BARCLAYS PLC
Form 6-K
August 31, 2010
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 OF THE

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

August 31, 2010

Barclays PLC and

Barclays Bank PLC

(Names of Registrants)

1 Churchill Place

London E14 5HP

England

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F x Form 40-F ¨

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

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

THIS REPORT ON FORM 6-K SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THE REGISTRATION STATEMENTS ON FORM F-3 (NO. 333-145845) AND FORM S-8 (NOS. 333-112796, 333-112797, 333-149301 AND 333-149302) OF BARCLAYS BANK PLC AND THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON FORM S-8 (NO. 333-153723 AND 333-167232) OF BARCLAYS PLC AND TO BE A PART THEREOF FROM THE DATE ON WHICH THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED, TO THE EXTENT NOT SUPERSEDED BY DOCUMENTS OR REPORTS SUBSEQUENTLY FILED OR FURNISHED.

Table of Contents

This Report is a joint Report on Form 6-K filed by Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC. All of the issued ordinary share capital of Barclays Bank PLC is owned by Barclays PLC.

The Report comprises the following:

Exhibit No.	Description
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.
99.1	Audited consolidated income statements, balance sheets, cash flow statements, statements of comprehensive income and changes in equity of Barclays PLC and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, revised as to certain segmental disclosure.
99.2	Audited consolidated income statements, statements of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statements of Barclays Bank PLC and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009.
99.3	Tables setting forth for Barclays Bank PLC the ratio of earnings under IFRS to fixed charges as at June 30, 2010 and the ratio of earnings under IFRS to combined fixed charges, preference share dividends and similar appropriations as at June 30, 2010.

Table of Contents

BARCLAYS PLC AND BARCLAYS BANK PLC

Overview

As of January 1, 2010, for management reporting purposes, the Group reorganized its activities under three business groupings: Global Retail Banking (GRB); Corporate and Investment Banking, and Barclays Wealth (CIBBW); and Absa. The Group retained its Head Office and Other Operations activity.

These changes were made to the Group structure to create a better alignment of customers and clients with the products and services offered by Barclays across the markets in which it operates.

GRB will focus on mass consumer, mass affluent and local business customers. The physical footprint of these businesses expanded significantly over the three years prior to the effective date of the reorganization and with it the number of customers served. This reflected investment in customer-facing staff, distribution channels, and customer recruitment and has enabled Barclays to increase the ratio of non-UK to UK business, whilst also strengthening the Group s UK franchises.

In CIBBW, Barclays Corporate includes the medium and larger customer segment from the former Barclays Commercial Bank, coupled with the corporate relationships from the former GRCB Western Europe and the complete country operations of certain countries from the former GRCB Emerging Markets. In aggregate, Barclays Corporate is grouped into three market segments for management and reporting purposes UK & Ireland, Continental Europe (Spain, Italy, Portugal and France), and New Markets (India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Russia and the UAE).

Barclays Corporate was brought alongside Barclays Capital because the Group believed it would see significant synergies in sharing relationship management and sector expertise between the two businesses, driven by the increasing sophistication, interdependence and international nature of client requirements from corporate banking and investment banking clients.

Many of the clients of Barclays Capital and Barclays Corporate seek the services of Barclays Wealth and, for this reason, Barclays Wealth forms part of CIBBW.

The Investment Management activities also form part of CIBBW, reflecting the Group s oversight of its retained 19.9% stake in BlackRock Inc.

Revision of Financial Statement Segmental Disclosures

Barclays PLC presented segmental disclosures that reflect the new organizational structure in its interim results as of, and for the six months ended, June 30, 2010, that were furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) on Form 6-K (File No. 001-09246) on August 5, 2010 for incorporation by reference into various registration statements. Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC are furnishing this Form 6-K to the SEC in order to incorporate into their various registration statements revised financial statement segmental disclosures in respect of certain disclosures that were made in the joint Annual Report of Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009, as filed with the SEC on March 19, 2010 (the 2009 Form 20-F). The revised financial disclosures reflect the Group s new organizational structure and the Group s previous publication of unaudited revised figures, which were furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K (File No. 001-09246) on March 22, 2010. Whilst these revisions change the reported results of certain of the segments that comprise the Group s business, they do not change the Group s overall income statement, balance sheet or other primary statements.

Accordingly, the segmental disclosures on page 199 (Note 21 (Goodwill)) and pages 278 to 282 (Note 53 (Segmental Reporting)) in the 2009 Form 20-F have been revised in the audited financial statements of Barclays PLC included as Exhibit 99.1 to this Form 6-K to reflect the new organizational structure. Additionally, the accounting policies information on page 167 (Note 3 (Basis of Preparation)) has been revised to reflect the Group s new business structure as set out in Note 53, which came into effect for financial reporting purposes on January 1, 2010.

This Form 6-K includes the audited financial statements of Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC in their entirety but only the above referenced portions of the financial statements of Barclays PLC and the audit report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP relating to the financial statements of Barclays PLC have been changed from the versions contained in the 2009 Form 20-F.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

BARCLAYS PLC
(Registrant)

Date: August 31, 2010

By: /s/ Marie Smith
Name: Marie Smith
Title: Assistant Secretary

BARCLAYS BANK PLC
(Registrant)

Date: August 31, 2010

By: /s/ Marie Smith
Name: Marie Smith
Title: Assistant Secretary

Table of Contents

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-153723 and 333-167232) of our report for Barclays PLC relating to the financial statements and effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, dated 9 March 2010, except with respect to our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the effect of changes in segments in notes 21 and 53 of the consolidated financial statements and Note 3 of the Accounting Policies section, for which the date is 31 August 2010, included in Form 6-K dated 31 August 2010 for Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC.

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-149301, 333-149302, 333-112796 and 333-112797) and Form F-3 (File No. 333-145845) of our report dated 9 March 2010 for Barclays Bank PLC relating to the consolidated financial statements which appears on Form 6-K dated 31 August 2010 for Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC.

We also consent to the reference to us under the heading Experts in such Registration Statements.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

London, United Kingdom

31 August 2010

Exhibit 99.1

Financial statements

165 Presentation of information

166 Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm s report

167 Accounting policies

177 Accounting developments

178 Consolidated income statement

179 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

180 Consolidated balance sheet

181 Consolidated statement of changes in equity

182 Consolidated cash flow statement

183 Parent Company accounts

186 Notes to the accounts

283 Barclays Bank PLC data

Presentation of information

Barclays PLC is a public limited company registered in England under company number 48839. The Company, originally named Barclay & Company Limited, was incorporated in England and Wales on 20th July 1896 under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890 as a company limited by shares. The company name was changed to Barclays Bank Limited on 17th February 1917 and it was reregistered in 1982 as a public limited company under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1980. On 1st January 1985, the company changed its name to Barclays PLC.

Barclays Bank PLC is a public limited company registered in England under company number 1026167. The Bank was incorporated on 7th August 1925 under the Colonial Bank Act 1925 and on 4th October 1971 was registered as a company limited by shares under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967. Pursuant to The Barclays Bank Act 1984, on 1st January 1985 the Bank was reregistered as a public limited company and its name was changed from Barclays Bank International Limited to Barclays Bank PLC.

All of the issued ordinary share capital of Barclays Bank PLC is owned by Barclays PLC. The Annual Report for Barclays PLC also contains the consolidated accounts of, and other information relating to, Barclays Bank PLC. The Annual Report includes information required to be included in the Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC Annual Report on Form 20-F for 2009. Form 20-F will contain as exhibits certificates pursuant to Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by the Group Chief Executive and Group Finance Director, with respect to both Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC. Except where otherwise indicated, the information given is identical with respect to both Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC.

The accounts of Barclays Bank PLC included in this document do not comprise statutory accounts within the meaning of Section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. The statutory accounts of Barclays Bank PLC, which contain an unqualified audit report and do not contain any statement under Section 498(2) or (3) of that Act, will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with Section 441 of that Act and are published as a separate document.

Draft BBA Code for Financial Reporting Disclosure

In accordance with the agreement set out in the FSA discussion paper, Enhancing financial reporting disclosure by UK credit institutions , Barclays confirms that it has complied with the draft BBA Code for Financial Reporting Disclosure.

In October 2009, the British Bankers Association published a draft Code for Financial Reporting Disclosure. The draft Code sets out five disclosure principles together with supporting guidance. The principles are that UK banks will: provide high quality, meaningful and decision-useful disclosures; review and enhance their financial instrument disclosures for key areas of interest; assess the applicability and relevance of good practice recommendations to their disclosures acknowledging the importance of such guidance; seek to enhance the comparability of financial statement disclosures across the UK banking sector; and clearly differentiate in their annual reports between information that is audited and information that is unaudited.

The Group and other major UK banks have voluntarily adopted the draft Code in their 2009 financial statements. The Group s 2009 financial statements have therefore been prepared in compliance with the draft Code s principles and the Group aims to continue to enhance its disclosures in line with developing market practice and areas of focus.

Statutory Accounts

The consolidated accounts of Barclays PLC and its subsidiaries are set out on pages 167 to 282 along with the accounts of Barclays PLC itself on pages 183 to 185. The consolidated accounts of Barclays Bank PLC and its subsidiaries are set out on pages 283 to 300. The accounting policies on pages 167 to 177 and the Notes commencing on page 186 apply equally to both sets of accounts unless otherwise stated.

Table of Contents

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm s report

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Barclays PLC

In our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated income statements and the related Consolidated balance sheets, Consolidated cash flow statements and, Consolidated statements of comprehensive income and Consolidated statements of changes in equity present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Barclays PLC (The Company) and its subsidiaries at 31st December 2009 and 31st December 2008 and the results of their operations and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended 31st December 2009, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also, in our opinion the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of 31st December 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

The Company s management are responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management s report on internal control over financial reporting as it pertains to Barclays PLC in the section headed Accountability and Audit .

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company s internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant

estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

London, United Kingdom

9th March 2010, except with respect to our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements insofar as it relates to the effects of changes in segments in Notes 21 and 53 and Note 3 of the Accounting Policies section in the Consolidated Financial Statements, for which the date is 31st August 2010.

Consolidated accounts Barclays PLC

Accounting policies

Significant accounting policies

1. Reporting entity

These financial statements are prepared for the Barclays PLC Group under Section 399 of the Companies Act 2006. The Group is a major global financial services provider engaged in retail and commercial banking, credit cards, investment banking, wealth management and investment management services. In addition, individual financial statements have been prepared for the holding company, Barclays PLC (the Company), under Section 397 of the Companies Act 2006.

Barclays PLC is a public limited company, incorporated in England and Wales having a registered office in England and is the holding company of the Group.

2. Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The consolidated financial statements of the Barclays PLC Group, and the individual financial statements of Barclays PLC, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They are also in accordance with IFRS and IFRIC interpretations as adopted by the European Union.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated and individual financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied. Changes in accounting policy are set out on page 177.

3. Basis of preparation

The consolidated and individual financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the fair valuation of investment property, certain financial instruments and contracts to buy or sell non-financial items and trading inventories to the extent required or permitted under accounting standards and as set out in the relevant accounting polices. They are stated in millions of pounds Sterling (£m), the currency of the country in which Barclays PLC is incorporated. The financial statements have been revised to reflect the revised business structure as set out in Note 53, which came into effect for financial reporting purposes on 1st January 2010.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The notes to the financial statements set out areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the consolidated and individual financial statements such as fair value of financial instruments (Note 50), allowance for impairment (Note 47), goodwill (Note 21), intangible assets (Note 22), retirement benefit obligations (Note 30), derecognition of financial assets (Note 29), taxation (Note 10) and credit risk (Note 47).

4. Consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements combine the financial statements of Barclays PLC and all its subsidiaries, including certain special purpose entities (SPEs) where appropriate, made up to 31st December. Entities qualify as subsidiaries where the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities,

generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered in assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Details of the principal subsidiaries are given in Note 41.

SPEs are consolidated when the substance of the relationship between the Group and that entity indicates control. Potential indicators of control include, amongst others, an assessment of the Group s exposure to the risks and benefits of the SPE.

This assessment of risks and benefits is based on arrangements in place and the assessed risk exposures at inception. The initial assessment is reconsidered at a later date if:

a) the Group acquires additional interests in the entity;

b) the contractual arrangements of the entity are amended such that the relative exposure to risks and benefits change; or

c) if the Group acquires control over the main operating and financial decisions of the entity.
Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the purchase of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus any costs directly related to the acquisition.

The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Group s share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. See accounting policy 14 for the accounting policy for goodwill. A gain on acquisition is recognised in profit or loss if there is an excess of the Group s share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired over the cost of the acquisition. Intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation and consistent accounting policies are used throughout the Group for the purposes of the consolidation.

As the consolidated financial statements include partnerships where a Group member is a partner, advantage has been taken of the exemption under Regulation 7 of the Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008 with regard to the preparation and filing of individual partnership financial statements.

In the individual financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment, if any.

Associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the operating and financial management policy decisions. This is generally demonstrated by the Group holding in excess of 20%, but no more than 50%, of the voting rights.

A joint venture exists where the Group has a contractual arrangement with one or more parties to undertake activities typically, though not necessarily, through entities which are subject to joint control.

Unless designated as at fair value through profit and loss as set out in policy 7, the Group s investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recorded at cost and increased (or decreased) each year by the Group s

Table of Contents

Consolidated accounts Barclays PLC

Accounting policies

continued

share of the post-acquisition profit (or loss), or other movements reflected directly in the other comprehensive income of the associated or jointly controlled entity. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment (net of any accumulated impairment loss). When the Group s share of losses or other reductions in equity in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds the recorded interest, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the entity.

The Group s share of the results of associates and joint ventures is based on financial statements made up to a date not earlier than three months before the balance sheet date, adjusted to conform with the accounting polices of the Group. Unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated to the extent of the Group s interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment in the asset transferred.

In the individual financial statements, investments in associates and joint ventures are stated at cost less impairment, if any.

5. Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group s entities are measured using their functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the appropriate functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate prevailing at the period end. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the retranslation and settlement of these items are recognised in the income statement except for qualifying cash flow hedges or hedges of net investments. See policy 12 for the policies on hedge accounting.

Non-monetary assets that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Exchange differences on equities and similar non-monetary items held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on equities classified as available for sale financial assets and similar non-monetary items are included directly in equity.

For the purposes of translation into the presentational currency, assets, liabilities and equity of foreign operations are translated at the closing rate, and items of income and expense are translated into Sterling at the rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions, or average rates of exchange where these approximate to actual rates.

The exchange differences arising on the translation of a foreign operation are included in cumulative translation reserves within shareholders equity and included in the profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the operation.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign subsidiaries are maintained in the functional currency of the foreign operation, translated at the closing rate and are included in hedges of net investments where appropriate.

6. Interest, fees and commissions

Interest

Interest is recognised in interest income and interest expense in the income statement for all interest bearing financial instruments classified as held to maturity, available for sale or other loans and receivables using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability (or group of assets and liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the expected future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the instrument. The application of the method has the effect of recognising income (and expense) receivable (or payable) on the instrument evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment.

In calculating effective interest, the Group estimates cash flows (using projections based on its experience of customers behaviour) considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding future credit losses. Fees, including those for early redemption, are included in the calculation to the extent that they can be measured and are considered to be an integral part of the effective interest rate. Cash flows arising from the direct and incremental costs of issuing financial instruments are also taken into account in the calculation. Where it is not possible to otherwise estimate reliably the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument, effective interest is calculated by reference to the payments or receipts specified in the contract, and the full contractual term.

Fees and commissions

Unless included in the effective interest calculation, fees and commissions are recognised on an accruals basis as the service is provided. Fees and commissions not integral to effective interest arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction from a third party, such as the acquisition of loans, shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognised over the period the service is provided. The same principle is applied to the recognition of income from wealth management, financial planning and custody services that are continuously provided over an extended period of time.

Commitment fees, together with related direct costs, for loan facilities where draw down is probable are deferred and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest on the loan once drawn. Commitment fees in relation to facilities where draw down is not probable are recognised over the term of the commitment.

Insurance premiums

Insurance premiums are recognised in the period earned.

Net trading income

Income arises from the margins which are achieved through market-making and customer business and from changes in fair value caused by movements in interest and exchange rates, equity prices and other market variables. Trading positions are held at fair value and the resulting gains and losses are included in the income statement, together with interest and dividends arising from long and short positions and funding costs relating to trading activities.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established. In the individual financial statements of Barclays PLC, this is when the dividends are received or when the dividends are appropriately authorised by the subsidiary.

7. Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held to maturity investments and available for sale financial assets. Management determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments are classified in this category if they are held for trading, or if they are designated by management under the fair value option. Instruments are classified as held for trading if they are:

a) acquired principally for the purposes of selling or repurchasing in the near term;

b) part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or

c) a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

It is not possible to transfer a financial instrument out of this category whilst it is held or issued with the exception of non-derivative financial assets held for trading which may be transferred out of this category from 1st July 2008 after initial classification where:

a) in rare circumstances, it is no longer held for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or

b) it is no longer held for the purpose of trading, it would have met the definition of a loan and receivable on initial classification and the Group has the intention and ability to hold it for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

Financial instruments included in this category are recognised initially at fair value and transaction costs are taken directly to the income statement. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included directly in the income statement.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial instruments held for trading or designated under the fair value option are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. The fair value option is used in the following circumstances:

a) financial assets backing insurance contracts and financial assets backing investment contracts are designated at fair value through profit or loss because the related liabilities have cash flows that are contractually based on the performance of the assets or the related liabilities are insurance contracts whose measurement incorporates current information. Fair valuing the assets through profit and loss significantly reduces the recognition inconsistencies that would arise if the financial assets were classified as available for sale;

b) financial assets, loans to customers, financial liabilities, financial guarantees and structured notes may be designated at fair value through profit or loss if they contain substantive embedded derivatives;

c) financial assets, loans to customers, financial liabilities, financial guarantees and structured notes may be designated at fair value through profit or loss where doing so significantly reduces measurement inconsistencies that would arise if the related derivatives were treated as held for trading and the underlying financial instruments were carried at amortised cost; and

d) certain private equity and other investments that are managed, and evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy and reported to key management personnel on that basis.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not classified as available for sale. Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value, including direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently valued at amortised cost, using the effective interest method (see accounting policy 6).

Regular way purchases and sales of loans and receivables are recognised on contractual settlement.

Held to maturity

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that the Group s management has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently valued at amortised cost, using the effective interest method (see accounting policy 6).

Table of Contents

Consolidated accounts Barclays PLC

Accounting policies

continued

Regular way purchases of held to maturity financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the Group commits to purchase the asset.

Available for sale

Available for sale assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale and are not categorised into any of the other categories described above. They are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently held at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included as a separate component of equity until sale when the cumulative gain or loss is transferred to the income statement. Interest determined using the effective interest method (see accounting policy 6), impairment losses and translation differences on monetary items are recognised in the income statement.

Regular way purchases and sales of available for sale financial instruments are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

A financial asset classified as available for sale that would have met the definition of loans and receivables may only be transferred from the available for sale classification where the Group has the intention and the ability to hold the asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

Embedded derivatives

Some hybrid contracts contain both a derivative and a non-derivative component. In such cases, the derivative component is termed an embedded derivative. Where the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives are not closely related to those of the host contract, and the host contract itself is not carried at fair value through profit or loss, the embedded derivative is bifurcated and reported at fair value with gains and losses being recognised in the income statement.

Profits or losses cannot be recognised on the initial recognition of embedded derivatives unless the host contract is also carried at fair value.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset, or a portion of a financial asset, where the contractual rights to that asset have expired. Derecognition is also appropriate where the rights to further cash flows from the asset have been transferred to a third party and, with them, either:

(i) substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or

(ii) significant risks and rewards, along with the unconditional ability to sell or pledge the asset.

Where significant risks and rewards have been transferred, but the transferee does not have the unconditional ability to sell or pledge the asset, the Group continues to account for the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement (continuing involvement accounting).

To assess the extent to which risks and rewards have been transferred, it is often necessary to perform a quantitative analysis. Such an analysis will compare the Group s exposure to variability in asset cash flows before the transfer with its retained exposure after the transfer.

Where neither derecognition nor continuing involvement accounting is appropriate, the Group continues to recognise the asset in its entirety and recognises any consideration received as a financial liability.

Loan commitments

Loan commitments, where the Group has a past practice of selling the resulting assets shortly after origination, are held at fair value through profit or loss. Other loan commitments are accounted for in accordance with accounting policy 23.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, except for trading liabilities and liabilities designated at fair value, which are held at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are derecognised when extinguished.

An exchange of an existing debt instrument for a new instrument with the lender on substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. An assessment is made as to whether the terms are substantially different considering qualitative and quantitive characteristics. For example, if the discounted present value calculated using the original effective interest rate of the cash flows under the new terms, including fees, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability, or if the qualitative assessment concludes that the nature and risk profile of the original financial liability is materially different from that of the new financial liability based on the terms of the instruments including repayment terms, coupon terms and call options, the original financial liability is extinguished.

When an exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Determining fair value

Where the classification of a financial instrument requires it to be stated at fair value, fair value is determined by reference to a quoted market price for that instrument or by using a valuation model. Where the fair value is calculated using valuation models, the methodology is to calculate the expected cash flows under the terms of each specific contract and then discount these values back to a present value. These models use as their basis independently sourced market parameters including, for example, interest rate yield curves, equities and commodities prices, option volatilities and currency rates. For financial liabilities measured at fair value, the carrying amount reflects the effect on fair value of changes in own credit spreads derived from observable market data, such as spreads on Barclays issued bonds or credit default swaps. Most market parameters are either directly observable or are implied from instrument prices. The model may perform numerical procedures in the pricing such as interpolation when input values do not directly correspond to the most actively traded market trade parameters. However, where valuations include significant unobservable inputs, the transaction price is deemed to provide the best evidence of initial fair value for accounting purposes. As such, profits or losses are recognised upon trade inception only when such profits can be measured solely by reference to observable market data. For valuations that include significant unobservable inputs, the difference between the model valuation and the initial transaction price is recognised in profit or loss:

Table of Contents

a) on a straight-line basis over the term of the transaction, or over the period until all model inputs will become observable where appropriate, or;

b) released in full where previously unobservable inputs become observable.

Various factors influence the availability of observable inputs and these may vary from product to product and change over time. Factors include, for example, the depth of activity in the relevant market, the type of product, whether the product is new and not widely traded in the marketplace, the maturity of market modelling and the nature of the transaction (bespoke or generic). To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are not observable in the market, the determination of fair value can be more subjective, dependant on the significance of the unobservable input to the overall valuation. Unobservable inputs are determined based on the best information available, for example by reference to similar assets, similar maturities or other analytical techniques.

8. Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that loans and receivables or available for sale financial investments are impaired. These are impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and prior to the balance sheet date (a loss event) and that loss event or events has had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the portfolio that can be reliably estimated. The criteria that the Group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;

b) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

c) the lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower s financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

d) it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or

f) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:

(i) adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio;

(ii) national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

For loans and receivables the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans and receivables that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for loans and

receivables that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed loan and receivable, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of loans and receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Loans and receivables that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset s original effective interest rate. The amount of the loss is recognised using an allowance account and recognised in the income statement.

Where appropriate, the calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised loan and receivable asset reflect the cash flows that may result from foreclosure costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, loans and receivables are grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics, taking into account asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors. These characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the counterparty s ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of loans and receivables that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted based on current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Following impairment, interest income is recognised using the effective rate of interest which was used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

When a loan is uncollectable, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Equity securities or properties acquired in exchange for loans in order to achieve an orderly realisation are accounted for as a disposal of the loan and an acquisition of equity securities or investment properties. Where control is obtained over an entity as a result of the transaction, the entity is consolidated. Any further impairment of the assets or business acquired is treated as an impairment of the relevant asset or business and not as an impairment of the original instrument.

Accounting policies

continued

In the case of available for sale equity securities, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also considered in determining whether impairment exists. Where such evidence exists, the cumulative net loss that has been previously recognised directly in equity is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. In the case of debt instruments classified as available for sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as all other financial assets. Reversals of impairment of debt instruments are recognised in the income statement. Reversals of impairment of equity shares are not recognised in the income statement, increases in the fair value of equity shares after impairment are recognised directly in equity.

9. Sale and repurchase agreements (including stock borrowing and lending)

Securities may be lent or sold subject to a commitment to repurchase them (a repo). Such securities are retained on the balance sheet when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the Group, and the counterparty liability is included separately on the balance sheet when cash consideration is received.

Similarly, where the Group borrows or purchases securities subject to a commitment to resell them (a reverse repo) but does not acquire the risks and rewards of ownership, the transactions are treated as collateralised loans when cash consideration is paid, and the securities are not included in the balance sheet.

The difference between sale and repurchase price is accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method. Securities lent to counterparties are also retained in the financial statements. Securities borrowed are not recognised in the financial statements, unless these are sold to third parties, at which point the obligation to repurchase the securities is recorded as a trading liability at fair value and any subsequent gain or loss included in net trading income.

10. Securitisation transactions

The Group enters into securitisation transactions in respect of its own financial assets and to facilitate client transactions as described in Note 29 to the accounts.

All financial assets continue to be held on the Group balance sheet, and a liability recognised for the proceeds of the funding transaction, unless:

a) substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the financial instruments have been transferred, in which case, the assets are derecognised in full; or

b) if a significant portion, but not all, of the risks and rewards have been transferred, the asset is derecognised entirely if the transferee has the ability to sell the financial asset, otherwise the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Group s continuing involvement.

Where a) or b) above applies to a fully proportionate share of all or specifically identified cash flows, the relevant accounting treatment is applied to that proportion of the asset.

11. Collateral and netting

The Group enters into master agreements with counterparties whenever possible and, when appropriate, obtains collateral. Master agreements provide that, if an event of default occurs, all outstanding transactions with the counterparty will fall due and all amounts outstanding will be settled on a net basis.

Collateral

The Group obtains collateral in respect of customer liabilities where this is considered appropriate. The collateral normally takes the form of a lien over the customer s assets and gives the Group a claim on these assets for both existing and future customer liabilities.

The Group also receives collateral in the form of cash or securities in respect of other credit instruments, such as stock borrowing contracts, and derivative contracts in order to reduce credit risk. Collateral received in the form of securities is not recorded on the balance sheet. Collateral received in the form of cash is recorded on the balance sheet with a corresponding liability. These items are assigned to deposits received from bank or other counterparties. Any interest payable or receivable arising is recorded as interest expense or interest income respectively except for funding costs relating to trading activities which are recorded in net trading income.

Netting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise an asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In many cases, even though master netting agreements are in place, the lack of an intention to settle on a net basis results in the related assets and liabilities being presented gross on the balance sheet.

12. Hedge accounting

Derivatives are used to hedge interest rate, exchange rate, commodity, and equity exposures and exposures to certain indices such as house price indices and retail price indices related to non-trading positions.

Where derivatives are held for risk management purposes, and when transactions meet the required criteria, the Group applies fair value hedge accounting, cash flow hedge accounting, or hedging of a net investment in a foreign operation as appropriate to the risks being hedged.

When a financial instrument is designated as a hedge, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item as well as its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking the various hedging transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The Group discontinues hedge accounting when:

a) it is determined that a derivative is not, or has ceased to be, highly effective as a hedge;

b) the derivative expires, or is sold, terminated, or exercised;

c) the hedged item matures or is sold or repaid; or

d) a forecast transaction is no longer deemed highly probable.

In certain circumstances, the Group may decide to cease hedge accounting even though the hedge relationship continues to be highly effective by no longer designating the financial instrument as a hedging instrument. To the extent that the changes in the fair value of the hedging derivative differ from changes in the fair value of the hedged risk in the hedged item; or the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedging derivative differs from the cumulative change in the fair value of expected future cash flows of the hedged item, the hedge is deemed to include ineffectiveness. The amount of ineffectiveness, provided it is not so great as to disqualify the entire hedge for hedge accounting, is recorded in the income statement.

Fair value hedge accounting

Changes in fair value of derivatives that qualify and are designated as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

If the hedge relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, it is discontinued. For fair value hedges of interest rate risk, the fair value adjustment to the hedged item is amortised to the income statement over the period to maturity of the previously designated hedge relationship using the effective interest method.

If the hedged item is sold or repaid, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Cash flow hedges

For qualifying cash flow hedges, the fair value gain or loss associated with the effective portion of the cash flow hedge is recognised initially in shareholders equity, and recycled to the income statement in the periods when the hedged item will affect profit or loss. Any ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the income statement immediately.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the hedged item is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was recognised in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement.

Hedges of net investments

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations, including monetary items that are accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges; the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in equity and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the income statement on the disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation.

Hedges of net investments may include non-derivative liabilities as well as derivative financial instruments although for a non-derivative liability only the foreign exchange risk is designated as a hedge.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Derivative contracts entered into as economic hedges that do not qualify for hedge accounting are held at fair value through profit or loss.

13. Property, plant and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provisions for impairment, if required. Additions and subsequent expenditures are capitalised only to the extent that they enhance the future economic benefits expected to be derived from the assets.

Depreciation is provided on the depreciable amount of items of property and equipment on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful economic lives. The depreciable amount is the gross carrying amount, less the estimated residual value at the end of its useful economic life.

The Group uses the following annual rates in calculating depreciation:

Freehold buildings and long-leasehold property	
(more than 50 years to run)	2-3.3%
Leasehold property (less than 50 years to run)	Over the remaining life of the lease
Costs of adaptation of freehold and leasehold property [a]	7-10%
Equipment installed in freehold and leasehold property [a]	7-10%
Computers and similar equipment	20-33%
Fixtures and fittings and other equipment	10-20%

Depreciation rates, methods and the residual values underlying the calculation of depreciation of items of property, plant and equipment are kept under review to take account of any change in circumstances.

When deciding on depreciation rates and methods, the principal factors the Group takes into account are the expected rate of technological developments and expected market requirements for, and the expected pattern of usage of, the assets. When reviewing residual values, the Group estimates the amount that it would currently obtain for the disposal of the asset after deducting the estimated cost of disposal if the asset were already of the age and condition expected at the end of its useful economic life.

No depreciation is provided on freehold land, although, in common with all long-lived assets, it is subject to impairment testing, if deemed appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the income statement.

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or for both rather than for sale or use in the business. The Group initially recognises investment properties at cost, and subsequently at their fair value at each balance sheet date reflecting market conditions at the reporting date. The fair value of investment property is determined by reference to current market prices for similar properties, adjusted as necessary for condition and location, or by reference to recent transactions updated to reflect current economic conditions. Discounted cash flow techniques may be employed to calculate fair value where there have been no recent transactions, using current external market inputs such as market rents and interest rates. Valuations are carried out by management with the support of appropriately qualified independent valuers.

Movements in fair value subsequent to initial recognition are included in the income statement. No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

Note

a Where leasehold property has a remaining useful life of less than 15 years, costs of adaptation and installed equipment are depreciated over the remaining life of the lease.

Table of Contents

Consolidated accounts Barclays PLC

Accounting policies

continued

14. Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates and joint ventures, and represents the excess of the fair value of the purchase consideration and direct costs of making the acquisition, over the fair value of the Group s share of the assets acquired, and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed on the date of the acquisition.

For the purpose of calculating goodwill, fair values of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are determined by reference to market values or other valuation methodologies including discounted cash flow techniques, using market rates or by using risk-free rates and risk-adjusted expected future cash flows. Goodwill is capitalised and reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently when there are indications that impairment may have occurred. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates and joint ventures is included in the amount of the investment. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of the goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost, less amortisation and provisions for impairment, if required.

The identifiable and directly associated external and internal costs of acquiring and developing software are capitalised where the software is controlled by the Group, and where it is probable that future economic benefits that exceed its cost will flow from its use over more than one year. Costs associated with maintaining software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Capitalised computer software is amortised over three to five years.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets consist of brands, customer lists, licences and other contracts, core deposit intangibles, mortgage servicing rights and customer relationships. Other intangible assets are initially recognised when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights, the cost can be measured reliably and, in the case of intangible assets not acquired in a business combination, where it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow from their use. The value of intangible assets which are acquired in a business combination is generally determined using income approach methodologies such as the discounted cash flow method and the relief from royalty method that estimate net cash flows attributable to an asset over its economic life and discount to present value using an appropriate rate of return based on the cost of equity adjusted for risk.

Other intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation and provisions for impairment, if any, and are amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the pattern to which they contribute to future cash flows, generally over 4-25 years.

15. Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, or more frequently where events or changes in circumstances dictate, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, are assessed for indications of impairment. If indications are present, these assets are subject to an impairment review. Goodwill is subject to an impairment review as at the balance sheet date each year. The impairment review comprises a comparison of the carrying amount of the asset with its recoverable amount: the higher of the asset s or the cash-generating unit s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Fair value less costs to sell is calculated by reference to the amount at which the asset could be disposed of in a binding sale agreement in an arm s length transaction evidenced by an active market or recent transactions for similar assets. Value in use is

calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset s continued use, including those resulting from its ultimate disposal, at a market-based discount rate on a pre-tax basis.

The carrying values of fixed assets and goodwill are written down by the amount of any impairment and this loss is recognised in the income statement in the period in which it occurs. A previously recognised impairment loss relating to a fixed asset may be reversed in part or in full when a change in circumstances leads to a change in the estimates used to determine the fixed asset s recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the fixed asset will only be increased up to the amount that it would have been had the original impairment not been recognised. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. For the purpose of conducting impairment reviews, cash-generating units are the lowest level at which management monitors the return on investment on assets.

16. Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value on the date that the guarantee was given. Other than where the fair value option is applied, subsequent to initial recognition, the Group s liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of the initial measurement, less amortisation calculated to recognise in the income statement any fee income earned over the period, and any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantees at the balance sheet date, in accordance with policy 23.

Any increase in the liability relating to guarantees is taken to the income statement in Provisions for undrawn contractually committed facilities and guarantees provided. Any liability remaining is recognised in the income statement when the guarantee is discharged, cancelled or expires.

17. Issued debt and equity securities

Issued financial instruments or their components are classified as liabilities where the contractual arrangement results in the Group having a present obligation to either deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, to exchange financial instruments on terms that are potentially unfavourable or to satisfy the obligation otherwise than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of equity shares. Issued financial instruments, or their components, are classified as equity where they meet the definition of equity and confer on the holder a residual interest in the assets of the Group. The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component.

Financial liabilities, other than trading liabilities and financial liabilities designated at fair value, are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method as set out in policy 6. Derivatives embedded in financial liabilities that are not designated at fair value are accounted for as set out in policy 7. Equity instruments, including share capital, are initially recognised at net proceeds, after deducting transaction costs and any related income tax. Dividend and other payments to equity holders are deducted from equity, net of any related tax.

18. Share capital

Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options including those issued on the acquisition of a business are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, approved by the Barclays PLC (the Company) shareholders.

Treasury shares

Where the Company or any member of the Group purchases the Company s share capital, the consideration paid is deducted from shareholders equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders equity.

19. Insurance contracts and investment contracts

The Group offers wealth management, term assurance, annuity, property and payment protection insurance products to customers that take the form of long- and short-term insurance contracts.

The Group classifies its wealth management and other products as insurance contracts where these transfer significant insurance risk, generally where the benefits payable on the occurrence of an insured event are at least 5% more than the benefits that would be payable if the insured event does not occur.

Contracts that do not contain significant insurance risk or discretionary participation features are classified as investment contracts. Financial assets and liabilities relating to investment contracts, and assets backing insurance contracts are classified and measured as appropriate under IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as set out in policy 7.

Long-term insurance contracts

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example, death or survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognised as revenue when they become payable by the contract holder. Claims and surrenders are accounted for when notified. Maturities on the policy maturity date and regular withdrawals are accounted for when due.

A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future is recorded when the premiums are recognised, based on the expected discounted value of the benefit payments and directly related administration costs, less the expected discounted value of the future premiums that would be required to meet the benefits and other expenses. The calculation of the liability contains assumptions regarding mortality, maintenance expenses and investment income.

Liabilities under unit-linked life insurance contracts (such as endowment policies) in addition reflect the value of assets held within unitised investment pools.

Short-term insurance contracts

Under its payment protection insurance products the Group is committed to paying benefits to the policyholder rather than forgiving interest or principal on the occurrence of an insured event, such as unemployment, sickness, or injury. Property insurance contracts mainly compensate the policyholders for damage to their property or for the value of property lost.

Premiums are recognised as revenue proportionally over the period of the coverage. Claims and claims handling costs are charged to income as incurred, based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to policyholders arising from events that have occurred up to the balance sheet date even if they have not yet been reported to the Group, based on assessments of individual cases reported to the Group and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported.

Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

Commissions and other costs that are related to securing new insurance and investment contracts are capitalised and amortised over the estimated lives of the relevant contracts.

Deferred income liability

Fees that are designed to recover commissions and other costs related to either securing new insurance and investment contracts or renewing existing investment contracts are included as a liability and amortised over the estimated life of the contract.

Value of business acquired

On acquisition of a portfolio of contracts, such as through the acquisition of a subsidiary, the Group recognises an intangible asset representing the value of business acquired (VOBA), representing the future profits embedded in acquired insurance contracts and investment contracts with a discretionary participation feature. The asset is amortised over the remaining terms of the acquired contracts.

Liability adequacy test

Liability adequacy tests are performed at each balance sheet date to ensure the adequacy of contract liabilities net of DAC and VOBA assets. Current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, claims handling and administration costs, and investment returns from the assets backing the liabilities are taken into account in the tests. Where a deficiency is highlighted by the test, DAC and VOBA assets are written off first, and insurance liabilities increased when these are written off in full.

Any deficiency is immediately recognised in the income statement.

Reinsurance

Short- and long-term insurance business is ceded to reinsurers under contracts to transfer part or all of one or more of the following risks: mortality, investment and expenses. All such contracts are dealt with as insurance contracts. The benefits to which the Group is entitled under its reinsurance contracts are recognised as reinsurance assets. The Group assesses reinsurance assets at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset is reduced accordingly, resulting in a charge to the income statement.

20. Leases

Lessor

Assets leased to customers under agreements, which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, with or without ultimate legal title, are classified as finance leases. When assets are held subject to a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments, discounted at the rate of interest implicit in the lease, is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the total payments receivable under the lease and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income, which is allocated to accounting periods under the pre-tax net investment method to reflect a constant periodic rate of return.

Assets leased to customers under agreements which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. The leased assets are included within property, plant and equipment on the Group s balance sheet and depreciation is provided on the depreciable amount of these assets on a systematic basis over their estimated useful lives. Lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless another systematic basis is more appropriate.

Lessee

The leases entered into by the Group are primarily operating leases.

Operating lease rentals payable are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more appropriate.

Table of Contents

Consolidated accounts Barclays PLC

Accounting policies

continued

21. Employee benefits

The Group provides employees worldwide with post-retirement benefits mainly in the form of pensions. The Group operates a number of pension schemes which may be funded or unfunded and of a defined contribution or defined benefit nature. In addition, the Group contributes, according to local law in the various countries in which it operates, to Governmental and other plans which have the characteristics of defined contribution plans.

For defined benefit schemes, actuarial valuation of each of the scheme s obligations using the projected unit credit method and the fair valuation of each of the scheme s assets are performed annually, using the assumptions set out in Note 30. The difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date, adjusted for any historic unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service cost, is recognised as a liability in the balance sheet. An asset arising, for example, as a result of past over funding or the performance of the plan investments, is recognised to the extent that it does not exceed the present value of future contribution holidays or refunds of contributions. Gains and losses on curtailments are recognised when the curtailment occurs which is when there is a demonstrable commitment to make a significant reduction in the number of employees covered by the plan or amendments have been made to the terms of the plan so that a significant element of future service will no longer qualify for benefits or will qualify only for reduced benefits. The gain or loss comprises any resulting change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, any resulting change in the fair value of the plan assets and any related actuarial gain or loss that had not previously been recognised since they fell within the corridor.

Cumulative actuarial gains and losses in excess of the greater of 10% of the assets or 10% of the obligations of the plan (the corridor) are recognised in the income statement over the remaining average service lives of the employees of the related plan, on a straight-line basis.

For defined contribution schemes, the Group recognises contributions due in respect of the accounting period in the income statement. Any contributions unpaid at the balance sheet date are included as a liability.

The Group also provides health care benefits to certain retired employees, which are accrued as a liability in the financial statements over the period of employment, using a methodology similar to that for defined benefit pensions plans.

Short-term employee benefits, such as salaries, paid absences, and other benefits including any related payroll taxes are accounted for on an accruals basis over the period in which the employees provide the related services. Bonuses are recognised to the extent that the Group has a present obligation to its employees that can be measured reliably.

All expenses related to employee benefits are recognised in the income statement in staff costs, which is included within operating expenses.

22. Share-based payments to employees

The Group engages in equity settled share-based payment transactions in respect of services received from certain of its employees. The fair value of the services received is measured by reference to the fair value of the shares or share options granted on the date of the grant. The cost of the employee services received in respect of the shares or share options granted is recognised in the income statement over the period that the services are received, which is the vesting period. The

fair value of the options granted is determined using option pricing models, which take into account the exercise price of the option, the current share price, the risk-free interest rate, the expected volatility of the share price over the life of the option and other relevant factors. Except for those which include terms related to market conditions, vesting conditions, which are service conditions or performance conditions, included in the terms of the grant are not taken into account in estimating fair value. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of shares or share options included in the measurement of the cost of employee services so that ultimately, the amount recognised in the income statement reflects the number of vested shares or options. Where vesting conditions are related to market conditions, the charges for the services received are recognised regardless of whether or not the market-related vesting condition is met, provided that the non-market vesting conditions are met. Similarly, non-vesting conditions, which are other conditions not being service conditions or performance conditions, are taken into account in estimating the grant date fair value and share-based payment charges and are recognised when all non-market vesting conditions are satisfied irrespective of whether the non-vesting

conditions are satisfied. If meeting a non-vesting condition is a matter of choice, failure to meet the non-vesting condition is treated as a cancellation, resulting in an acceleration of recognition of the cost of the employee services.

23. Provisions

Provisions are recognised for present obligations arising as consequences of past events where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.

When a leasehold property ceases to be used in the business or a demonstrable commitment has been made to cease to use a property, provision is made where the unavoidable costs of the future obligations relating to the lease are expected to exceed anticipated rental income and other benefits. The net costs are discounted using market rates of interest to reflect the long-term nature of the cash flows.

Provision is made for the anticipated cost of restructuring, including redundancy costs when an obligation exists. An obligation exists when the Group has a detailed formal plan for restructuring a business and has raised valid expectations in those affected by the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features. The provision raised is normally utilised within nine months.

Provision is made for undrawn loan commitments and similar facilities if it is probable that the facility will be drawn and result in the recognition of an asset at an amount less than the amount advanced.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is uncertain or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed unless they are remote.

24. Taxes, including deferred taxes

Income tax payable on taxable profits (Current Tax), is recognised as an expense in the period in which the profits arise. Income tax recoverable on tax allowable losses is recognised as an asset only to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable by offset against current or future taxable profits.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising from the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and legislation enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date which are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Current Tax assets and liabilities are only offset when they arise in the same tax reporting group and where there is both the legal right and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

25. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the chief operating decision maker.

All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm s length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated in Head Office. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance.

26. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits, and cash equivalents comprise highly liquid investments that are convertible into cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value with original maturities of less than three months.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are not considered to be part of cash equivalents.

27. Trust activities

The Group commonly acts as trustees and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

Consolidated accounts Barclays PLC

Accounting developments

Changes to Accounting Policy

The Group has continued to apply the accounting policies used for the 2008 Annual Report and has adopted the following:

- The 2008 amendments to IFRS 2 Shared-Based Payment-Vesting Conditions and Cancellations which has led to a change in accounting for share-based payments to employees. As a result, non-vesting conditions are taken into account in estimating the grant date fair value and the timing of recognition of charges. No prior year adjustments have been made as the impact on previous years is immaterial

- IFRS 7 Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments, an amendment to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which has resulted in additional disclosures being made regarding liquidity risk and fair value of financial instruments

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (revised), which has resulted in the reformatting of the statement of recognised income and expense into a statement of comprehensive income and the addition of a statement of changes in equity. This does not change the recognition, measurement or disclosure of specific transactions and events required by other standards

Future accounting developments

Consideration will be given during 2010 to the implications, if any, of the following revised standards as follows:

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements are revised standards issued in January 2008. The revised IFRS 3 applies prospectively to business combinations first accounted for in accounting periods beginning on or after 1st July 2009 and the amendments to IAS 27 apply retrospectively to periods beginning on or after 1st July 2009. The main changes in existing practice resulting from the revision to IFRS 3 affect acquisitions that are achieved in stages and acquisitions where less than 100% of the equity is acquired. In addition, acquisition-related costs such as fees paid to advisers must be accounted for separately from the business combination, which means that they will be recognised as expenses unless they are directly connected with the issue of debt or equity securities. The revisions to IAS 27 specify that changes in a Parent s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control must be accounted for as equity transactions. Until future acquisitions take place that are accounted for in accordance with the revised IFRS 3, the main impact on Barclays will be that, from 2010, gains and losses on transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control will no longer be recognised in the income statement but directly in equity. In 2009, gains of £3m were recognised in income relating to such transactions.

The following standards and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Group s accounting periods beginning on or after 1st January 2010 or later periods, but have not been adopted. They are not expected to result in significant changes to the Group s accounting policies.

- Embedded derivatives: Amendments to IFRIC 9 and IAS 39
- Group cash-settled share-based payment transactions: Amendments to IFRS 2
- Eligible Hedged Items (an amendment to IAS 39)
- IFRS classification of rights issues: Amendment to IAS 32
- IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- Prepayments and minimum funding requirements (Amendments to IFRIC 14)
- IFRIC 17 Distribution of non-cash assets to owners
- IFRIC 18 Transfers of assets from customers
- IFRIC 19 Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments
- Improvements to IFRS 2008
- Improvements to IFRS 2009

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement was published on 12th November 2009. It is the first phase of a project to replace IAS 39 and will ultimately result in fundamental changes in the way that the Group accounts for financial instruments. Adoption of the standard is not mandatory until accounting periods beginning on or after 1st January 2013 but early adoption is permitted. However, it is not available for adoption in the EU until it has been endorsed.

The main differences from IAS 39 are as follows:

- All financial assets, except for certain equity investments, would be classified into two categories:
  - amortised cost, where they generate solely payments of interest and principal and the business model is to collect contractual cash flows that represent principal and interest; or
  - fair value through profit or loss.
- Certain non-trading equity investments would be classified at fair value through profit or loss or fair value though Other comprehensive income with dividends recognised in net income.
- Embedded derivatives are no longer considered for bifurcation but are included in the assessment of the cash flows for the classification of the financial asset as a whole.

Financial assets which meet the requirements for classification at amortised cost are optionally permitted to be measured at fair value if that eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Reclassifications are required if, and only if, there is a change in the business model.

Aspects of financial instrument accounting which will be addressed in future phases of the project include the accounting for financial liabilities, impairment of amortised cost financial assets and hedge accounting. The Group is assessing the impacts of the first phase in the project, as well as following developments in the future phases.

Table of Contents

Consolidated accounts Barclays PLC

Consolidated income statement

For the year ended 31st December

	Notes	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Continuing operations				
Interest income	2	**21,236**	28,010	25,296
Interest expense	2	**(9,318)**	(16,541)	(15,698)
Net interest income		**11,918**	11,469	9,598
Fee and commission income	3	**9,946**	7,573	6,741
Fee and commission expense	3	**(1,528)**	(1,082)	(970)
Net fee and commission income		**8,418**	6,491	5,771
Net trading income	4	**7,001**	1,339	3,754
Net investment income	4	**56**	680	1,216
Principal transactions		**7,057**	2,019	4,970
Net premiums from insurance contracts	5	**1,172**	1,090	1,011
Other income	6	**1,389**	367	186
Total income		**29,954**	21,436	21,536
Net claims and benefits incurred on insurance contracts	5	**(831)**	(237)	(492)
Total income net of insurance claims		**29,123**	21,199	21,044
Impairment charges and other credit provisions	7	**(8,071)**	(5,419)	(2,795)
Net income		**21,052**	15,780	18,249
Staff costs	8	**(9,948)**	(7,204)	(7,611)
Administration and general expenses	9	**(5,561)**	(5,305)	(3,854)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	23	**(759)**	(606)	(453)
Amortisation of intangible assets	22	**(447)**	(276)	(178)
Operating expenses		**(16,715)**	(13,391)	(12,096)
Share of post-tax results of associates and joint ventures	20	**34**	14	42
Profit on disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	38	**188**	327	28
Gains on acquisitions	40	**26**	2,406	
Profit before tax		**4,585**	5,136	6,223
Tax	10	**(1,074)**	(453)	(1,699)
Profit after tax from continuing operations		**3,511**	4,683	4,524
Discontinued operations				
Profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations, including gain on disposal	39	**6,777**	604	571
Net profit for the year		**10,288**	5,287	5,095
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent from:				
Continuing operations		**2,628**	3,795	3,886
Discontinued operations		**6,765**	587	531
Total		**9,393**	4,382	4,417
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	33	**895**	905	678
		10,288	5,287	5,095
		p	p	p
Earnings per share				

Basic earnings per share	11	**86.2**	59.3	68.9
Basic earnings per share continuing operations		**24.1**	51.4	60.6
Basic earnings per share discontinued operations		**62.1**	7.9	8.3
Diluted earnings per share	11	**81.6**	57.5	66.9
Diluted earnings per share continuing operations		**22.7**	49.8	58.8
Diluted earnings per share discontinued operations		**58.9**	7.7	8.1
Interim dividend per ordinary share		**1.0**	11.5	11.50
Final dividend per ordinary share	1	**1.5**		22.50
		£m	£m	£m
Interim dividend paid		**113**	906	768
Final dividend	1	**176**		1,485

The Board of Directors approved the accounts set out on pages 167 to 282 on 9th March 2010.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated accounts.

Consolidated accounts Barclays PLC

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31st December

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Net profit for the year	**10,288**	5,287	5,095
Other comprehensive income:			
Continuing operations			
Currency translation differences	**(861)**	2,274	43
Available for sale financial assets	**1,236**	(1,561)	1
Cash flow hedges	**165**	376	359
Other		(5)	22
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	**(26)**	851	40
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax, from continuing operations	**514**	**1,935**	**465**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax, from discontinued operations	**(58)**	114	26
Total comprehensive income for the year	**10,744**	7,336	5,586
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent	**9,556**	6,213	4,854
Non-controlling interests	**1,188**	1,123	732
	10,744	7,336	5,586

Income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income is disclosed in Note 10.

Table of Contents

Consolidated accounts Barclays PLC

Consolidated balance sheet

As at 31st December

	Notes	2009 £m	2008 £m
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks		**81,483**	30,019
Items in the course of collection from other banks		**1,593**	1,695
Trading portfolio assets	12	**151,344**	185,637
Financial assets designated at fair value:			
held on own account	13	**41,311**	54,542
held in respect of linked liabilities to customers under investment contracts	13	**1,257**	66,657
Derivative financial instruments	14	**416,815**	984,802
Loans and advances to banks	15	**41,135**	47,707
Loans and advances to customers	15	**420,224**	461,815
Available for sale financial investments	16	**56,483**	64,976
Reverse repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities borrowed	17	**143,431**	130,354
Other assets	18	**6,358**	6,302
Current tax assets		**349**	389
Investments in associates and joint ventures	20	**422**	341
Goodwill	21	**6,232**	7,625
Intangible assets	22	**2,563**	2,777
Property, plant and equipment	23	**5,626**	4,674
Deferred tax assets	19	**2,303**	2,668
Total assets		**1,378,929**	2,052,980
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks		**76,446**	114,910
Items in the course of collection due to other banks		**1,466**	1,635
Customer accounts		**322,429**	335,505
Trading portfolio liabilities	12	**51,252**	59,474
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	24	**86,202**	76,892
Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	13	**1,679**	69,183
Derivative financial instruments	14	**403,416**	968,072
Debt securities in issue		**135,902**	149,567
Repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities lent	17	**198,781**	182,285
Other liabilities	25	**12,101**	12,640
Current tax liabilities		**992**	1,216
Insurance contract liabilities, including unit-linked liabilities	26	**2,140**	2,152
Subordinated liabilities	27	**25,816**	29,842
Deferred tax liabilities	19	**470**	304
Provisions	28	**590**	535
Retirement benefit liabilities	30	**769**	1,357
Total liabilities		**1,320,451**	2,005,569
Shareholders equity			
Called up share capital	31	**2,853**	2,093

Share premium account	31	**7,951**	4,045
Other equity	31		3,652
Other reserves	32	**2,768**	2,793
Retained earnings	32	**33,845**	24,208
Less: treasury shares	32	**(140)**	(173)
Shareholders equity excluding non-controlling interests		**47,277**	36,618
Non-controlling interests	33	**11,201**	10,793
Total shareholders equity		**58,478**	47,411
Total liabilities and shareholders equity		**1,378,929**	2,052,980

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated accounts.

Marcus Agius

Group Chairman

John Varley

Group Chief Executive

Chris Lucas

Group Finance Director

Table of Contents

Consolidated accounts Barclays PLC

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Notes	Share capital and share premium [a] £m	Other Reserves [b] £m	Retained earnings [c] £m	Total £m	Non-controlling interests [d] £m	Total equity £m
Balance at 1st January 2009		**6,138**	**6,272**	**24,208**	**36,618**	**10,793**	**47,411**
Net profit for the year				**9,393**	**9,393**	**895**	**10,288**
Other comprehensive income:							
Currency translation differences			**(1,138)**		**(1,138)**	**277**	**(861)**
Available for sale financial assets			**1,250**		**1,250**	**(14)**	**1,236**
Cash flow hedges			**194**		**194**	**(29)**	**165**
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income			**(256)**	**171**	**(85)**	**59**	**(26)**
Other comprehensive income net of tax from discontinued operations			**(75)**	**17**	**(58)**		**(58)**
Total comprehensive income			**(25)**	**9,581**	**9,556**	**1,188**	**10,744**
Issue of new ordinary shares		**749**			**749**		**749**
Issue of shares under employee share schemes		**35**		**298**	**333**		**333**
Net purchase of treasury shares			**(47)**		**(47)**		**(47)**
Transfers			**80**	**(80)**			
Dividends	1			**(113)**	**(113)**	**(767)**	**(880)**
Net decrease in non-controlling interest arising on acquisitions, disposals and capital issuances						**(82)**	**(82)**
Conversion of Mandatorily Convertible Notes		**3,882**	**(3,652)**	**(230)**			
Other				**181**	**181**	**69**	**250**
Balance at 31st December 2009		**10,804**	**2,628**	**33,845**	**47,277**	**11,201**	**58,478**
Balance at 1st January 2008		1,707	614	20,970	23,291	9,185	32,476
Net profit for the year				4,382	4,382	905	5,287
Other comprehensive income:							
Currency translation differences			2,174		2,174	100	2,274
Available for sale financial assets			(1,559)		(1,559)	(2)	(1,561)
Cash flow hedges			271		271	105	376
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income			882	(46)	836	15	851
Other				(5)	(5)		(5)
Other comprehensive income net of tax from discontinued operations			124	(10)	114		114
Total comprehensive income			1,892	4,321	6,213	1,123	7,336
Issue of new ordinary shares		4,422			4,422		4,422
Issue of shares under employee share schemes		19		463	482		482
Issue of shares and warrants				1,410	1,410		1,410

Repurchase of shares	(10)	10	(173)	(173)		(173)
Net purchase of treasury shares		(350)		(350)		(350)
Transfers		437	(437)			
Dividends			(2,344)	(2,344)	(703)	(3,047)
Net increase in non-controlling interest arising on acquisitions, disposals and capital issuances					1,338	1,338
Issue of Mandatorily Convertible Notes		3,652		3,652		3,652
Other		17	(2)	15	(150)	(135)
Balance at 31st December 2008	6,138	6,272	24,208	36,618	10,793	47,411

Notes

a Details of share capital and share premium are shown in Note 31.

b Details of other reserves are shown in Note 32. Other reserves above includes treasury shares.

c Details of retained earnings and treasury shares are shown in Note 32.

d Details of non-controlling interests are shown in Note 33.

Consolidated accounts Barclays PLC

Consolidated cash flow statement

For the year ended 31st December

	2009	2008	2007
	£m	£m	£m
Continuing operations			
Reconciliation of profit before tax to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before tax	4,585	5,136	6,223
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Allowance for impairment	8,071	5,419	2,795
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant, equipment and intangibles	1,196	885	651
Other provisions, including pensions	428	804	753
Net profit from associates and joint ventures	(34)	(14)	(42)
Net profit on disposal of investments and property, plant and equipment	(383)	(371)	(862)
Net profit from disposal of associates and joint ventures	3		(26)
Net profit from disposal of subsidiaries	(191)	(327)	(2)
Net gains on acquisitions	(26)	(2,406)	
Other non-cash movements [a]	4,573	960	(1,181)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Net decrease/(increase) in loans and advances to banks and customers	25,482	(58,431)	(77,987)
Net (decrease)/increase in deposits and debt securities in issue	(49,203)	77,743	90,589
Net decrease/(increase) in derivative financial instruments	3,321	(17,529)	(2,144)
Net decrease/(increase) in trading assets	34,334	26,919	(18,227)
Net decrease in trading liabilities	(8,222)	(5,928)	(6,472)
Net increase/(decrease) in financial investments	20,459	5,229	(4,379)
Net (increase)/decrease in other assets	(465)	(3,016)	1,116
Net decrease in other liabilities	(907)	(477)	(1,071)
Tax paid	(1,177)	(1,404)	(1,254)
Net cash from operating activities	41,844	33,192	(11,520)
Purchase of available for sale investments	(78,420)	(57,756)	(26,899)
Proceeds from sale or redemption of available for sale investments	88,559	51,429	38,423
Net addition of intangible assets	(226)	(666)	(227)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,150)	(1,643)	(1,182)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	372	799	617
Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	(28)	(961)	(270)
Disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed	339	238	383
Disposal of discontinued operation, net of cash disposed	2,469		
Increase in investment in subsidiaries		(157)	(668)
Decrease in investment in subsidiaries		19	57
Acquisition of associates and joint ventures	(81)	(96)	(220)
Disposal of associates and joint ventures	69	137	145

Other cash flows associated with investing activities	**(15)**	(5)	153
Net cash from investing activities	**11,888**	(8,662)	10,312
Dividends paid	**(633)**	(2,697)	(2,151)
Proceeds of borrowings and issuance of debt securities	**3,549**	5,763	4,646
Repayments of borrowings and redemption of debt securities	**(4,383)**	(1,207)	(683)
Net issue of shares and other equity instruments	**773**	9,505	2,494
Repurchase of shares and other equity instruments		(173)	(1,802)
Net disposal/(purchase) of treasury shares	**33**	87	(48)
Net issue of shares to non-controlling interests		1,356	1,331
Net cash from financing activities	**(661)**	12,634	3,787
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	**(2,864)**	(6,018)	(537)
Net cash from discontinued operations	**(376)**	286	83
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**49,831**	31,432	2,125
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**64,509**	33,077	30,952
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**114, 340**	64,509	33,077
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash and balances at central banks	**81,483**	30,019	5,801
Loans and advances to banks	**41,135**	47,707	40,120
Less: non-cash and amounts with original maturity greater than three months	**(10,674)**	(15,428)	(19,377)
	30,461	32,279	20,743
Available for sale treasury and other eligible bills	**56,483**	64,976	43,072
Less: non-cash and amounts with original maturity greater than three months	**(54,239)**	(62,876)	(41,688)
	2,244	2,100	1,384
Trading portfolio assets	**151,344**	185,637	193,691
Less: non-cash and amounts with original maturity greater than three months	**(151,192)**	(185,526)	(188,556)
	152	111	5,135
Other			14
	114,340	64,509	33,077

Interest received in 2009 was £32,437m (2008: £41,017m, 2007: £49,441m) and interest paid in 2009 was £20,889m (2008: £38,975m, 2007: £37,821m). The Group is required to maintain balances with central banks and other regulatory authorities and these amounted to £2,470m at 31st December 2009 (2008: £1,050m).

Note

a Other non-cash movements principally comprise movements in exchange rates and the fair value of available for sale investments less subordinated debt hedging.

Table of Contents

Accounts of Barclays PLC

Parent company accounts

Income statement

For the year ended 31st December

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Dividends received from subsidiary	**103**	1,173	3,287
Interest income	**53**	7	4
Trading gain/(loss)		18	(13)
Other income			15
Management charge from subsidiary	**(4)**	(4)	(4)
Profit before tax	**152**	1,194	3,289
Tax	**(27)**	(1)	
Profit after tax	**125**	1,193	3,289

The Company had no staff during the year (2008: nil, 2007: nil).

Profit after tax and total comprehensive income for the year was £125m (2008: £1,193m, 2007: £3,289m). There were no other components of total comprehensive income other than the net profit for the year.

Balance sheet

As at 31st December

	Notes	2009 £m	2008 £m
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	41	**20,215**	15,340
Current assets			
Cash and balances at central banks		**1**	
Other assets		**26**	3,851
Total assets		**20,242**	19,191
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Amounts payable within one year		**28**	1
Shareholders equity			
Called up share capital	31	**2,853**	2,093

Share premium account	31	**7,951**	4,045
Other equity	31		3,652
Capital redemption reserve	32	**394**	394
Retained earnings	32	**9,016**	9,006
Total shareholders equity		**20,214**	19,190
Total liabilities and shareholders equity		**20,242**	19,191

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the accounts.

Marcus Agius

Group Chairman

John Varley

Group Chief Executive

Chris Lucas

Group Finance Director

Table of Contents

184

Accounts of Barclays PLC

Parent company accounts

continued

Statement of changes in equity	Notes	Share capital and share premium [a] £m	Other reserves [b] £m	Retained earnings [c] £m	Total equity £m
Balance at 1st January 2009		**6,138**	**4,046**	**9,006**	**19,190**
Total comprehensive income:					
Net profit for the year and total comprehensive income				**125**	**125**
Issue of new ordinary shares		**749**			**749**
Issue of shares under employee share schemes		**35**			**35**
Issue of warrants					
Mandatorily Convertible Notes issued		**3,882**	**(3,652)**	**(230)**	
Repurchase of shares					
Dividends	1			**(113)**	**(113)**
Other				**228**	**228**
Balance at 31st December 2009		**10,804**	**394**	**9,016**	**20,214**
Balance at 1st January 2008		1,707	384	8,990	11,081
Total comprehensive income:					
Net profit for the year and total comprehensive income				1,193	1,193
Issue of new ordinary shares		4,422		634	5,056
Issue of shares under employee share schemes		19			19
Issue of warrants				776	776
Mandatorily Convertible Notes issued			3,652		3,652
Repurchase of shares		(10)	10	(173)	(173)
Dividends				(2,414)	(2,414)
Other					
Balance at 31st December 2008		6,138	4,046	9,006	19,190

In 2009 and 2008 there were no other components of total comprehensive income other than the net profit for the year.

Notes

a Details of share capital and share premium are shown in Note 31.

b Details of other reserves are shown in Note 32.

c Details of retained earnings are shown in Note 32.

Table of Contents

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31st December

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Reconciliation of profit before tax to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before tax	**152**	1,194	3,289
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Net decrease/(increase) in other assets	**2**	(16)	(3)
Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	**1**		(3)
Net cash from operating activities	**155**	1,178	3,283
Capital contribution to subsidiaries	**(800)**	(4,362)	(1,434)
Purchase of shares in subsidiaries	**(25)**	(16)	(316)
Liquidation of subsidiary		205	
Net cash used in investing activities	**(825)**	(4,173)	(1,750)
Issue of shares and other equity instruments	**784**	4,911	2,494
Dividends paid	**(113)**	(2,414)	(2,129)
Repurchase of ordinary shares		(173)	(1,802)
Net cash from financing activities	**671**	2,324	(1,437)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**1**	(671)	96
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		671	575
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**1**		671
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash and balances at central banks	**1**		671
Net cash from operating activities includes:			
Dividends received	**103**	1,173	3,287
Interest received	**53**	7	4

The Parent Company s principal activity is to hold the investment in its wholly-owned subsidiary, Barclays Bank PLC. Dividends received are treated as operating income.

The Company was not exposed at 31st December 2009 or 2008 to significant risks arising from the financial instruments it holds; which comprised cash, balances with central banks and other assets which had no credit or market risk.

Non-cash transactions

During 2008 Barclays Bank PLC issued £4,050m of Mandatorily Convertible Notes (MCNs), which had mandatorily converted into ordinary shares of Barclays PLC by 30th June 2009. Barclays PLC s right to receive the MCNs was included in other assets in 2008, with a corresponding increase, net of issue costs, in other equity. In 2009, Barclays PLC waived its rights over the MCNs, which have been added to its cost of investment in its subsidiary.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the accounts.

Table of Contents

186

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

1 Dividends per share

The Directors have recommended the final dividend in respect of 2009 of 1.5p per ordinary share of 25p each, amounting to a total of £176m, which will be paid on 19th March 2010. The financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2009 do not reflect these dividends, which will be accounted for in shareholders equity as an appropriation of retained profits in the year ending 31st December 2010. The financial statements to 31st December 2009 include the 2009 interim dividend of £113m.

2 Net interest income

	2009	2008	2007
Interest arising from:	**£m**	£m	£m
Cash and balances with central banks	**131**	174	145
Available for sale investments	**1,937**	2,355	2,580
Loans and advances to banks	**513**	1,267	1,416
Loans and advances to customers	**18,456**	23,754	19,559
Other interest income	**199**	460	1,596
Interest income	**21,236**	28,010	25,296
Deposits from banks	**(634)**	(2,189)	(2,720)
Customer accounts	**(2,716)**	(6,697)	(4,110)
Debt securities in issue	**(3,889)**	(5,910)	(6,651)
Subordinated liabilities	**(1,718)**	(1,349)	(878)
Other interest expense	**(361)**	(396)	(1,339)
Interest expense	**(9,318)**	(16,541)	(15,698)
Net interest income	**11,918**	11,469	9,598

Interest income includes £185m (2008: £135m, 2007: £113m) arising from impaired loans.

Other interest income principally includes interest income relating to reverse repurchase agreements. Similarly, other interest expense principally includes interest expense relating to repurchase agreements and hedging activity.

Included in net interest income is hedge ineffectiveness as detailed in Note 14.

3 Net fee and commission income

	2009	2008	2007

	£m	£m	£m
Fee and commission income			
Brokerage fees	**88**	56	78
Investment management fees	**133**	120	122
Banking and credit related fees and commissions	**9,578**	7,208	6,363
Foreign exchange commissions	**147**	189	178
Fee and commission income	**9,946**	7,573	6,741
Fee and commission expense	**(1,528)**	(1,082)	(970)
Net fee and commission income	**8,418**	6,491	5,771

Table of Contents

4 Principal transactions

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Net trading income	**7,001**	1,339	3,754
Net gain from disposal of available for sale assets	**349**	212	560
Dividend income	**6**	196	26
Net (loss)/gain from financial instruments designated at fair value	**(208)**	33	293
Other investment (losses)/income	**(91)**	239	337
Net investment income	**56**	680	1,216
Principal transactions	**7,057**	2,019	4,970

Net trading income includes the profits and losses arising both on the purchase and sale of trading instruments and from the revaluation to fair value, together with the interest income earned from these instruments and the related funding cost.

Net trading income included a £682m gain (2008: £1,272m, 2007: £640m) related to foreign exchange dealings.

The net loss on financial assets designated at fair value included within principal transactions was £2,557m (2008: £6,602m loss, 2007: £78m gain) of which losses of £2,349m (2008: £6,635m loss, 2007: £215m loss) were included in net trading income and losses of £208m (2008: £33m gain, 2007: £293m gain) were included within net investment income.

The net loss on financial liabilities designated at fair value included within principal transactions was £3,158m (2008: £3,328m gain, 2007: £231m loss) all of which was included within net trading income.

Net trading income includes the net loss from tightening credit spreads relating to Barclays Capital issued structured notes held at fair value of £1,820m (2008: £1,663m gain, 2007: £658m gain).

5 Insurance premiums and insurance claims and benefits

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Gross premiums from insurance contracts	**1,224**	1,138	1,062
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	**(52)**	(48)	(51)
Net premiums from insurance contracts	**1,172**	1,090	1,011

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Gross claims and benefits incurred on insurance contracts	**858**	263	520

Reinsurers share of claims incurred	**(27)**	(26)	(28)
Net claims and benefits incurred on insurance contracts	**831**	237	492

6 Other income

	2009	2008	2007
	£m	£m	£m
Increase/(decrease) in fair value of assets held in respect of linked liabilities to customers under investment contracts	**102**	(1,219)	23
(Increase)/decrease in liabilities to customers under investment contracts	**(102)**	1,219	(23)
Property rentals	**64**	73	53
Gains on debt buy backs and extinguishments	**1,255**	24	
Other	**70**	270	133
Other income	**1,389**	367	186

Table of Contents

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

7 Impairment charges and other credit provisions

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Impairment charges on loans and advances			
New and increased impairment allowances	**8,111**	5,116	2,871
Releases	**(631)**	(358)	(338)
Recoveries	**(150)**	(174)	(227)
Impairment charges on loans and advances	**7,330**	4,584	2,306
Charge in respect of provision for undrawn contractually committed facilities and guarantees provided	**28**	329	476
Impairment charges on loans and advances and other credit provisions	**7,358**	4,913	2,782
Impairment charges on reverse repurchase agreements	**43**	124	
Impairment on available for sale assets	**670**	382	13
Impairment charges and other credit provisions	**8,071**	5,419	2,795

An analysis of the impairment charges by class of financial instrument is included in Note 47.

8 Staff costs

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Salaries and accrued incentive payments	**8,081**	5,787	6,322
Social security costs	**606**	444	480
Pension costs defined contribution plans	**224**	221	119
Pension costs defined benefit plans (Note 30)	**(33)**	89	150
Other post-retirement benefits (Note 30)	**16**	1	9
Other	**1,054**	662	531
Staff costs	**9,948**	7,204	7,611

Included in salaries and incentive payments is £290m (2008: £257m, 2007: £551m) arising from equity settled share-based payments, of which £56m (2008: £23m, 2007: £60m) is a charge related to option-based schemes and of which £12m (2008: £35m, 2007: £74m) relates to discontinued operations. Also included is £8m (2008: £3m, 2007: £8m) arising from cash settled share-based payments.

In December 2009, the UK government announced that the Finance Bill 2010 will introduce a bank payroll tax of 50% applicable to discretionary bonuses over £25,000 awarded to UK bank employees between 9th December 2009 and 5th April 2010. Draft legislation and further guidance on its application has been published. Based on this, and in accordance with IAS 19 Employee benefits, the Group has accrued for the estimated tax payable in respect of employee services provided during the period. For 2009, £190m has been included within Other Staff Costs in respect of 2009 cash awards. A further provision of £35m has also been included in Other Staff Costs in respect of certain prior year awards being distributed during the tax window, which may fall within the proposed legislation.

Staff costs above relate to continuing operations only. Total staff costs for the Group (including both continuing and discontinued operations) was

£10,683m (2008: £7,779m, 2007: £8,405m) comprising salaries and accrued incentive payments of £8,595m (2008: £6,273m, 2007: £6,993m), social security costs of £621m (2008: £464m, 2007: £508m), pension costs of £217m (2008: £326m, 2007: £291m), other post-retirement benefits of £19m (2008: £1m, 2007: £10m) and other staff costs of £1,231m (2008: £715m, 2007: £603m).

The total average number of persons employed by the Group (including both continuing and discontinued operations) during the year was 153,800 (2008: 151,500).

9 Administration and general expenses

	2009	2008	2007
	£m	£m	£m
Administrative expenses	**4,889**	4,791	3,691
Impairment charges/(releases)			
property and equipment (Note 23)	**34**	33	2
intangible assets (Note 22)	**27**	(3)	14
goodwill (Note 21)	**1**	112	
Operating lease rentals	**639**	520	414
Gain on property disposals	**(29)**	(148)	(267)
Administration and general expenses	**5,561**	5,305	3,854

Table of Contents

9 Administration and general expenses continued

Auditors remuneration

	Notes	Audit £m	Audit related £m	Taxation services £m	Other services £m	Total £m
2009						
Audit of the Group s annual accounts		**12**				**12**
Other services:						
Fees payable for the audit of the Company s associates pursuant to legislation	a)	**23**				**23**
Other services supplied pursuant to such legislation	b)		**2**			**2**
Other services relating to taxation	c)			**7**		**7**
Services relating to corporate finance transactions entered into or proposed to be entered into by or on behalf of the Company or any of its associates	d)				**3**	**3**
Other			**4**		**1**	**5**
Total auditors remuneration		**35**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**52**
2008						
Audit of the Group s annual accounts		12				12
Other services:						
Fees payable for the audit of the Company s associates pursuant to legislation	a)	19				19
Other services supplied pursuant to such legislation	b)		2			2
Other services relating to taxation	c)			9		9
Services relating to corporate finance transactions entered into or proposed to be entered into by or on behalf of the Company or any of its associates	d)				2	2
Other			4		1	5
Total auditors remuneration		31	6	9	3	49
2007						
Audit of the Group s annual accounts		7				7
Other services:						
Fees payable for the audit of the Company s associates pursuant to legislation	a)	11				11
Other services supplied pursuant to such legislation	b)	6	2			8
Other services relating to taxation	c)			3		3
Services relating to corporate finance transactions entered into or proposed to be entered into by or on behalf of the Company or any of its associates	d)				5	5
Other			1		1	2
Total auditors remuneration		24	3	3	6	36

The figures shown in the above table relate to fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and its associates for continuing operations of business. Fees paid to other auditors not associated with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in respect of the audit of the Company s subsidiaries were £3m (2008: £3m, 2007: £2m).

a) Fees payable for the audit of the Company s associates pursuant to legislation comprise the fees for the statutory audit of the subsidiaries and associated pension schemes both inside and outside Great Britain and fees for the work performed by the associates of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in respect of the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The fees relating to the audit of the associated pension schemes were £0.5m (2008: £0.2m, 2007: £0.3m).

b) Other services supplied pursuant to such legislation comprise services in relation to statutory and regulatory filings. These include audit services for the review of the interim financial information under the Listing Rules of the UK listing authority and fees paid for reporting under Section 404 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act (Section 404). In 2009 and 2008 fees paid for reporting under Section 404 are not separately identifiable from the fees of the audit of the Group s annual accounts and the Company s associates.

c) Other services relating to taxation include compliance services such as tax return preparation and advisory services such as consultation on tax matters, tax advice relating to transactions and other tax planning and advice.

d) Services relating to corporate finance transactions comprise due diligence related to transactions and other work in connection with such transactions.

Excluded from the total auditors remuneration above are fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and associates relating to BGI (discontinued operations) of £4m (2008: £3m, 2007: £8m).

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

10 Tax

The charge for tax is based upon the UK corporation tax rate of 28% (2008: 28.5%, 2007: 30%) and comprises:

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Current tax charge/(credit)			
Current year	**1,249**	1,201	2,013
Adjustment for prior years	**(118)**	98	10
	1,131	1,299	2,023
Deferred tax charge/(credit)			
Current year	**45**	(577)	(297)
Adjustment for prior years	**(102)**	(269)	(27)
	(57)	(846)	(324)
Total charge	**1,074**	453	1,699

The effective tax rate for the years 2009, 2008 and 2007 is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2008: 28.5%, 2007: 30%). The differences are set out below:

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Profit before tax	**4,585**	5,136	6,223
Tax charge at standard UK corporation tax rate of 28% (2008: 28.5%, 2007: 30%)	**1,284**	1,464	1,867
Adjustment for prior years	**(220)**	(171)	(17)
Effect of overseas tax rates different from UK standard tax rate	**(27)**	175	(82)
Non-taxable gains and income (including amounts offset by unrecognised tax losses)	**(112)**	(859)	(136)
Share-based payments	**(38)**	201	71
Deferred tax assets not recognised/(previously not recognised)	**27**	(504)	(159)
Change in tax rates	**(12)**	(1)	24
Other non-allowable expenses	172	148	131
Overall tax charge	**1,074**	453	1,699
Effective tax rate	**23%**	9%	27%

The effective tax rate for 2009, based on profit before tax on continuing operations was 23.4% (2008: 8.8%). The effective tax rate differs from the UK tax rate of 28% (2008: 28.5%) because of non-taxable gains and income, different tax rates applied to taxable profits and losses outside the UK, disallowed expenditure and adjustments in respect of prior years. The low effective tax rate of 8.8% on continuing operations in 2008 mainly resulted from the Lehman Brothers North American business acquisition.

Tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31st December	2009			2008			2007		
	Before tax amount £m	Tax (expense)/ benefit £m	Net of tax amount £m	Before tax amount £m	Tax (expense)/ benefit £m	Net of tax amount £m	Before tax amount £m	Tax (expense)/ benefit £m	Net of tax amount £m
Continuing operations									
Currency translation differences	(861)	(2)	(863)	2,274	840	3,114	43	102	145
Available for sale	1,236	(177)	1,059	(1,561)	207	(1,354)	1	(1)	
Cash flow hedge	165	(65)	100	376	(194)	182	359	(119)	240
Other		218	218	(5)	(2)	(7)	22	58	80
Other comprehensive income	540	(26)	514	1,084	851	1,935	425	40	465

Table of Contents

11 Earnings per share

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Continuing operations			
Profit attributable to equity holders of Parent	**2,628**	3,795	3,886
Dilutive impact of convertible options	**(17)**	(19)	(15)
Profit attributable to equity holders of Parent including dilutive impact of convertible options	**2,611**	3,776	3,871
Discontinued operations	**6,765**	587	531

	2009 million	2008 million	2007 million
Basic weighted average number of shares in issue	**10,890**	7,389	6,410
Number of potential ordinary shares	**594**	188	177
Diluted weighted average number of shares	**11,484**	7,577	6,587

	p	p	p
Basic earnings per share	**86.2**	59.3	68.9
Continuing operations	**24.1**	51.4	60.6
Discontinued operations	**62.1**	7.9	8.3
Diluted earnings per share	**81.6**	57.5	66.9
Continuing operations	**22.7**	49.8	58.8
Discontinued operations	**58.9**	7.7	8.1

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent and the number of basic weighted average number of shares excluding own shares held in employee benefits trusts and shares held for trading.

The basic weighted average number of shares in issue in the year ended 31st December 2009 reflects the full year impact of the 1,803 million shares issued during 2008, the 2,642 million shares that were issued during the first six months of 2009 following conversion in full of the Mandatorily Convertible Notes, and the weighted average impact of the 379 million warrants exercised during 2009. The increase in the number of potential ordinary shares is primarily driven by the warrants issued in 2008 becoming dilutive in 2009 as the average share price exceeded the warrants exercise price.

When calculating the diluted earnings per share, the profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent is adjusted for the dilutive impact of the potential conversion of outstanding options held in respect of Absa Group Limited that would increase the Group s non-controlling interests on exercise. In addition, the weighted average number of shares in issue is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares held in respect of Barclays PLC, totalling 594 million (2008: 188 million, 2007: 177 million).

Of the total number of employee share options and share awards at 31st December 2009, 97 million were anti-dilutive (2008: 64 million, 2007: nil).

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Group continued to make on-market purchases of treasury shares for the purposes of satisfying its various employee share schemes. No adjustment has been made to earnings per share in respect of these purchases.

12 Trading portfolio

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Trading portfolio assets		
Treasury and other eligible bills	9,926	4,544
Debt securities	116,594	148,686
Equity securities	19,602	30,535
Traded loans	2,962	1,070
Commodities	2,260	802
Trading portfolio assets	151,344	185,637
Trading portfolio liabilities		
Treasury and other eligible bills	(381)	(79)
Debt securities	(44,327)	(44,309)
Equity securities	(6,468)	(14,919)
Commodities	(76)	(167)
Trading portfolio liabilities	(51,252)	(59,474)

As disclosed in Note 51, £8,027m of collateralised loan obligations were reclassified from the trading portfolio to loans and receivables during the year.

Table of Contents

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

13 Financial assets designated at fair value

Held on own account

	2009 £m	2008 £m
Loans and advances	22,390	30,187
Debt securities	4,007	8,628
Equity securities	6,256	6,496
Other financial assets	8,658	9,231
Financial assets designated at fair value held on own account	41,311	54,542

The maximum exposure to credit risk on loans and advances designated at fair value at 31st December 2009 was £22,390m (2008: £30,187m). The amount by which related credit derivatives and similar instruments mitigate the exposure to credit risk at 31st December 2009 was £1,416m (2008: £2,084m).

The net loss attributable to changes in credit risk for loans and advances designated at fair value was £2,370m in 2009 (2008: £2,550m). The gains on related credit derivatives was £229m for the year (2008: £519m).

The cumulative net loss attributable to changes in credit risk for loans and advances designated at fair value since initial recognition is £5,321m at 31st December 2009 (2008: £2,951m). The cumulative change in fair value of related credit derivatives at 31st December 2009 is £744m (2008: £515m).

Held in respect of linked liabilities to customers under investment contracts/liabilities arising from investment contracts

	2009 £m	2008 £m
Financial assets designated at fair value held in respect of linked liabilities to customers under investment contracts	1,257	66,657
Cash and bank balances within the portfolio	422	2,526
Assets held in respect of linked liabilities to customers under investment contracts	1,679	69,183
Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	(1,679)	(69,183)

A portion of the Group s fund management business in 2008, mostly relating to BGI, takes the legal form of investment contracts, under which legal title to the underlying investment is held by the Group, but the inherent risks and rewards in the investments are borne by the investors. In the normal course of business, the Group s financial interest in such investments is restricted to fees for investment management services.

Due to the nature of these contracts, the carrying value of the assets is always the same as the value of the liabilities and any change in the value of the assets results in an equal but opposite change in the value of the amounts due to the policyholders.

The Group is therefore not exposed to the financial risks market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk inherent in the investments and they are omitted from the disclosures on financial risks in Notes 47 to 49.

On the balance sheet, the assets are included as Financial assets designated at fair value held in respect of linked liabilities to customers under investment contracts . Balances within the portfolio have been included in the Group s cash balances. The associated obligation to deliver the value of the investments to customers at their fair value on-balance sheet date is included as Liabilities to customers under investment contracts .

The increase/decrease in fair value arising from the return on the investments and the corresponding increase/decrease in linked liabilities to customers is disclosed in Note 6.

Table of Contents

14 Derivative financial instruments

The Group s objectives and policies on managing the risks that arise in connection with derivatives, including the policies for hedging, are included in Notes 46 to 49.

The fair values and notional amounts of derivative instruments held for trading are set out in the following table:

Year ended 31st December	2009 Notional contract amount	2009 Fair value Assets	2009 Fair value Liabilities	2008 Notional contract amount	2008 Fair value Assets	2008 Fair value Liabilities
Derivatives held for trading	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Forward foreign exchange	1,457,271	18,148	(18,019)	1,374,108	44,631	(46,371)
Currency swaps	810,666	26,008	(32,357)	828,983	47,077	(53,116)
OTC options bought and sold	539,976	7,332	(7,321)	426,739	15,405	(14,331)
OTC derivatives	2,807,913	51,488	(57,697)	2,629,830	107,113	(113,818)
Exchange traded futures bought and sold	2,035			8,008		
Exchange traded options bought and sold	28,220			1,295		
Foreign exchange derivatives	2,838,168	51,488	(57,697)	2,639,133	107,113	(113,818)
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	9,408,811	193,133	(179,744)	17,624,591	498,661	(496,292)
Forward rate agreements	4,436,628	3,595	(3,289)	4,377,619	8,853	(8,224)
OTC options bought and sold	5,113,613	63,647	(61,304)	5,598,960	105,743	(101,005)
OTC derivatives	18,959,052	260,375	(244,337)	27,601,170	613,257	(605,521)
Exchange traded futures bought and sold	547,685			586,312		
Exchange traded options bought and sold	272,960			276,752		
Exchange traded swaps	13,424,261			9,411,001		
Interest rate derivatives	33,203,958	260,375	(244,337)	37,875,235	613,257	(605,521)
Credit derivatives						
Swaps	2,016,796	56,295	(51,780)	4,129,244	184,072	(170,011)
Equity and stock index derivatives						
OTC options bought and sold	124,944	13,042	(15,681)	180,157	19,576	(19,998)
Equity swaps and forwards	45,922	2,057	(1,718)	51,267	3,432	(2,819)
OTC derivatives	170,866	15,099	(17,399)	231,424	23,008	(22,817)
Exchange traded futures bought and sold	57,565			38,340		
Exchange traded options bought and sold	130,885	2,631	(2,371)	121,712	5,551	(3,109)
Equity and stock index derivatives	359,316	17,730	(19,770)	391,476	28,559	(25,926)

Commodity derivatives						
OTC options bought and sold	**92,508**	**4,262**	**(4,215)**	78,680	6,565	(10,261)
Commodity swaps and forwards	**252,621**	**22,872**	**(22,012)**	407,015	38,316	(35,556)
OTC derivatives	**345,129**	**27,134**	**(26,227)**	485,695	44,881	(45,817)
Exchange traded futures bought and sold	**312,883**	**2,436**	**(2,008)**	165,564	3,953	(2,745)
Exchange traded options bought and sold	**55,729**	**180**	**(200)**	54,435	161	(233)
Commodity derivatives	**713,741**	**29,750**	**(28,435)**	705,694	48,995	(48,795)
Derivative assets/(liabilities) held for trading	**39,131,979**	**415,638**	**(402,019)**	45,740,782	981,996	(964,071)

Table of Contents

194

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

14 Derivative financial instruments continued

The fair values and notional amounts of derivative instruments held for risk management are set out in the following table:

Year ended 31st December	2009 Notional contract amount £m	2009 Fair value Assets £m	2009 Fair value Liabilities £m	2008 Notional contract amount £m	2008 Fair value Assets £m	2008 Fair value Liabilities £m
Derivatives held for trading						
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges						
Currency swaps				586		(271)
Interest rate swaps	79,241	478	(494)	60,669	1,013	(1,011)
Equity options				400		(154)
OTC options bought and sold	673	2				
Forward foreign exchange	2,224	237	(51)	1,871	309	(354)
Exchange traded interest rate swaps	33,534			20,028		
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	115,672	717	(545)	83,554	1,322	(1,790)
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges						
Currency swaps	502	10		2,666	283	(105)
Interest rate swaps	12,199	357	(459)	14,010	1,052	(357)
Equity options	7,710	53	(56)	259	124	(110)
Forward foreign exchange	5,386	18	(103)			
Exchange traded interest rate swaps	32,257			18,767		
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges	58,054	438	(618)	35,702	1,459	(572)
Derivatives designated as hedges of net investments						
Forward foreign exchange	5,321	22	(97)	2,019	4	(76)
Currency swaps	971		(137)	3,675	21	(1,563)
Derivatives designated as hedges of net investment	6,292	22	(234)	5,694	25	(1,639)
Derivative assets/(liabilities) held for risk management	180,018	1,177	(1,397)	124,950	2,806	(4,001)

Interest rate derivatives, designated as cash flow hedges, primarily hedge the exposure to cash flow variability from interest rates of variable rate loans to banks and customers, variable rate debt securities held and highly probable forecast financing transactions and reinvestments.

Interest rate derivatives designated as fair value hedges primarily hedge the interest rate risk of fixed rate borrowings in issue, fixed rate loans to banks and customers and investments in fixed rate debt securities held.

Currency derivatives are primarily designated as hedges of the foreign currency risk of net investments in foreign operations.

The Group s total derivative asset and liability position as reported on the balance sheet is as follows:

	2009			2008		
	Notional contract amount	Fair value		Notional contract	Fair value	
Year ended 31st December	£m	Assets £m	Liabilities £m	amount £m	Assets £m	Liabilities £m
Total derivative assets/(liabilities) held for trading	39,131,979	415,638	(402,019)	45,740,782	981,996	(964,071)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities) held for risk management	180,018	1,177	(1,397)	124,950	2,806	(4,001)
Derivative assets/(liabilities)	39,311,997	416,815	(403,416)	45,865,732	984,802	(968,072)

Derivative assets and liabilities subject to counterparty netting agreements amounted to £343bn (2008: £862bn). Additionally, the Group held £31bn (2008: £55bn) of collateral against the net derivative assets exposure.

14 Derivative financial instruments continued

The Group has hedged the following forecast cash flows, which primarily vary with interest rates. These cash flows are expected to impact the income statement in the following periods, excluding any hedge adjustments that may be applied:

	Total £m	Up to one year £m	Between one to two years £m	Between two to three years £m	Between three to four years £m	Between four to five years £m	More than five years £m
2009							
Forecast receivable cash flows	**3,304**	**467**	**838**	**837**	**700**	**370**	**92**
Forecast payable cash flows	**558**	**51**	**96**	**122**	**145**	**116**	**28**
2008							
Forecast receivable cash flows	2,569	875	586	596	347	127	38
Forecast payable cash flows	974	275	166	175	145	123	90

The maximum length of time over which the Group hedges exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecast transactions, excluding those forecast transactions related to the payment of variable interest on existing financial instruments, is nine years (2008: seven years).

All gains or losses on hedging derivatives relating to forecast transactions, which are no longer expected to occur, have been recycled to the income statement.

A loss of £1,478m on hedging instruments was recognised in relation to fair value hedges in net interest income (2008: £2,439m gain). A gain of £1,604m on the hedged items was recognised in relation to fair value hedges in net interest income (2008: £2,423m loss).

Ineffectiveness recognised in relation to cash flow hedges in net interest income was a gain of £21m (2008: £14m gain). Ineffectiveness recognised in relation to hedges of net investment was a loss of £5m (2008: £2m gain).

15 Loans and advances to banks and customers

	2009 £m	2008 £m
Gross loans and advances to banks	**41,196**	47,758
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(61)**	(51)
Loans and advances to banks	**41,135**	47,707
Gross loans and advances to customers	**430,959**	468,338
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(10,735)**	(6,523)
Loans and advances to customers	**420,224**	461,815

Table of Contents

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

16 Available for sale financial investments

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Debt securities	43,888	58,831
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	5,919	4,003
Equity securities	6,676	2,142
Available for sale financial investments	56,483	64,976
Movement in available for sale financial investments		
At beginning of year	64,976	43,072
Exchange and other adjustments	(4,399)	14,275
Acquisitions and transfers	83,915	59,703
Disposals (through sale and redemption)	(88,854)	(50,501)
Gains/(losses) from changes in fair value recognised in equity	1,576	(1,174)
Impairment charge	(670)	(382)
Amortisation charge	(6)	(17)
Business disposals/discontinued operations	(55)	
At end of year	56,483	64,976

17 Securities borrowing, securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Amounts included in the balance sheet and reported on a net basis where the Group has the intention and the legal ability to settle net or realise simultaneously were as follows:

a) Reverse repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities borrowed

Amounts advanced to counterparties under reverse repurchase agreements and cash collateral provided under stock borrowing agreements are treated as collateralised loans receivable. The related securities purchased or borrowed subject to an agreement with the counterparty to repurchase them are not recognised on-balance sheet where the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the counterparty.

2009	2008
£m	£m

Banks	**67,872**	55,471
Customers	**75,559**	74,883
Reverse repurchase agreements and cash collateral held on securities borrowed	**143,431**	130,354

b) Repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities lent

Securities that are not recorded on the balance sheet (for example, securities that have been obtained as a result of reverse repurchase and stock borrowing transactions) may also be lent or sold subject to a commitment to repurchase such securities remain off-balance sheet. In both instances, amounts received from counterparty are treated as liabilities, which at 31st December were as follows:

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Banks	**93,692**	87,403
Customers	**105,089**	94,882
Repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities lent	**198,781**	182,285

18 Other assets

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Sundry debtors	**4,909**	4,814
Prepayments	**1,010**	882
Accrued income	**347**	483
Reinsurance assets	**92**	123
Other assets	**6,358**	6,302

Included in the above are balances of £4,978m (2008: £4,704m) expected to be recovered within no more than 12 months after the balance sheet date and balances of £1,380m (2008: £1,598m) expected to be recovered more than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Other assets include £3,476m (2008: £3,096m) of receivables which meet the definition of financial assets.

19 Deferred tax

The components of deferred taxes disclosed on the balance sheet are as follows:

	2009 £m	2008 £m
Deferred tax liability	**(470)**	(304)
Deferred tax asset	**2,303**	2,668
Net deferred tax	**1,833**	2,364

Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method. Movements on deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	Fixed asset timing differences £m	Available for sale investments £m	Cash flow hedges £m	Pensions and other retirement benefits £m	Allowance for impairment on loans £m	Other provisions £m	Tax losses carried forward £m	Share based payments £m	Other £m	Total £m
Liabilities	(945)	(46)	(368)						(1,075)	(2,434)
Assets	87	57	246	403	356	532	1,659	342	1,116	4,798
At 1st January 2009	**(858)**	**11**	**(122)**	**403**	**356**	**532**	**1,659**	**342**	**41**	**2,364**
Income statement	340	(8)	44	(189)	39	15	(785)	50	293	(201)
Equity		(21)	(59)					156	24	100
Acquisitions and disposals	1			(5)	(1)	(8)	4	(41)	(98)	(148)
Exchange and other adjustments	(26)	(8)	(2)	10	(15)	(245)	160	(171)	15	(282)
	(543)	**(26)**	**(139)**	**219**	**379**	**294**	**1,038**	**336**	**275**	**1,833**
Liabilities	(660)	(54)	(278)						(197)	(1,189)
Assets	117	28	139	219	379	294	1,038	336	472	3,022
At 31st December 2009	**(543)**	**(26)**	**(139)**	**219**	**379**	**294**	**1,038**	**336**	**275**	**1,833**
Liabilities	(803)	(101)	(51)						(771)	(1,726)
Assets			44	491	108	377	215	428	671	2,334
At 1st January 2008	**(803)**	**(101)**	**(7)**	**491**	**108**	**377**	**215**	**428**	**(100)**	**608**
Income statement	124	8	5	(90)	223	(10)	598	(215)	227	870
Equity		103	(161)				750	(33)	(13)	646
Acquisitions and disposals	(195)					56		75	(211)	(275)
Exchange and other adjustments	16	1	41	2	25	109	96	87	138	515

	(858)	**11**	**(122)**	**403**	**356**	**532**	**1,659**	**342**	**41**	**2,364**
Liabilities	(945)	(46)	(368)						(1,075)	(2,434)
Assets	87	57	246	403	356	532	1,659	342	1,116	4,798
At 31st December 2008	**(858)**	**11**	**(122)**	**403**	**356**	**532**	**1,659**	**342**	**41**	**2,364**

The amount of deferred tax liability expected to be settled after more than 12 months is £955m (2008: £1,949m).

The amount of deferred tax asset expected to be recovered after more than 12 months is £2,446m (2008: £4,593m).

The deferred tax assets balance includes £197m (2008: £2,139m) which is the excess deferred tax assets over deferred tax liabilities in entities which have suffered a loss in either the current or prior year. This is based on management assessment that it is probable that the relevant entities will have taxable profits against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of deductible temporary differences (gross) of £4m (2008: £9m), unused tax losses (gross) of £8,542m (2008: £4,083m loss) and unused tax credits of £nil (2008: £46m). Tax losses of £8,516m expire in 2029. The other tax losses, tax credits and temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise benefits. The unused tax losses include amounts relating to non-UK branches of Barclays Bank PLC where the future tax benefit might be restricted to the amount in excess of the UK rate.

The amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised is £738m (2008: £8,429m).

Table of Contents

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

20 Investments in associates and joint ventures

Share of net assets

.	Associates		Joint ventures		Total	
	2009	2008	**2009**	2008	**2009**	2008
	£m	£m	**£m**	£m	**£m**	£m
At beginning of year	**175**	90	**166**	287	**341**	377
Share of results before tax	**21**	25	**21**	(6)	**42**	19
Share of tax	**(2)**	(3)	**(6)**	(2)	**(8)**	(5)
Share of post-tax results	**19**	22	**15**	(8)	**34**	14
Dividends paid			**(1)**		**(1)**	
New investments	**198**	6	**1**	27	**199**	33
Acquisitions	**38**	62	**3**	1	**41**	63
Disposals	**(58)**	(20)	**(14)**	(117)	**(72)**	(137)
Exchange and other adjustments	**(122)**	15	**2**	(24)	**(120)**	(9)
At end of year	**250**	175	**172**	166	**422**	341
Goodwill included above:						

.	Associates		Joint ventures		Total	
	2009	2008	**2009**	2008	**2009**	2008
	£m	£m	**£m**	£m	**£m**	£m
Cost						
At beginning of year			**31**	27	**31**	27
Acquisitions	**19**				**19**	
Exchange and other adjustments	**(1)**		**(1)**	4	**(2)**	4
At end of year	**18**		**30**	31	**48**	31

The Group holds investments in associates listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange: Pinnacle Point Group Limited, Blue Financial Services Limited (acquired during 2009) and Sekunjalo Investments Limited (acquired during 2009). The fair value of the Group s investment in these associates is £15m (2008: £60m). Ambit Properties Limited was disposed during 2009 (2008: fair value of £51m).

Aggregate cash consideration paid for additional investments in associates and joint ventures was £82m (2008: £96m), which also included New China Trust. Additional investments for non-cash consideration, include Barclays Vida y Pensiones Compañía de Seguros (£69m) and associates held by Crescent Real Estate

Holdings LLC (£89m).

Summarised financial information for the Group s associates and joint ventures is set out below:

	2009		2008	
		Joint		Joint
	Associates	ventures	Associates	ventures
.	£m	£m	£m	£m
Property, plant and equipment	**1,174**	**98**	788	104
Financial investments	**772**	**6**	124	
Trading portfolio assets	**426**			
Loans to banks and customers	**712**	**3,124**	271	2,883
Other assets	**1,855**	**293**	1,343	418
Total assets	**4,939**	**3,521**	2,526	3,405
Deposits from banks and customers	**2,200**	**2,751**	1,376	2,207
Trading portfolio liabilities	**370**	**107**		
Other liabilities	**1,666**	**380**	985	890
Shareholders equity	**703**	**283**	165	308
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	**4,939**	**3,521**	2,526	3,405
Net income	**1,022**	**391**	859	357
Operating expenses	**(1,045)**	**(342)**	(732)	(364)
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(23)**	**49**	127	(7)
(Loss)/profit after tax	**(96)**	**30**	52	(11)

The amounts included above, which include the entire assets, liabilities and net income of the investees, not just the Group s share, are based on accounts made up to 31st December 2009 with the exception of certain undertakings for which the amounts are based on accounts made up to dates not earlier than three months before the balance sheet date.

The Group s share of commitments and contingencies of its associates and joint ventures is £5m (2008: £nil).

Table of Contents

21 Goodwill

	2009 £m	2008 £m
Net book value		
At beginning of year	**7,625**	7,014
Acquisitions	**63**	400
Business disposals/discontinued operations	**(1,503)**	(10)
Impairment charge	**(1)**	(112)
Exchange and other adjustments	**48**	333
At end of year	**6,232**	7,625

Goodwill is allocated to business operations according to business segments identified by the Group under IFRS 8, as follows:

Goodwill allocation by business segment[a]	2009 £m	2008[b] £m
UK Retail Banking	**3,146**	3,139
Barclays Commercial Bank	**22**	10
Barclaycard	**525**	413
GRCB Western Europe	**886**	948
GRCB Emerging Markets	**39**	49
GRCB Absa	**1,116**	1,084
Barclays Capital	**107**	95
Barclays Global Investors		1,496
Barclays Wealth	**391**	391
Goodwill	**6,232**	7,625

The goodwill disposal relates to Barclays Global Investors. During 2009, the allocation of balances has been updated to reflect certain changes in the business structure.

Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently when there are indicators that impairment may have occurred, by comparing the carrying value to its recoverable amount.

Impairment testing of goodwill

The recoverable amount of each operation s goodwill is based on value-in-use or fair value less costs to sell calculations. The calculations are based upon discounting expected pre-tax cash flows at a risk-adjusted interest rate appropriate to the cash generating unit, the determination of both of which requires the exercise of judgement. The estimation of pre-tax cash flows is sensitive to the periods for which forecasts are available and to assumptions regarding the long-term sustainable cash flows. While forecasts are compared with actual performance and external economic data, expected cash flows naturally reflect management s view of future performance.

At 31st December 2009, the goodwill allocated to UK Retail Banking was £3,146m (2008: £3,139m) including £3,130m (2008: £3,130m) relating to Woolwich, the goodwill allocated to GRCB Absa was £1,116m (2008: £1,084m) and the goodwill allocated to Barclays Global Investors was £nil (2008: £1,496m). The remaining aggregate of goodwill of £1,986m (2008: £1,915m) consists of balances relating to multiple business operations which are not considered individually significant.

Key assumptions used in impairment testing for significant goodwill

UK Retail Banking

The recoverable amount of UK Retail Banking has been determined based on a value in use calculation. The calculation uses cash flow predictions based on financial budgets approved by management covering a three-year period, with a terminal growth rate of 3% applied thereafter. The forecast cash flows have been discounted at a rate of 14%. The recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount including goodwill by £1.2bn. A one percentage point change in the discount rate or the terminal growth rate would reduce the recoverable amount by £0.7bn and £0.5bn respectively. A reduction in the forecast cash flows of 5% per annum would reduce the recoverable amount by £0.4bn.

Global Retail and Commercial Banking Absa

The recoverable amount of GRCB Absa has been determined based on a value in use calculation. The calculation uses cash flow predictions based on financial budgets approved by management covering a three year period, with a terminal growth rate of 6% applied thereafter. The forecast cash flows have been discounted at a rate of 14%. The result of the impairment test is not sensitive to reasonably possible changes in key assumptions.

Barclays Global Investors

All of the goodwill in Barclays Global Investors has been disposed of following the sale of this business to BlackRock, Inc on 1st December 2009. The value of the goodwill was recovered in full as a result of the transaction.

Note

a Following the changes to the Group s operating segments described in Note 53, the only significant changes to the allocation of goodwill by segment disclosed in the 2009 Form 20-F are:

- the allocation to Barclays Absa of £1.1bn of goodwill previously held by GRCB Absa; and

- the allocation to Barclays Corporate of £0.3bn of goodwill relating to the acquisition of Barclays Russia, previously held by GRCB Western Europe.

There were in addition a number of other, smaller, realignments following the re-organisation. The table above has not been restated.

b Figures have been restated for the transfer of Barclays Russia from GRCB Emerging Markets to GRCB Western Europe during 2009.

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

22 Intangible assets

	Internally generated software £m	Other software £m	Core deposit intangibles £m	Brands £m	Customer lists £m	Mortgage servicing rights £m	Licences and other £m	Total £m
2009								
Cost								
At 1st January 2009	721	328	261	155	1,565	173	426	3,629
Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries					1		109	110
Disposal of discontinued operations	(66)			(2)			(32)	(100)
Additions/disposals	264	(36)					11	239
Exchange and other adjustments	44	(55)	40	22	(45)	(9)	(52)	(55)
At 31st December 2009	963	237	301	175	1,521	164	462	3,823
Accumulated amortisation and impairment								
At 1st January 2009	(284)	(69)	(52)	(55)	(172)	(116)	(104)	(852)
Disposal of discontinued operations	25			2			8	35
Disposals	12	4						16
Amortisation charge	(190)	(29)	(22)	(17)	(136)	(13)	(54)	(461)
Impairment charge	(11)			(6)			(10)	(27)
Exchange and other adjustments	(17)	36	(8)	(8)	(10)	12	24	29
At 31st December 2009	(465)	(58)	(82)	(84)	(318)	(117)	(136)	(1,260)
Net book value	498	179	219	91	1,203	47	326	2,563
2008								
Cost								
At 1st January 2008	388	188	244	149	524	126	161	1,780
Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries		127	17	6	992		210	1,352
Additions/disposals	274	5					3	282
Exchange and other adjustments	59	8			49	47	52	215
At 31st December 2008	721	328	261	155	1,565	173	426	3,629
Accumulated amortisation and impairment								
At 1st January 2008	(163)	(57)	(37)	(38)	(101)	(64)	(38)	(498)
Disposals	11	7						18
Amortisation charge	(86)	(33)	(14)	(15)	(62)	(22)	(59)	(291)
Impairment release	3							3

Exchange and other adjustments	(49)	14	(1)	(2)	(9)	(30)	(7)	(84)
At 31st December 2008	(284)	(69)	(52)	(55)	(172)	(116)	(104)	(852)
Net book value	437	259	209	100	1,393	57	322	2,777

Of the amortisation charge for the year, £447m (2008: £276m) relates to continuing operations.

The impairment release detailed above has been included within other operating expenses.

Table of Contents

23 Property, plant and equipment

	Investment property £m	Property £m	Equipment £m	Leased assets £m	Total £m
2009					
Cost					
At 1st January 2009		3,624	3,944	304	7,872
Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries	978	171	5		1,154
Disposal of discontinued operations		(120)	(99)		(219)
Additions/disposals	137	233	387	(37)	720
Change in fair value of investment properties	6				6
Fully depreciated assets written off		(6)	(17)		(23)
Exchange and other adjustments	86	(72)	(23)	(201)	(210)
At 31st December 2009	1,207	3,830	4,197	66	9,300
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 1st January 2009		(1,011)	(2,144)	(43)	(3,198)
Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries			2		2
Disposal of discontinued operations		33	64		97
Depreciation charge		(201)	(565)	(20)	(786)
Impairment charge		(32)	(2)		(34)
Disposals		46	97	1	144
Fully depreciated assets written off		6	17		23
Exchange and other adjustments		31	2	45	78
At 31st December 2009		(1,128)	(2,529)	(17)	(3,674)
Net book value	1,207	2,702	1,668	49	5,626
2008					
Cost					
At 1st January 2008		2,451	2,995	413	5,859
Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries		992	218		1,210
Additions/disposals		8	570	(109)	469
Fully depreciated assets written off		(15)	(7)		(22)
Exchange and other adjustments		188	168		356
At 31st December 2008		3,624	3,944	304	7,872
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 1st January 2008		(1,044)	(1,804)	(15)	(2,863)
Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries		(8)	(12)		(20)
Depreciation charge		(124)	(475)	(31)	(630)
Impairment charge			(33)		(33)
Disposals		168	185	3	356

Fully depreciated assets written off	15	7		22
Exchange and other adjustments	(18)	(12)		(30)
At 31st December 2008	(1,011)	(2,144)	(43)	(3,198)
Net book value	2,613	1,800	261	4,674

Of the depreciation charge for the year £759m (2008: £606m) relates to continuing operations.

The fair value of Barclays investment property is based on valuations supported by appropriately qualified independent valuers.

Leased assets represent assets leased to customers under operating leases.

Certain of the Group s equipment is held on finance leases, see Note 37.

Table of Contents

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

24 Financial liabilities designated at fair value

	2009		2008	
		Contractual amount due on		Contractual amount due on
	Fair value	maturity	Fair value	maturity
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Debt securities	**72,191**	**77,636**	61,297	69,197
Deposits	**6,275**	**6,544**	10,518	10,109
Other	**7,736**	**8,811**	5,077	6,761
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	**86,202**	**92,991**	76,892	86,067

At 31st December 2009, the own credit adjustment arose from the fair valuation of £61.5bn of Barclays Capital structured notes (2008: £54.5bn). The movement in Barclays credit spreads in the year affected the fair value of these notes and as a result revaluation losses of £1,820m were recognised in trading income (2008: £1,663m gains).

The cumulative own credit net gain that has been recognised on issued notes is £501m at 31st December 2009 (2008: £2,321m).

25 Other liabilities

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Accruals and deferred income	**6,007**	6,495
Sundry creditors	**5,972**	6,049
Obligations under finance leases (Note 37)	**122**	96
Other liabilities	**12,101**	12,640

Included in the above are balances of £10,966m (2008: £11,068m) expected to be settled within no more than 12 months after the balance sheet date; and balances of £1,135m (2008: £1,572m) expected to be settled more than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Accruals and deferred income includes £108m (2008: £101m) for the Group s estimated share of levies that will be raised by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS). The provision is based on estimates of the Group s market participation in the relevant charging periods and the interest FSCS will pay on the facilities provided by HM Treasury in support of its obligations to depositors of banks declared in default. The total of these facilities is understood to be some £20bn.

While it is anticipated that the substantial majority of these facilities will be repaid wholly from recoveries from the institutions concerned, there is the risk of shortfall, such that the FSCS may place additional levies on FSCS participants. It is not currently possible to estimate the amount of potential additional levies, or

the Group s share, which is expected to be based on a future level of market participation, or the effect that such levies may have upon operating results in any particular financial period.

26 Insurance assets and liabilities

Insurance assets

Reinsurance assets are £92m (2008: £123m) and relate principally to the Group s long-term business. Reinsurers share of provisions relating to the Group s short-term business are £7m (2008: £32m). The reinsurance assets expected to be recovered after more than one year are £85m (2008: £91m).

Insurance contract liabilities including unit-linked liabilities

Insurance liabilities comprise the following:

	2009 £m	2008 £m
Insurance contract liabilities:		
linked liabilities	**139**	125
non-linked liabilities	**1,886**	1,908
Provision for claims	**115**	119
Insurance contract liabilities including unit-linked liabilities	**2,140**	2,152

Insurance contract liabilities relate principally to the Group s long-term business. Insurance contract liabilities associated with the Group s short-term non-life business are £132m (2008: £73m).

26 Insurance assets and liabilities continued

Movements in insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

Movements in insurance assets and insurance contract liabilities were as follows:

	2009			2008		
	Gross £m	Reinsurance £m	Net £m	Gross £m	Reinsurance £m	Net £m
At beginning of year	2,152	(123)	2,029	3,903	(157)	3,746
Change in year	(12)	31	19	(1,751)	34	(1,717)
At end of year	2,140	(92)	2,048	2,152	(123)	2,029

Assumptions used to measure insurance liabilities

The assumptions that have the greatest effect on the measurement of the amounts recognised above, and the processes used to determine them were as follows:

Long-term business linked and non-linked

Mortality mortality estimates are based on standard industry and national mortality tables, adjusted where appropriate to reflect the Group s own experience. A margin is added to ensure prudence for example, future mortality improvements for annuity business.

Renewal expenses level and inflation expense reserves are a small part of overall insurance liabilities, however, increases in expenses caused by unanticipated inflation or other unforeseen factors could lead to expense reserve increases. Expenses are therefore set using prudent assumptions. Initial renewal expense levels are set by considering expense forecasts for the business and, where appropriate, building in a margin to allow for the increasing burden of fixed costs on the UK closed life book of business. The inflation assumption is set by adding a margin to the market rate of inflation implied by index-linked gilt yields.

Short-term business

Short-term business for single premium policies the proportion of unearned premiums is calculated based on estimates of the frequency and severity of incidents.

Changes in assumptions

There have been no changes in assumptions in 2009 that have had a material effect on the financial statements.

Uncertainties associated with cash flows related to insurance contracts and risk management activities

The assumptions used to determine uncertainties in cash flows and the processes used to manage risk were as follows:

Long-term insurance contracts (linked and non-linked)

For long-term insurance contracts where death is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could affect the frequency and severity of claims are the incidence of disease, such as AIDS, or general changes in lifestyle, such as in eating, exercise and smoking. Where survival is the insured risk, advances in medical care and social conditions are the key factors that increase longevity.

The Group manages its exposure to risk by operating in part as a unit-linked business, prudent product design, applying strict underwriting criteria, transferring risk to reinsurers, managing claims and establishing prudent reserves.

Short-term insurance contracts

For payment protection contracts where inability to make payments under a loan contract is the insured risk, the most significant factors are the health of the policyholder and the possibility of unemployment which depends upon, among other things, long-term and short-term economic factors. The Group manages its exposure to such risks through prudent product design, efficient claims management, prudent reserving methodologies and bases, regular product, economic and market reviews and regular adequacy tests on the size of the reserves.

Absa insures property and motor vehicles, for which the most significant factors that could affect the frequency and severity of claims are climatic change and crime. Absa manages its exposure to risk by diversifying insurance risks accepted and transferring risk to reinsurers.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table presents the sensitivity of the level of insurance contract liabilities disclosed in this note to movements in the actuarial assumptions used to calculate them. The percentage change in variable is applied to a range of existing actuarial modelling assumptions to derive the possible impact on net profit after tax. The disclosure is not intended to explain the impact of a percentage change in the insurance assets and liabilities disclosed above.

	2009		2008	
	Change in variable %	Net profit after tax impact £m	Change in variable %	Net profit after tax impact £m
Long-term insurance contracts:				
Improving mortality (annuitants only)	10		10	1
Worsening of mortality (assured lives only)	10	14	10	20
Worsening of base renewal expense level	20	11	20	19
Worsening of expense inflation rate	10	3	10	1
Short-term insurance contracts:				
Worsening of claim expense assumptions	10	5	10	3

Any change in net profit after tax would result in a corresponding increase or decrease in shareholders equity.

The above analyses are based on a change in a single assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice this is unlikely to occur.

Table of Contents

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

26 Insurance assets and liabilities continued

Options and guarantees

The Group s insurance contracts do not contain options or guarantees that give rise to material risk.

Concentration of insurance risk

The Group considers that the concentration of insurance risk that is most relevant to the Group financial statements is according to the type of cover offered and the location of insured risk. The following table shows the maximum amounts payable under all of the Group s insurance products. It ignores the probability of insured events occurring and the contribution from investments backing the insurance policies. The table shows the broad product types and the location of the insured risk, before and after the impact of reinsurance that represents the risk that is passed to other insurers.

	2009			2008		
	Before Reinsurance £m	Reinsurance £m	After Reinsurance £m	Before Reinsurance £m	Reinsurance £m	After Reinsurance £m
Total benefits insured by product type						
Long-term insurance contracts	13,405	(1,547)	11,858	19,193	(3,591)	15,602
Short-term insurance contracts	49,359	(4,145)	45,214	36,228	(2,735)	33,493
Total benefits insured	62,764	(5,692)	57,072	55,421	(6,326)	49,095
Total benefits insured by geographic location						
United Kingdom	5,727	(363)	5,364	8,120	(525)	7,595
Other European Union	1,724	(20)	1,704	6,519	(2,305)	4,214
Africa	55,313	(5,309)	50,004	40,782	(3,496)	37,286
Total benefits insured	62,764	(5,692)	57,072	55,421	(6,326)	49,095

Reinsurer credit risk

For the long-term business, reinsurance programmes are in place to restrict the amount of cover on any single life. The reinsurance cover is spread across highly rated companies to diversify the risk of reinsurer solvency. Net insurance reserves include a margin to reflect reinsurer credit risk.

27 Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities, which are all issued by Barclays Bank PLC (The Bank) or other subsidiaries of the Group, include accrued interest and comprise dated and undated loan capital as follows:

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Undated loan capital	8,148	13,673
Dated loan capital	17,668	16,169
	25,816	29,842

Undated loan capital

	Notes	2009 £m	2008 £m
Non-convertible			
Barclays Bank PLC			
6% Callable Perpetual Core Tier One Notes	a,p	424	487
6.86% Callable Perpetual Core Tier One Notes (US$1,000m)	a,p	784	1,118
5.3304% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments	b,q	560	652
5.926% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments (US$1,350m)	c,r	928	1,109
6.3688% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments	m,ac	567	600
7.434% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments (US$1,250m)	n,ad	866	1,055
14% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments	e,s	2,608	2,514
Junior Undated Floating Rate Notes (US$121m)	d,t	75	83
7.7% Undated Subordinated Notes (US$99m, 2008: US$2,000m)	o,af	65	1,644
Undated Floating Rate Primary Capital Notes Series 3	d,u	145	147
9.25% Perpetual Subordinated Bonds (ex-Woolwich plc)	f,v	95	232
9% Permanent Interest Bearing Capital Bonds	g,w	43	120
8.25% Undated Subordinated Notes	o,ae	152	1,092
7.125% Undated Subordinated Notes	h,x	180	620
6.875% Undated Subordinated Notes	i,y	151	729
6.375% Undated Subordinated Notes	j,z	147	526
6.125% Undated Subordinated Notes	k,aa	220	666
6.5% Undated Subordinated Notes (FFr 1,000m)			151
5.03% Reverse Dual Currency Undated Subordinated Loan (Yen 8,000m)	l,ab	55	51
5% Reverse Dual Currency Undated Subordinated Loan (Yen 12,000m)	l,ab	83	77
Undated loan capital non-convertible		**8,148**	**13,673**

Table of Contents

27 Subordinated liabilities continued

Security and subordination

None of the undated loan capital is secured.

The Junior Undated Floating Rate Notes (the Junior Notes) rank behind the claims against the Bank of depositors and other unsecured unsubordinated creditors and holders of dated loan capital.

All other issues of undated loan capital rank pari passu with each other and behind the claims of the holders of the Junior Notes, except for the 6% and 6.86% Callable Perpetual Core Tier One Notes (the TONs) and the 5.3304%, 5.926%, 6.3688%, 7.434% and 14% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments (the RCIs) (such issues, excluding the TONs and the RCIs, being the Undated Notes and Loans).

The TONs and the RCIs rank pari passu with each other and behind the claims of the holders of the Undated Notes and Loans.

Interest

Notes

a) These TONs bear a fixed rate of interest until 2032. After that date, in the event that the TONs are not redeemed, the TONs will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance, based on London interbank rates.

b) These RCIs bear a fixed rate of interest until 2036. After that date, in the event that the RCIs are not redeemed, the RCIs will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance, based on London interbank rates.

c) These RCIs bear a fixed rate of interest until 2016. After that date, in the event that the RCIs are not redeemed, the RCIs will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance, based on London interbank rates.

d) These Notes bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance, based on London interbank rates.

e) These RCIs bear a fixed rate of interest until 2019. After that date, in the event that the RCIs are not redeemed, the RCIs will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance, based on London interbank rates.

f) These Bonds bear a fixed rate of interest until 2021. After that date, in the event that the Bonds are not redeemed, the coupon will be reset to a fixed margin over a reference gilt rate for a further period of five years.

g) The interest rate on these Bonds is fixed for the life of this issue.

h) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2020. After that date, in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the coupon will be reset to a fixed margin over a reference gilt rate for a further period of five years.

i) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2015. After that date, in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the coupon will be reset to a fixed margin over a reference gilt rate for a further period of five years.

j) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2017. After that date, in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the coupon will be reset to a fixed margin over a reference gilt rate for a further period of five years.

k) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2027. After that date, in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the coupon will be reset to a fixed margin over a reference gilt rate for a further period of five years.

l) These Loans bear a fixed rate of interest until 2028 based on a US Dollar principal amount, but the interest payments have been swapped, resulting in a Yen interest rate payable, which is fixed periodically in advance based on London interbank rates. After that date, in the event that the Loans are not redeemed, the Loans will bear Yen interest rates fixed periodically in advance, based on London interbank rates.

m) These RCIs bear a fixed rate of interest until 2019. After that date, in the event that the RCIs are not redeemed, the RCIs will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance, based on London interbank rates.

n) These RCIs bear a fixed rate of interest until 2017. After that date, in the event that the RCIs are not redeemed, the RCIs will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance, based on London interbank rates.

o) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2018. After that date, in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the Notes will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance, based on London interbank rates.

Table of Contents

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

27 Subordinated liabilities continued

Barclays Bank PLC is not obliged to make a payment of interest on its Undated Notes and Loans excluding the 9.25% Perpetual Subordinated Bonds, 7.7% Undated Subordinated Notes and 8.25% Undated Subordinated Notes if, in the preceding six months, a dividend has not been declared or paid on any class of shares of Barclays PLC or, in certain cases, any class of preference shares of the Bank. The Bank is not obliged to make a payment of interest on its 9.25% Perpetual Subordinated Bonds if, in the immediately preceding 12 months interest period, a dividend has not been paid on any class of its share capital. Interest not so paid becomes payable in each case if such a dividend is subsequently paid or in certain other circumstances. During the year, the Bank declared and paid dividends on its ordinary shares and on all classes of preference shares.

No payment of principal or any interest may be made unless the Bank satisfies a specified solvency test.

The Bank may elect to defer any payment of interest on the 7.7% Undated Subordinated Notes and 8.25% Undated Subordinated Notes. Until such time as any deferred interest has been paid in full, neither the Bank nor Barclays PLC may declare or pay a dividend, subject to certain exceptions, on any of its ordinary shares, preference shares, or other share capital or satisfy any payments of interest or coupons on certain other junior obligations.

The Bank may elect to defer any payment of interest on the RCIs (b, c, e, m and n above). Any such deferred payment of interest must be paid on the earlier of (i) the date of redemption of the RCIs, (ii) the coupon payment date falling on or nearest to the tenth anniversary of the date of deferral of such payment, and (iii) in respect of e above only, substitution. Whilst such deferral is continuing, neither the Bank nor Barclays PLC may declare or pay a dividend, subject to certain exceptions, on any of its ordinary shares or preference shares.

The Bank may elect to defer any payment of interest on the TONs if it determines that it is, or such payment would result in it being, in non-compliance with capital adequacy requirements and policies of the FSA. Any such deferred payment of interest will only be payable on a redemption of the TONs. Until such time as the Bank next makes a payment of interest on the TONs, neither the Bank nor Barclays PLC may (i) declare or pay a dividend, subject to certain exceptions, on any of their respective ordinary shares or Preference Shares, or make payments of interest in respect of the Bank s Reserve Capital Instruments and (ii) certain restrictions on the redemption, purchase or reduction of their respective share capital and certain other securities also apply.

Repayment

Notes

p) These TONs are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole on any coupon payment date falling in or after June 2032.

q) These RCIs are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole on any coupon payment date falling in or after December 2036.

r) These RCIs are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole on any coupon payment date falling in or after December 2016.

s) These RCIs are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole on any coupon payment date falling in or after June 2019.

t) These Notes are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole or in part on any interest payment date.

u) These Notes are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole on any interest payment date.

v) These Bonds are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole in 2021, or on any fifth anniversary thereafter.

w) These Bonds are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole at any time.

x) These Notes are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole in 2020, or on any fifth anniversary thereafter.

y) These Notes are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole in 2015, or on any fifth anniversary thereafter.

z) These Notes are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole in 2017, or on any fifth anniversary thereafter.

aa) These Notes are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole in 2027, or on any fifth anniversary thereafter.

ab) These Loans are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole in 2028, or on any fifth anniversary thereafter.

ac) These RCIs are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole on any coupon payment date falling in or after December 2019.

ad) These RCIs are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole on any coupon payment date falling in or after December 2017.

ae) These Notes are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole on any interest payment date falling in or after December 2018.

af) These Notes are repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole on any interest payment date falling in or after April 2018.

In addition, each issue of undated loan capital is repayable, at the option of the Bank, in whole for certain tax reasons, either at any time, or on an interest payment date. There are no events of default except non-payment of principal or mandatory interest.

Any repayments require the prior notification to the FSA.

All issues of undated loan capital have been made in the eurocurrency market and/or under Rule 144A, and no issues have been registered under the US Securities Act of 1933.

27 Subordinated liabilities continued

Dated loan capital

Dated loan capital is issued by the Bank for the development and expansion of the Group s business and to strengthen its capital base by Barclays Bank Spain SA (Barclays Spain), Barclays Bank of Botswana Ltd (BBB), Barclays Bank Zambia PLC (Barclays Zambia) and Barclays Bank of Kenya (Barclays Kenya) to enhance their respective capital bases and by Absa and Barclays Bank of Ghana Ltd (BBG) for general corporate purposes. It comprises:

	Notes	2009 £m	2008 £m
Non-convertible			
Barclays Bank PLC			
7.4% Subordinated Notes 2009 (US$400m)			275
Subordinated Fixed to CMS-Linked Notes 2009 (31m)			31
12% Unsecured Capital Loan Stock 2010	a	**27**	27
5.75% Subordinated Notes 2011 (1,000m)	a	**853**	943
5.25% Subordinated Notes 2011 (250m) (ex-Woolwich plc)	a	**246**	260
5.015% Subordinated Notes 2013 (US$150m)	a	**99**	112
4.875% Subordinated Notes 2013 (750m)	a	**693**	750
Callable Floating Rate Subordinated Notes 2015 (US$1,500m)	b,j	**927**	1,031
4.38% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2015 (US$75m)	a	**51**	88
4.75% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2015 (US$150m)	a	**103**	81
Floating Rate Subordinated Step-up Callable Notes 2016 (US$750m)	b,j	**463**	514
Callable Floating Rate Subordinated Notes 2016 (1,250m)	b,j	**1,115**	1,211
Callable Floating Rate Subordinated Notes 2017 (US$500m)	b,j	**309**	343
10.125% Subordinated Notes 2017 (ex-Woolwich plc)	g,j	**107**	109
Floating Rate Subordinated Step-up Callable Notes 2017 (US$1,500m)	b,j	**926**	1,029
Floating Rate Subordinated Step-up Callable Notes 2017 (1,500m)	b,j	**1,337**	1,444
6.05% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2017 (US$2,250m)	a	**1,505**	1,856
Floating Rate Subordinated Notes 2018 (40m)	b	**36**	38
6% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes due 2018 (1,750m)	a	**1,641**	1,767
CMS-Linked Subordinated Notes due 2018 (100m)	b	**92**	100
CMS-Linked Subordinated Notes due 2018 (135m)	b	**124**	135
Floating Rate Subordinated Notes 2019 (50m)	b	**43**	47
Callable Fixed/Floating Rate Subordinated Notes 2019 (1,000m)	h	**915**	984
9.5% Subordinated Bonds 2021(ex-Woolwich plc)	a	**276**	298
Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2021 (100m)	b	**87**	94
10% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2021	a	**2,022**	
10.179% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2021 (US$ 1,521m)	a	**942**	
Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2022 (50m)	b	**45**	49
Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2023 (50m)	b	**45**	48
Fixed/Floating Rate Subordinated Callable Notes 2023	m,j	**568**	571
5.75% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2026	a	**631**	690
5.4% Reverse Dual Currency Subordinated Loan 2027 (Yen 15,000m)	i	**105**	128
6.33% Subordinated Notes 2032	a	**52**	53

Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2040 (100m)	b	**89**	96
Barclays Bank SA, Spain (Barclays Spain)			
Subordinated Floating Rate Capital Notes 2011 (11m)	b	**4**	11
Absa			
14.25% Subordinated Callable Notes 2014 (ZAR 3,100m)			240
10.75% Subordinated Callable Notes 2015 (ZAR 1,100m)	c,j	**95**	85
Subordinated Callable Notes 2015 (ZAR 400m)	d,j	**36**	30
8.75% Subordinated Callable Notes 2017 (ZAR 1,500m)	e,j	**129**	115
Subordinated Callable Notes 2018 (ZAR 1,886m)	d,j	**173**	144
8.8% Subordinated Fixed Rate Callable Notes 2019 (ZAR 1,725m)	n,j	**143**	146
Subordinated Callable Notes 2019 (ZAR 3,000m)	d,j	**268**	
8.1% Subordinated Callable Notes 2020 (ZAR 2,000m)	f,j	**160**	130
Subordinated Callable Notes 2028 (ZAR 1,500m)	d,j	**127**	
Barclays Bank of Ghana Ltd (BBG)			
14% Fixed Rate BBG Subordinated Callable Notes 2016 (GHC 10m)	a,j	**4**	5
Barclays Bank of Kenya (Barclays Kenya)			
Floating Rate Subordinated Notes 2014 (KES 968m)	o	**8**	8
Floating Rate Subordinated Notes 2015 (KES 740m)	o	**6**	6
Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2015 (KES 1,260m)	a	**10**	12
Barclays Bank Zambia PLC (Barclays Zambia)			
Subordinated Unsecured Floating Rate Capital Notes 2016 (ZMK 49,232m)	p	**6**	
Dated loan capital non-convertible		**17,643**	16,134

Table of Contents

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

27 Subordinated liabilities continued

	Notes	2009 £m	2008 £m
Convertible			
Barclays Bank of Botswana (BBB)			
Subordinated Unsecured Fixed Rate Capital Notes 2014 (BWP 190m)	j,k)	**18**	17
Barclays Bank Zambia PLC (Barclays Zambia)			
Subordinated Unsecured Floating Rate Capital Notes 2015 (ZMK 49,086m)	j,l)	**7**	7
Absa			
Redeemable cumulative option-holding preference shares (ZAR 147m)			11
Dated loan capital convertible		**25**	35
Total dated loan capital		**17,668**	16,169

None of the Group s dated loan capital is secured. The debt obligations of the Bank, Barclays Spain, BBG, BBB, Barclays Zambia, Barclays Kenya and Absa rank ahead of the interests of holders of their equity and the dated loan capital has been issued on the basis that the claims thereunder are subordinated to the respective claims of their depositors and other unsecured unsubordinated creditors.

Interest

Notes

a) The interest rates on these Notes are fixed for the life of those issues.

b) These Notes bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on London or European interbank rates.

c) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2010. After that date, in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the Notes will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on Johannesburg interbank acceptance rates.

d) These Notes bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on Johannesburg interbank acceptance rates.

e) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2012. After that date, in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the Notes will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on Johannesburg interbank acceptance rates.

f) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2015. After that date, in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the Notes will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on Johannesburg interbank acceptance rates.

g) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2012. After that date, in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the coupon will be reset to a fixed margin over a reference gilt rate for a further period of five years.

h) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2014. After that date, in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the Notes will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on European interbank rates.

i) This Loan bears a fixed rate of interest based on a US Dollar principal amount, but the interest payments have been swapped, resulting in a Yen interest rate payable which is fixed periodically in advance based on London interbank rates.

j) Repayable at the option of the issuer, prior to maturity, on conditions governing the respective debt obligations, some in whole or in part, and some only in whole.

k) These Notes bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on the Bank of Botswana Certificate Rate. All of these Notes will be compulsorily converted to Preference Shares of BBB, having a total par value equal in sum to the principal amount of Notes outstanding at the time of conversion, should BBB experience pre-tax losses in excess of its retained earnings and other capital surplus accounts.

l) These Notes bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on the Bank of Zambia Treasury Bill rate. All of these Notes will be compulsorily converted to Preference Shares of Barclays Zambia, having a total par value equal in sum to the principal amount of Notes outstanding at the time of conversion, should Barclays Zambia experience pre-tax losses in excess of its retained earnings and other capital surplus accounts.

m) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2018. After that date in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the Notes will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on London interbank rates.

n) These Notes bear a fixed rate of interest until 2014. After that date, in the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the Notes will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on Johannesburg interbank acceptance rates.

o) These Notes bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on the Central Bank of Kenya Treasury Bill rates.

p) These Notes bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on the Central Bank of Zambia Treasury Bill rates.

Table of Contents

27 Subordinated liabilities continued

The 7.4% Subordinated Notes 2009 (the 7.4% Notes) issued by the Bank were registered under the US Securities Act of 1933. All other issues of dated loan capital by the Bank, Barclays Spain, BBG, BBB, Barclays Zambia, Barclays Kenya and Absa, which were made in non-US markets, have not been so registered.

Repayment terms

Unless otherwise indicated, the Group s dated loan capital outstanding at 31st December 2009 is redeemable only on maturity, subject in particular cases, to provisions allowing an early redemption in the event of certain changes in tax law or, in the case of BBB and Barclays Zambia, to certain changes in legislation or regulations.

Any repayments prior to maturity require, in the case of the Bank, the prior notification to the FSA, in the case of BBB, the prior approval of the Bank of Botswana, in the case of Barclays Zambia, the prior approval of the Bank of Zambia, and in the case of Absa, the prior approval of the South African Registrar of Banks.

There are no committed facilities in existence at the balance sheet date which permit the refinancing of debt beyond the date of maturity.

28 Provisions

	Onerous contracts £m	Redundancy and restructuring £m	Undrawn contractually committed facilities and guarantees provided £m	Sundry provisions £m	Total £m
At 1st January 2009	**50**	**118**	**109**	**258**	**535**
Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries		**(2)**	**1**	**(6)**	**(7)**
Exchange and other adjustments		**4**	**2**		**6**
Additions	**51**	**269**	**119**	**125**	**564**
Amounts used	**(27)**	**(201)**	**(21)**	**(142)**	**(391)**
Unused amounts reversed	**(8)**	**(26)**	**(48)**	**(37)**	**(119)**
Amortisation of discount	**2**				**2**
At 31st December 2009	**68**	**162**	**162**	**198**	**590**
At 1st January 2008	64	82	475	209	830
Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries	9	(9)		(1)	(1)
Exchange and other adjustments	2		63	15	80
Additions	12	269	461	102	844
Amounts used	(41)	(213)	(794)	(42)	(1,090)
Unused amounts reversed		(11)	(96)	(25)	(132)
Amortisation of discount	4				4

At 31st December 2008	50	118	109	258	535

Provisions expected to be recovered or settled within no more than 12 months after 31st December 2009 were £466m (2008: £333m).

Sundry provisions are made with respect to commission clawbacks, warranties and litigation claims.

29 Securitisations

The Group was party to securitisation transactions involving its residential mortgage loans, business loans and credit card balances. In addition, the Group acts as a conduit for commercial paper, whereby it acquires static pools of residential mortgage loans from other lending institutions for securitisation transactions.

In these transactions, the assets, or interests in the assets, or beneficial interests in the cash flows arising from the assets, are transferred to a special purpose entity, or to a trust which then transfers its beneficial interests to a special purpose entity, which then issues floating rate debt securities to third-party investors.

Securitisations may, depending on the individual arrangement, result in continued recognition of the securitised assets and the recognition of the debt securities issued in the transaction; lead to partial continued recognition of the assets to the extent of the Group s continuing involvement in those assets or to derecognition of the assets and the separate recognition, as assets or liabilities, of any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer. Full derecognition only occurs when the Group transfers both its contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial assets, or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to another party without material delay or reinvestment, and also transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, including credit risk, prepayment risk and interest rate risk.

Table of Contents

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31st December 2009

continued

29 Securitisations continued

The following table shows the carrying amount of securitised assets, stated at the amount of the Group s continuing involvement where appropriate, together with the associated liabilities, for each category of asset on the balance sheet:

	2009		2008	
	Carrying amount of assets £m	Associated liabilities £m	Carrying amount of assets £m	Associated liabilities £m
Loans and advances to customers				
Residential mortgage loans	10,374	(10,738)	12,754	(13,172)
Credit card receivables	1,288	(1,288)	1,888	(2,109)
Other personal lending	94	(124)	212	(256)
Wholesale and corporate loans and advances	4,835	(5,999)	7,702	(8,937)
Total	16,591	(18,149)	22,556	(24,474)
Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Retained interest in residential mortgage loans	26		316	

Balances included within loans and advances to customers represent securitisations where substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been retained by the Group.

The excess of total associated liabilities over the carrying amount of assets primarily reflects timing differences in the receipt and payment of cash flows, and foreign exchange movements where the assets and associated liabilities are denominated in different currencies.

Retained interests in residential mortgage loans are securities which represent a continuing exposure to the prepayment and credit risk in the underlying securitised assets. The total amount of the loans was £14,795m (2008: £31,734m). The retained interest is initially recorded as an allocation of the original carrying amount based on the relative fair values of the portion derecognised and the portion retained.

30 Retirement benefit obligations

Pension schemes

The UK Retirement Fund (UKRF), which is the main scheme of the Group, amounting to 93% of all the Group s schemes in terms of benefit obligations, comprises ten sections.

The 1964 Pension Scheme

Most employees recruited before July 1997 are members of this non-contributory defined benefit scheme. Pensions are calculated by reference to service and pensionable salary and are normally subject to a deduction from State pension age.

The Retirement Investment Scheme (RIS)

A defined contribution plan for most joiners between July 1997 and 1st October 2003. This was closed to new entrants on 1st October 2003 and the large majority of existing members of the RIS transferred to Afterwork in respect of future benefit accrual with effect from 1st January 2004. There are no longer any active members of the RIS.

The Pension Investment Plan (PIP)

A defined contribution plan created from 1st July 2001 to provide benefits for employees of Barclays Capital.

Afterwork

Combines a contributory cash balance element with a voluntary defined contribution element. The majority of new employees outside of Barclays Capital since 1st October 2003 are eligible to join Afterwork. In addition, the large majority of active members of the RIS (now closed) were transferred to Afterwork in respect of future benefit accrual after 1st January 2004.

Career Average Section

The Career Average Section was established in the UKRF with effect from 1st May 2004 following the transfer of members from the Woolwich Pension Fund. The Career Average Section is a non-contributory career average scheme and was closed to new entrants on 1st December 2006.

1951 Fund Section, AP89 Section, BCPS Section, CCS Section and Mercantile Section

Five new sections were established in the UKRF with effect from 31st March 2007 following the merger of the UKRF with five smaller schemes sponsored from within the Group. All five sections are closed to new members.

The 1951 Fund Section, AP89 Section and Mercantile Section provide final salary benefits calculated by reference to service and pensionable salary.

The BCPS and CCS Sections provide defined contribution benefits. The benefits built up in these sections in relation to service before 6th April 1997 are subject to a defined benefit minimum.

In addition, the costs of ill-health retirements and death in service benefits are generally borne by the UKRF for each of the ten sections. From November 2008, members were given the option to contribute by way of salary sacrifice to the UKRF.

On 10th September 2009, the Trust Deed was amended such that with effect from 1st April 2010 the following sections of the UKRF will close to the accrual of future pension benefits: 1964 Pension Scheme; AP89 Section; 1951 Fund Section; Mercantile Section; Career Average Section; and CCS Section. Members of these sections will be eligible to accrue future service pension benefits in either Afterwork or PIP from 1st April 2010. This gave rise to the recognition of a curtailment gain during the year of £487m, the recognition of actuarial losses of £79m and an additional cost of £37m included in other staff costs.

30 Retirement benefit obligations continued

Governance

The UKRF operates under trust law and is managed and administered on behalf of the members in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed and all relevant legislations. The Corporate Trustee is Barclays Pension Funds Trustees Limited (BPFTL), a private limited company incorporated on 20th December 1990 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC. The Trustee is the legal owner of the assets of the UKRF which are held separately from the assets of the Group.

The Trustee Board comprises six Management Directors selected by Barclays, of whom three are independent Directors with no relationship with Barclays or the UKRF, and three are Member Nominated Directors. In addition there are three Alternate Management Directors and three Alternate Member Nominated Directors. Member Nominated Directors are selected from those eligible active staff and pensioner members who apply to be considered for the role.

The Pensions Act 2004 (the Act) requires corporate trustees to take responsibility for making arrangements for the nomination and selection of Member Nominated Directors (MNDs). A formal procedure has been in place since 1st September 2007, which is fully compliant with the legal requirements and reflects best practice. Eligibility for nomination and selection is open to all members of the UKRF but excludes those in receipt of solely spouses, civil partners, dependants or ex-spouse participants pensions, deferred pensioners and members with eligibility for death benefits only.

Under the Act, the Bank and the Trustee must agree on the funding rate, including a recovery plan to fund any deficit against the scheme specific statutory funding objective. The first ongoing funding valuation to be completed under this legislation was carried out as at 30th September 2007.

There are other pension schemes (both defined benefit and defined contribution) in the UK and overseas. The same principles of pension governance applies to UK based schemes, although different legislation covers overseas schemes where, in most cases, the Bank has the power to determine the funding rate.

The following tables present an analysis of defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for all the Group s pension schemes and post-retirement benefits (the latter are unfunded) and present the amounts recognised in the income statement including those related to post-retirement health care.

	2009			2008			2007		
	Pensions £m	**Other post-retirement benefits £m**	**Total £m**	Pensions £m	Other post-retirement benefits £m	Total £m	Pensions £m	Other post-retirement benefits £m	Total £m
Income statement charge									
Current service cost	**281**	**10**	**291**	299	2	301	332	2	334
Interest cost	**992**	**9**	**1,001**	991	8	999	905	8	913
Expected return on scheme assets	**(935)**		**(935)**	(1,175)		(1,175)	(1,074)		(1,074)
Recognised actuarial (gain)/loss	**96**		**96**	(23)	(1)	(24)	(1)		(1)
Past service cost	**6**		**6**	2	(8)	(6)	20		