index; CDS index tranche and Nth to default basket swaps (in which the payout is linked to one in a series of defaults, such as first-, second- or third-to-default, with the contract terminating at that point).

'Credit Risk Loans (CRLs)' A loan becomes a credit risk loan when evidence of deterioration has been observed, for example a missed payment or other breach of covenant. A loan may be reported in one of three categories: impaired loans, accruing past due 90 days or more or impaired and restructured loans. These may include loans which, while impaired, are still performing but have associated individual impairment allowances raised against them.

'Credit spread' The yield spread between securities with the same coupon rate and maturity structure but with different associated credit risks, with the yield spread rising as the credit rating worsens. It is the premium over the benchmark or risk-free rate required by the market to accept a lower credit quality.

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

'Customer deposits' Money deposited by all individuals and companies that are not credit institutions. Such funds are recorded as liabilities in the Group's balance sheet under Customer Accounts.

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

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

'Debt restructuring' This is when the terms and provisions of outstanding debt agreements are changed. This is often done in order to improve cash flow and the ability of the borrower to repay the debt. It can involve altering the repayment schedule as well as reducing the debt or interest charged on the loan.

'Delinquency' See 'Arrears'.

'Dividend payout ratio' Yearly dividends paid per share as a fraction of earnings per share.

'Economic capital' An internal measure of the minimum equity and preference capital required for the Group to maintain its credit rating based upon its risk profile.

'Equity products' As used in Note 50, these products are linked to equity markets. This category includes listed equities, exchange traded derivatives, equity derivatives, preference shares and contract for difference (CFD) products.

'Equity structural hedge' An interest rate hedge which functions to reduce the impact of the volatility of short-term interest rate movements on equity positions on the balance sheet that do not reprice with market rates.

'Expected loss' The Group measure of anticipated loss for exposures captured under an internal ratings based credit risk approach for capital adequacy calculations. It is measured as the Barclays modelled view of anticipated loss based on Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD), with a one-year time horizon.

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

'FICO score' A credit score, based on the Fair Isaac Corporation (being the US rating company that wrote the software that calculates the scores).

'First/Second Lien' First lien: debt that places its holder first in line to collect compensation from the sale of the underlying collateral in the event of a default on the loan. Second lien: debt that is issued against the same collateral as higher lien debt but that is subordinate to it. In the case of default, compensation for this debt will only be received after the first lien has been repaid and thus represents a riskier investment than the first lien. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

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

'Funds and fund-linked products' As used in Note 50, this category includes holdings in mutual funds, hedge funds, fund of funds and fund linked derivatives.

'Funded/unfunded' Exposures where the notional amount of the transaction is either funded or unfunded. Represents exposures where a commitment to provide future funding has been made and the funds have been released/not released.

'FX products' As used in Note 50, these products are derivatives linked to the foreign exchange market. This category includes FX spot and forward contracts; FX swaps; FX options.

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

'Global Retail and Commercial Banking – Absa' The portion of Absa's results that is reported within the Global Retail and Commercial Banking business.

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

'Impaired loans' Loans are reported as Credit Risk Loans (defined above) and comprise loans where individual identified impairment allowance has been raised and also include loans which are fully collateralised or where indebtedness has already been written down to the expected realisable value. The impaired loan category may include loans, which, while impaired, are still performing.

'Impairment allowances' A provision held on the balance sheet as a result of the raising of a charge against profit for the incurred loss inherent in the lending book. An impairment allowance may either be identified or unidentified and individual or collective.

'Income' Total income net of insurance claims, unless otherwise specified.

'Individually/Collectively Assessed' Impairment is measured individually for assets that are individually significant, and collectively where a portfolio comprises homogenous assets and where appropriate statistical techniques are available.

'Interest rate products' As used in Note 50, these are products with a payoff linked to interest rates. This category includes interest rate swaps, swaptions, caps and exotic interest rate derivatives.

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

'LCDX Index' The Loan Credit Default Swap Index, a generally accepted loan-only credit default swap index created by CDSIndexCo. The LCDX index is a tradeable index with 100 equally-weighted underlying single-name loan-only credit default swaps (LCDS).

'Leveraged Finance' Loans or other financing agreements provided to companies whose overall level of debt is high in relation to their cash flow (net debt: EBITDA) typically arising from private equity sponsor led acquisitions of the businesses concerned.

'Liquidity and Credit enhancements' Credit enhancement facilities are used to enhance the creditworthiness of financial obligations and cover losses due to asset default. Two general types of credit enhancement are third-party loan guarantees and self-enhancement through over collateralization. Liquidity enhancement makes funds available if required, for other reasons than asset default, e.g. to ensure timely repayment of maturing commercial paper.

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

'Loan loss rate' Defined as total credit impairment charge (excluding available for sale assets and reverse repurchase agreements) divided by gross loans and advances to customers and banks (at amortised cost).

'Loan to deposit ratio' The ratio of wholesale and retail loans and advances to customers net of impairment allowance divided by customer deposits. 'Loan funding ratio' The ratio of wholesale and retail loans and advances to customers net of impairment allowance, divided by the total of customer accounts, long-term debt (>1 yr) and equity.

'Loan to value ratio (LTV)' The amount of a first mortgage lien as a percentage of the total appraised value of real property. The LTV ratio is used in determining the appropriate level of risk for the loan and therefore the price of the loan to the borrower. LTV ratios may be expressed in a number of ways, including origination LTV and mark to market (MTM) LTV. Origination LTVs use the current outstanding loan balance and the value of the property at origination of the loan. MTM LTVs use the current outstanding loan value and the current value of the property (which is estimated using one or more external house price indices).

'Loans past due' Loans are past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

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

'Markit LCDX Index' An index compiled by Markit Inc, a specialist securities market researcher, compiled by reference to first lien loans issued by 100 entities listed on the Markit Syndicated Secured List, widely used in the industry.

'Medium Term Notes (MTNs)' Corporate notes continuously offered by a company to investors through a dealer. Investors can choose from differing maturities, ranging from nine months to 30 years.

Glossary of terms

continued

'Monoline' An entity which specialises in providing credit protection to the holders of debt instruments in the event of default by a debt security counterparty. This protection is typically held in the form of derivatives such as credit default swaps (CDS) referencing the underlying exposures held. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Monoline Wrapped' Debt instruments for which credit enhancement or protection by a monoline insurer has been obtained. The wrap is credit protection against the notional and principal interest cash flows due to the holders of debt instruments in the event of default in payment of these by the underlying counterparty. Therefore, if a security is monoline wrapped its payments of principal and interest are guaranteed by a monoline insurer. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS)' Securities that represent interests in a group of mortgages. Investors in these securities have the right to cash received from future mortgage payments (interest and/or principal). See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Mortgage vintage' The year the mortgage was issued.

'Mortgage related securities' Securities which are referenced to underlying mortgages. See RMBS, CMBS and MBS.

'Net Asset Value per Share' Computed by dividing shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests by the number of issued ordinary shares.

'Net Interest Margin' The margin is expressed as annualised net interest income for GRCB and Barclays Wealth divided by the sum of the average assets and average liabilities for GRCB and Barclays Wealth.

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

'Non-asset backed debt instruments' As used in Note 50, these products are debt instruments. This category includes government bonds; US agency bonds; corporate bonds; commercial paper; certificates of deposit; convertible bonds; corporate bonds and issued notes.

'Non-investment grade' A debt security, treasury bill or similar instrument with a credit rating measured by external agencies of BB+ or below.

'Notional Collateral' Collateral based on the notional amount of a financial instrument.

'Over the counter derivatives (OTC)' Contracts that are traded (and privately negotiated) directly between two parties, without going through an exchange or other intermediary. They offer flexibility because, unlike standardised exchange-traded products, they can be tailored to fit specific needs.

'Own Credit' The effect of the Group's own credit standing on the fair value of financial liabilities.

'PCRL Coverage ratio' Impairment allowances as a percentage of total CRL (credit risk loan) & PPL (potential problem loan) balances. See CRL and PPL.

'Potential Credit Risk Loans (PCRLs)' Comprise the outstanding balances to Potential Problem Loans (defined below) and the three categories of Credit Risk Loans (defined above).

'Potential Problem Loans (PPLs)' Loans where serious doubt exists as to the ability of the borrowers to continue to comply with repayment terms in the near future.

'Prime' Loans of a higher credit quality and would be expected to satisfy the criteria for inclusion into Government programmes.

'Principal transactions' Principal transactions comprise net trading income and net investment income.

'Private equity investments' As used in Note 50, private equity is equity securities in operating companies not quoted on a public exchange. Investment in private equity often involves the investment of capital in private companies or the acquisition of a public company that results in the delisting of public equity. Capital for private equity investment is raised by retail or institutional investors and used to fund investment strategies such as leveraged buyouts, venture capital, growth capital, distressed investments and mezzanine capital.

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

'Product structural hedge' An interest rate hedge which functions to reduce the impact of the volatility of short-term interest rate movements on-balance sheet positions that can be matched to a specific product, e.g. customer balances that do not reprice with market rates.

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

'Repo/Reverse repo' A repurchase agreement that allows a borrower to use a financial security as collateral for a cash loan at a fixed rate of interest. In a repo, the borrower agrees to sell a security to the lender subject to a commitment to repurchase the asset at a specified price on a given date. For the party selling the security (and agreeing to repurchase it in the future) it is a repo; for the party on the other end of the transaction (buying the security and agreeing to sell in the future) it is a reverse repurchase agreement or reverse repo.

'Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS)' Securities that represent interests in a group of residential mortgages. Investors in these securities have the right to cash received from future mortgage payments (interest and/or principal). See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

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

'Retail Loans' Loans to individuals rather than institutions. This includes both secured and unsecured loans such as mortgages and credit card balances.

'Risk asset ratio' A measure of the risk attached to the assets of a business using definitions of capital and risk weightings established in accordance with the Basel Capital Accord as implemented by the FSA.

'Risk weighted assets' A measure of a bank's assets adjusted for their associated risks. Risk weightings are established in accordance with the Basel Capital Accord as implemented by the FSA.

'Securitisation' A process by which debt instruments are aggregated into a pool, which is used to back new securities. A company sells assets to an SPV (special purpose vehicle) who then issues securities backed by the assets based on their value. This allows the credit quality of the assets to be separated from the credit rating of the original company and transfers risk to external investors.

'SIV Lites' Are SPEs (Special Purpose Entities) which invest in diversified portfolios of interest earning assets to take advantage of the spread differentials between the assets in the SIV and the funding cost. Unlike SIVs they are not perpetual, making them look more like CDOs, which have fixed maturity dates. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Special Purpose Entities (SPEs)' Entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well defined objective. There are often specific restrictions or limits around their ongoing activities. Transactions with SPEs take a number of forms, including:

– The provision of financing to fund asset purchases, or commitments to provide finance for future purchases.

– Derivative transactions to provide investors in the SPE with a specified exposure.

– The provision of liquidity or backstop facilities which may be drawn upon if the SPE experiences future funding difficulties.

– Direct investment in the notes issued by SPEs.

'Structural hedge' An interest rate hedge which functions to reduce the impact of the volatility of short-term interest rate movements on positions that exist within the balance sheet that carry interest rates that do not reprice with market rates. See also equity structural hedge and product structural hedge.

'Structured Investment Vehicles (SIVs)' SPEs (Special Purpose Entities) which invest in diversified portfolios of interest earning assets to take advantage of the spread differentials between the assets in the SIV and the funding cost. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Structural liquidity' The liquidity available from current positions – principally unpledged marketable assets and holdings of term liabilities with long remaining lives.

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

'Subordination' The state of prioritising repayments of principal and interest on debt to a creditor lower than repayments to other creditors by the same debtor. That is, claims of a security are settled by a debtor to a creditor only after the claims of securities held by other creditors of the same debtor have been settled.

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

'Sub-Prime' Defined as loans to borrowers typically having weakened credit histories that include payment delinquencies and potentially more severe problems such as court judgements and bankruptcies. They may also display reduced repayment capacity as measured by credit scores, high debt-to-income ratios, or other criteria indicating heightened risk of default. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Tier 1 capital' A measure of a bank's financial strength defined by the FSA. It captures Core Tier 1 capital plus other Tier 1 securities in issue, but is subject to a deduction in respect of material holdings in financial companies.

'Tier 1 capital ratio' The ratio expresses Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets.

'Tier 2 capital' Defined by the FSA. Broadly, it includes qualifying subordinated debt and other Tier 2 securities in issue, eligible collective impairment allowances, unrealised available for sale equity gains and revaluation reserves. It is subject to deductions relating to the excess of expected loss over regulatory impairment allowance, securitisation positions and material holdings in financial companies.

'Top-line income' Income before own credit gains/losses and credit market write-downs.

'Total shareholder return (TSR)' Defined as the value created for shareholders through share price appreciation, plus reinvested dividend payments.

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

'Whole loans' A mortgage loan sold in its entirety when the buyer assumes the entire loan along with its rights and responsibilities. A whole loan is differentiated from investments in which the buyer becomes part owner of a pool of mortgages. See Risk Management section – Credit Market Exposures.

'Write-Down' After an advance has been identified as impaired and is subject to an impairment allowance, the stage may be reached whereby it is concluded that there is no realistic prospect of further recovery. Write-downs will occur when, and to the extent that, the whole or part of a debt is considered irrecoverable.

Table of Contents

Signatures

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorised the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Date March 19th, 2010

Barclays PLC
(Registrant)

By /s/ Chris Lucas
Chris Lucas, Group Finance Director

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorised the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Date March 19th, 2010

Barclays Bank PLC
(Registrant)

By /s/ Chris Lucas
Chris Lucas, Group Finance Director

Table of Contents

BACK COVER

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1.1	Memorandum of Association of Barclays PLC
1.2	Articles of Association of Barclays PLC (incorporated by reference to the 2008 Form 20-F filed on March 24th, 2009)
1.3	Memorandum and Articles of Association of Barclays Bank PLC (incorporated by reference to the 2008 Form 20-F filed on March 24th, 2009)
2.1	Long term debt instruments
4.1	Rules of the Barclays Group Performance Share Plan (2005) (incorporated by reference to the 2006 Form 20-F filed on March 26th, 2007)
4.2	Rules of the Barclays PLC Renewed 1986 Executive Share Option Scheme (incorporated by reference to the Barclays PLC Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File no. 333-153723) filed on September 29th, 2008)
4.3	Rules of the Barclays PLC Approved Incentive Share Option Plan (incorporated by reference to the Barclays PLC Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File no. 333-153723) filed on September 29 th, 2008)
4.4	Rules of the Barclays PLC Unapproved Incentive Share Option Plans (incorporated by reference to the Barclays PLC Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File no. 333-153723) filed on September 29th, 2008)
4.5	Rules of the Barclays PLC Executive Share Award Scheme (incorporated by reference to the Barclays PLC Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File no. 333-153723) filed on September 29th, 2008)
4.6	Rules of the Barclays Group Special Award Performance Share Plan (incorporated by reference to the Barclays PLC Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File no. 333-153723) filed on September 29th, 2008
4.7	Rules of the Barclays Group Incentive Share Plan (incorporated by reference to the Barclays PLC Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File no. 333-153723) filed on September 29th, 2008)
4.8	Rules of Barclays Bank PLC 1999 Directors Deferred Compensation Plan (amended and restated, effective January 1, 2008) (incorporated by reference to Barclays Bank PLC’s Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File no. 333-149301) filed on February 19, 2008)
4.9	Rules of Barclays Bank PLC Senior Management Deferred Compensation Plan (amended and restated, effective January 1, 2008) (incorporated by reference to Barclays Bank PLC’s Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File no. 333-149302) filed on February 19, 2008)
4.10	Service Contract – John Varley (incorporated by reference to the 2003 Form 20-F filed on March 26th, 2004)
4.11	Service Contract and Subsequent Side Letter to Service Contract – Gary Hoffman (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th , 2006)

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
4.12	Service Contract – Robert E. Diamond Jr (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th, 2006)
4.13	Contract of Employment – Christopher Lucas (incorporated by reference to the 2006 Form 20-F filed on March 26th, 2007)
4.14	Addendum to contract of employment between Barclays Bank plc and Gary Hoffman (incorporated by reference to the 2006 Form 20-F filed on March 26th, 2007)
4.15	Addendum to contract of employment between Barclays Bank plc and John Varley (incorporated by reference to the 2006 Form 20-F filed on March 26th, 2007)
4.16	Appointment Letter and Subsequent Amendment to appoint as Senior Independent Director – Sir Richard Broadbent (incorporated by reference to the 2004 Form 20-F filed on March 24th, 2005)
4.17	Appointment Letter – Leigh Clifford (incorporated by reference to the 2004 Form 20-F filed on March 24th, 2005)
4.18	Appointment Letter – Sir Andrew Likierman (incorporated by reference to the 2004 Form 20-F filed on March 24th, 2005)
4.19	Appointment Letter – Dr Daniël Cronjé (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th, 2006)
4.20	Appointment Letter – John Sunderland (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th, 2006)
4.21	Appointment Letter – Marcus Agius (incorporated by reference to the 2006 Form 20-F filed on March 26th, 2007)
4.22	Appointment Letter – Fulvio Conti (incorporated by reference to the 2006 Form 20-F filed on March 26th, 2007)
4.23	Appointment Letter – David Booth (incorporated by reference to the 2007 20-F filed on March 26th, 2008)
4.24	Appointment Letter – Sir Michael Rake (incorporated by reference to the 2007 20-F filed on March 26th, 2008)
4.25	Appointment Letter – Simon Fraser (incorporated by reference to the 2008 Form 20-F filed on March 24th, 2008)
4.26	Appointment Letter – Reuben Jeffery III
4.27	Indemnity Letter – John Varley (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th, 2006)
4.28	Indemnity Letter – Gary Hoffman (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th, 2006)

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
4.29	Indemnity Letter – Robert E. Diamond Jr (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th, 2006)
4.30	Indemnity Letter – Sir Richard Broadbent (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th, 2006)
4.31	Indemnity Letter – Leigh Clifford (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th, 2006)
4.32	Indemnity Letter – Sir Andrew Likierman (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th, 2006)
4.33	Indemnity Letter – Dr Daniël Cronjé (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th, 2006)
4.34	Indemnity Letter – John Sunderland (incorporated by reference to the 2005 Form 20-F filed on March 29th, 2006)
4.35	Term sheet for Barclays PLC Warrants (incorporated by reference to the 2008 Form 20-F filed March 24th, 2008)
4.36	Amended and Restated Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 16, 2009, by and among Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays PLC (solely for the purposes of Section 6.16, Section 6.18 and Section 6.24) and BlackRock, Inc.
4.37	Stockholder Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2009, by and among BlackRock, Inc., Barclays Bank PLC and Barclays BR Holdings S.à r.l.
7.1	Ratios of earnings to fixed charges
7.2	Ratios of earnings to combined fixed charges, preference share dividends and similar appropriations
8.1	List of subsidiaries
11.1	Code of Ethics (incorporated by reference to the 2003 Form 20-F filed on March 26th, 2004)
12.1	Certifications filed pursuant to 17 CFR 240. 13(a)-14(a)
13.1	Certifications filed pursuant to 17 CFR 240. 13(a) and 18 U.S.C 1350(a) and 1350(b)
15.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for incorporation by reference of reports in certain securities registration statements of Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC.