



**NEW YORK – HEADQUARTERS**

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# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

JUNE 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

(in millions, except share data)

## Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 460
Cash segregated for regulatory purposes	4,200
Collateralized agreements:	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	154,484
Securities borrowed	52,148
Securities received as collateral (includes \$11,082 pledged as collateral)	17,413
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (includes \$58,852 pledged as collateral)	77,430
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	8,215
Receivables from customers	7,484
Accrued interest and dividend receivables	425
Other assets	497
Total assets	<u>\$ 322,756</u>

## Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Collateralized financings:	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 208,990
Securities loaned	18,867
Obligation to return securities received as collateral	17,413
Other secured financings, at fair value	1,050
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	43,983
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	7,132
Payables to customers	12,677
Short-term borrowings	106
Accrued interest and dividend payables	359
Other liabilities	1,557
Total	<u>312,134</u>

## Commitments and contingencies (see Note 14)

Subordinated debt	2,500
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## Stockholder's Equity

Common stock - no par value, 5,000 shares authorized, 10 shares issued and outstanding	–
Additional paid-in capital	6,138
Retained earnings	2,000
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(16)
Total stockholder's equity	<u>8,122</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 322,756</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

## 1. ORGANIZATION

Barclays Capital Inc. (the “Company”), a Connecticut company, is a registered securities broker-dealer, investment advisor and futures commission merchant (“FCM”), commodity pool operator, and commodity trading advisor. The Company is headquartered in New York, with registered domestic branch offices in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Greenwich, Houston, Los Angeles, Menlo Park, Miami, Palm Beach, Philadelphia, San Juan, San Francisco, Santa Monica, Seattle, Washington D.C., and Wells, ME. The Company also has registered branch offices internationally in Buenos Aires, Argentina and Montevideo, Uruguay. The Company’s client base includes money managers, insurance companies, pension funds, hedge funds, depository institutions, corporations, trust banks, money market and mutual funds, domestic and international governmental agencies, and central banks.

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition includes the accounts of Barclays Capital Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Barclays Business Credit LLC (“BBC”). The Company’s direct parent and sole stockholder is Barclays Group U.S., Inc. (“BGUS”), a U.S. bank holding company. BGUS is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC (“BBPLC”) and is ultimately owned by Barclays PLC (“BPLC”). Both BBPLC and BPLC are United Kingdom companies.

The Company is BBPLC’s “4(k)(4)(E)” securities subsidiary under the Bank Holding Company Act, which permits it to engage in securities underwriting, dealing, or market-making activities. In its capacity as a broker-dealer, the Company also clears derivative products for clients and affiliates on certain exchanges, including the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. The Company’s activities include transactions in asset-backed securities, agency mortgage-backed securities, international debt securities, and other corporate related securities and securities lending. The Company is also a primary dealer in U.S. government securities.

The Company has investment banking, capital markets and private investment management businesses in the United States.

Barclays Wealth is the wealth management division of BBPLC and operates in the U.S. as Barclays Wealth Americas (“BWA”) through the Company. BWA provides

high net worth clients with brokerage and investment management services.

BBC (the “Subsidiary”) engages in economic hedging for the Company by taking positions in interest rate swaps with BBPLC. BBC, historically, also has managed a portfolio of leveraged leases. As of June 30, 2010, BBC only had one remaining lease.

## **2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **Basis of Presentation**

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition is prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). Material intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation. The U.S. Dollar is the functional currency of the Company. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position at June 30, 2010 have been made.

### **Use of Estimates**

This Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition has been prepared in accordance with GAAP which requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months. Cash on deposit with financial institutions may, at times, exceed federal insurance limits.

### **Collateralized Agreements and Financings**

Collateralized agreements consist of resale agreements and securities borrowed. Collateralized financings consist of repurchase agreements and securities loaned. Collateralized agreements and financings are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis when a right of setoff exists.

## **Securities Purchased/Sold Under Agreements to Resell/Repurchase**

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, which are treated as collateralized financings for the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition purposes, are carried at the amounts at which the securities will subsequently be resold or repurchased, plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. Securities purchased under agreements to resell transactions require the Company to deposit cash with the seller and to take possession of the securities. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase transactions, require the buyer to deposit cash with the Company and to take possession of the securities. The fair value of the securities sold or purchased is generally in amounts in excess of the cash received or provided. The Company monitors the fair value of securities purchased and sold on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary.

## **Securities Borrowed/Loaned**

Securities borrowed and securities loaned, which are treated as collateralized financings for financial statement purposes, are carried at the amounts at which the securities will subsequently be returned, plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash or other collateral with the lender. Securities loaned transactions require the borrower to deposit cash or other collateral with the Company. With respect to securities loaned or borrowed, collateral in the form of cash or other collateral are in an amount generally in excess of the fair value of securities loaned or borrowed. The Company monitors the fair value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary.

## **Securities Received as Collateral/Obligation to Return Securities Received as Collateral**

When the Company acts as the lender of securities in a securities lending agreement and the Company receives securities that can be pledged or sold as collateral, the Company recognizes an asset, representing the securities received and a liability, representing the obligation to return those securities.

## Fair Value Measurements

The Company accounts for a significant portion of its financial instruments at fair value or considers fair value in their measurement, in accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, (“ASC 820”).

The Company’s financial instruments owned, at fair value, and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value, are reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition on a trade date basis. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (the exit price). Instruments that the Company owns (long positions) are marked to bid prices, and instruments that the Company has sold, but not yet purchased (short positions), are marked to offer prices. In certain circumstances, where the Company acts as a market maker, derivative financial instruments are marked to mid-market prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs.

ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active or financial instruments for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

A financial instrument’s level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Credit risk is an essential component of fair value. Cash products (e.g., bonds and loans) and derivative financial instruments (particularly those with significant future projected cash flows) trade in the market at levels which reflect credit considerations. The Company calculates the fair value of derivative financial instruments by discounting future cash flows at a rate which incorporates counterparty credit spreads and the fair value of derivative liabilities by discounting future cash flows at a rate which incorporates the Company's own credit spreads. In doing so, credit exposures are adjusted to reflect mitigants, namely collateral agreements which reduce exposures based on triggers and contractual posting requirements. The Company manages its exposure to credit risk and will price, economically hedge, facilitate and intermediate trades which involve credit risk. The Company records liquidity valuation adjustments to reflect the cost of exiting concentrated risk positions, including exposure to the Company's own credit spread.

The Company has an established process for determining fair values. Fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If listed prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that primarily use, as inputs, market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including but not limited to, yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, equity or debt prices, foreign exchange rates and credit curves. In addition to market information, models also incorporate transaction details, such as maturity. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality, constraints on liquidity and unobservable parameters that are applied consistently over time.

In determining fair value, the Company separates its financial instruments owned, at fair value and its financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value into two categories: cash instruments and derivative contracts.

### **Cash Instruments**

The Company's cash instruments are generally classified within level 1 or level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing

sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. The types of instruments valued based on quoted market prices in active markets include certain U.S. government obligations, other sovereign government obligations, actively traded listed equities and certain money market securities. Such instruments are generally classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company does not adjust the quoted price for such instruments, even in situations where the Company holds a large position and a sale could reasonably impact the quoted price.

The types of instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active, but are valued based on quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency include most government agency obligations, investment-grade corporate bonds, certain mortgage products, less liquid listed equities, and state, municipal and provincial obligations. Such instruments are generally classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, and may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

Certain cash instruments are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because they trade infrequently and therefore have little or no price transparency. Such instruments include less liquid corporate debt securities (including distressed debt instruments), certain types of equities, and less liquid mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. When observable inputs are not available, the Company uses market valuation techniques to record assets and liabilities at fair value.

The transaction price is initially used as the best estimate of fair value. Accordingly, when a pricing model is used to value such an instrument, the model is adjusted so that the model value at inception equals the transaction price. This valuation is adjusted generally only when changes to inputs and assumptions are corroborated by evidence such as transactions in similar instruments, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable entities, and other transactions across the capital structure, offerings in the equity or debt capital markets, and changes in financial ratios or expected cash flows.

For positions that are not traded in active markets or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations are adjusted

to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, and such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

### **Derivative Contracts**

Derivative contracts can be exchange-traded or over-the-counter ("OTC"). Exchange-traded derivatives, including equity options, typically fall within level 1 or level 2 of the fair value hierarchy depending on whether they are deemed to be actively traded or not. The Company generally values exchange-traded derivatives within portfolios using models which calibrate to market clearing levels and eliminate timing differences between the closing price of the exchange-traded derivatives and their underlying cash instruments. In such cases, exchange-traded derivatives are classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

OTC derivatives, including interest rate swaps and TBA contracts, are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, including market-based inputs to models, model calibration to market clearing transactions, broker or dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Where models are used, the selection of a particular model to value an OTC derivative depends upon the contractual terms of, and specific risks inherent in, the instrument as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. The Company generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates and correlations of such inputs. For OTC derivatives that trade in liquid markets, such as generic forwards, swaps and options, model inputs can generally be verified and model selection does not involve significant management judgment. OTC derivatives are classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy when all of the significant inputs can be corroborated to market evidence.

Certain OTC derivatives trade in less liquid markets with limited pricing information, and the determination of fair value for these derivatives is inherently more judgmental. Such instruments are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Where the Company does not have corroborating market evidence to support

significant model inputs and cannot verify the model to market transactions, transaction price is initially used as the best estimate of fair value. Accordingly, when a pricing model is used to value such an instrument, the model is adjusted so that the model value at inception equals the transaction price. The valuation of these less liquid OTC derivatives may utilize some level 1 and/or level 2 inputs that can be observed in the market, as well as unobservable level 3 inputs. Subsequent to initial recognition, at each measurement date, the Company updates the level 1 and level 2 inputs to reflect observable market changes, though the resulting gains and losses are reflected within the level 3 rollforward. Level 3 inputs generally only change when corroborated by evidence such as similar market transactions, third-party pricing services and/or broker or dealer quotations, or other empirical market data. In circumstances where the Company cannot calibrate the model value to market transactions, it is possible that a different valuation model could produce a materially different estimate of fair value.

When appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors such as liquidity, bid/offer spreads and credit considerations. Such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

In accordance with guidance under ASC 210-20, *Offsetting*, ("ASC 210-20"), where the Company has entered into a legally enforceable netting agreement with counterparties, it reports derivative assets and liabilities, and any related cash collateral, net in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

### **Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations**

Receivables from and payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations consist primarily of fails to deliver or receive, margin balances, deposits at clearing organizations and amounts related to unsettled securities trading activity.

### **Receivables from and Payables to Customers**

Receivables from and payables to customers include amounts due on cash and margin transactions. Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or similar transactions, are not reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

## **Share Based Compensation**

The Company applies ASC 710, *Compensation – General*, (“ASC 710”), which focuses primarily on accounting for a transaction in which an entity obtains employee services in exchange for share-based payments.

## **Retirement Benefits**

The Company accounts for retirement benefits in accordance with ASC 715, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits*, (“ASC 715”). ASC 715 requires an entity to recognize in its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition the funded status of its defined benefit pension and postretirement plans, measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the benefit obligation.

## **Income Taxes**

Tax provisions are computed in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, (“ASC 740”). Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of the Company’s assets and liabilities. Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that more likely than not will be realized. The Company’s deferred tax assets and tax liabilities are presented as a component of Other assets and Other liabilities, respectively, in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company and its Subsidiary are included in the federal consolidated income tax return of BGUS. The Company and its Subsidiary also file state and local income tax returns in New York State and New York City, as well as other state and local jurisdictions, with affiliated companies. The Company has an intercompany tax sharing agreement with BGUS under which it computes and settles its current and deferred income tax receivable/payable regularly.

The Company follows guidance under ASC 740 which sets out a consistent framework to determine the appropriate level of tax reserves to maintain for uncertain tax positions. Under ASC 740, the Company determines whether it is more likely than not that an income tax position will be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. Sustainable income tax positions are measured at the largest amount of benefit that is more

likely than not to be realized upon ultimate settlement, in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

## **Transfers of Financial Assets**

In general, transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when the Company has relinquished control over the transferred assets. Assets or liabilities that arise from the Company's continuing involvement with transferred financial assets are measured at fair value. For transfers that are not accounted for as sales, the financial assets remain in Financial instruments owned, at fair value in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and the transfer is accounted for as a collateralized financing, which is recorded at fair value in Other secured financings, at fair value under the Fair Value Option ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*, ("ASC 825").

## **Recent Accounting Developments**

### **Accounting for Share Based Awards – Effect of Denominating the Exercise Price of a Share-Based Payment Award in the Currency of the Market in which the Underlying Equity Security Trades**

In April 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2010-13, *Effect of Denominating the Exercise Price of a Share-Based Payment Award in the Currency of the Market in which the Underlying Equity Security Trades* – an update to ASC 718 *Compensation*. This ASU clarifies that if the exercise price of a share based payment is denominated in the currency of a market in which a substantial portion of the entity's equity securities trades, the award shall not be classified as a liability if it otherwise qualifies for equity classification. ASU No. 2010-13 is effective for fiscal quarters beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

### **Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging – Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives**

In March 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2010-11, *Derivatives and Hedging: Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives*. This pronouncement clarifies that the scope exception within ASC 815 – Derivatives and Hedging, related to embedded credit derivatives only applies to the transfer of credit risk in the form of subordination of

one financial instrument to another. All other embedded derivatives would need to be analyzed for bifurcation in accordance with ASC 815. ASU No. 2010-11 is effective for fiscal quarters beginning after June 15, 2010. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

### **Fair value measurements and disclosures – improving disclosures about fair value measurements**

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures – Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*, (“ASU No. 2010-06”). ASU 2010-06 requires additional disclosures about activity that occurred during the year related to assets classified within Level 3 fair value measurements as well as transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements. In addition, it provides certain clarification to existing guidance, specifically requiring disaggregation of assets classes within the ASC 820 existing disclosures and requiring expanded information on inputs and valuation techniques. The new requirements are effective for interim or annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2010. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have any material effect on amounts reported in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

### **Accounting for the transfers of financial assets and consolidation of variable interest entities**

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-16, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets*, (“ASU No. 2009-16”) and ASU 2009-17, *Consolidations, Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises involved with Variable Interest Entities*, (“ASU No. 2009-17”). ASU No. 2009-16 eliminates the concept of a qualified special purpose entity (“QSPE”), changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requires additional disclosures about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions and continuing involvement with transferred financial assets. ASU No. 2009-17 changes the determination of when a VIE should be consolidated. Under ASU No. 2009-17, the determination of whether to consolidate a VIE is based on the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance together with either the obligation to absorb losses or

the right to receive benefits that could be significant to the VIE, as well as the VIE's purpose and design. ASU No. 2009-16 and ASU No. 2009-17 are effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

### 3. CASH AND SECURITIES SEGREGATED FOR REGULATORY PURPOSES

Cash of \$2,071 and securities of \$383 million are segregated under the Commodity Exchange Act. Additionally, cash of \$2,129 million is segregated in special reserve bank accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and in accordance with the reserve requirement for Proprietary Accounts for Introducing Broker-Dealers ("PAIB") (for further discussion, see Note 20 "Regulatory Requirements").

### 4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table sets forth the Company's financial instruments owned, at fair value, including those pledged as collateral and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value under ASC 820 as of June 30, 2010 (in millions):

	Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold, but not yet Purchased
Government and agency obligations	\$ 58,438	\$ 36,389
Equity securities	8,861	3,788
Corporate securities	4,202	1,760
Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities	3,097	43
Derivative contracts, net	2,832	2,003
	<u>\$ 77,430</u>	<u>\$ 43,983</u>

Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, represent obligations of the Company to deliver either a specified security or cash at a contracted price. The Company has recorded this liability in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as of June 30, 2010, at fair value. However, these transactions may result in market risk if the market price of these financial instruments increases subsequent to the date of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. The Company seeks to limit this risk by holding offsetting

financial instrument positions or other financial instruments.

### **Government and Agency Obligations**

Included within these balances are instruments issued by a national government or agency thereof, denominated in the country's own currency or in a foreign currency (e.g., sovereign), agency collateralized mortgage obligations and municipal securities.

### **Equity Securities**

Balances reflect positions held in any instrument that has an equity ownership component, such as public ownership equity securities that are listed on public exchanges, private equity-related positions, non-public ownership equity securities that are not listed on a public exchange and convertible preferred securities.

### **Corporate Securities**

Longer term debt instruments, generally with a maturity date falling at least a year after their issue date, not issued by governments and may or may not be traded on major exchanges, are included within this component along with convertible debenture instruments.

### **Derivative Contracts**

The fair value related to derivative transactions are reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as assets or liabilities in financial instruments owned or financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, as applicable. Derivatives are presented in the table below on a gross basis, prior to the application of the impact of counterparty netting under ASC 210-20. These balances generally represent future commitments to exchange payment streams based on contract or notional amounts or to purchase or sell other financial instruments or physical assets at specified terms on a specified date. Both over-the-counter and exchange-traded derivatives are reflected.

The Company enters into trading derivatives to satisfy the needs of its clients, for proprietary trading purposes and to manage the Company's exposure to market and credit risks resulting from its trading activities. As part of the Company's risk management policies, the Company manages risks associated with derivatives on an aggregate basis. The Company uses industry standard derivative contracts whenever appropriate.

The following table sets forth the fair value and the notional value of the Company's derivative contracts by major product type on a gross basis as of June 30, 2010. Gross fair values in the table below exclude the effects of both netting under enforceable netting agreements and netting of cash received or posted pursuant to credit support agreements, and therefore are not representative of the Company's exposure (in millions):

	<b>Gross Trading Assets – Fair Value</b>	<b>Gross Trading Liabilities – Fair Value</b>	<b>Contract/ Notional</b>
Equity options	\$ 5,643	\$ 4,674	\$ 235,080
TBA contracts	1,839	1,967	261,542
Interest rate swaps	38	68	4,507
Other	25	7	347
<b>Gross fair value of derivatives contracts</b>	<b><u>\$ 7,545</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 6,716</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 501,476</u></b>
Counterparty netting	<u>(4,713)</u>	<u>(4,713)</u>	
<b>Fair value included in Financial Instruments owned, at fair value</b>	<b><u><u>\$ 2,832</u></u></b>		
<b>Fair value included in Financial Instruments sold, at fair value</b>		<b><u><u>\$ 2,003</u></u></b>	

As of June 30, 2010, the Company had no requirements to post additional collateral under the derivative contracts, or terminate these transactions in the event of a reduction in the Company's long-term credit rating.

### **Mortgage-backed and Asset-backed Securities**

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities include bonds collateralized by residential and commercial real estate loans, home equity loans, auto loans, credit card receivables, student loans and various other cash-flow producing assets.

### **Fair Value Hierarchy**

The following table presents the financial instruments carried at fair value as of June 30, 2010, by caption on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and by the valuation hierarchy as described above in Note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" (in millions):

	Quoted Market Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Internal Models with Significant Observable Market Parameters (Level 2)	Internal Models with Significant Unobservable Market Parameters (Level 3)	Netting <sup>(a)</sup>	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
Financial instruments owned, at fair value:					
Government and					
agency obligations	\$ 14,675	\$ 43,763	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 58,438
Equity securities	8,227	611	23	–	8,861
Corporate securities	–	4,182	20	–	4,202
Mortgage-backed and					
asset-backed					
securities	–	2,253	844	–	3,097
Derivative assets	5,642	1,903	–	(4,713)	2,832
Total Financial instruments owned	\$ 28,544	\$ 52,712	\$ 887	\$(4,713)	\$ 77,430
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value:					
Government and					
agency obligations	\$ 24,138	\$ 12,250	\$ 1	\$ –	\$ 36,389
Equity securities	3,781	7	–	–	3,788
Corporate securities	–	1,751	9	–	1,760
Mortgage-backed and					
asset-backed					
securities	–	43	–	–	43
Derivative liabilities	4,676	2,037	3	(4,713)	2,003
Total Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	\$ 32,595	\$ 16,088	\$ 13	\$(4,713)	\$ 43,983

(a) For a discussion on the Company's netting of derivative contracts, see Note 2, "Significant Accounting Policies".

## 5. SECURITIZATION ACTIVITIES AND VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

The Company repackages certain existing assets and mortgage-backed securities by selling them into securitization vehicles that issue beneficial interests to investors. The Company de-recognizes these securities as it relinquishes control over them. The transferred assets are recorded at fair value prior to the securitization.

During the first six months of 2010, the Company sold securities with a fair value of \$2,603 million (par value of \$3,531 million) into securitization vehicles, of which \$191 million were investment grade and \$2,412 million were non-investment grade. The securitization vehicles qualify as VIEs under ASU 2009-17. While the Company may retain interests in the securitizations, the Company is not required to consolidate these VIEs as it does not have the power to direct the significant activities of the entities. As of June 30, 2010, \$418 million of retained interests in these securitizations were recorded in Financial instruments owned, at fair value, of which

\$305 million are investment grade and \$113 million are non-investment grade. The maximum amount of loss that the Company is exposed to is the amount recorded related to these positions on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as the Company has no other requirements to support these vehicles. During the first six months of 2010, the Company received proceeds from cash flows from retained interests in securitization transactions of \$17 million.

The following table sets forth the weighted average key economic assumptions used in measuring the fair value of the Company's retained interests and the sensitivity of this fair value to immediate adverse changes of 10% and 20% in those assumptions:

	<u>Mortgage-Backed</u>
Fair value of retained interests	\$ 418
Weighted Average Life (years)	5.03
Constant prepayment rate	5.98%
Impact of 10% adverse change	(33.47)
Impact of 20% adverse change	(38.10)
Discount rate	9.54%
Impact of 10% adverse change	(40.58)
Impact of 20% adverse change	(52.24)
Loss severity	50.52%
Impact of 10% adverse change	(50.24)
Impact of 20% adverse change	(72.00)

The preceding table does not give effect to the offsetting benefit of other financial instruments that are held to mitigate risks inherent in these retained interests. Changes in fair value based on an adverse variation in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumptions to the change in fair value is not usually linear. In addition, the impact of a change in a particular assumption is calculated independently of changes in any other assumption. In practice, simultaneous changes in assumptions might magnify or counteract the sensitivities disclosed above.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company also sold \$24,158 million of U.S. government agency-issued securities to the agencies that were placed into their securitization vehicles. The Company generally de-recognizes those securities from its

Statement of Financial Condition as it has relinquished control over those securities. However, during 2010, the Company sold approximately \$1,082 million of U.S. government agency-issued securities to be included in certain securitizations and in connection with the transfer, obtained a call option that allowed it to re-acquire the assets in the future at a fixed price. As such, the Company did not relinquish control over the transferred assets and was required to continue to record them on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. The fair value recorded in Other secured financings, at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, related to the failed sale was \$1,050 million.

As part of the ordinary course of business, the Company owns interests in agency securitizations and other securitization vehicles established by third parties that it is not required to consolidate as it does not have the power to direct the significant activities of those entities under ASU 2009-17. The Company's positions and maximum exposure to loss in these vehicles as of June 30, 2010 was \$7,674 million and recorded as Financial instruments owned, at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

## 6. RECEIVABLES FROM AND PAYABLES TO BROKERS, DEALERS AND CLEARING ORGANIZATIONS

Receivables from and payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, as reported on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at June 30, 2010 consist of the following (in millions):

	<u>Receivables from Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations</u>	<u>Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations</u>
Securities failed to deliver/receive	\$ 3,353	\$ 4,746
Margin balances	4,718	1,899
Fees and commissions receivable/payable	39	193
Trade date payables, net (settlement)	–	156
Other	105	138
	<u>\$ 8,215</u>	<u>\$ 7,132</u>

## 7. OTHER ASSETS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

At June 30, 2010, other assets primarily consist of loans to employees of \$231 million, deferred state tax assets of \$135 million and deferred federal tax assets of \$42 million. Other liabilities primarily consist of accrued compensation, commissions and retention accruals of \$876 million, current federal tax liabilities of \$70 million, current state tax liabilities of \$19 million, and \$144 million for accrued operating expenses.

## 8. INCOME TAXES

At June 30, 2010, the Company recorded \$177 million of net deferred tax assets. This balance is comprised of deferred tax assets of \$195 million resulting from temporary differences primarily related to deferred compensation and stock based compensation. These deferred tax assets were offset by deferred tax liabilities of \$18 million resulting from temporary differences primarily related to leases. The deferred tax assets does not include \$228 million of tax benefits as the Company regularly cash settles net federal deferred tax assets with its parent as part of its tax sharing agreement.

The Company is required to assess the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be realized using a more likely than not criteria. To the extent this criteria is not met, the Company is required to establish a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets. No valuation allowance is recorded at June 30, 2010 because the Company believes the net deferred tax assets will more likely than not be realized. As discussed in Note 2, the Company's intercompany tax sharing agreement with BGUS provides for the cash settlement of current and federal deferred income tax receivables/payables. The impact of any future change in the value of the deferred assets/liabilities cash settled with BGUS will be reflected on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company's unrecognized tax benefits, including interest of \$6 million, are recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as current income taxes payable, included in Other liabilities. The Company has not recorded any amounts for penalties related to its unrecognized tax benefits. In connection with the Lehman acquisition, and due to the complexities involved with the transaction, there are potentially material tax uncertainties which could have a significant impact on the Company's unrecognized tax benefits.

A tax return examination by federal, state or local tax authorities or other matters may affect the amount of accrued liability for uncertain tax positions. It is not possible to estimate the amount of any such change at this time. It is possible that any changes in uncertain tax positions could have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and it is possible that any change in uncertain tax positions, including a possible related change in deferred tax assets/liabilities cash settled with BGUS, as applicable, could also have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company and its subsidiary are included in the federal consolidated income tax return of BGUS. BGUS's federal corporate income tax returns for years 2005 and after remain subject to examination. The Company and its Subsidiary filed as part of combined and unitary state and local returns with affiliates, as well as certain separate state and local filings. The most significant state and local filings are subject to examination for years 2004 and after.

## **9. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS**

At June 30, 2010, short-term borrowings consist of uncollateralized overnight loans payable to affiliates of \$98 million and bank overdrafts payable to third parties of \$8 million. The loans from affiliates bear interest at rates based upon the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). The carrying value of these borrowings approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the obligation.

## **10. SUBORDINATED DEBT**

At June 30, 2010, the Company has subordinated debt with BGUS for \$2,500 million which matures on July 16, 2014. Under the provisions of this loan, provided that the Company has not given written notification to the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority to cancel the rollover, an automatic one-year rollover of the maturity date occurs within seven months of maturity. The loan bears interest at rates based on LIBOR. The carrying value of these borrowings approximates fair value.

## **11. TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED COMPANIES**

The Company enters into securities transactions with affiliates. At June 30, 2010, the following balances with such affiliates were included in the Consolidated

Statement of Financial Condition in the following line items (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 67
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	105,098
Securities borrowed	2,648
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	23
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	2,164
Receivables from customers	308
Accrued interest and dividend receivables	86
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	20,623
Securities loaned	13,470
Securities received as collateral and Obligation to return securities received as collateral	16,275
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	35
Payables to customers	3,440
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	594
Short-term borrowings	98
Accrued interest and dividend payables	26
Other liabilities	248
Subordinated debt	2,500

At June 30, 2010, the Company had an unsecured line of credit of \$8,000 million with an affiliate of which \$239 million was utilized. The Company had a secured line of credit of \$7,000 million with an affiliate of which none was utilized.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, under its intercompany tax sharing agreement with BGUS, the Company settled \$199 million of current and deferred federal income taxes.

As of June 30, 2010, the Company sold certain receivables related to investment banking clients to an affiliate at a fair value of approximately \$133 million.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company sold to an affiliate at a fair value of approximately \$1,622 million the Company's rights and claims in respect of assets not yet received from Lehman Brothers as part of the 2008 acquisition of the North American businesses of Lehman Brothers. These assets had a carrying value of \$1,610 million, and the difference between the fair value and the carrying value of \$12 million was recognized as a capital contribution.

The Company is a beneficiary of a letter of credit from BBPLC in the amount of \$400 million related to certain margin requirements of the CME when trading commodities.

The Company has \$793 million of its affiliates' cash and \$1,344 million of its affiliates' financial instruments (primarily securities) on deposit with clearing organizations for trade facilitation purposes.

## **12. BENEFIT PLANS**

### **Pension Plan**

The Company and its Subsidiary provide pension benefits for eligible employees through a defined benefit pension plan of an affiliate. All eligible employees, which include those hired prior to the Company's acquisition of certain businesses of Lehman Brothers, Inc. on September 22, 2008, participate in the pension plan on a non-contributory basis, and are fully vested after five years of service. The Company makes contributions to the plan based upon the minimum funding standards under the Internal Revenue Code. Employees hired on or after September 22, 2008 are not eligible to participate in the plan.

### **401(k) Contribution Plan**

The Company has adopted the Barclays Bank PLC Thrift Savings Plan (referred to as the "401(k) Plan") effective January 1, 1980. Once an eligible employee is hired they are given an opportunity to participate in the plan immediately or during the annual enrollment period. Employees who formally elect to participate may contribute up to 50% of their base pay on a pre-tax basis each pay period, subject to Internal Revenue Service Limits. Additionally, employees who formally elect to participate may contribute up to 6% of their base pay on a post-tax basis to the 401(k) plan each pay period, subject to Internal Revenue Service Limits. The Company matches all or a portion of employee pre-tax contributions through employer matching contributions. For every dollar an employee contributes on a pre-tax basis (up to 6 % of eligible compensation each pay period), the Company contributes \$1 (\$1.50 for employees whose annualized eligible compensation is less than or equal to \$60,000).

### **Postretirement**

The Company follows ASC 715 which requires the recognition of postretirement benefit costs on an accrual

basis over the active working lives of employees, rather than on a cash basis. Only employees hired as of April 1, 1997 are eligible for postretirement benefits.

### **Postemployment**

The Company recognizes postemployment benefit costs on an accrual basis over the active working lives of employees, rather than on a cash basis.

## **13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK**

In the normal course of its business, the Company enters into transactions involving financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in order to meet financing and hedging needs of customers and to reduce the Company's own exposure to market and interest rate risk in connection with proprietary trading activities. These financial instruments include forward and futures contracts, options contracts, options on futures contracts and interest rate swaps. Each of these financial instruments contains varying degrees of off-balance-sheet risk as changes in the fair values of the financial instruments subsequent to June 30, 2010 may, in certain circumstances, be in excess of the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. The Company is also at risk from the potential inability of counterparties to perform under the terms of the contracts.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into securities sales transactions as principal. If the securities subject to such transactions are not in the possession of the Company (for example, securities loaned to other brokers or dealers, used as collateral for bank loans, or failed to receive), the Company may incur a loss if the security the Company is obligated to deliver is not received and the market value has increased over the contract amount of the sale transaction.

The Company also executes customer transactions in commodity futures contracts (including options on futures), all of which are transacted on a margin basis subject to individual exchange regulations. These transactions may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event margin deposits are not sufficient to fully cover losses which customers may incur. In the event the customer fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the customer's obligations.

In the normal course of business, the Company may pledge or deliver customer or other counterparty securities as collateral in support of various financing sources such as bank loans, securities loaned and repurchase agreements. Additionally, the Company pledges customer securities as collateral to satisfy margin deposits of various exchanges. In the event the counterparty is unable to meet its contracted obligation to return customer securities pledged as collateral, the Company may be exposed to the risk of acquiring the securities at current market prices in order to return them to the owner.

#### **14. COLLATERAL, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

At June 30, 2010, the approximate fair value, excluding the impact of netting, of financial instruments received as collateral by the Company that the Company was permitted to sell or repledge was \$400,224 million, of which \$378,874 million was sold or repledged.

In addition, the Company has pledged \$197,231 million of securities collateral, under repurchase agreements, which cannot be resold or repledged by the counterparty.

The Company has \$509 million of its own cash and \$306 million of other financial instruments owned on deposit with clearing organizations for trade facilitation purposes. These securities cannot be resold or repledged by the clearing organizations.

The Company also has other credit agreements with financial institutions, in the form of trading relationships, which facilitate execution, settlement, and clearing flow on a day-to-day basis for the Company's clients, as well as provide evidence, as required, of liquidity to the exchanges it conducts business on. As of June 30, 2010, the Company had \$351 million of issued letters of credit with third parties.

At June 30, 2010, the Company has committed \$81,025 million on forward starting reverse repurchase transactions and \$20,595 million in forward starting repurchase transactions.

Approximately \$3,887 million of the assets acquired by BBPLC and its subsidiaries (including the Company) as part of the 2008 acquisition of the North American businesses of Lehman Brothers have not been received by June 30, 2010. In June 2010, the Company sold to BBPLC, the Company's rights and claims in respect of

assets not yet received as part of the acquisition, provided that the Company retained the right and obligation to take legal action and enforcement measures in respect of the assets. Ongoing legal proceedings related to the acquisition, including in respect of assets not yet received, are discussed in the third paragraph below.

BBPLC, its parent BPLC (collectively with its subsidiaries, “Barclays”) and various current and former members of BPLC’s Board of Directors have been named as defendants in five proposed securities class actions (which have been consolidated) pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The consolidated amended complaint, dated February 12, 2010, alleged that the registration statements relating to American Depositary Shares representing Preferred Stock, Series 2, 3, 4 and 5 (ADS) offered by BBPLC at various times between 2006 and 2008 contained misstatements and omissions concerning (amongst other things) Barclays’ portfolio of mortgage-related (including U.S. subprime-related) securities, Barclays’ exposure to mortgage and credit risk and Barclays’ financial condition. The consolidated amended complaint asserts claims under Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933. Barclays considers that these ADS-related claims against it are without merit and is defending them vigorously. It is not possible to estimate any possible loss in relation to these claims or any effect that they might have upon operating results in any particular financial period.

Barclays is engaged in various other litigation proceedings both in the United Kingdom and a number of overseas jurisdictions, including the United States, involving claims by and against it which arise in the ordinary course of business. Barclays does not expect the ultimate resolution of any of the proceedings to which Barclays is party to have a significant adverse effect on the financial position of the Barclays group, and Barclays has not disclosed the contingent liabilities associated with these claims either because they cannot reasonably be estimated or because such disclosure could be prejudicial to the conduct of the claims.

On September 15, 2009, motions were filed in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York by Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (“LBHI”), the SIPA Trustee for Lehman Brothers, Inc. (the “Trustee”) and the Official Committee of Unsecured

Creditors of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (the “Committee”). All three motions challenge certain aspects of the transaction pursuant to which the Company and other companies in the Barclays group acquired most of the assets of Lehman Brothers, Inc. (“LBI”) in September 2008 and the court order approving such sale. The claimants seek an order voiding the transfer of certain assets to the Company; requiring the Company to return to the LBI estate alleged excess value the Company received; and declaring that the Company is not entitled to certain assets that it claims pursuant to the sale documents and order approving the sale. On November 16, 2009, LBHI, the Trustee and the Committee filed separate complaints in the Bankruptcy Court asserting claims against the Company based on the same underlying allegations as the pending motions and seeking relief similar to that which is requested in the motions. On January 29, 2010, the Company filed its response to the motions. Barclays considers that the motions and claims against the Company are without merit and the Company is vigorously defending its position. On January 29, 2010, the Company also filed a motion seeking delivery of certain assets that LBHI and LBI have failed to deliver as required by the sale documents and the court order approving the sale. The Court commenced a hearing in mid-April, and claimants completed the presentation of their fact evidence on June 25, 2010. Barclays is scheduled to present its evidence to the Court during the period from August 23, 2010 to September 24, 2010 and closing arguments are expected to be made before the end of 2010. It is not possible to estimate any possible loss to Barclays or the Company in relation to these matters or any effect that these matters might have upon the operating results of any particular financial period.

The Company is also involved in a number of judicial and arbitration matters arising in connection with the conduct of their business. The Company does not expect the ultimate resolution of any of such proceedings to have a significant adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company.

## **15. GUARANTEES**

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company indemnifies certain service providers, such as clearing and custody agents, trustees and administrators, against specified potential losses in connection with

their acting as an agent of, or providing services to, the Company, its customers and its affiliates. In addition, the Company is a member of payment, clearing and settlement networks as well as securities exchanges around the world that may require the Company to meet the obligations of such networks and exchanges in the event of member defaults. In connection with its prime brokerage and clearing businesses, the Company may agree to clear and settle on behalf of its clients the transactions entered into by them with other brokerage firms. The Company's obligations in respect of such transactions are secured by the assets in the client's account as well as any proceeds received from the transactions cleared and settled by the Company on behalf of the client. The Company is unable to develop an estimate of the maximum payout under these guarantees and indemnifications. However, management believes that it is unlikely the Company will have to make material payments under these arrangements, and no liabilities related to these guarantees and indemnifications have been recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

## **16. CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK**

As a securities broker-dealer, the Company is engaged in various securities trading and brokerage activities. The Company's securities transactions, both as principal and as agent, are executed with institutions including other brokers and dealers, commercial banks, insurance companies, pension plans, mutual funds, hedge funds and other financial institutions. In the event that counterparties to transactions do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to credit risk. The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with the nonperformance of counterparties in fulfilling their contractual obligations can be directly affected by volatile trading markets and/or the extent to which such obligations are unsecured.

The Company's policy is to monitor its customer and counterparty risk through the use of a variety of credit exposure and market exposure reporting and control procedures, including marking to market securities and collateral and requiring adjustments of collateral levels as considered appropriate. In connection with its derivatives trading activities, the Company may enter into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties. These agreements may provide the Company with the ability to offset a

counterparty's rights and obligations, request additional collateral when necessary or liquidate the collateral in the event of counterparty default. In addition, the Company has a policy of reviewing the credit standing of each counterparty and customer with whom it conducts business as considered necessary.

## **17. ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Company's financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased are carried at fair value. The fair value is generally obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, broker or dealer price quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Additionally, derivative contracts are carried at fair value which is recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition in financial instruments owned, at fair value and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value.

The Company estimates that the aggregate fair value of other financial instruments recognized on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (including cash and cash equivalents, cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes, securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, securities received as collateral, obligation to return securities received as collateral, securities borrowed, securities loaned, receivables and payables, certain other assets and other liabilities, and short-term borrowings) approximates their carrying value, as such financial instruments are short-term in nature, bear interest at current market rates or are subject to repricing.

## **18. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION**

BBPLC operates certain share schemes for its employees throughout the world, including the employees of the Company. Shares for distribution under these schemes are held by a trust and will be vested for individual employees when they satisfy specific vesting conditions. The costs of these compensation schemes are funded in cash paid to BBPLC. The liabilities related to these share payments are recorded by the trust.

The Company makes recommendations on the compensation awards for its employees which are approved annually by the Remuneration Committee of BBPLC depending upon the threshold limit, a portion of

such compensation award for the employees will be awarded in BBPLC stock. The main current share-related schemes from which the Company's employees benefit are as follows:

### **Executive Share Award Scheme (“ESAS”)**

For certain employees of the Company an element of their annual bonus is in the form of a deferred award of a provisional allocation of BBPLC shares under ESAS. The total value of the bonus made to the employee of which ESAS is an element is dependent upon the business unit, BBPLC and individual employee performance. The ESAS element must be held for at least three years and is subject to potential forfeit if the individual resigns and commences work with a competitor business.

Additional bonus shares are subsequently awarded to recipients of the provisional allocation and vest upon achieving continued service for three and five years from the date of award. Shares under this scheme qualify for dividends.

### **Incentive Share Plan (“ISP”)**

Incentive Shares are granted to participants in the form of a provisional allocation of BBPLC shares, and vest upon achieving continued service after either two or three years. Participants do not pay to receive an award or to receive a release of shares. Incentive shares qualify for dividends. Dividend shares are released only at the discretion of the trustee.

### **Performance Share Plan (“PSP”)**

The PSP was approved by shareholders at the Barclays PLC 2005 Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) to replace the Incentive Share Option Plan scheme.

Performance shares are ‘free’ BBPLC shares for which no exercise price is payable and which qualify for dividends. Performance share awards are communicated to participants as an initial allocation. BBPLC's performance over a three-year period determines the final number of shares that may be released to participants. These shares generally vest over a performance period of three years. Dividend shares are released only at the discretion of the trustee.

### **Incentive Share Option Plan (“ISOP”) – Closed Scheme**

The ISOP is now a closed scheme. Options were granted at the market price at the date of grant calculated in accordance with the rules of the ISOP, and were

normally exercisable between three and ten years from that date. The final number of shares over which the option may be exercised is determined by reference to set performance criteria. All options outstanding under ISOP have been fully vested. The final shares under the ISOP were granted in 2005 from which options are exercisable until 2015.

### Share Value Plan (“SVP”)

The Share Value Plan shares are granted to participants in the form of a provisional allocation of BBPLC shares, and vest upon achieving continuous service of one, two and three years. Participants do not pay to receive a reward or to receive a release of shares. Share Value Plan shares qualify for dividends. Dividend Shares are released only at the discretion of the trustee. The SVP plan was implemented in 2010.

For the purposes of determining the expected life and number of options to vest, historical exercise patterns have been used, together with an assumption that a certain percentage of options will lapse due to leavers. The number of options and restricted stock shares outstanding at June 30, 2010 is set forth below (in millions):

	ESAS <sup>(a)</sup>	PSP <sup>(a)</sup>	ISP <sup>(a)</sup>	SVP <sup>(a)</sup>
Outstanding at June 30, 2010	180.8	0.1	14.8	89.3
	ISOP <sup>(a)</sup>			
	Number of Options			Weighted Average ex. Price (\$)
Outstanding at June 30, 2010	0.637			6.76
Of which are exercisable:	0.637			

Notes:

(a) Options/shares granted relate to Barclays PLC shares.

## 19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company adopted new accounting guidance relating to subsequent events in 2009 and evaluated subsequent events from July 1, 2010 through August 24, 2010, the date the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition was available to be issued. The Company did not have any significant subsequent events to report.

## 20. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Company is a registered securities broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and a futures commission merchant (“FCM”) with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and, accordingly, is subject to Rule 15c3-1 of the SEC and Rule 1.17 of the CFTC, which specify uniform minimum net capital requirements, as defined. The Company has elected to compute net capital in accordance with the “Alternative Net Capital Requirement” (“ANC”) as permitted by Rule 15c3-1, under which the Company is required to maintain tentative net capital, as defined, in excess of \$6,000 million and minimum net capital, as defined, of the greater of \$500 million or 2% of aggregate debit items. Additionally, the CFTC requires that an FCM maintain capital of the greater of 8% of customer maintenance margin requirements plus 8% of non-customer maintenance margin requirements, as defined, or \$500 million. At June 30, 2010, the Company had tentative net capital of \$8,968 million and net capital of \$7,348 million, which was \$6,684 million in excess of the amount required of \$664 million.

In accordance with the SEC’s No Action Letter dated November 3, 1998, the Company has elected to compute a reserve requirement for PAIB. The PAIB calculation is completed for a correspondent firm that uses the Company as its clearing broker-dealer in order to classify its assets held by the Company as allowable assets in their net capital calculation. At June 30, 2010, the Company had no reserve requirement for PAIB.

In connection with the acquisition of certain assets of Lehman Brothers, the Company was granted temporary permission by the SEC to apply the ANC methodology to compute the net capital requirements of a U.S. broker-dealer under Appendix E of Rule 15c3-1. The Company has submitted its application to the SEC to continue applying the ANC methodology on a permanent basis and is awaiting formal approval of that application.

## **SENIOR OFFICERS**

**Gerard S. LaRocca**

*Chairman and Chief Executive, Americas*

**Martin Kelly**

*President*

**Joseph Regan**

*Chief Financial Officer*

