

## Glossary of terms

**'A-IRB' / 'Advanced-Internal Ratings Based'** See 'Internal Ratings Based (IRB)'.

**'ABS CDO Super Senior'** Super senior tranches of debt linked to collateralised debt obligations of asset backed securities (defined below). Payment of super senior tranches takes priority over other obligations.

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

**'Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital'** In the context of CRD IV, a measure of a bank's financial strength as defined in the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).

**'Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities'** Securities that are traded as additional tier 1 (AT1) capital in the context of CRD IV.

**'Adjusted attributable profit'** Adjusted profit after tax that is attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent adjusted for the after tax amounts of capital securities classified as equity.

**'Adjusted basic earnings per share'** Basic earnings per share, based on adjusted attributable earnings.

**'Adjusted compensation: net operating income'** Compensation costs as a proportion of adjusted net operating income (adjusted income less credit impairment charges and other provisions).

**'Adjusted cost: income ratio'** Adjusted operating expenses (defined below) compared to adjusted income (defined below).

**'Adjusted income'** Total income net of insurance claims adjusted to exclude the impact of own credit, Education, Social Housing, and Local Authority (ESHLA) valuation revision and gain on US Lehman acquisition assets.

**'Adjusted total operating expenses'** Total operating expenses adjusted to exclude goodwill impairment, provisions for UK customer redress, provisions for ongoing investigations and litigation including Foreign Exchange, loss on sale relating to the Spanish and Portuguese businesses, and gain on valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability.

**'Adjusted profit after tax'** Adjusted profit before tax (defined below) less tax.

**'Adjusted profit before tax'** Profit before tax adjusted to exclude the impact of own credit, goodwill impairment, provisions for UK customer redress, gain on US Lehman acquisition assets, provisions for ongoing investigations and litigation including Foreign Exchange, loss on sale relating to the Spanish and Portuguese businesses, Education, Social Housing, and Local Authority (ESHLA) valuation revision, and gain on valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability.

**'Adjusted return on average risk weighted assets'** Annualised adjusted profit after tax as a proportion of average risk weighted assets.

**'Adjusted return on average shareholders' equity'** Annualised adjusted profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders, including an adjustment for the tax credit in reserves in respect of other equity instruments, as a proportion of average shareholders' equity, excluding non-controlling interests and other equity instruments.

**'Adjusted return on average tangible shareholders' equity'** Annualised adjusted profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders, including an adjustment for the tax credit in reserves in respect of other equity instruments, as a proportion of average shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests and other equity instruments adjusted for the deduction of intangible assets and goodwill.

**'Advanced Measurement Approach'** Under Basel II, operational risk charges can be calculated by using one of three methods (or approaches) that increase in sophistication and risk sensitivity: (i) the Basic Indicator Approach; (ii) the

Standardised Approach; and (iii) Advanced Measurement Approaches (AMA). Under AMA the banks are allowed to develop their own empirical model to quantify required capital for operational risk. Banks can only use this approach subject to approval from their local regulators.

**'Africa Banking'** The previously reported Africa Retail and Business Banking combined with other businesses across Africa previously reported within Barclaycard, the Investment Bank, Corporate Banking and Wealth Management. The Africa head office function is also included in Africa Banking. This combined Africa Banking business is managed under three primary businesses: Retail and Business Banking; Wealth, Investment Management and Insurance; and Corporate and Investment Banking. The resulting African business comprises the Barclays Africa Group Limited (BAGL) listed entity, together with Barclays Egypt and Zimbabwe businesses.

**'Agencies'** Bonds issued by state and / or government agencies or government-sponsored entities.

**'Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities'** Mortgage-Backed Securities issued by government-sponsored institutions.

**'All price risk (APR)'** An estimate of all the material market risks, including rating migration and default for the correlation trading portfolio.

**'American Depository Receipts (ADR)'** A negotiable certificate that represents the ownership of shares in a non-US company (for example Barclays) trading in US financial markets.

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

**'Annual Earnings at Risk (AEaR)'** Impact on earnings of a parallel (upward or downward) movement in interest rates.

**'Application scorecards'** Algorithm based decision tools used to aid business decisions and manage credit risk based on available customer data at the point of application for a product.

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

**'Arrears Managed accounts'** Arrears Managed accounts are principally Business Lending customers in arrears with an exposure limit less than £50,000 in the UK and €100,000 in Europe, supervised using processes designed to manage a homogeneous set of assets.

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

**'Asset Backed Commercial Paper'** Typically short-term notes secured on specified assets issued by consolidated special purpose entities for funding purposes.

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

**'Attributable profit'** Profit after tax that is attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent adjusted for the after tax amounts of capital securities classified as equity.

**'Back testing'** Includes a number of techniques that assess the continued statistical validity of a model by simulating how the model would have predicted recent experience.

**'Balance weighted Loan to Value (LTV) ratio'** In the context of the credit risk disclosures on secured home loans, a means of calculating marked to market LTVs derived by calculating individual LTVs at account level and weighting it by the balances to arrive at the average position. Balance weighted loan to value is calculated using the following formula:  $LTV = ((\text{loan balance } 1 \times \text{MTM LTV\% for loan } 1) + (\text{loan balance } 2 \times \text{MTM LTV\% for loan } 2) + \dots) / \text{total outstandings in portfolio}$ .

**'The Bank'** Barclays Bank PLC.

**'Barclaycard'** An international consumer payments company serving the needs of businesses and consumers through credit cards, consumer lending, merchant acquiring, commercial cards and point of sale finance. Barclaycard has scaled operations in UK, US, Germany, Iberia and Scandinavia.

**'Barclays Core'** The Core Barclays business of Personal and Corporate Banking, Barclaycard, Africa Banking and the Investment Bank, along with Head Office and Other Operations. See also 'Barclays Non-Core'

**'Barclays Direct'** A Barclays brand, comprising the savings and mortgage businesses acquired from ING Direct UK in March 2013.

**'Barclays Non-Core'** This unit groups together businesses and assets that are not strategically attractive to Barclays and that will be exited, or run down, over time. See also 'Barclays Core'

**'Basel 2'** The second of the Basel accords. It sets a framework of minimum capital requirements for banks – covering credit, operational and market risk; supervisory review of banks' assessment of capital adequacy and disclosure requirements.

**'Basel 3'** The third of the Basel Accords on banking supervision. Developed in response to the financial crisis of 2008, setting new requirements on composition of capital, counterparty credit risk, liquidity and leverage ratios.

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

**'BCBS 270 leverage exposure'** The denominator of the internationally agreed Basel III leverage ratio. The exposure measure makes certain adjustments to Total assets under IFRS in accordance with the requirements stated in BCBS 270 ("Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements").

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

**'Basis risk'** Measures the impact of changes in tenor basis (e.g., the basis between swaps vs. 3 month (3M) Libor and swaps vs. 6 month (6M) Libor) and cross currency basis.

**'Behavioural scorecards'** Algorithm based decision tools used to aid business decisions and manage credit risk based on existing customer data derived from account usage.

**'BIPRU'** The Prudential sourcebook for Banks Building Societies and Investment Firms maintained by the FCA.

**'Book quality'** In the context of the Funding Risk, Capital section, changes in RWAs caused by factors such as underlying customer behaviour or demographics leading to changes in risk profile.

**'Book size'** In the context of the Funding Risk, Capital section, changes in RWAs driven by business activity, including net originations or repayments.

**'Businesses'** In the context of Non-Core Analysis of Total income, Non Core Businesses comprise ongoing businesses seeking to be sold-off or run down including Europe retail and non-core elements of the Investment Bank and other non strategic businesses.

**'Business Lending'** Business Lending in Personal and Corporate Banking that primarily relates to small and medium enterprises typically with exposures up to £3m or with a turnover up to £5m.

**'Business scenario stresses'** Multi asset scenario analysis of extreme, but plausible events that may impact the market risk exposures of the Investment Bank.

**'Buy to let mortgage'** A mortgage where the intention of the customer (investor) was to let the property at origination.

**'Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)'** Additional Common Tier 1 capital required to be held under Basel III rules to ensure that banks build up surplus capital outside periods of stress which can be drawn down if losses are incurred.

**‘Capital ratios’** Key financial ratios measuring the Group’s capital adequacy or financial strength. These include the CET 1 ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio and Total Capital ratio.

**‘Capital requirements’** Amount to be held by the Group to cover the risk of losses to a certain confidence level.

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

**‘Central Counterparty’ / ‘Central Clearing Counterparties (CCPs)’** A clearing house mediating between the buyer and the seller in a financial transaction, such as a derivative contract or repurchase agreement (repo). Where a central counterparty is used, a single bi-lateral contract between the buyer and seller is replaced with two contracts, one between the buyer and the CCP and one between the CCP and the seller. The use of CCPs allows for greater oversight and improved credit risk mitigation in over-the-counter (OTC) markets.

**‘Charge-off’** In the retail segment this refers to the point in time when collections activity changes from the collection of arrears to the recovery of the full balance. This is normally when six payments are in arrears.

**‘Charges add-on and non VaR’** In the context of risk weighted assets, any additional Market Risk not captured within Modelled VaR, including Incremental Risk charges and Correlation Risk.

**‘Client Assets’** Assets managed or administered by Barclays on behalf of clients including Assets under Management (AUM), Custody assets, Assets under Administration and client deposits.

**‘CLOs and Other insured assets’** Highly rated CLO positions wrapped by monolines, non-CLOs wrapped by monolines and other assets wrapped with Credit Support Annex (CSA) protection.

**‘Collateralised Debt Obligation (CDO)’** Securities issued by a third party which reference Asset Backed Securities (ABSs) (defined above) and/or certain other related assets purchased by the issuer. CDOs may feature exposure to sub-prime mortgage assets through the underlying assets.

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

**‘Collateralised Mortgage Obligation (CMO)’** A type of security backed by mortgages. A special purpose entity receives income from the mortgages and passes them on to investors of the security.

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

**‘Commercial paper (CP)’** Short-term notes issued by entities, including banks, for funding purposes.

**‘Commercial real estate’** Commercial real estate includes office buildings, industrial property, medical centres, hotels, retail stores, shopping centres, farm land, multifamily housing buildings, warehouses, garages, and industrial properties and other similar properties. Commercial real estate loans are loans backed by a package of commercial real estate. Note: for the purposes of the Credit Risk section, the UK CRE portfolio includes property investment, development, trading and housebuilders but excludes social housing contractors.

**‘Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission Framework (COSO)’** A joint initiative of five private sector organisations dedicated to providing development of frameworks and guidance on enterprise risk management, internal control and fraud deterrence.

**‘Commodity derivatives’** Exchange traded and over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives based on an underlying commodity (e.g. metals, precious metals, oil and oil related, power and natural gas).

**‘Commodity risk’** Measures the impact of changes in commodity prices and volatilities, including the basis between related commodities (e.g. Brent vs. WTI crude prices).

**‘Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital’** In the context of CRD IV, a measure of capital that is predominantly common equity as defined by the Capital Requirements Regulation.

**‘Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio’** A measure of the Group’s common equity capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets under CRD IV. The Group must meet a prescribed ratio.

**'Compensation: income ratio'** The ratio of compensation paid to employees over total income net of insurance claims. Compensation represents total staff costs less non-compensation items consisting of outsourcing, bank payroll tax, staff training, redundancy costs and retirement costs.

**'Constant Currency Basis'** Excludes the impact of foreign currency conversion to GBP when comparing financial results in two different financial periods.

**'Contingent capital notes (CCNs)'** Interest bearing debt securities issued by Barclays PLC or its subsidiaries that are either permanently written off or converted into an equity instrument from the issuer's perspective in the event of Barclays PLC Group's core tier 1 (CT1) or common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio, as appropriate, falling below a specified level.

**'Core deposit intangibles'** Premium paid to acquire the deposit base of an institution.

**'Correlation risk'** Refers to the change in marked to market value of a security when the correlation between the underlying assets changes over time.

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

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

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

**'Cost to Achieve (CTA)'** Non-recurring investment in initiatives which drive Barclays' ambition to become the "Go-To" Bank.

**'Cost to income jaws'** Relationship of the percentage change movement in total operating expenses relative to total income net of insurance claims

**'Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffer (CCCB)'** Regulatory Capital of up to 2.5% of risk weighted assets that is required to be held under Basel III rules to ensure that banks build up surplus capital when macroeconomics conditions indicate areas of the economy are overheating.

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

**'Coverage ratio'** In the context of the credit risk disclosures, impairment allowances as a percentage of credit risk loan balances.

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

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

**'CRD IV'** The Fourth Capital Requirements Directive, an EU Directive and an accompanying Regulation that together prescribe EU capital adequacy and liquidity requirements and implements Basel 3 in the European Union. CRD IV came into effect on 1 January 2014.

**'Credit conversion factor (CCF)'** Factor used to estimate the risk from off-balance sheet commitments for the purpose of calculating the total Exposure at Default (EAD) used to calculate risk weighted assets (RWAs).

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

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

**‘Credit enhancements’** See ‘Liquidity and Credit enhancements’.

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

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

**‘Credit Products’** Represents Credit and Securitised Products income.

**‘Credit quality step’** In the context of the Standardised Approach to calculating credit risk RWAs, a “credit quality assessment scale” maps the credit assessments of a recognised credit rating agency or export credit agency to credit quality steps that determine the risk weight to be applied to an exposure.

**‘Credit risk’** The risk of the Group suffering financial loss if a counterparty fails to fulfil its contractual obligations to the Group under a loan agreement or similar. In the context of Risk Weighted Assets by Risk, it is the component of risk weighted assets that represents the risk of loss in loans and advances and similar transactions resulting from the default of the counterparty.

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

**‘Credit risk mitigation’** A range of techniques and strategies to actively mitigate credit risks to which the bank is exposed. These can be broadly divided into three types; Collateral, Netting and set-off, and Risk Transfer.

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

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

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

**‘Customer assets’** Represents loans and advances to customers. Average balances are calculated as the sum of all daily balances for the year to date divided by number of days in the year to date.

**‘Customer deposits’** In the context of Funding Risk, Liquidity section, money deposited by all individuals and companies that are not credit institutions. Such funds are recorded as liabilities in the Group’s balance sheet under Customer Accounts.

**‘Customer liabilities’** Customer deposits.

**‘Customer net interest income’** The sum of customer asset and customer liability net interest income. Customer net interest income reflects interest related to customer assets and liabilities only and does not include any interest on securities or other non-customer assets and liabilities.

**‘CVA volatility charge’** The volatility charge added to exposures that adjusts for mid-market valuation on a portfolio of transactions with a counterparty. This is to reflect the current market value of the credit risk associated with the counterparty to the Bank.

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

**'DBRS'** A credit rating agency.

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

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

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

**'Default grades'** Barclays classify ranges of default probabilities into a set of 21 intervals called default grades, in order to distinguish differences in the probability of default risk.

**'Derivatives'** In the context of Non-Core Analysis of Total income, Derivatives comprise non strategic businesses from the non-core Investment Bank

**'Derivatives netting'** Adjustments applied across asset and liability mark-to-market derivative positions pursuant to legally enforceable bilateral netting agreements and eligible cash collateral received in derivative transactions that meet the requirements of BCBS 270.

**'Diversification effect'** Reflects the fact the risk of a diversified portfolio is smaller than the sum of the risks of its constituent parts. It is measured as the sum of the individual asset class DVaR (see above) estimates less the total DVaR.

**'Dodd-Frank Act (DFA)'** The US Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The DFA is intended to address perceived deficiencies and gaps in the regulatory framework for financial services in the United States and implements comprehensive changes across the financial regulatory landscape.

**'Early warning lists (EWL)'** Categorisations for wholesale customers used within Personal and Corporate Banking to identify at an early stage those customers where it is believed that difficulties may develop, allowing timely corrective action to be taken. There are three categories of EWL, with risk increasing from EWL 1 (caution) to EWL 2 (medium) and EWL 3 (high). It is expected that most cases would be categorised EWL 1 before moving to 2 or 3, but it is recognised that some cases may be categorised to EWL 2 or 3 directly.

**'Early Warning List (EWL) Managed accounts'** EWL Managed accounts are Business Lending customers that exceed the Arrears Managed limits and are monitored with standard processes that record heightened levels of risk through an EWL grading.

**'Earnings per Share contribution'** The attributable profit or loss generated by a particular business or segment divided by the weighted average number of Barclays shares in issue to illustrate on a per share basis how that business or segment contributes total EPS.

**'Economic Value of Equity (EVE)'** Change in the present value of the banking book of a parallel (upward or downward) interest rate shock.

**'Encumbrance'** The use of assets to secure liabilities, such as by way of a lien or charge.

**'Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF)'** Barclays Risk management responsibilities are laid out in the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. This framework, which was introduced in 2013, creates clear ownership and accountability, ensures the Group's most significant risk exposures are controlled, understood and managed in accordance with agreed risk appetite, and ensures regular reporting of both risk exposures and the operating effectiveness of controls. This framework also clarifies the definition of the three lines of defence and extends its scope to all businesses and functions.

**'Equities'** Trading businesses encompassing Cash Equities, Equity Derivatives & Equity Financing

**'Equity and stock index derivatives'** Derivatives whose value is derived from equity securities. This category includes equity and stock index swaps and options (including warrants, which are equity options listed on an exchange). The Group also enters into fund-linked derivatives, being swaps and options whose underlyings include mutual funds, hedge funds, indices and multi-asset portfolios. An equity swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange periodic payments, based upon a notional principal amount, with one side paying fixed or floating interest and the other side paying based on the actual return of the stock or stock index. An equity option provides the buyer with the right, but not the obligation, either to purchase or sell a specified stock, basket of stocks or stock index at a specified price or level on or before a specified date.

**'Equity risk'** In the context of trading book capital requirements, the risk of change in market value of an equity investment.

**'Equity structural hedge'** An interest rate hedge in place to manage the volatility in net earnings generated by businesses on the Group's equity, with the impact allocated to businesses in line with their economic capital usage.

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

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

**'European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)'** An independent European Supervisory Authority with the remit of enhancing the protection of investors and reinforcing stable and well-functioning financial markets in the European Union. ESMA replaced the Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR) on 1 January 2011.

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

**'Expert lender models'** Models of risk measures that are used for parts of the portfolio where the risk drivers are specific to a particular counterparty, but where there is insufficient data to support the construction of a statistical model. These models utilise the knowledge of credit experts that have in depth experience of the specific customer type being modelled.

**'Exposure'** Generally refers to positions or actions taken by the firm, or consequences thereof, that may put a certain amount of a bank's resources at risk.

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

**'External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI)'** Institutions whose credit assessments may be used by credit institutions for the determination of risk weight exposures according to the Capital Requirements Directives (CRD).

**'F-IRB / Foundation-Internal Ratings Based'** See 'Internal Ratings Based (IRB)'.

**'Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)'** The statutory body responsible for conduct of business regulation and supervision of UK authorised firms from 1 April 2013. The FCA also has responsibility for the prudential regulation of firms that do not fall within the PRA's scope.

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

**'Fitch'** A credit rating agency.

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



**'Forbearance Programmes for Credit Cards'** Can be split into 2 main types: Repayment plans- A temporary reduction in the minimum payment due, for a maximum of 60 months. This may involve a reduction in interest rates to prevent negative amortization; Fully amortising- A permanent conversion of the outstanding balance into a fully amortising loan, over a maximum period of 60 months for cards and 120 months for loans.

**'Forbearance Programmes for Home Loans'** Can be split into 4 main types: Interest-only conversions- A temporary change from a capital and interest repayment to an interest-only repayment, for a maximum of 24 months; Interest rate reductions- A temporary reduction in interest rate, for a maximum of 12 months; Payment concessions- An agreement to temporarily accept reduced loan repayments, for a maximum of 24 months; Term extensions- A permanent extension to the loan maturity date which may involve a reduction in interest rates, and usually involves the capitalisation of arrears.

**'Forbearance Programmes for Unsecured Loans'** Can be split into 3 main types: Payment concessions- An agreement to temporarily accept reduced loan repayments, for a maximum of 12 months; Term extensions- A permanent extension to the loan maturity date, usually involving the capitalisation of arrears; Fully amortising- A permanent conversion of the outstanding balance into a fully amortising loan, over a maximum period of 60 months for cards and 120 months for loans.

**'Foreclosures in Progress'** The process by which the bank initiates legal action against a customer with the intention of terminating a loan agreement whereby the bank may repossess the property subject to local law and recover amounts it is owed.

**'Foreign exchange derivatives'** The Group's principal exchange rate-related contracts are forward foreign exchange contracts, currency swaps and currency options. Forward foreign exchange contracts are agreements to buy or sell a specified quantity of foreign currency, usually on a specified future date at an agreed rate. Currency swaps generally involves the exchange, or notional exchange, of equivalent amounts of two currencies and a commitment to exchange interest periodically until the principal amounts are re-exchanged on a future date. Currency options provide the buyer with the right, but not the obligation, either to purchase or sell a fixed amount of a currency at a specified exchange rate on or before a future date. As compensation for assuming the option risk, the option writer generally receives a premium at the start of the option period.

**'Foreign exchange risk'** In the context of DVaR, the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates and volatilities.

**'Front Arena'** A deal solution that helps to trade and manage positions and risk in the global capital markets.

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

**'Fully loaded'** When a measure is presented or described as being on a fully loaded basis, it is calculated without applying the transitional provisions set out in Part Ten of the CRD IV Regulation.

**'Fully loaded CET1 ratio'** An estimated risk based ratio calculated as CRD IV Common Equity Tier 1 capital divided by CRD IV Risk Weighted Assets (before the application of transitional provisions set out in CRD IV and interpretive guidance published by the PRA).

**'Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS)'** Scheme launched by the Bank of England in July 2012 to incentivise banks and building societies to lend to UK households and non-financial companies through reduced funding costs, the benefits of which are passed on to UK borrowers in the form of cheaper and more easily available loans.

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

**'Funding risk'** The risk that the Group may not be able to achieve its business plans due to being unable to maintain appropriate capital ratios (Capital Risk), being unable to meet its obligations as they fall due or meet regulatory liquidity requirements (Liquidity Risk), or of adverse changes in interest rate curves impacting structural hedges of non – interest bearing assets/ liabilities or on income or foreign exchange rates on capital ratios (Structural risk).

**'Funds and fund-linked products'** Includes holdings in mutual funds, hedge funds, fund of funds and fund linked derivatives.

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

**'General market risk'** The risk of a price change in a financial instrument due to a change in level of interest rates or owing to a broad equity market movement unrelated to any specific attributes of individual securities.

**'General Prudential Sourcebook (GENPRU)'** Along with the "Prudential sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms" (BIPRU), GENPRU contains the rules that implement the Capital Requirements Directive in the United Kingdom.

**'Globally-Systemically Important Financial Institutions (G-SIFIs)'** Global financial institutions whose size, complexity and systemic interconnectedness, mean that their distress or failure would cause significant disruption to the wider financial system and economic activity. The Financial Stability Board (FSB) and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) have identified an initial group of 29 globally systemically important banks.

**'Grandfathering'** In the context of CRD IV capital resources, the application of the rules on instrument eligibility during the transitional period as defined in the Capital Requirements Regulation.

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

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

**'Group'** Barclays PLC together with its subsidiaries.

**'Guarantee'** Unless otherwise described, an undertaking by a third party to pay a creditor should a debtor fail to do so. It is a form of credit substitution.

**'Head Office and Other Operations'** A business segment comprising Brand and Marketing, Finance, Head Office, Human Resources, Internal Audit, Legal and Compliance, Risk, Treasury and Tax and other operations.

**'High Net Worth'** Businesses within Personal and Corporate Banking that provide banking and other services to high net worth customers.

**'High Risk'** In Retail, 'High Risk' is defined as the subset of up-to-date customers who, either through an event or observed behaviour exhibit potential financial difficulty. Where appropriate, these customers are proactively contacted to assess whether financial assistance is required.

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

**'IMA / Internal Model Approach'** In the context of Risk Weighted Assets by Risk Type, Risk Weighted Assets for which the exposure amount has been derived via the use of a PRA approved internal market risk model.

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

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

**'Incremental Risk Charge'** An estimate of the incremental risk arising from rating migrations and defaults beyond what is already captured in specific market risk VaR for the non correlation trading portfolio.

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

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

**'Inflation risk'** In the context of DVaR, the impact of changes in inflation rates and volatilities on cash instruments and derivatives.

**'Insurance Risk'** The risk of the Group's aggregate insurance premiums received from policyholders under a portfolio of insurance contracts being inadequate to cover the claims arising from those policies.

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

**'Interest only home loans'** Under the terms of these loans, the customer makes payments of interest only for the entire term of the mortgage, although customers may make early repayments of the principal within the terms of their agreement. The customer is responsible for repaying the entire outstanding principal on maturity, which may require the sale of the mortgaged property.

**'Interest rate derivatives'** Derivatives linked to interest rates. This category includes interest rate swaps, collars, floors options and swaptions. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange fixed rate and floating rate interest by means of periodic payments based upon a notional principal amount and the interest rates defined in the contract. Certain agreements combine interest rate and foreign currency swap transactions, which may or may not include the exchange of principal amounts. A basis swap is a form of interest rate swap, in which both parties exchange interest payments based on floating rates, where the floating rates are based upon different underlying reference indices. In a forward rate agreement, two parties agree a future settlement of the difference between an agreed rate and a future interest rate, applied to a notional principal amount. The settlement, which generally occurs at the start of the contract period, is the discounted present value of the payment that would otherwise be made at the end of that period.

**'Interest rate risk'** The risk of interest rate volatility adversely impacting the Groups net interest margin. In the context of the calculation of market risk DVaR, measures the impact of changes in interest (swap) rates and volatilities on cash instruments and derivatives.

**'Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)'** one of three types of calculation that a firm with permission to use the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach may apply to securitisation exposures. It consists of mapping a firm's internal rating methodology for credit exposures to those of an external credit assessment institution (ECAI) to determine the appropriate risk weight based on the ratings based approach. Its applicability is limited to ABCP programmes related to liquidity facilities and credit enhancement.

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

**'IMM' / 'Internal model method'** In the context of Risk Weighted Assets by Risk Type, Risk Weighted Assets for which the exposure amount has been derived via the use of a PRA approved internal counterparty credit risk model.

**'Internal Ratings Based (IRB)'** An approach under the CRR framework that relies on the bank's internal models to derive the risk weights. The IRB approach is divided into two alternative applications, Advanced and Foundation:

- Advanced IRB ('A-IRB'): the bank uses its own estimates of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and credit conversion factor to model a given risk exposure.
- Foundation IRB: the bank applies its own PD as for Advanced, but it uses standard parameters for the LGD and the credit conversion factor. The Foundation IRB approach is specifically designed for wholesale credit exposures. Hence retail, equity, securitisation positions and non-credit obligations asset exposures are treated under Standardised or A-IRB.

**'Investment Bank'** Consists of origination led and returns focused markets and banking business.

**'Investment Banking Fees'** In the context of Investment Bank Analysis of Total Income, fees generated from origination activity businesses – including financial advisory, Debt and Equity underwriting.

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

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

**'Key Risk Scenarios (KRS)'** Key Risk Scenarios are a summary of the extreme potential risk exposure for each Key Risk in each business and function, including an assessment of the potential frequency of risk events, the average size of losses and three extreme scenarios. The Key Risk Scenario assessments are a key input to the Advanced Measurement Approach calculation of regulatory and economic capital requirements.

**'Lending'** In the context of Investment Bank Analysis of Total Income, lending income includes net interest income, gains or losses on loan sale activity, and risk management activity relating to the loan portfolio.

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

**'Level 1 assets'** High quality liquid assets under the Basel Committee's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), including cash, central bank reserves and higher quality government securities.

**'Level 2 assets'** Under the Basel Committee's Liquidity Coverage Ratio high quality liquid assets (HQLA) are comprised of Level 1 and Level 2 assets, with the latter comprised of Level 2A and Level 2B assets. Level 2A assets include, for example, lower quality government securities, covered bonds and corporate debt securities. Level 2B assets include lower rated corporate bonds, residential mortgage backed securities and equities that meet certain conditions.

**'Leverage ratio'** A measure prescribed by the regulators under Basel 3, which is the ratio of CRD IV Tier 1 capital to total leverage exposure.

**'Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)'** The ratio of the stock of high quality liquid assets to expected net cash outflows over the next 30 days. High-quality liquid assets should be unencumbered, liquid in markets during a time of stress and, ideally, be central bank eligible. These include, for example, cash and claims on central governments and central banks.

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

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

**'Liquidity Risk Management Framework (the Liquidity Framework)'** The Liquidity Risk Management Framework (the Liquidity Framework), which is sanctioned by the Board Risk Committee (BRC), incorporates liquidity policies, systems and controls that the Group has implemented to manage liquidity risk within tolerances approved by the Board and regulatory agencies.

**'Litigation and conduct charges'** Litigation and conduct charges include regulatory fines, litigation settlements and conduct related customer redress.

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

**'Loan to deposit ratio'** The ratio of loans and advances to customer accounts calculated for PCB, Africa Banking, Barclaycard and Non-Core Retail. This excludes particular liabilities issued by the retail businesses that have characteristics comparable to retail deposits (for example structured Certificates of Deposit and retail bonds), which are included within debt securities in issue.

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

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

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

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

**'Macro Products'** Represents Rates, Currency and Commodities income.

**'Management DVaR'** For internal market risk management purposes, the investment bank uses a Daily Value at Risk (DVaR) with a two-year equally weighted historical period, at a 95% confidence level, for all trading portfolios and certain banking books.

**'Mandatory break clause'** In the context of counterparty credit risk, a contract clause that means a trade will be ended on a particular date.

**'Marked to market (MTM) LTV ratio'** The loan amount as a percentage of the current value of the asset used to secure the loan. Also see 'Balance weighted Loan to Value (LTV) ratio' and 'Valuation weighted Loan to Value (LTV) ratio.'

**'Market risk'** The risk of the Group suffering financial loss due to changes in market prices. In the context of Risk Weighted Assets by Risk, it is the component of risk weighted assets that represents the risk of loss resulting from fluctuations in the market value of positions held in equities, commodities, currencies, derivatives and interest rates.

**'Master netting agreements'** An agreement that provides for a single net settlement of all financial instruments and collateral covered by the agreement in the event of the counterparty's default or bankruptcy or insolvency, resulting in a reduced exposure.

**'Master trust securitisation programmes'** A securitisation structure where a trust is set up for the purpose of acquiring a pool of receivables. The trust issues multiple series of securities backed by these receivables.

**'Matchbook (or matched book)'** An asset/liability management strategy where assets are matched against liabilities of equivalent value and maturity.

**'Methodology and policy'** In the context of the Funding Risk, Capital section, the effect on RWAs of methodology changes driven by regulatory policy changes.

**'Minimum capital requirement'** Under Pillar 1 of the Basel framework, the amount of capital required for an exposure.

**'Model updates'** In the context of the Funding Risk, Capital section, changes in RWAs caused by model implementation, changes in model scope or any changes required to address model malfunctions.

**'Model validation'** Process through which models are independently challenged, tested and verified to prove that they have been built, implemented and used correctly, and that they continue to be fit-for-purpose.

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

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

**'Monoline derivatives'** Derivatives with a monoline insurer such as credit default swaps referencing the underlying exposures held.

**'Moody's'** A credit rating agency.

**'Mortgage Current Accounts (MCA) Reserves'** A secured overdraft facility available to home loan customers which allows them to borrow against the equity in their home. It allows draw-down up to an agreed available limit on a separate but connected account to the main mortgage loan facility. The balance drawn must be repaid on redemption of the mortgage.

**'Multilateral development banks'** Financial institutions created for the purposes of development, where membership transcends national boundaries.

**'National discretion'** Discretions in CRD IV given to member states to allow the local regulator additional powers in the application of certain CRD IV rules in its jurisdiction.

**'Net asset value per share'** Calculated by dividing shareholders equity, excluding non-controlling interests and other equity instruments, by the number of issued ordinary shares.

**'Net interest income'** The difference between interest income on assets and interest expense on liabilities.

**'Net interest margin'** Annualised net interest income divided by the sum of the average assets and average liabilities for those businesses.

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

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

**'Net tangible asset value per share'** Calculated by dividing shareholders equity, excluding non-controlling interests and other equity instruments, less goodwill and intangible assets, by the number of issued ordinary shares.

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

**'Net written credit protection'** In the context of leverage exposure, the net notional value of credit derivatives protection sold and credit derivatives protection bought.

**'New bookings'** The total of the original balance on accounts opened in the reporting period, including any applicable fees and charges included in the loan amount.

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

**'Non-customer net interest income(NII)' / 'Non-customer interest income'** Principally comprises the impact of product and equity structural hedges, as well as certain other net interest income received on government bonds and other debt securities held for the purposes of interest rate hedging and liquidity for local banking activities.

**'Non-model method (NMM)'** In the context of Risk Weighted Assets, Counterparty credit risk, Risk Weighted Assets where the exposure amount has been derived through the use of FSA / PRA (BIPRU) norms, as opposed to an internal model.

**'Non-performance costs'** Costs other than performance costs.

**'Non-performing proportion of outstanding balances'** Defined as balances greater than 90 days delinquent (including forbearance accounts greater than 90 days and accounts charged off to recoveries), expressed as a percentage of outstanding balances.

**'Non-significant holdings in financial institutions'** Investments that the Group holds in the capital of banking, financial or insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and where the bank owns less than 10% of the issued share capital of the entity.

**'Non-Traded Market Risk'** The risk of a reduction to earnings or capital due to an inability to hedge the banking book balance sheet.

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

**‘Notional amount’** The nominal or face amount of a financial instrument, such as a loan or a derivative, that is used to calculate payments made on that instrument.

**‘Operational risk’** The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk. In the context of Risk Weighted Assets, it is the component of risk weighted assets that represents the risk of loss resulting from these risks.

**‘Operational RiskData eXchange (ORX)’** The Operational Riskdata eXchange Association (ORX) is a not-for-profit industry association dedicated to advancing the measurement and management of operational risk in the global financial services industry. Barclays is a member of ORX.

**‘Origination led’** Focus on high margin low capital fee based activities and related hedging opportunities.

**‘Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives’** Derivative contracts that are traded (and privately negotiated) directly between two parties. They offer flexibility because, unlike standardised exchange-traded products, they can be tailored to fit specific needs.

**‘Own credit’** The effect of changes in the Group’s own credit standing on the fair value of financial liabilities.

**‘Owner occupied mortgage’** A mortgage where the intention of the customer was to occupy the property at origination.

**‘Past due items’** Refers to loans where the borrower has failed to make a payment when due under the terms of the loan contract.

**‘Payment Protection Insurance (PPI) redress’** Provision for the settlement of PPI miss-selling claims and related claims management costs.

**‘Pension Risk’** The risk of the Group’s earnings and capital being adversely impacted by the Group’s defined benefit obligations increasing or the value of the assets backing these defined benefit obligations decreasing due to changes in both the level and volatility of prices.

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

**‘Personal and Corporate Banking’** An operating segment that combines core elements of UK Retail and Business Banking, global Wealth and Investment Management, and global Corporate Banking. Transfers to the Non-Core segment include the UK retail insurance underwriting and investment businesses; selected non-core corporate banking in Europe and the Middle East and certain long-dated corporate loans; local Wealth operations in certain overseas locations; and certain asset management businesses. The African businesses of Corporate Banking and Wealth Management have been moved to Africa Banking.

**‘Pillar 1’** The part of the Basel framework that sets out the rules that govern the calculation of minimum capital requirements for credit, market and operational risks.

**‘Pillar 2’** The part of the Basel framework that covers the supervisory reviews of the bank’s internal assessment of capital to ensure that firms have adequate capital to support all the relevant risks in their business.

**‘Pillar 3’** The part of the Basel framework that covers external communication of risk and capital information by banks to promote transparency and good risk management.

**‘Post-model adjustment (PMA)’** In the context of Basel models, a PMA is a short term increase in regulatory capital applied at portfolio level to account for model input data deficiencies, inadequate model performance or changes to regulatory definitions (e.g. definition of default) to ensure the model output is accurate, complete and appropriate.

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

**‘Potential Future Exposure on Derivatives’** A regulatory calculation in respect of the Group’s potential future credit exposure on both exchange traded and OTC derivative contracts, calculated by assigning a standardised percentage (based on the underlying risk category and residual trade maturity) to the gross notional value of each contract.

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

**‘PRA (/FSA) waivers’** PRA(/FSA) approvals that specifically give permission to the Bank to either modify or waive existing rules. Waivers are specific to an organisation and require applications being submitted to and approved by the FSA/PRA.

**‘Primary securitisations’** The issuance of securities (bonds and commercial papers) for fund-raising.

**‘Primary Stress Tests’** In the context of Traded Market Risk, stress testing provides an estimate of potentially significant future losses that might arise from extreme market moves or scenarios. Primary stress tests apply stress moves to key liquid risk factors for each of the major trading asset classes.

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

**‘Principal’** In the context of a loan, the amount borrowed, or the part of the amount borrowed which remains unpaid (excluding interest).

**‘Principal Investments’** Private equity investments.

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

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

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

**‘Product structural hedge’** An interest rate hedge that converts short term interest margin volatility on product balances (such as non-interest bearing current accounts and managed rate deposits) into a more stable medium term rate and which is built on a monthly basis to achieve a targeted maturity profile.

**‘Properties in Possession held as ‘Loans and Advances to Customers’’** Properties in the UK and Italy where the customer continues to retain legal title but where the bank has enforced the possession order as part of the foreclosure process to allow for the disposal of the asset or the court has ordered the auction of the property.

**‘Properties in Possession held as ‘Other Real Estate Owned’’** Properties in South Africa, Spain and Portugal where the bank has taken legal ownership of the title as a result of purchase at an auction or similar and treated as ‘Other Real Estate Owned’ within other assets on the bank’s balance sheet.

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

**‘Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA)’** The statutory body responsible for the prudential supervision of banks, building societies, insurers and a small number of significant investment firms in the UK from 1 April 2013. The PRA is a subsidiary of the Bank of England.

**‘Prudential valuation adjustment (PVA)’** A calculation which adjusts the accounting values of positions held on balance sheet at fair value to comply with regulatory valuation standards, which place greater emphasis on the inherent uncertainty around the value at which a trading book position could be exited.



**'Public benchmark'** Unsecured medium term notes issued in public syndicated transactions.

**'Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposure (QRRE)'** In the context of the IRB approach to credit risk RWA calculations, an exposure meeting the criteria set out in BIPRU 4.6.42 R (2). Includes most types of credit card exposure.

**'Rates'** In the context of Investment Bank income analysis, trading revenue relating to government bonds and linear interest rate derivatives.

**'Re-aging'** Re-aging is the returning of a delinquent account to up-to-date status without collecting the full arrears (principal, interest and fees).

**'Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs)'** An entity that holds a fixed pool of mortgages and that is separated into multiple classes of interests for issuance to investors.

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

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

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

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

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

**'Repricing lag risk'** The risk that when underlying interest rates change it can take a number of months to change the customer rate e.g. should rates decrease then we would need to let our variable savings rate customers know that we would be decreasing their savings rates. This could result in a loss of income as this may take several months whereas the "funding/investment" benefit reduces immediately.

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

**'Re-securitisations'** The repackaging of securitised products into securities. The resulting securities are therefore securitisation positions where the underlying assets are also predominantly securitisation positions.

**'Reserve Capital Instruments (RCIs)'** Hybrid issued capital securities which may be debt or equity accounted, depending on the terms.

**'Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS)'** Securities that represent interests in a group of residential mortgages. Investors in these securities have the right to cash received from future mortgage payments (interest and/or principal).

**'Residual maturity'** The remaining contractual term of a credit obligation associated with a credit exposure.

**'Restructured loans'** Comprises loans where, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties, a concession has been granted to the debtor that would not otherwise be considered. Where the concession results in

the expected cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate being less than the loan's carrying value, an impairment allowance will be raised.

**'Retail Loans'** Loans to individuals or small and medium enterprises rather than to financial institutions and larger businesses. It includes both secured and unsecured loans such as mortgages and credit card balances, as well as loans to certain smaller business customers, typically with exposures up to £3m or with a turnover up to £5m.

**'Return on average risk weighted assets'** Annualised statutory profit as a proportion of average risk weighted assets.

**'Return on average shareholders' equity'** Annualised statutory profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders, including an adjustment for the tax credit in reserves in respect of other equity instruments, as a proportion of average shareholders' equity, excluding non-controlling interests and other equity instruments.

**'Return on average tangible shareholders' equity'** Annualised statutory profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders, including an adjustment for the tax credit in reserves in respect of other equity instruments, as a proportion of average shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests and other equity instruments adjusted for the deduction of intangible assets and goodwill.

**'Risk Appetite'** Risk Appetite is defined as the level of risk that Barclays is prepared to accept whilst pursuing its business strategy, recognising a range of possible outcomes as business plans are implemented.

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

**'Risks not in VaR (RNIVS)'** Refers to all the key risks which are not captured or not well captured within the VaR model framework.

**'Roll rate analysis'** The measurement of the rate at which retail accounts deteriorate through delinquency phases.

**'Sales commissions, commitments and other incentives'** Includes commission-based arrangements, guaranteed incentives and Long Term Incentive Plan awards.

**'Sarbanes-Oxley requirements'** The Sarbanes-Oxley Act 2002 (SOX) was introduced by the U.S. Government to safeguard against corporate governance scandals such as Enron, WorldCom and Tyco. All US-listed companies must comply with SOX.

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

**'Secondary Stress Tests'** Secondary stress tests are used in measuring potential losses arising from illiquid market risks that cannot be hedged or reduced within the time period covered in Primary Stress tests.

**'Securities and loans'** In the context of Non-Core Analysis of Total income, Non-Core Securities and Loans comprise non strategic businesses, predominantly from the non-core Investment Bank and Corporate.

**'Securities Financing Transactions (SFT)'** In the context of risk weighted assets (RWAs), any of the following transactions: a repurchase transaction, a securities or commodities lending or borrowing transaction, or a margin lending transaction whereby cash collateral is received or paid in respect of the transfer of a related asset.

**'Securities financing transactions adjustments'** In the context of leverage ratio, a regulatory add-on calculated as exposure less collateral, taking into account master netting agreements.

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

**'Securitisation'** Typically, a process by which debt instruments such as mortgage loans or credit card balances are aggregated into a pool, which is used to back new securities. A company sells assets to a special purpose vehicle (SPV) which then issues securities backed by the assets. This allows the credit quality of the assets to be separated from the credit rating of the original borrower and transfers risk to external investors.

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

**'Set-off clauses'** In the context of counterparty credit risk, contract clauses that allow Barclays to set off amounts owed to us by a counterparty against amounts owed by us to the counterparty.

**'Settlement balances'** Are receivables or payables recorded between the date (the trade date) a financial instrument (such as a bond) is sold, purchased or otherwise closed out, and the date the asset is delivered by or to the entity (the settlement date) and cash is received or paid.

**'Slotting'** Slotting is a Basel 2 approach that requires a standard set of rules to be used in the calculation of RWAs, based upon an assessment of factors such as the financial strength of the counterparty. The requirements for the application of the Slotting approach is detailed in BIPRU 4.5.

**'South Africa'** The operations of Africa Banking based in South Africa.

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

**'Specific market risk'** A risk that is due to the individual nature of an asset and can potentially be diversified or the risk of a price change in an investment due to factors related to the issuer or, in the case of a derivative, the issuer of the underlying investment.

**'Spread risk'** Measures the impact of changes to the swap spread, i.e. the difference between swap rates and government bond yields.

**'Standard & Poor's'** A credit rating agency.

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

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

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

**'STD' / 'Standardised approach'** A method of calculating Risk Weighted Assets that relies on a mandatory framework set by the regulator to derive risk weights based on counterparty type and a credit rating provided by an External Credit Assessment Institute.

**'Stress Testing'** A process which involves identifying possible future adverse events or changes in economic conditions that could have unfavourable effects on the Group (either financial or non-financial), assessing the Group's ability to withstand such changes, and identifying management actions to mitigate the impact.

**'Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR)'** An estimate of the potential loss arising from a 12 month period of significant financial stress over a one day horizon.

**'Structured entity'** An entity in which voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding control. Structured entities are generally created to achieve a narrow and well defined objective with restrictions around their ongoing activities.

**'Structural hedge' / 'hedging'** An interest rate hedge which functions to reduce the impact of the volatility of short-term interest rate movements on positions that exist within the balance sheet that carry interest rates that do not re-price with market rates. See also 'Equity structural hedge' and 'Product structural hedge'.

**'Structural model of default'** A model based on the assumption that an obligor will default when its assets are insufficient to cover its liabilities.

**'Structured credit'** Includes legacy structured credit portfolio primarily comprising derivative exposure and financing exposure to structured credit vehicles.

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

**'Supranational bonds'** Bonds issued by an international organisation, where membership transcends national boundaries (e.g. the European Union or World Trade Organisation).

**'Synthetic Securitisation Transactions'** Securitisation transactions effected through the use of derivatives.

**'Tangible equity'** Shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests adjusted for the deduction of intangible assets and goodwill.

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

**'The three lines of defence'** The three lines of defence operating model enables Barclays to separate risk management activities between those parties that: own and take risk, and implement controls (first line); oversee and challenge the first line, provide second line risk management activity and support controls (second line); and, provide assurance that the Evaluate, Respond and Monitor ('E-R-M') process is fit-for-purpose, and that it is being carried out as intended (third line).

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

**'Tier 2 (T2) capital'** In the context of CRD IV, a measure of a bank's financial strength, including qualifying subordinated debt and other Tier 2 securities as defined in the Capital Requirements Regulation.

**'Total capital ratio'** Total regulatory capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets.

**'Total outstanding balance'** In Retail, total outstanding balance is defined as the gross month-end customer balances on all accounts including accounts charged off to recoveries.

**'Total return swap'** An instrument whereby the seller of protection receives the full return of the asset, including both the income and change in the capital value of the asset. The buyer of the protection in return receives a predetermined amount.

**'Traded Market Risk'** The risk of a reduction to earnings or capital due to volatility of trading book positions.

**'Trading book'** All positions in financial instruments and commodities held by an institution either with trading intent, or in order to hedge positions held with trading intent.

**'Traditional Securitisation Transactions'** Securitisation transactions in which an underlying pool of assets generates cash flows to service payments to investors.

**'Transform'** Package of measures to realise Barclays goal of becoming the 'Go- to' Bank, including delivering returns on equity higher than cost of equity in all of the Group's businesses, and longer-term action in culture, rewards, control and costs.

**'Transitional'** In the context of CRD IV a measure is described as transitional when the transitional provisions set out in Part Ten of the CRD IV Regulation are applied in its calculation.

**'Turnbull guidance'** The Turnbull guidance sets out best practice on internal control for UK listed companies, and assists them in applying section C.2 of the Combined Code on Corporate Governance.

**'United Kingdom (UK)'** Geographic segment where Barclays operates comprising the UK. Also see 'Europe'.

**'UK Bank levy'** A levy that applies to UK banks, building societies and the UK operations of foreign banks. The levy is payable based on a percentage of the chargeable equity and liabilities of the bank on its balance sheet date.

**'US Partner Portfolio'** Co-branded credit card programs with companies across various sectors including travel, entertainment, retail and financial sectors.

**'US Residential Mortgages'** Securities that represent interests in a group of US residential mortgages.

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

**'Valuation weighted Loan to Value (LTV) Ratio'** In the context of credit risk disclosures on secured home loans, a means of calculating marked to market LTVs derived by comparing total outstanding balance and the value of total collateral we hold against these balances. Valuation weighted loan to value is calculated using the following formula:  
$$\text{LTV} = \frac{\text{total outstandings in portfolio}}{\text{total property values of total outstandings in portfolio}}$$

**'Value at Risk (VaR)'** See 'DVaR'.

**'Weighted off balance sheet commitments'** Regulatory add-ons to the leverage exposure measure based on credit conversion factors used in the standardised approach to credit risk.

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

**'Write-off'** Refers to the point where it is determined that an asset is irrecoverable, or it is no longer considered economically viable to try to recover the asset or it is deemed immaterial or full and final settlement is reached and the shortfall written off. In the event of write-off, the customer balance is removed from the balance sheet and the impairment reserve held against the asset is released.

**'Wrong-way risk'** Arises, in a trading exposure, when there is significant correlation between the underlying asset and the counterparty, which in the event of default would lead to a significant mark to market loss. When assessing the credit exposure of a wrong-way trade, analysts take into account the correlation between the counterparty and the underlying asset as part of the sanctioning process.