

Glossary of terms

'ABCP' Asset backed commercial paper; typically short-term notes secured on specified assets issued by consolidated special purpose entities for funding purposes.

'ABS CDO Super Senior' 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.

'Absa' The previously reported South African segment of Barclays PLC excluding Absa Capital, Absa Card and Absa Wealth which are reported within Barclays Capital, Barclaycard, and Barclays Wealth respectively.

'ABX Indices' A published index used in the valuation of sub-prime mortgage backed securities. Also known as the Asset Backed Securities Index.

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

'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 and cash collateral on derivative liabilities, goodwill and intangible assets. See 'Tier 1 Capital' below.

'Adjusted cost: income ratio' Operating expenses compared to total income net of insurance claims, adjusted to exclude the impact of own credit gain or loss, gain or loss on disposal of a portion of the Group's strategic investment in BlackRock, Inc., impairment of investment in BlackRock, Inc., provision for PPI and interest rate hedging products redress, goodwill impairment and gains and losses on acquisitions and disposals.

'Adjusted Income' Total income net of insurance claims adjusted to exclude the impact of own credit, gain or loss on disposal of a portion of the Group's strategic investment in BlackRock, Inc.

'Adjusted profit before tax' Profit before tax adjusted to exclude the impact of own credit, gain or loss on disposal of a portion of the Group's strategic investment in BlackRock, Inc., impairment of investment in BlackRock, Inc., provision for PPI and interest rate hedging products redress, goodwill impairment and gains and losses on acquisitions and disposals.

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

'Africa' Geographic segment comprising countries where Barclays operates in Africa and the Indian Ocean.

'Africa Retail and Business Banking (Africa RBB)' A business unit that provides a full range of retail banking services and insurance products under the Absa and Barclays brands through a variety of retail distribution channels and offers customised business solutions for commercial and large corporate customers across Africa and the Indian Ocean.

'Alt-A' Loans regarded as lower risk than sub-prime, but with higher risk characteristics than lending under normal criteria.

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

'Annual Earnings at Risk (AEaR)' The sensitivity of annual earnings to shocks in market rates, at approximately 99th percentile for change over one period. For interest rates this equates to a 2% parallel shift in rates. For equity indices, it equates to a 25% change from one-period end to the next, or 15% from one-period end to the next period'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 customers are also said to be in a state of delinquency. When a customer is in arrears, their entire outstanding balance is said to be delinquent, meaning that delinquent balances are the total outstanding loans on which payments are overdue.

'Asia' Geographic segment comprising countries where Barclays operates within Asia (including Singapore, Japan, China and India), Australasia and the Middle East.

'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.

'Average LTV (Loan to Value) on new mortgages' The ratio of all new mortgage balances disbursed in the period to the appraised property value of those mortgages, i.e. total amount disbursed period-to-date divided by total amount of appraised property value.

'Average income per employee' Total income net of insurance claims divided by the number of employees.

'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.

'Bank' Barclays Bank PLC.

'Banking Book' A regulatory classification consisting of all exposures which are not in the trading book. Banking book positions attract credit risk regulatory capital requirements (or deductions where required).

'Bank levy' – a levy charged by the UK Government on the chargeable liabilities of a bank on a specified date – in Barclays case, 31 December.

'Barclays Business' A business unit within UK Retail and Business Banking providing banking services to small and medium enterprises.

'Barclays Corporate' A business unit that provides global banking services across 10 countries grouped into three regionally based businesses: UK, Europe (Spain, Italy, Portugal, France and Ireland) and Rest of World (India, Pakistan, Russia and the UAE).

'Basel 2' The second of the Basel Accords. It sets a framework of minimum capital requirements for banks – covering credit,

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operational and market risk; supervisory review of banks' assessment of capital adequacy and disclosure requirements.

'**Basel 2.5**' The update to the Basel framework which includes changes to capital and disclosure requirements for securitisation and market risk.

'**Basel 3**' The third of the Basel Accords. It has been developed in response to the financial crisis of 2008 and sets new requirements on composition of capital, counterparty credit risk, liquidity and leverage ratios.

'**Basic Indicator Approach**' An approach for calculating the Operational Risk Capital Requirement, under the relevant FSA rules, equal to 15% of the three-period average of the sum of a firm's net interest income and net non-interest income.

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

'**BCBS**' Basel Committee of Banking Supervisors ('BCBS', or 'The Basel Committee'), a forum for regular cooperation on banking supervisory matters which develops global supervisory standards for the banking industry. Its members are officials from central banks or prudential supervisors from 27 countries and territories.

'**Business Payments Portfolio**' Businesses within Barclaycard providing payment services including merchant acquiring, commercial cards, business payment solutions and point of sale finance

'**Capital adequacy**' The Group manages its capital resources to ensure that those Group entities that are subject to local capital adequacy regulation in individual countries meet their minimum capital requirements.

'**Capital ratios**' Key financial ratios measuring the Group's capital adequacy or financial strength. These include the Core Tier 1 ratio, Tier 1 ratio and Risk asset ratio.

'**Capital requirements**' Amount to be held by the Bank to cover the risk of losses to a certain confidence level.

'**Capital resources**' Financial instruments on balance sheet that are eligible to satisfy capital requirements.

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

'**Collateralised Loan Obligation (CLO)**' A security backed by the repayments from a pool of commercial loans. The payments may be made to different classes of owners (in tranches).

'**Collateralised 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.

'**Collectively assessed impairment allowances**' Impairment is measured collectively where a portfolio comprises homogenous assets and where appropriate statistical techniques are available.

'**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).

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

'**Commercial real estate**' Commercial real estate includes office buildings, industrial property, medical centres, hotels, retail stores, shopping centres, farm land, multifamily housing buildings, warehouses, garages, and industrial properties. Commercial real estate loans are loans backed by a package of commercial real estate.

'**Commodity products**' 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**' Total staff compensation costs compared to total income net of insurance claims.

'**Conduits**' Financial vehicles that hold 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.

'**Core Tier 1 capital**' Called-up share capital and eligible reserves plus non-controlling equity 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 ratio**' Core Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets.

'**Corporate income tax paid**' Tax paid during the period on taxable profits, including withholding tax deducted from income.

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

'**Cost: net operating income ratio**' Operating expenses compared to total income net of insurance claims less credit impairment charges and other provisions.

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

'**Counterparty risk**' In the context of Risk Weighted Assets by Risk, a component of risk weighted assets that represents the risk of loss in derivative, repo and similar transactions resulting from the default of the counterparty.

'**Coverage ratio**' Impairment allowances as a percentage of credit risk loan balances.

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

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'CRD3' The Third Capital Requirements Directive; EU Directive that came into force on 31 December 2011 updating market risk capital requirements and requirements relating to securitisation.

'CRD4' The Fourth Capital Requirements Directive. Proposal for a Directive and an accompanying Regulation that together will (among other things) update EU capital adequacy and liquidity requirements and implement Basel 3 in the European Union.

'CRD4 leverage ratio' The ratio of Tier 1 capital to particular on- and off-balance sheet exposures, calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in the Basel 3 guidelines published in December 2010.

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

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

'Credit 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 enhancements' see 'Liquidity and Credit enhancements'.

'Credit impairment charges' Also known as 'credit impairment'. Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers and banks and in respect of undrawn facilities and guarantees (see Loan Impairment) and impairment charges on available for sale asset and reverse repurchase agreements.

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

'Credit risk' In the context of Risk Weighted Assets by Risk, a component of risk weighted assets that represents the risk of loss in loans and advances and similar transactions resulting from the default of the counterparty.

'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, impaired or restructured loans. These may include loans which, while impaired, are still performing but have associated individual impairment allowances raised against them.

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

'Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)' The difference between the risk-free value of a portfolio of trades and the market value which takes into account the counterparty's risk of default. The CVA

therefore represents an estimate of the adjustment to fair value that a market participant would make to incorporate the credit risk of the counterparty due to any failure to perform on contractual agreements.

'CRL Coverage' Impairment allowances as a percentage of total CRL (See Credit Risk Loans above). Also known as the 'CRL coverage ratio'.

'Customer Assets' Loans to customers including mortgages, credit cards personal loans and all other forms of lending.

'Customer asset margin' Interest earned on customer asset (excluding the impact of hedging) relative to the average internal funding rate, divided by average customer assets, expressed as a percentage.

'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.

'Customer net interest income' Net interest income generated from customer assets and customer liabilities.

'Customer liability margin' Interest payable on customer liabilities (excluding the impact of hedging) relative to the average internal funding rate, divided by average customer liabilities, expressed as a percentage

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

'Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA)' The opposite of credit valuation adjustment (CVA). It is the difference between the risk-free value of a portfolio of trades and the market value which takes into account the Group's risk of default. The DVA, therefore, represents an estimate of the adjustment to fair value that a market participant would make to incorporate the credit risk of the 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 the Group default or not perform in terms of contractual agreements.

'Debt buy-backs' Purchases of the Group's issued debt securities, including equity accounted instruments, leading to their de-recognition from the balance sheet.

'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.

'Debt securities in issue' Transferable certificates of indebtedness of the Group to the bearer of the certificates. These are liabilities of the Group and include certificates of deposit.

'Delinquency' See 'Arrears'.

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

'Dodd-Frank Act (DFA)' The US Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The DFA is intended to address perceived

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deficiencies and gaps in the regulatory framework for financial services in the United States and implements comprehensive changes across the financial regulatory landscape.

'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.

'Economic profit' Profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent excluding amortisation of acquired intangible assets less a capital charge representing adjusted average shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests multiplied by the Group cost of capital.

'Egg' The credit card portfolio acquired from Egg in 2011.

'Encumbered' Subject to a lien or a charge to secure a liability.

'Equities and Prime Services' Trading businesses encompassing Cash Equities, Equity Derivatives & Equity Financing.

'Equity products' Products linked to equity markets. This category includes listed equities, exchange traded derivatives, equity derivatives, preference shares and contract for difference (CFD) products.

'Equity risk' The risk of change in market value of an equity investment.

'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 re-price with market rates.

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

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

'Europe Retail and Business Banking (Europe RBB)' Operating segment that provides retail banking and credit card services in Spain, Italy, Portugal and France.

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

'Expected shortfall' The average of all one day hypothetical losses in excess of DVaR.

'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.

'Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS)' The UK's fund for compensation of authorised financial services firms that are unable to pay claims.

'FirstPlus' The second charge lending business included within the Barclaycard segment. Since September 2008, FirstPlus has been closed to new business.

'Fitch' A credit rating agency.

'Fixed charge' Security taken over a specific asset of a borrower to secure the repayment of a loan. In this arrangement the asset is signed over to the creditor and the borrower would need the lender's permission to sell it. The lender also registers a charge against the asset which remains in force until the loan is repaid.

'Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities (FICC)' Trading businesses encompassing Rates, Credit, Emerging Markets, Commodities, Foreign Exchange & Fixed Income Financing.

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

'Funds and fund-linked products' As used in Note 20 'Fair value of financial instruments', this category includes holdings in mutual funds, hedge funds, fund of funds and fund linked derivatives.

'Funded' Exposures where the notional amount of the transaction is funded. Represents exposures where a commitment to provide future funding has been made and the funds have been released.

'Funding gap' In the context of Eurozone balance sheet funding exposures, the excess of local euro denominated external assets, such as customer loans, over local euro denominated liabilities, such as customer deposits.

'FX options/swaps' In the context of the fair value of financial instruments, these products are derivatives linked to the foreign exchange market. This category includes FX spot and forward contracts, FX swaps and FX options.

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

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

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

'Group' Barclays PLC together with its subsidiaries.

'Guarantees' An undertaking by a third party to pay a creditor should a debtor fail to do so. It is a form of credit substitution.

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'High Net Worth' Businesses within the Wealth segment that provide banking and other services to high net worth customers.

'Haircut' The valuation percentage applicable to each type of collateral and will be largely based on liquidity and price volatility of the underlying security.

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

'Impaired loans' Loans are reported as Credit Risk Loans (defined above) and comprise loans where individually identified impairment allowances have been raised and also includes 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 incurred losses 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.

'Independent Commission on Banking (ICB)' Body set up by HM Government to identify structural and non-structural measures to reform the UK banking system and promote competition.

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

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

'Interest rate products' In the context of the fair value of financial instruments, these are products with a payoff linked to interest rates. This category includes interest rate swaps, swaptions, caps and exotic interest rate derivatives.

'Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ('ICAAP)' Companies are required to perform a formal Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) as part of the Pillar 2 requirements (BIPRU) and to provide this document to the FSA on a yearly basis. The ICAAP document summarises the Group's risk management framework, including approach to managing all risks (i.e. Pillar 1 and non-Pillar 1 risks); and, the Group's risk appetite, economic capital and stress testing frameworks.

'Internal funds pricing' The Group's mechanism for pricing intra-group funding and liquidity.

'Internal model method' In the context of Risk Weighted Assets, Counterparty credit risk Risk Weighted Assets for which the exposure amount has been derived via the use of an FSA approved internal model.

'Investment Banking' Fee generating businesses encompassing Advisory, Debt and Equity Origination.

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

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

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

'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.

'Liability margin' Interest paid on customer liabilities relative to the average internal funding rate, divided by average customer liabilities, expressed as an annualised percentage.

'London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)' A bench mark interest rate at which banks can borrow funds from other banks in the London interbank market.

'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 overcollateralisation. Liquidity enhancement makes funds available if required, for other reasons than asset default, e.g. to ensure timely repayment of maturing commercial paper.

'Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)' The ratio of the stock of high quality liquid assets to expected net cash outflows over the next 30 days. High-quality liquid assets should be unencumbered, liquid in markets during a time of stress and, ideally, be central bank eligible. These include, for example, cash and claims on central governments and central banks. The Basel 3 rules require this ratio to be at least 100% and it is expected to apply from 2015.

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

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

'Loan capital' Part of capital, excluding equity capital employed that earns a fixed rate of interest instead of dividends, and must be repaid within a specified period, irrespective of financial position.

'Loan impairment' Charges on loans and advances to customers and banks and in respect of undrawn facilities and guarantees.

'Loan loss rate' Is quoted in basis points and represents total annualised loan impairment divided by gross loans and advances to customers and banks held at amortised cost at the balance sheet date.

'Loan to deposit ratio' The ratio of loans and advances to customer accounts. This excludes particular liabilities issued by the retail

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businesses that have characteristics comparable to retail deposits (for example structured Certificates of Deposit and retail bonds), which are included within debt securities in issue.

'Loan to value (LTV) of new mortgage lending' The ratio of all new mortgage balances disbursed in the period to the appraised property value relating to those mortgages.

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

'Long-term refinancing operation' The European Central Bank's 3 year long term bank refinancing operation.

'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.

'Master netting agreements' A contract that enables a bank to offset all credit and debit balances of the same customer or group of customers (or a range of designated accounts of the same customer) in the case of the customer's default or bankruptcy, resulting in a reduced exposure.

'Marked to market (MTM) LTV ratio' The loan amount as a percentage of the current value of the asset used to secure the loan.

'Market risk' In the context of Risk Weighted Assets by Risk, a component of risk weighted assets that represents the risk of loss resulting from fluctuations in the market value of positions held in equities, commodities, currencies, derivatives and interest rates.

'Material holdings' In the context of Capital Resources, a deduction from Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital representing a regulated entity's investment in either (i) the capital of a credit or a financial institution that exceeds either 10% of the share capital of that credit or financial institution or 10% of the total capital of the regulated entity itself or (ii) an insurance entity where the regulated entity owns more than 20% of the capital in the insurance entity or exercises significant influence.

'Medium Term Notes (MTNs)' Corporate notes, continuously offered by a company to investors through a dealer. Investors can choose from differing maturities, ranging from 9 months to 30 years.

'Modelled' In the context of risk weighted assets, market risk calculated using value at risk models laid down by the FSA (BIPRU).

'Modelled – changes add-on and non VaR' In the context of risk weighted assets, any additional Market Risk not captured within Modelled VaR, including Incremental Risk charges and Correlation Risk.

'Modelled risk' In the context of Risk Weighted Assets, Market risk risk weighted assets which derive from the use of an FSA approved internal VaR model.

'Moody's' A credit rating agency.

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

'Monoline protection' Protection against credit losses provided by a monoline insurer - 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.

'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).

'Net asset value per share' Computed by dividing shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests by the number of issued ordinary shares.

'Net interest income' The difference between interest received on assets and interest paid on liabilities.

'Net interest margin' Annualised net interest income for Retail and Business Banking, Barclays Corporate and Barclays Wealth divided by the sum of the average assets and average liabilities for those businesses.

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

'Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)' The ratio of available stable funding to required stable funding over a one year time horizon, assuming a stressed scenario. The ratio is required to be over 100% with effect from 2015. Available stable funding would include such items as equity capital, preferred stock with a maturity of over 1 year, or liabilities with a maturity of over 1 year. The required amount of stable funding is calculated as the sum of the value of the assets held and funded by the institution, multiplied by a specific Required Stable Funding (RSF) factor assigned to each particular asset type, added to the amount of potential liquidity exposure multiplied by its associated RSF factor.

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

'Net 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' Debt instruments not backed by collateral, including government bonds; US agency bonds; corporate bonds; commercial paper; certificates of deposit; convertible bonds; corporate bonds and issued notes.

'Non-customer net interest income' Net interest income not generated directly from customer assets and liabilities, principally comprising the impact of both the product structural hedge and equity structural hedge.

'Non-customer margin' Non customer income (mainly the impact of the product structural hedge and the equity structural hedge) as a percentage of the sum of average customer assets and liabilities.

'Non-model method' In the context of Risk Weighted Assets, counterparty credit risk risk weighted assets where the exposure

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amount has been derived through the use of FSA (BIPRU) norms, as opposed to an internal model.

'Non-performance costs' – costs other than performance costs.

'Non-performing loans' A loan that is in default or close to being in default because interest or capital payments are not made on time.

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

'Operational risk' In the context of Risk Weighted Assets, a component of risk weighted assets that represents the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk.

'Other credit products' In the context of the fair value of financial instruments, 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 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).

'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 changes in 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) and PPL (Potential Problem Loan) balances. See CRL and PPL.

'Performance awards' Annual performance incentives (including deferred incentives), long-term incentive awards and commission payments. A detailed description of the Group's incentive plans is provided in the Directors' Remuneration Report.

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

'Point-in-time (PIT)' Refers to credit risk measures which do not factor longer-term average risk characteristics of a credit asset.

'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.

'Payment Protection Insurance (PPI) redress' Provision for the settlement of PPI mis-selling claims pending as at, and those after, 9 May 2011, following the Judicial Review proceedings.

'PPI related operating costs' Costs relating to the administration and management of Payment Protection Insurance redress claims.

'Primary Stress Testing' A stress of the key liquid, hedgeable risk factors for each of the major asset classes.

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

'Prime Services' Involves financing of fixed income and equity positions using Repo and Stock Lending facilities. The Prime Services business also provides brokerage facilitation services for Hedge Fund clients offering execution and clearance facilities for a variety of asset classes.

'Principal' The amount borrowed, or the part of the amount borrowed which remains unpaid (excluding interest).

'Principal Investments' Private equity investments.

'Prior year compensation deferrals' The accounting charge recognised for service delivered in the current period in respect of deferred incentives and long-term incentives awarded in previous periods.

'Private equity investments' in the context of the fair value of financial instruments, 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.

'Private-label securitisation' Residential mortgage backed security transactions sold or guaranteed by entities that are not sponsored or owned by the government.

'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 economic 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 re-price with market rates.

'Project Merlin' Encompasses statements made by the major UK banks (Barclays, HSBC, Lloyds Banking Group, RBS and Santander) and HM Government to demonstrate their clear and shared intent to work together to help the UK economy recover and grow, particularly with regard to promoting lending to business.

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

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

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

'Redenomination risk' The risk of financial loss to the Group should one or more countries exit from the Euro, potentially leading to the devaluation of local balance sheet assets and liabilities.

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

'Renegotiated loans and advances' 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.

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

'Reserve Capital Instruments (RCIs)' Hybrid issued capital securities which may be debt or equity accounted, depending on the terms. Under FSA rules, they qualify as other Tier 1 capital.

'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).

'Rest of World' See Barclays Corporate.

'Retail and Business Banking (RBB)' UK Retail and Business Banking, Europe Retail and Business Banking, Africa Retail and Business Banking and Barclaycard.

'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 to financial institutions. It includes both secured and unsecured loans such as mortgages and credit card balances, as well as loans to certain smaller business customers.

'Return on average shareholders' equity' Calculated as profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent divided by average shareholders' equity for the period, excluding non-controlling interests.

'Return on average equity' Calculated as profit after tax and non-controlling interests for the period, divided by average allocated equity for the period. Average allocated equity is calculated as 10% of average risk weighted assets, adjusted for capital deductions, including goodwill and intangible assets.

'Return on average risk weighted assets' Calculated as profit after tax for the period divided by average risk weighted assets for the period.

'Return on average tangible shareholders' equity' Calculated as profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent divided by average shareholders' equity for the period, excluding non-controlling interests, goodwill and intangible assets.

'Return on average tangible equity' Calculated as profit after tax and non-controlling interests for the period, divided by average allocated tangible equity for the period. Average allocated tangible equity is calculated as 10% of average risk weighted assets, adjusted for capital deductions, excluding goodwill and intangible assets.

'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 adjusted net interest margin' Annualised net interest income less the income statement impairment charge on loans and advances, divided by total average customer assets for the relevant businesses.

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

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

'Secondary Stress Testing' A stress of illiquid risks, risks associated with structural positions and risks not otherwise captured within the stress framework.

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

'Securitisation' Typically, a process by which debt instruments such as mortgage loans or credit card balances are aggregated into a pool, which is used to back new securities. A company sells assets to a special purpose vehicle (SPV) which then issues securities

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backed by the assets. This allows the credit quality of the assets to be separated from the credit rating of the original borrower and transfers risk to external investors.

'Securitisation positions' In the context of Capital Resources, a deduction from Core Tier 1 and Qualifying Tier 2 capital in respect of the Group's exposure to securitisation assets, such as RMBS. A 'securitisation' in this context means a transaction or scheme, whereby the credit risk associated with an exposure or pool of exposures is tranching and has the following characteristics: (a) payments in the transaction or scheme are dependent upon the performance of the exposure or pool of exposures; and (b) the subordination of tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme.

'Securitised Products' A business within Investment Banking that offers a range of products relating to residential mortgage backed securities, commercial mortgage backed securities and other asset backed securities, in addition to restructuring and unwinding legacy credit structures.

'Senior unsecured (Public benchmark)' Unsecured medium term notes issued in public syndicated transactions.

'Senior unsecured (Privately placed)' Unsecured medium term notes issued directly to the counterparty.

'SIV-Lites' Special Purpose Entities which invest in diversified portfolios of interest earning assets to take advantage of the spread differentials between the assets in the Structured Investment Vehicle (SIV) and the funding cost. Unlike SIVs they are not perpetual, making them more like CDOs, which have fixed maturity dates.

'South Africa' The operations of Africa RBB based in South Africa.

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

'Special Purpose Entities (SPEs)/Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)' Entities 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.

'Standards and Poor's' A credit rating agency.

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

'Statutory' Line items of income, expense, profit or loss, assets, liabilities or equity stated in accordance with the requirements of the UK Companies Act 2006, which incorporates the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). See 'Adjusted profit before tax' for details of the adjustments made to the statutory results in arriving at the adjusted profit.

'Structural currency exposures' Foreign currency exposures arising from the net assets of overseas or otherwise non-sterling operations such as subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and branches. The value of the net assets of these operations increases or decreases due to changes in sterling exchange rates, which may be mitigated by hedging.

'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 re-price 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.

'Structured notes' Investments which pay a return linked to the value or level of a specified asset or index and sometimes offer 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' Loans to borrowers typically having weak 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.

'Tangible equity' Equity adjusted for the deduction of intangible assets and goodwill.

'Tax paid' All amounts paid to taxation authorities during the period in respect of taxes borne and collected by the Group. This includes corporate income tax paid, taxes paid on behalf of employees, irrecoverable VAT and other taxes.

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

'Through-The-Cycle (TTC)' Refers to credit risk measures which seek to capture the average risk characteristics of a credit asset over a credit cycle.

'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.

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'Tier 1 notes / Tier One Notes (TONS)' Hybrid issued capital securities which are debt accounted. Under FSA rules, they qualify as other Tier 1 capital.

'Tier 2 capital' 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.

'Trading Book' A regulatory classification consisting of all positions in financial instruments or commodities which Barclays deems to be held with trading intent or to be hedging other instruments in the trading book. Trading book positions attract market risk and counterparty credit risk regulatory capital requirements (or capital deduction where required).

'UK' Geographic segment where Barclays operates comprising the UK.

'UK Bank levy' A levy that applies to UK banks, building societies and the UK operations of foreign banks from 1 January 2011. The levy is payable based on a percentage of the chargeable equity and liabilities of the bank as at the balance sheet date starting with the 31 December 2011 balance sheet.

'UK Retail and Business Banking (UK RBB)' Is a leading UK high street bank providing current account and savings products and Woolwich branded mortgages. UK RBB also provides unsecured loans, protection products and general insurance as well as banking and money transmission services to small and medium enterprises.

'UK & Ireland' See Barclays Corporate.

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

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

'US Credit CARD Act' Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure Act of 2009 (CARD Act). Legislation signed into US law on 22 May 2009 to provide changes to credit card industry practices in the US including significantly restricting credit card issuers' ability to change interest rates and assess fees to reflect individual consumer risk, change the way payments are applied and requiring changes to consumer credit card disclosures. The majority of the provisions became effective in February 2010.

'US economic sanctions' US economic sanctions, administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, against designated foreign countries, nationals and others.

'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).

'Wholesale loans/lending' Lending to larger businesses, financial institutions and sovereign entities.

'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.

