

SINDELAR CORY
Form 4
November 30, 2017

FORM 4

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

OMB APPROVAL

OMB Number: 3235-0287
Expires: January 31, 2015
Estimated average burden hours per response... 0.5

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
SINDELAR CORY

(Last) (First) (Middle)

C/O CALIX, INC., 100
HEADQUARTERS DRIVE

(Street)

SAN JOSE, CA 95134

(City) (State) (Zip)

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
CALIX, INC [(CALX)]

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)
11/28/2017

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

___ Director ___ 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) ___ Other (specify below)
Chief Financial Officer

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
___ Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

| 1. Title of Security (Instr. 3) | 2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year) | 2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year) | 3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8) | 4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5) | 5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4) | 6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4) | 7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Code | V Amount (A) or (D) Price | | | |
| Common Stock | 11/28/2017 | | P | 5,974 A \$ 6.95 | 15,000 | D | |
| Common Stock | 11/30/2017 | | P | 5,000 A \$ 6.7 | 20,000 | D | |

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474 (9-02)

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Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned
(e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

| 1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3) | 2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security | 3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year) | 3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year) | 4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8) | 5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5) | 6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year) | 7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4) | 8. Price of Derivative Security (Instr. 5) | 9. Number of Derivative Securities Owned Beneficially (Instr. 5) |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | Code | V (A) (D) | Date Exercisable | Expiration Date | Title | Amount or Number of Shares |

Reporting Owners

| Reporting Owner Name / Address | Relationships | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|
| | Director | 10% Owner | Officer | Other |
| SINDELAR CORY C/O CALIX, INC. 100 HEADQUARTERS DRIVE SAN JOSE, CA 95134 | | | Chief Financial Officer | |

Signatures

/s/ Rhonda McPherson as Attorney-in-Fact for Cory Sindelar 11/30/2017

**Signature of Reporting Person Date

Explanation of Responses:

* If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, see Instruction 4(b)(v).

** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, see Instruction 6 for procedure. Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. ">1,467

Trading portfolio assets

80,240 80,240

Financial assets designated at fair value

15,558 43,270 5,518 2,376 2,081 686 90 129 771 8,129 78,608

Derivative financial instruments

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345,625 5 400 5 2 14 168 175 123 109 346,626

Loans and advances to banks

4,858 34,346 2,753 480 133 412 236 20 13 43,251

Loans and advances to customers

26,929 85,993 7,522 6,310 8,245 29,326 25,602 44,776 48,233 109,848 392,784

Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending

7,043 3,678 892 144 905 792 13,454

Available for sale financial investments

40 1,015 3,064 741 2,666 10,127 9,031 15,148 12,768 8,717 63,317

Other financial assets

1,128 77 1,205

Total financial assets

583,791 169,757 20,149 10,056 14,032 41,434 35,127 60,248 61,908 126,803 1,123,305

Other assets^a

89,821

Total assets

1,213,126

Liabilities

Deposits from banks

5,906 39,610 1,120 672 351 193 13 328 21 48,214

Items in the course of collection due to other banks

636 636

Customer accounts

317,963 86,081 5,305 3,023 4,528 2,836 1,262 1,043 441 696 423,178

Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing

Explanation of Responses:

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5,480 9,235 1,934 917 1,326 311 83 474 19,760

Trading portfolio liabilities

34,687 34,687

Financial liabilities designated at fair value

15,285 41,583 3,970 4,112 1,827 7,540 5,762 5,773 3,588 6,591 96,031

Derivative financial instruments

339,646 4 2 10 34 46 75 670 340,487

Debt securities in issue

27 16,731 11,713 5,902 6,867 3,166 8,069 9,186 10,152 4,119 75,932

Subordinated liabilities

8 1,317 3,230 56 7,487 6,575 4,710 23,383

Other financial liabilities

3,198 1,189 4,387

Total financial liabilities

719,630 196,450 24,042 14,626 16,218 18,475 15,196 23,946 21,326 16,786 1,066,695

Other liabilities^a

75,066

Total liabilities

1,141,761

Cumulative liquidity

gap

(135,839) (162,532) (166,425) (170,995) (173,181) (150,222) (130,291) (93,989) (53,407) 56,610 71,365

Note

a

Explanation of Responses:

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As at 31 December 2016, other assets includes balances of £71,454m (2015: £7,364m) and other liabilities includes balances of £65,292m (2015: £5,997m) relating to amounts held for sale. Please refer to Note 44 for details.

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Risk review

Risk performance

Funding risk liquidity

Contractual maturity of financial assets and liabilities (including BAGL) (audited)

| | On demand | Not more than three months | Over three months but not more than six months | Over six months but not more than nine months | Over nine months but not more than one year | Over one year but not more than two years | Over two years but not more than three years | Over three years but not more than five years |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| As at 31 December 2015 | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Assets | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 49,580 | 131 | | | | | | |
| Items in the course of collection from other banks | 631 | 380 | | | | | | |
| Trading portfolio assets | 77,348 | | | | | | | |
| Financial assets designated at fair value ^a | 30,667 | 21,966 | 1,722 | 1,372 | 583 | 1,021 | 587 | 424 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 326,772 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 53 | 328 | 61 | 257 |
| Loans and advances to banks | 5,354 | 31,539 | 1,954 | 366 | 468 | 588 | 991 | 43 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 29,117 | 76,337 | 13,935 | 7,084 | 12,332 | 27,616 | 27,318 | 48,707 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending ^a | 12,171 | 12,089 | 3,296 | 292 | 205 | 74 | 35 | 1 |
| Available for sale financial investments | 467 | 2,396 | 1,792 | 4,936 | 2,088 | 11,537 | 14,659 | 17,898 |
| Other financial assets | | 1,304 | | | | 100 | | |
| Total financial assets | 532,107 | 146,170 | 22,702 | 14,051 | 15,729 | 41,264 | 43,651 | 67,330 |

Explanation of Responses:

Other assets**Total assets****Liabilities**

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Deposits from banks | 5,717 | 38,720 | 1,355 | 540 | 335 | 97 | 9 | 67 |
| Items in the course of collection due to other banks | 1,013 | | | | | | | |
| Customer accounts | 312,921 | 80,114 | 7,605 | 4,253 | 5,304 | 2,845 | 912 | 1,654 |
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing ^a | 5,729 | 11,683 | 3,479 | 1,975 | 876 | 843 | 52 | |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | 33,967 | | | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value ^a | 20,051 | 32,453 | 3,152 | 3,470 | 2,317 | 6,093 | 5,458 | 7,446 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 323,786 | 80 | 92 | 49 | 49 | 42 | 13 | 57 |
| Debt securities in issue | 50 | 14,270 | 5,615 | 4,322 | 4,469 | 10,164 | 4,797 | 13,037 |
| Subordinated liabilities | 2 | | | 9 | 28 | 1,254 | 2,994 | 2,194 |
| Other financial liabilities | | 2,685 | | | | 1,075 | | |
| Total financial liabilities | 703,236 | 180,005 | 21,298 | 14,618 | 13,378 | 22,413 | 14,235 | 24,455 |
| Other liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| Total liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| Cumulative liquidity gap | (171,129) | (204,964) | (203,560) | (204,127) | (201,776) | (182,925) | (153,509) | (110,634) |

Expected maturity dates do not differ significantly from the contract dates, except for:

§ trading portfolio assets and liabilities and derivative financial instruments, which may not be held to maturity as part of the Group's trading strategies;

§ retail deposits, which are included within customer accounts, are repayable on demand or at short notice on a contractual basis. In practice, these instruments form a stable base for the Group's operations and liquidity needs because of the broad base of customers – both numerically and by depositor type (see Behavioural maturity profile on page 213; and

§ financial assets designated at fair value held in respect of linked liabilities, which are managed with the associated liabilities.

Note

a

Explanation of Responses:

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The On demand and Not more than three months categories for 2015 have been adjusted by £37bn for financial assets and £25bn for financial liabilities to better reflect the contractual maturity of both Reverse repurchase agreements and Repurchase agreements measured at amortised cost and fair value.

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis (audited)

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Group under financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of all financial liabilities (i.e. nominal values).

The balances in the below table do not agree directly to the balances in the consolidated balance sheet as the table incorporates all cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, related to both principal as well as those associated with all future coupon payments.

Derivative financial instruments held for trading and trading portfolio liabilities are included in the on demand column at their fair value.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value in respect of linked liabilities under investment contracts have been excluded from this analysis as the Group is not exposed to liquidity risk arising from them.

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities undiscounted (audited)

| | On demand £m | Not more than three months £m | Over three months but not more than six months £m | Over six months but not more than one year £m | Over one year but not more than three years £m | Over three years but not more than five years £m | Over five years but not more than ten years £m | Over ten years £m |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|----------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| Deposits from banks | 5,906 | 39,617 | 1,122 | 1,025 | 207 | 328 | 21 | |
| Items in the course of collection due to other banks | 636 | | | | | | | |
| Customer accounts | 317,963 | 86,101 | 5,325 | 7,565 | 4,266 | 1,120 | 1,403 | 1,013 |
| | 5,480 | 9,249 | 1,939 | 2,253 | 312 | 83 | 474 | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | | | | | | | | | |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | 34,687 | | | | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value | 15,285 | 41,599 | 3,986 | 5,979 | 13,445 | 5,899 | 3,900 | 8,443 | |
| Derivative financial instruments | 339,646 | 4 | | 2 | 44 | 48 | 84 | 1,086 | |
| Debt securities in issue | 27 | 17,126 | 11,894 | 13,285 | 12,915 | 10,505 | 12,282 | 6,054 | |
| Subordinated liabilities | | 398 | 680 | 3,117 | 7,089 | 9,324 | 7,842 | 4,866 | |
| Other financial liabilities | | 3,198 | | | 1,189 | | | | |
| Total financial liabilities | 719,630 | 197,292 | 24,946 | 33,226 | 39,467 | 27,307 | 26,006 | 21,462 | |

As at 31 December 2015

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Deposits from banks | 5,717 | 38,721 | 1,357 | 877 | 108 | 70 | 239 | 10 | |
| Items in the course of collection due to other banks | 1,013 | | | | | | | | |
| Customer accounts | 312,921 | 80,142 | 7,640 | 9,655 | 3,858 | 1,854 | 744 | 3,087 | |
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending ^b | 5,729 | 11,686 | 3,482 | 2,853 | 898 | | 491 | | |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | 33,967 | | | | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities designated at | 20,051 | 32,470 | 3,165 | 5,830 | 11,851 | 7,840 | 4,690 | 8,694 | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| fair value ^b | | | | | | | | |
| Derivative | | | | | | | | |
| financial | | | | | | | | |
| instruments | 323,786 | 81 | 94 | 102 | 57 | 59 | 80 | 16 |
| Debt | | | | | | | | |
| securities in | | | | | | | | |
| issue | 50 | 14,352 | 5,845 | 9,277 | 16,777 | 14,175 | 11,276 | 4,547 |
| Subordinated | | | | | | | | |
| liabilities | 2 | 253 | 403 | 344 | 6,057 | 3,737 | 9,969 | 6,313 |
| Other | | | | | | | | |
| financial | | | | | | | | |
| liabilities | | 2,685 | | | 1,075 | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| financial | | | | | | | | |
| liabilities | 703,236 | 180,390 | 21,986 | 28,938 | 40,681 | 27,735 | 27,489 | 22,667 |

Note

a Financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis for 2016 exclude BAGL balances now held for sale but are included for 2015.

b The On demand and Not more than three months categories for 2015 have been adjusted by £25bn for financial liabilities to better reflect the contractual maturity of Repurchase agreements measured at amortised cost and fair value.

Risk review

Risk performance

Funding risk liquidity

Maturity of off-balance sheet commitments received and given (audited)

The table below presents the maturity split of the Group off-balance sheet commitments received and given at the balance sheet date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted cash flows (i.e. nominal values) on the basis of earliest opportunity at which they are available.

Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet commitments received

| | On demand £m | Not more than three months £m | Over three months but not more than six months £m | Over six months but not more than nine months £m | Over nine months but not more than one year £m | Over one year but not more than two years £m | Over two years but not more than three years £m | Over three years but not more than five years £m | Over five years but not more than ten years £m | Over ten years £m |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|----------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guarantees, letters of credit and credit insurance | 6,044 | 18 | 1 | 410 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Forward starting repurchase agreements | 102 | 246 | | 1 | | | 18 | | | |
| Total off-balance sheet commitments received^a | 6,146 | 264 | 1 | 411 | 2 | 23 | 19 | 3 | | |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guarantees, letters of credit | 6,329 | 138 | 4 | 5 | 32 | 84 | 12 | 97 | 4 | |

and credit
insurance
Forward
starting
repurchase
agreements
**Total
off-balance
sheet
commitments
received^a**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|---|--|
| | | 392 | | 73 | | | | | |
| 6,329 | 530 | 4 | 78 | 32 | 84 | 12 | 97 | 4 | |

Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet commitments given (audited)

| | On demand £m | Not more than three months £m | Over three months but not more than six months £m | Over six months but not more than nine months £m | Over nine months but not more than one year £m | Over one year but not more than two years £m | Over two years but not more than three years £m | Over three years but not more than five years £m | Over five years but not more than ten years £m | Over ten years £m |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|----------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingent liabilities | 17,111 | 425 | 845 | 233 | 285 | 355 | 187 | 88 | 259 | |
| Documentary credits and other short-term trade related transactions | 987 | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Forward Starting reverse repurchase agreements | | 24 | | | | | | | | |
| Standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments | 300,043 | 455 | 415 | 604 | 818 | 55 | 47 | 150 | | |
| Total off-balance sheet commitments given^a | 318,141 | 914 | 1,268 | 837 | 1,103 | 410 | 234 | 238 | 259 | |

**As at
31 December
2015**

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| Contingent liabilities | 17,421 | 933 | 493 | 140 | 590 | 423 | 158 | 161 | 164 |
| Documentary credits and other short-term trade related transactions | 617 | 30 | 10 | | 61 | 119 | | 8 | |
| Forward Starting reverse repurchase agreements | | 93 | | | | | | | |
| Standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments | 274,020 | 1,152 | 1,564 | 1,116 | 1,071 | 873 | 554 | 906 | 78 |
| Total off-balance sheet commitments given^a | 292,058 | 2,208 | 2,067 | 1,256 | 1,722 | 1,415 | 712 | 1,075 | 242 |

Note

a Amounts for 2016 exclude BAGL balances now held for sale but are included for 2015.

Risk review

Risk performance

Operational risk

Analysis of operational risk

This section provides an analysis of the Group's operational risk profile, including events which have had a significant impact in 2016.

Key metrics

A small reduction in the number of recorded incidents occurring during the period

91%

of the Group's net reportable operational risk events had a loss value of £50,000 or less

65%

of events by number are due to external fraud

Risk review

Risk performance

Operational risk

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss to the firm from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or due to external events (for example fraud) where the root cause is not due to credit or market risks

All disclosures in this section are unaudited unless otherwise stated.

Overview

Operational risks are inherent in the Group's business activities and it is not always cost effective or possible to attempt to eliminate all operational risks. The operational risk management framework is therefore focused on ensuring operational risks are identified, assessed and mitigated within the Group's approved risk appetite. More material losses are less frequent and the Group seeks to reduce the likelihood of these in accordance with its risk appetite.

The Operational principal risk comprises the following risks: financial reporting, fraud, information, payments process, people, premises and security, supplier, tax, technology (including cyber) and transaction operations. In 2016 legal risk and financial crime risk were managed as part of operational risk.

For definitions of these risks see page 157. In order to ensure complete coverage of the potential adverse impacts on the Group arising from operational risk, the operational risk taxonomy extends beyond the operational risks listed above to cover areas included within conduct and legal risk.

This section provides an analysis of the Group's operational risk profile, including events, those which are above the Bank's reportable threshold, which have had a financial impact in 2016.

For more information on conduct risk events please see page 228.

Summary of performance in the period

During 2016, total operational risk losses^a decreased to £225.9m (2015: £283.5m) with a 4% reduction in the number of recorded events compared to prior year. The loss for the year was primarily driven by a limited number of events in execution, delivery and process management categories and external fraud.

Operational risk profile

Within operational risk, a high proportion of risk events have a low associated financial cost and a very small proportion of operational risk events will have a material impact on the financial results of the Group. In 2016, 90.8% of the Group's net reportable operational risk events had a value of £50,000 or less (2015: 88.1%) and accounted for

23.2% (2015: 14.5%) of the Group's total net loss impact.

The analysis below presents the Group's operational risk events by Basel event category:

§ Execution, delivery and process management impacts increased to £124.4m (2015: £111.8m) and accounted for 55.0% (2015: 39.4%) of overall operational risk losses. The events in this category are typical of the banking industry as a whole where high volumes of transactions are processed on a daily basis. The increases in impacts were largely driven by limited number of events with higher loss values.

§ External fraud (65.2%) is the category with the highest frequency of events where high volume, low value events are also consistent with industry experience, driven by debit and credit card fraud. This accounted for 25.8% of overall operational risk losses in the year from 22.2% last year.

The Group's operational risk profile is informed by bottom-up risk assessments undertaken by each business unit and top-down qualitative review from the operational risk management for each risk type. External Fraud and technology are highlighted as key operational risk exposures. The operational risk profile is also informed by a number of risk themes: change, resilience and cyber security. These represent material risk to the bank but have scope which sits across multiple risk types, and therefore require a risk management approach which is integrated within relevant risk and control frameworks.

Investment continues to be made in new and enhanced fraud prevention systems and tools to combat the increasing level of fraud attempts being made and to minimise any disruption to genuine transactions. Fraud remains an industry-wide threat and the Bank continues to work closely with external partners on various prevention initiatives. Technology, resilience and cyber security risks evolve rapidly so the Bank maintains continued focus and investment in our control environment to manage these risks, and actively partners with peers and relevant organisations to understand and disrupt threats originating outside the Bank.

For further information see Operational Risk Management section on pages 158 to 161.

Operational risk events by risk category

% of total risk events by count

Operational risk events by risk category

% of total risk events by value

Note

a The data disclosed include operational risk losses for reportable events (excluding Africa) having impact of > £10,000 and exclude events that are conduct risk, aggregate and boundary events. A boundary event is an operational risk event that results in a credit risk impact. Legal risk events are also included. Due to the nature of risk events that keep evolving, prior year losses are updated.

Risk review

Risk performance

Conduct risk

Analysis of conduct risk

This section details Barclays' conduct risk profile and provides information on key 2016 risk events and risk mitigation actions Barclays has taken.

Key metrics

5.4/10

Balanced Scorecard

The Conduct Reputation Balanced Scorecard Measure has been sustained mainly by our focus on:

- § Operating openly and transparently
- § Having high quality products and services
- § Delivering value for money for customers and clients

Risk review

Risk performance

Conduct risk

Conduct risk

Conduct risk is the risk of detriment to customers, clients, market integrity, competition or Barclays from the inappropriate supply of financial services, including instances of wilful or negligent conduct

All disclosures in this section are unaudited unless otherwise stated.

Conduct Risk

Barclays strives to create and maintain mutually beneficial long-term relationships with our customers and clients. This means taking personal accountability for understanding their needs and providing them with products and services that meet those needs appropriately and help them manage their financial affairs.

As a transatlantic consumer, corporate and investment bank, Barclays also plays a critical role in promoting fair, open and transparent markets, as well as fostering shared growth for all. This means abiding by standards that in many cases are higher than those set by the laws and regulations that apply to our business.

Summary of performance in the period

In 2016, Barclays remained focused on the continuous improvements being made to manage risk effectively, with an emphasis on enhancing governance and management information to help ensure forward-looking risks are identified at earlier stages.

The cornerstone of our efforts is the Strengthening Personal Accountability programme, which is designed to strengthen our culture and embed our values throughout the organisation. The programme includes implementation of the UK Senior Manager, Certification and Conduct Rules, in addition to similar regulatory requirements and expectations in other jurisdictions.

The Group introduced dashboards on conduct, culture, complaints and citizenship to help the Board and senior management oversee and measure change across the organisation and take action where necessary to address issues and encourage progress. The dashboard data reflects a downward trend in conduct issues and complaints alongside an upward trend in confidence with respect to speaking up about potential conduct risks and issues.

Barclays proactively undertook Lessons Learned assessments on issues identified in enforcement matters across the industry, including the use of performance metrics and formulaic incentives in remuneration and performance management. The Group also enhanced the role and impact of conduct issues in the remuneration process at both the

Explanation of Responses:

individual and business level.

Businesses have continued to assess the potential customer, client and market impacts of strategic change and structural reform. As part of the 2016 Medium-Term Planning Process, material conduct risks associated with strategic and financial plans were assessed. Divestment of Non-Core assets and businesses remains subject to a governance framework that considers the impacts on customer and client choice, market access, liquidity and other conduct risks.

The Group also continually assesses the impact of economic and geopolitical events on customers, clients and markets. In anticipation of the EU Referendum, Barclays successfully applied incident management techniques to prepare for and respond to customer and client needs and provide market liquidity.

Throughout 2016 conduct risks were raised by businesses for consideration by the Board Reputation Committee. The Board Reputation Committee reviewed the risks raised and whether management's proposed actions were appropriate to manage the risks effectively. In addition to structural reform, strategic change, the EU Referendum and lessons learned assessments, the Board Reputation

Committee reviewed issues related to data security, cyber risk and technology resilience.

While there has been significant progress, a need for continued focus remains. Barclays must drive cultural change through all levels of the organisation and evidence consistent consideration of conduct risks in long-term, medium-term and day-to-day strategic decisions. The Group must continue to refine its conduct governance structure, particularly with respect to forward-looking management information to drive proactive decision making and address issues that persist around the general control environment and infrastructure.

The Group continued to incur significant costs in relation to litigation and conduct matters, please refer to Note 29 Legal, competition and regulatory matters and Note 27 Provisions for further detail. Costs include customer redress and remediation, as well as fines and settlements. Resolution of these matters remains a necessary and important part of delivering the Group's strategy and an ongoing commitment to improve oversight of culture and conduct.

Reputation Risk has been managed as a Key Risk under Conduct Risk, prior to being re-designated as a Principal Risk with effect from 2017. Barclays' association with sensitive sectors is often an area of concern for stakeholders and the following topics were of particular interest during the year:

§ Climate change and the management of climate risks is an increasingly important issue for the banking sector. There has been an increase in the level of interest in our response to climate change from a number of different stakeholder groups, largely driven by the ratification of COP21 requirements and publication of draft recommendations by the Financial Stability Board's Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures for annual reports. We are undertaking a review of our global energy sector client portfolio, in order to develop a strategic approach that is sustainable in the long term. We expect credit appetite to fossil fuels more broadly to decrease over time due to regulatory requirements, political appetite and moves towards development of cleaner energy sources, with particular short-term focus on coal. In the meantime, we are actively pursuing opportunities in the green energy and renewable sectors. Please refer to home.barclays/citizenship/our-reporting.html for further information.

§ Supporting the manufacture and export of military and riot control goods and services is a reputation risk for the financial services sector. Political and public concern in particular relates to the use of weapons against civilians in conflict situations and to support unjustified external aggression. Our Defence Policy mandates our relationship with clients in this sector and includes a number of restrictions regarding client activities. For example, it is our

policy not to finance trade in, or manufacture of, nuclear, chemical, biological or other weapons of mass destruction. A formal governance structure is in place to review high risk defence relationships and trade transactions on a case by case basis, taking into account the client, types of goods, end user and country risk.

§ The banking sector has come under increased scrutiny for its perceived indirect involvement in human rights abuses committed by clients and customers. Barclays Group Statement on Human Rights outlines how we manage our impacts across four key areas: employees, local communities, suppliers and clients/customers, taking into account the UN Framework and Guiding Principles on business and human rights and other internationally recognised human rights standards. The UK Modern Slavery Act which came into force in October 2015 has helped raise awareness of the role business plays in managing human rights impacts. We are committed to combatting the risk of modern slavery or human trafficking in our supply chain or in any part of our business and Barclays Group Statement on Modern Slavery is available on home.barclays/content/dam/barclayspublic/docs/Citizenship/Policy-Positions/MSA2016.pdf

Reputation Risk may also arise as a result of issues and incidents relevant to other Principal Risks, in particular other non-financial risks e.g. Conduct or Operational Risk.

Supervision and regulation

Supervision of the Group

The Group's operations, including its overseas offices, subsidiaries and associates, are subject to a significant body of rules and regulations that are a condition for authorisation to conduct banking and financial services business. These apply to business operations, impact financial returns and include reserve and reporting requirements and prudential and conduct of business regulations. These requirements are set by the relevant central banks and regulatory authorities that authorise, regulate and supervise the Group in the jurisdictions in which it operates. The requirements generally reflect global standards developed by, amongst others, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) and the Financial Stability Board (FSB). They also reflect requirements imposed directly by, or derived from, EU legislation. Various bodies, such as central banks, also create voluntary Codes of Conduct which affect the way the Group does business.

Regulatory developments impact the Group globally. We focus particularly on EU, UK and US regulation due to the location of Barclays' principal areas of business. Regulations elsewhere will affect Barclays due to the location of its branches, subsidiaries and, in some cases, clients.

The Group and certain of its members are subject to supervisory stress testing exercises in a number of jurisdictions. These exercises currently include the programmes of the Bank of England (BoE), the European Banking Authority (EBA), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB) and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). These exercises are designed to assess the resilience of banks to adverse economic or financial developments and ensure that they have robust, forward-looking capital planning processes that account for the risks associated with their business profile. Assessment by regulators is on both a quantitative and qualitative basis, the latter focusing on the Group's data provision, stress testing capability and internal management processes and controls. Failure to meet requirements of regulatory stress tests, or the failure by regulators to approve the stress test results and capital plans of the Group or its members subject to these exercises, could result in the Group or certain of its members being required to enhance its capital position or limit capital distributions, to any external holders of its equity or capital or within the Group. In 2016 Barclays and certain of its subsidiaries completed stress testing pursuant to the requirements of the BoE, EBA and SARB. Barclays was not required to submit revised plans as a result of these tests. Further details of Barclays capital requirements are set out below under [Prudential Developments](#).

Supervision in the EU

Financial regulation in the UK is to a significant degree shaped and influenced by EU legislation. This provides the structure of the European Single Market, an important feature of which is the framework for the regulation of authorised firms in the EU. This framework is designed to enable a credit institution or investment firm authorised in

one EU member state to conduct banking or investment business in another member state through the establishment of branches or by the provision of services on a cross-border basis without the need for local authorisation. Barclays operations in Europe are authorised and regulated by a combination of both home and host regulators. The impact of the UK's departure from the EU in this respect and, more broadly, its impact on the UK domestic regulatory framework, is yet to be determined. See the Risk Factor entitled "EU referendum", which discusses the potential impact of the UK's departure from the EU in more detail.

In the UK, the BoE has responsibility for monitoring the UK financial system as a whole. The day-to-day regulation and supervision of the Group is divided between the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).

In addition, the Financial Policy Committee (FPC) of the BoE has influence on the prudential requirements that may be imposed on the banking system through its powers of direction and recommendation.

Barclays Bank PLC is authorised and subject to solo and consolidated prudential supervision by the PRA and subject to conduct regulation and supervision by the FCA. Barclays Bank PLC's Italian and French branches are also subject to direct supervision by the European Central Bank (ECB).

In its role as supervisor, the PRA seeks to maintain the safety and soundness of financial institutions with the aim of strengthening, but not guaranteeing, the protection of customers and the financial system. The PRA's continuing supervision of financial institutions is conducted through a variety of regulatory tools, including the collection of information by way of prudential returns, reports obtained from skilled persons, visits to firms and regular meetings with management to discuss issues such as performance, risk management, conduct and culture and strategy.

The regulation and supervision of market conduct matters is the responsibility of the FCA. The FCA's regulation of the UK firms in the Group is carried out through a combination of continuous assessment, regular thematic and project work based on the FCA's sector assessments, which analyse the different areas of the market and the risks that may lie ahead.

Both the PRA and the FCA have continued to develop and apply a more assertive approach to supervision and the application of existing standards. This may include application of standards that either anticipate or go beyond requirements established by global or EU standards, whether in relation to capital, leverage and liquidity, resolvability and resolution or matters of conduct.

The FCA has retained an approach to enforcement based on credible deterrence that has seen significant growth in the size of regulatory fines. The approach appears to be trending towards a more US model of enforcement including the use of Deferred Prosecution Agreements, vigorous enforcement of criminal and regulatory breaches, heightened fines and proposed measures related to increased corporate criminal liability and the failure to prevent the facilitation of tax evasion.

The FCA has focused strongly on conduct risk and on customer outcomes and will continue to do so. This has included a focus on the design and operation of products, the behaviour of customers and the operation of markets. This may affect both the incidence of conduct costs and increase the cost of remediation. The FCA has also increasingly focused on individual accountability within firms, as illustrated by the Senior Managers' Regime and Certification Regime detailed below.

Supervision in the US

The supervisory framework of Barclays within the US is set out below in the section entitled "Regulation in the US".

Supervision in South Africa

Explanation of Responses:

In South Africa, BAGL's operations are supervised and regulated by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), the Financial Services Board (SAFSB) as well as ancillary regulators including, amongst others, the Financial Intelligence Centre. SARB oversees the banking industry and follows a risk-based approach to supervision, whilst the SAFSB oversees non-banking financial services such as insurance and investment businesses. The National Credit Regulator regulates consumer credit and the National Consumer Commission is responsible for other aspects of consumer protection not regulated under the jurisdiction of the SAFSB. It is intended that regulatory responsibilities in South Africa will in future be divided between the SARB, which will be responsible for prudential regulation, and the SAFSB, which will be responsible for matters of market conduct. The proposed 'twin peaks' legislation is currently going through the consultation phase of the Parliamentary process to enact the legislation. Barclays' and BAGL's operations in other African countries are primarily supervised and regulated by the central banks in the jurisdictions where Barclays or BAGL (as relevant) has a banking presence. In some African countries, the conduct of Barclays' and BAGL's operations and their non-banking activities are also regulated by financial market authorities.

Supervision and regulation

Supervision in Asia Pacific

Barclays' operations in Asia Pacific are supervised and regulated by a broad range of national regulators including: the Japan Financial Services Agency, the Bank of Japan, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Reserve Bank of India, the Securities and Exchange Board of India and the People's Bank of China, China's State Administration of Foreign Exchange and the China Banking Regulatory Commission. Such supervision and regulation extends to activities conducted through branches of Barclays Bank PLC in the Asia Pacific region as well as subsidiaries of the Group.

Global regulatory developments

Regulatory change continues to affect all large financial institutions. Such change emanates from: global institutions such as the G20, FSB, IOSCO and BCBS; the European Union regionally; and national regulators, especially in the UK and US. 2016 gave rise to significant political changes in these markets, which have increased the level of regulatory and supervisory uncertainty faced by the Group and the financial markets more broadly. For more information, please see the Risk Factor entitled "Business conditions, general economy and geopolitical issues".

Further changes to financial services regulations impacting Barclays may affect the Group's planned activities and could increase costs and contribute to adverse impacts on the Group's earnings.

The programme of reform of the global regulatory framework previously agreed by G20 Heads of Government in April 2009 has continued to be taken forward throughout 2016. The G20 continues to monitor emerging risks and vulnerabilities in the financial system and has stated that it will take action to address them if necessary.

The FSB has been designated by the G20 as the body responsible for co-ordinating the delivery of the global reform programme in relation to the financial services industry. It has focused particularly on the risks posed by systemically important financial institutions. In 2011, G20 Heads of Government adopted FSB proposals to reform the regulation of global systemically important financial institutions (G-SIFIs), including global systemically important banks (G-SIBs), such as Barclays.

Regulatory developments in the financial services industry can broadly be categorised as follows: (a) prudential developments; (b) recovery and resolution developments, a key aspect of which is to ensure that G-SIFIs are capable of being resolved without recourse to taxpayer support; (c) structural reform developments; (d) market infrastructure developments, aimed at enhancing client protection, financial stability and market integrity; and (e) conduct, culture and consumer protection developments.

Regulation in the EU and the UK

(a) Prudential developments

The Basel III capital and liquidity standards, defined by BCBS, are implemented in EU law through CRD IV. The provisions of CRD IV either applied from, or had to be implemented in EU Member States by, 1 January 2014. In addition, the PRA has expected Barclays, in common with other major UK banks and building societies, to meet a 7% CET1 ratio at the level of the consolidated group since 1 January 2016.

G-SIBs are subject to a number of additional prudential requirements, including the requirement to hold additional loss absorbing capacity and additional capital buffers above the level required by Basel III standards. The level of G-SIB buffer is set by the FSB according to a bank's systemic importance and can range from 1% to 3.5% of risk-weighted assets. The G-SIB buffer must be met with common equity.

In November 2016, the FSB published an update to its list of G-SIBs, reducing the G-SIB buffer that Barclays is required to hold from 2% to 1.5%, effective from January 2018. The additional G-SIB buffer began to be phased in from January 2016, from when G-SIBs were required to meet 25% of their designated buffer. This will increase to 50% in 2017, 75% in 2018 and 100% in January 2019. G-SIBs have also been required to meet higher supervisory expectations for data aggregation capabilities since 1 January 2016. Barclays is also subject to, among other buffers, a countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) based on rates determined by the regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction in which Barclays maintains exposures. These rates may vary in either direction, for example, in July 2016, the FPC published a policy statement directing the PRA to reduce the UK CCyB rate from 0.5% to 0% of banks' UK exposures with immediate effect, which was subsequently adopted by the PRA. In November 2016, the FPC reaffirmed that it expects to maintain a UK CCyB rate at 0% until at least June 2017, absent any material change in the economic outlook. The systemic risk buffer is expected to be set by the PRA for the first time in early 2019.

The BCBS maintains a number of active workstreams that will affect the Group. In January 2016, the BCBS endorsed a new market risk framework, including rules made as a result of its fundamental review of the trading book, to take effect in 2019. The BCBS also continues to focus on the consistency of risk weighting of assets and on reducing the variations of approaches to risk weightings between banks. This includes revisions to the standardised rules for credit risk, CVA volatility risk and operational risk. The BCBS is also considering whether to limit the use of internal models in certain areas (for example, removing the Advanced Measurement Approach for operational risk) and to apply capital floors based on the standardised approaches. The BCBS has also recently published final standards on the Basel III securitisation framework, interest rate risk in the banking book and minimum capital requirements for market risk. The final standards for measuring and controlling large exposures were published by the BCBS in April 2014 to take effect in 2019. In November 2016 the European Commission adopted a proposal (commonly referred to as CRD V) to begin the legislative process for introducing these standards within the EU, with legislation expected to be finalised in late 2017 or early 2018. These proposals, if implemented in their current form would, among other things, overhaul existing rules relating to standardised and advanced market risk and the rules governing the inclusion of positions in the regulatory trading book. The proposals would also enhance rules for counterparty credit risk, strengthen requirements relating to leverage and large exposures and introduce a net stable funding ratio, requiring banks to ensure that they hold reliable sources of funds in excess of their required amount of stable funding over a one year period. CRD V also proposes to require that non-EU parent undertakings with two or more subsidiary firms established in the EU establish an intermediate parent undertaking, authorised and established in, and subject to the supervision of, an EU Member State. This requirement would apply to non-EU groups that have been identified as non-EU Global Systemically Important Institutions (G-SIIs) under CRD IV (as amended) and to groups with entities in the EU with total assets of at least €30bn. If implemented as proposed, Barclays could be required to establish such a holding company in respect of its EU operations following the UK's departure from the EU.

In January 2017, the BCBS announced that its finalisation of reforms to Basel III had been delayed. The BCBS is now expected to issue updated standards on the calculation of operational risk, the standardised framework for credit risk,

restrictions on the use of internal models (including the application of RWA floors based on standardised approaches), the leverage ratio (including a leverage ratio buffer for G-SIBs) and an output floor based on a standardised approach, later in 2017. As these measures will require EU and domestic legislation to be implemented, it is not clear when they will become effective.

IFRS9 will be implemented in the European Union from 1 January 2018. In October 2016, the Basel Committee issued two documents on the treatment of accounting provisions in the regulatory framework, to take account of the future move to expected credit loss provisioning under IFRS and Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards. One paper considered transitional arrangements to phase-in the immediate capital impact of the new provisioning standards, while the other discussed more fundamental changes to the recognition of provisions in regulatory capital and changes to the risk weighting framework. The European Commission's CRR2 proposal also proposed transitional arrangements. The regulatory capital impact of IFRS9 on the group will depend on the timing and final form of all these initiatives.

(b) Recovery and Resolution developments

An important component of the EU legislative framework is the 2014 Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) which establishes a framework for the recovery and resolution of EU credit institutions and investment firms. The UK implemented the BRRD through the Financial Services (Banking Reform) Act 2013 (the Banking Reform Act), which amended the Banking Act 2009.

Pursuant to the Banking Act, UK resolution authorities are empowered to intervene in and resolve a UK financial institution that is no longer viable. Pursuant to these laws, the BoE (in consultation with the PRA and HM Treasury as appropriate) has several stabilisation options where a banking institution is failing or likely to fail: (i) transfer some or all of the securities of the bank to a commercial purchaser; (ii) transfer some or all of the property, rights and liabilities of the bank to a bridge bank wholly owned by the BoE or to a commercial purchaser; (iii) transfer the impaired or problem assets to an asset management vehicle to allow them to be managed over time; (iv) cancel or reduce certain liabilities of the institution or convert liabilities to equity to absorb losses and recapitalise the institution and (v) in the case of a holding company, transfer the banking institution into temporary public ownership. In addition, the BoE may apply for a court insolvency order in order to wind up or liquidate the institution or to put the institution into special administration. When exercising any of its stabilisation powers, the BoE must generally provide that shareholders bear first losses, followed by creditors in accordance with the priority of their claims under normal insolvency proceedings.

In order to enable the exercise of its stabilisation powers, the BoE may impose a temporary stay on the rights of creditors to terminate, accelerate or close out contracts, and in some cases to override events of default or termination rights that might otherwise be invoked as a result of a resolution action. In addition, the Banking Act gives the BoE the power to override, vary, or impose conditions or contractual obligations between a UK bank, its holding company and its group undertakings, in order to enable any transferee or successor bank to operate effectively after any of the resolution tools have been applied. There is also power for HM Treasury to amend the law (excluding provisions made by or under the Banking Act) for the purpose of enabling it to use the regime powers effectively, potentially

with retrospective effect. The Banking Act powers apply regardless of any contractual restrictions and compensation that may be payable. In July 2016 the PRA issued final rules on ensuring operational continuity in resolution. The rules will apply from 1 January 2019 and will require banks to ensure that their operational structures facilitate effective recovery and resolution planning and the continued provision of functions critical to the economy in a resolution scenario.

The BRRD requires EU member states to establish pre-funded resolution funds of 1% of covered deposits to be built up by 31 December 2024. The UK government uses the Bank Levy to meet this ex-ante funding requirements, as well as the ex-post contributions that would be required were the ex-ante contributions not to cover costs or other expenses incurred by use of the resolution funds.

Separately, Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS), a deposit guarantee scheme established under the EU Deposit Guarantee Schemes Directive and Investor Schemes Directive, is funded through fees levied on participant firms, including Barclays. The FSCS operates when an authorised firm is unable or is likely to be unable to meet claims made against it by its customers because of its financial circumstances. Most insured deposits made with branches of Barclays Bank PLC within the EEA are covered by the FSCS. Most claims made in respect of investment business will also be protected claims if the business was carried on from the UK or from a branch of the bank or investment firm in question in another EEA member state. Deposits covered by the FSCS are preferred in an insolvency of the bank.

In the event that the HM Treasury significantly increases the Bank Levy applicable to Barclays, or the FSCS significantly increases the fees levied on Barclays by virtue of its participation in the FSCS, the associated costs to the Group may have a material impact on the Group's results.

The BRRD also requires competent authorities to impose a Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) on financial institutions to facilitate the effective exercise of the in-tool referred to above. The EU proposes that for G-SIBs, such as Barclays, MREL should be set in accordance with the FSB Total Loss Absorbing Capital (TLAC) standard, discussed further below.

In November 2015 the FSB finalised its proposals to enhance the loss-absorbing capacity of G-SIBs to ensure that there is sufficient loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity available in resolution to implement an orderly resolution which minimises the impact on financial stability, ensures the continuity of critical functions and avoids exposing taxpayers to losses. To this end, the FSB has set a new minimum requirement for total loss absorbing capacity (TLAC). The EU has proposed to implement the TLAC standard via the MREL requirement and the European Commission has proposed amendments in its CRD V proposal to achieve this. As the proposals remain in draft it is uncertain what the final requirements and timing will be. The statement of policy confirmed that the BoE will set MREL for UK G-SIBs as necessary to implement the TLAC standard and that institution or group-specific MREL requirements will depend on the preferred resolution strategy for that institution or group. The MREL will be phased in from 1 January 2019 and will be fully implemented by 1 January 2022, at which time G-SIBs with resolution entities incorporated in the UK, including Barclays, will be required to meet a MREL equivalent to the higher of (i) two times the sum of its Pillar 1 and Pillar 2A requirements or (ii) the higher of two times its leverage ratio or 6.75% of leverage exposures. However, the PRA will review the MREL calibration by the end of 2020, including assessing the proposal for Pillar 2A recapitalisation which may drive a different 1 January 2022 MREL requirement than currently proposed. In addition, it is proposed that CET1 capital cannot be counted towards both MREL and the combined buffer requirement (CBR), meaning that the CBR will effectively be applied above both the Pillar 1 and Pillar 2A requirements relating to own funds and MREL, such that a failure to maintain sufficient other MREL resources could result in a breach of the CBR.

Supervision and regulation

In October 2016, the BCBS also published its final standard on the prudential treatment of banks' investments in TLAC instruments issued by other institutions, confirming that internationally active banks (both G-SIBs and non-G-SIBs) must deduct their holdings of TLAC instruments that do not otherwise qualify as regulatory capital from their own Tier 2 capital. Where the investing bank owns less than 10% of the issuing bank's common shares, TLAC holdings are to be deducted from Tier 2 capital only to the extent that they exceed 10% of the investing bank's common equity (or 5% for non-regulatory capital TLAC holdings); below this threshold, holdings would instead be subjected to risk-weighting. G-SIBs may only apply risk-weighting to non-regulatory capital TLAC holdings by the 5% threshold where those holdings are in the trading book and are sold within 20 business days.

In addition to the amendments proposed to align MREL for G-SIBs with the TLAC standard, in November 2016 the European Commission proposed a package of amendments to the BRRD, including to harmonise the priority ranking of unsecured debt instruments under national insolvency proceedings and to enhance the stabilisation tools by including a moratorium tool.

The PRA has made rules that require authorised firms to draw up recovery plans and resolution packs, as required by the BRRD. Recovery plans are designed to outline credible recovery actions that authorised firms could implement in the event of severe stress in order to restore their business to a stable and sustainable condition. The resolution pack contains detailed information on the authorised firm in question which will be used to develop resolution strategies for that firm, assess its current level of resolvability against the strategy, and to inform work on identifying barriers to the implementation of operational resolution plans. In the UK, Recovery and Resolution Planning (RRP) work is considered part of continuing supervision. Removal of potential impediments to an orderly resolution of the Group or one or more of its subsidiaries is considered as part of the BoE's and PRA's supervisory strategy for each firm, and the PRA can require firms to make significant changes in order to enhance resolvability. Barclays currently provides the PRA with a Recovery Plan annually and with a Resolution Pack every other year.

The BoE's preferred approach for the resolution of the Group is a bail-in strategy with a single point of entry through Barclays PLC. Under such a strategy, Barclays PLC's subsidiaries would remain operational while Barclays PLC's eligible liabilities would be written down or converted to equity in order to recapitalise the Group and allow for the continued provision of services and operations throughout the resolution. This strategy relies on Barclays PLC having issued sufficient loss-absorbing capacity to effect bail-in and recapitalise the Group should the need arise. As a result the Group is focusing on transitioning eligible loss absorbing capital from subsidiary level to Barclays PLC level.

(c) Structural reform developments

Recent developments in banking law and regulation in the UK have included legislation designed to ring-fence the retail and smaller business deposit-taking businesses of large banks. The Banking Reform Act put in place a framework for this ring-fencing and secondary legislation passed in 2014 elaborated on the operation and application of the ring-fence. Ring-fencing rules have been published by the PRA further determining how ring-fenced banks will be permitted to operate. Further rules published by the FCA set out the disclosures that non-ring-fenced banks are required to make to prospective customers that are individuals.

In relation to ring-fencing in the UK, FSMA, as amended by the Banking Reform Act, requires, amongst other things, the separation of the retail and smaller business deposit-taking activities of UK banks in the UK and branches of UK banks in the European Economic Area (EEA) into a legally distinct, operationally separate and economically independent entity, which will not be permitted to undertake a range of activities (so called ring-fencing). UK ring-fenced banks and large UK building societies will be required to hold CET1 capital in excess of that required under CRD IV from 2019. This requirement will be applied by the PRA on an institution specific basis according to a framework set out by the FPC. The implications of these requirements on Barclays are discussed in more detail in the Risk Factor entitled Structural Reform .

At European level, the European Commission issued proposals recommending the mandatory separation of proprietary trading and other high-risk trading activities from banking activities in January 2014. These proposals would apply to institutions that have been identified as G-SIIs under CRD IV and envisage, amongst other things: (i) a ban on proprietary trading in financial instruments and commodities; and (ii) rules on the economic, legal, governance, and operational links between the trading entities and other banking group entities. The legislative proposal includes a derogation in respect of the separation of trading activities (but not the ban on proprietary trading) for Member States which had adopted similar measures before the date of its publication. The legislative proposal remains under consideration by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.

(d) Market Infrastructure developments

The European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR) has introduced requirements designed to improve transparency and reduce the risks associated with the derivatives market, some of which are still to be fully implemented. EMIR requires that certain entities that enter into derivative contracts: report such transactions; clear certain over the counter (OTC) transactions where mandated to do so; and implement risk mitigation standards in respect of uncleared OTC trades. The obligation to clear derivatives only applies to certain counterparties and specified types of derivative. In October 2016 the European Commission adopted a delegated regulation relating to the exchange of collateral, one of the risk mitigation techniques under EMIR. Provisions relating to initial margin will be phased in from 6 February 2017 until 1 September 2020. Provisions relating to variation margin applied on a phased basis from 4 February 2017. EMIR has potential operational and financial impacts on the Group, including by imposing collateral requirements.

CRD IV aims to complement EMIR by applying higher capital requirements for bilateral, uncleared over-the-counter derivative trades. Lower capital requirements for cleared derivatives trades are only available if the central counterparty through which the trade is cleared is recognised as a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) which has been authorised or recognised under EMIR (in accordance with binding technical standards). Higher capital requirements may apply to the Group following the UK's departure from the EU if UK CCPs are not regarded as QCCPs.

The amended Markets in Financial Instruments Directive and Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (collectively referred to as MiFID II) is expected to apply from 3 January 2018. MiFID II will affect many of the investment markets in which the Group operates, the instruments in which it trades and the way it transacts with market counterparties and other customers. Changes introduced by MiFID II include: the introduction of a new type of trading venue (the organised trading facility), capturing non-equity trading that falls outside the current regime; and the expansion of the concept of, and requirements applicable to, firms which systematically trade against proprietary capital (systematic internalisers).

MiFID II also strengthens investor protections and imposes new curbs on high frequency and commodity trading. It also increases pre-and post-trade transparency and introduces a new regime for third country firms. MiFID II also includes new requirements relating to non-discriminatory access to trading venues, central counterparties and benchmarks, and harmonised supervisory powers and sanctions across the EU.

The EU Benchmarks Regulation came into force in June 2016, with the majority of provisions intended to apply from January 2018. This Regulation applies to the administration, contribution of data to and use of benchmarks within the EU. Financial institutions within the EU will be prohibited from using benchmarks unless their administrators are authorised, registered or otherwise recognised in the EU. This may impact the ability of Barclays to use certain benchmarks.

In 2015 the European Commission launched work on establishing a Capital Markets Union (CMU) within the EU. The CMU aims to increase the availability of non-bank financing in the EU, deepen the single market for financial services and promote growth and financial stability. The Commission's work on the CMU includes the development of a regulatory framework in order to enhance efficiencies in the cross-border environment for capital markets, as well as a review of existing legislation to determine instances in which such legislation should be modified. This work is likely to continue through 2017 and beyond and may result in changes to the EU regulatory framework in which the Group operates.

(e) Conduct, Culture and Consumer Protection developments

On 7 March 2016 the PRA and FCA introduced measures to increase the individual accountability of senior managers and other covered individuals in the banking sector. The new regime comprises the Senior Managers Regime, which applies to a limited number of individuals with senior management responsibilities within a firm, the Certification Regime, which is intended to assess and monitor the fitness and propriety of a wider range of employees who could pose a risk of significant harm to the firm or its customers and conduct rules that individuals subject to either regime must comply with. From March 2017, the conduct rules will apply more widely to other staff of firms within scope of the regime.

The Financial Services Act 2010, amongst other things, requires the UK regulators to make rules about remuneration and to require regulated firms to have a remuneration policy that is consistent with effective risk management. The Banking Act also amended FSMA to allow the FCA to make rules requiring firms to operate a collective consumer redress scheme to deal with cases of widespread failure by regulated firms to meet regulatory requirements, that may have created consumer detriment.

Barclays has to comply with national data protection laws, governing the collection, use, and disclosure of personal data, in a majority of the countries in which it operates. From 25 May 2018 data protection laws throughout the EU will be replaced by a single General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR); the UK government has confirmed the UK will adopt and apply the GDPR from May 2018. The impact across Barclays will be significant, affecting not only Group entities operating and processing personal data within the EU but also those outside the EU offering goods or services to, or monitoring individuals within the EU. The GDPR contains significant penalties for data protection breaches and non-compliance, up to 4% of Group global turnover.

A number of recent developments have indicated a clear political and regulatory desire to make customer transactional account information more easily accessible to customers and parties providing services to them. One such example is the revised Payment Services Directive (PSD2), which came into force on 12 January 2016 and must be implemented by 13 January 2018. Shortly after the finalisation of PSD2, the Open Banking Working Group, a body established at the request of HM Treasury, issued a report outlining how an ecosystem allowing the sharing of bank and customer information could be established, operated and governed. The resulting Open Banking Standard is intended to allow for the provision of access to public data and secure access to private data.

In August 2016, the UK Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) published the results of its market investigation into retail banking, identifying features of the market that were having an adverse effect on competition and setting out a number of measures to remedy the shortcomings. One of these remedies requires Barclays, among other banks, to help establish and fund an entity to govern open access to information about bank services, provision and service quality. Barclays expects to be required to make public information available through open application programming interfaces (APIs) through the course of 2017, with transactional information being available through an open API by January 2018 to align with the PSD2 timeframes.

EU regulation and governments have been increasingly focused on cyber security risk management for banking organisations and have proposed laws that would impose a variety of requirements on regulated Barclays entities. These requirements include minimum required security measures, enhanced reporting requirements and a variety of other cyber and information risk governance measures. When implemented, the proposals may increase technology and compliance costs for Barclays.

The UK Bribery Act 2010 introduced a new form of corporate criminal liability focussed on a company's failure to prevent bribery on its behalf. The legislation has broad application and in certain circumstances may have extraterritorial impact as to entities, persons or activities located outside the UK, including Barclays PLC and its subsidiaries. In practice, the legislation requires Barclays to have adequate procedures to prevent bribery which, due to the extraterritorial nature of the status, makes this both complex and costly.

Regulation in the US

Supervision in the US

Barclays' US activities and operations are subject to umbrella supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB), as well as additional supervision, requirements and restrictions imposed by other federal and state regulators. Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and their US branches and subsidiaries are subject to a comprehensive regulatory framework involving numerous statutes, rules and regulations, including the International Banking Act of 1978, the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (BHC Act), the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 and the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (DFA). In some cases, US requirements may impose restrictions on Barclays' global activities in addition to its activities in the US.

In July 2016, Barclays established a US intermediate holding company, Barclays US LLC (BUSL), which holds substantially all of Barclays' US subsidiaries and assets (including Barclays Capital Inc. and Barclays Bank Delaware), other than Barclays' US branches and certain other assets and subsidiaries. BUSL, Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC are regulated as bank holding companies (BHCs) by the FRB, which exercises umbrella supervisory authority over and imposes a wide variety of requirements and restrictions on Barclays' US operations, including with respect to safety and soundness. As Barclays top-tier US bank holding company, BUSL is or will become subject to the enhanced prudential supervision requirements applicable to US bank holding companies of comparable size, including: (i) regulatory capital requirements and leverage limits; (ii) mandatory annual supervisory and annual and semi-annual company-run stress testing of capital levels, and annual submission of a capital plan in connection with the FRB's annual Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR), resulting in an FRB objection or non-objection to the capital plan; (iii) FRB non-objection to any proposed capital distributions by BUSL, including to

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Barclays Bank PLC; (iv) additional substantive liquidity requirements, including requirements to conduct monthly internal liquidity stress tests for BUSL (and also, separately, for Barclays Bank PLC's US branch network), and to maintain a 30-day buffer of highly liquid assets; (v) other liquidity risk management requirements, including compliance with liquidity risk management standards established by the FRB, and maintenance of an independent function to review and evaluate regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of the liquidity risk management practices of Barclays' combined US operations; and (vi) overall risk management requirements, including a US risk committee and a US chief risk officer. BUSL will become subject to the FRB's capital planning requirements in 2017.

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Supervision and regulation

The BHC Act generally restricts the activities of BHCs to banking and activities closely related to banking. In order to engage in a broader range of activities, Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC have also elected to be treated as financial holding companies under the BHC Act. Financial holding companies may engage in a range of financial and related activities, directly or through subsidiaries, including underwriting, dealing and making markets in securities. In order to maintain its status as a financial holding company, a financial holding company is required to meet or exceed certain regulatory capital ratios and other requirements and be deemed well capitalised and well managed. In addition, the financial holding company status requires Barclays Bank Delaware to maintain at least a satisfactory rating under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (CRA). Entities ceasing to meet any of these requirements are required to enter into an agreement to correct the deficiency and are allotted a period of time in which to restore capital levels or management ratings. The non-compliant entity will be subject to limitations on activities during any period of non-compliance. If the capital level or rating is not restored, the non-compliant entity would be subjected to increasingly stringent penalties and could ultimately be closed or required to cease certain activities in the US.

In addition to general oversight by the FRB, certain of Barclays' branches and subsidiaries are regulated by additional authorities based on the location or activities of those entities. The deposits of Barclays Bank Delaware are insured by the FDIC, which also exercises supervisory authority over the bank's operations. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and BUSL are required to act as a source of financial strength for Barclays Bank Delaware. This could, among other things, require these entities to inject capital into Barclays Bank Delaware if it fails to meet applicable regulatory capital requirements. The New York and Florida branches of Barclays Bank PLC are subject to extensive supervision and regulation by, as applicable, the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) and the Florida Office of Financial Regulation. Barclays Bank Delaware, a Delaware chartered commercial bank, is subject to supervision and regulation by the Delaware Office of the State Bank Commissioner.

Barclays' US securities broker/dealer, investment advisory and investment banking operations are also subject to ongoing supervision and regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and other government agencies and self-regulatory organisations (SROs) as part of a comprehensive scheme of regulation of all aspects of the securities and commodities business under US federal and state securities laws.

Similarly, Barclays' US commodity futures, commodity options and swaps-related operations are subject to ongoing supervision and regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the National Futures Association and other SROs.

Barclays' US retail and consumer activities, including the US credit card operations of Barclays Bank Delaware, are subject to direct supervision and regulation by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), which was established by the DFA. The CFPB has the authority to examine and take enforcement action related to compliance with federal laws and regulations regarding the provision of consumer financial services and the prohibition of unfair, deceptive or abusive acts and practices.

The Volcker Rule, a provision of the DFA that came into effect in July 2015, prohibits banking entities from undertaking certain proprietary trading activities and limits the sponsorship of, and investment in, private equity funds (including non-conforming real estate and credit funds) and hedge funds, in each case broadly defined, by such

entities. These restrictions are subject to certain exemptions, including for underwriting, market-making and risk-mitigating hedging activities as well as for transactions and investments occurring solely outside of the US. As required by the rule, Barclays has developed and implemented an extensive compliance and monitoring programme (both inside and outside of the US) addressing proprietary trading and covered fund activities. These efforts are expected to continue as the FRB and the other relevant US regulatory agencies further implement and monitor these requirements and Barclays may incur additional costs in relation to such efforts. The Volcker Rule is highly complex and its full impact will not be known with certainty until market practices and structures further develop under it.

The Bank Secrecy Act, USA PATRIOT Act 2001 and regulations thereunder contain numerous anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing requirements for financial institutions. In addition, Barclays is subject to the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits certain payments to foreign officials, as well as rules and regulations relating to economic sanctions and embargo programs administered by the US Office of Foreign Assets Control which restrict certain business activities with certain individuals, entities, groups, countries and territories. In some cases, these regulations may impact entities, persons or activities located outside the US, including Barclays PLC and its subsidiaries. The enforcement of these regulations has been a major focus of US government policy relating to financial institutions in recent years, and failure of a financial institution to ensure compliance could have serious legal, financial and reputational consequences for the institution.

The US regulators have enhanced their focus on the promotion of cultural values as a key area for banks. The regulators view the responsibility for reforming culture as primarily sitting with the industry. In this regard regulators have increasingly focused on areas such as incentive compensation, promotion processes and measurements of success.

Title II of the DFA established the Orderly Liquidation Authority, a new regime for orderly liquidation of systemically important financial institutions, which could apply to BUSL. Specifically, when a systemically important financial institution is in default or danger of default, the FDIC may be appointed receiver under the orderly liquidation authority instead of the institution being resolved through a voluntary or involuntary proceeding under the US Bankruptcy Code. In addition, the licensing authorities of each US branch of Barclays Bank PLC and of Barclays Bank Delaware have the authority, in certain circumstances, to take possession of the business and property of the applicable Barclays entity they license or to revoke or suspend such licence. Such circumstances include violations of law, unsafe business practices and insolvency.

Under the DFA, Barclays must submit annually to the FRB and the FDIC a plan for its rapid and orderly resolution in the event of material financial distress or failure. As required, Barclays submitted its most recent annual US resolution plan to the US regulators on 1 July 2015. Barclays next submission will be due on 1 July 2017 in view of the FDIC's and FRB's joint determination that certain foreign banking organisations' 2016 annual resolution plan filing requirements would be satisfied by the 2017 submission.

In addition, on 3 February 2017, the President of the US issued an executive order identifying core principles for the administration's financial services regulatory policy and directing the US Secretary of Treasury, in consultation with the heads of other US financial regulatory agencies, to evaluate and issue a report within 120 days examining how the current regulatory framework promotes or inhibits the principles and what actions have been and are being taken to promote the principles.

Regulatory developments in the US

The DFA's ultimate impact on the Group continues to remain uncertain and some rules are not yet fully implemented. In addition, market practices and structures may change in response to the requirements of the DFA in ways that are difficult to predict but that could impact Barclays' business. Nonetheless, certain proposed or final regulations are particularly likely to have a significant effect on the Group, including:

(a) Regulation of derivatives markets

Among the changes mandated by the DFA is a requirement that many types of derivatives that used to be traded in the over the counter markets be traded on an exchange or swap execution facility and centrally cleared through a regulated clearing house. The DFA also mandates that swaps and security-based swaps be reported and that certain of that information be made available to the public on an anonymous basis. In addition, certain participants in these markets are required to register with the CFTC as swap dealers or major swap participants and/or, following the compliance date for relevant SEC rules, with the SEC as security-based swap dealers or major security-based swap participants. Such registrants would be subject to CFTC and SEC regulation and oversight. SEC finalised the rules governing security based swap dealer registration in 2015 but clarified that registration timing is contingent upon the finalisation of certain additional rules under Title VII of DFA, several of which are still pending. Additional SEC rules governing security-based swap transactions, including security-based swap reporting, will become effective after the security-based swap dealer registration date. Barclays Bank PLC has provisionally registered with the CFTC as a swap dealer. Entities required to register are subject to business conduct and record-keeping requirements and will be subject to capital and margin requirements in connection with transactions with certain US and non-US counterparties. Barclays Bank PLC is also prudentially regulated as a swaps dealer so is subject to the FRB swaps rules.

The CFTC has approved certain comparability determinations that would permit substituted compliance with non-US regulatory regimes for certain swap regulations related to business conduct requirements. The CFTC had previously stated that its transaction-level rules (such as margin and documentation requirements) would apply to certain transactions entered into between a non-US swap dealer and a non-US counterparty but has delayed the compliance date for this requirement a number of times. The most recent extension of this relief expires on 30 September 2017. In addition, the CFTC has proposed to apply transaction-level rules to certain cross-border transactions with a US nexus. It is unclear whether further changes will be made to these proposed rules or when they will become effective.

In this regard, the US prudential regulators and the CFTC have imposed rules requiring the exchange of collateral in respect of OTC derivative transactions, in a similar manner to the European Commission as set out above in the section entitled 'Market Infrastructure Developments'.

(b) Prudential developments

The FRB has proposed a number of prudential rules to implement DFA requirements, as well as its own versions of a number of international regulatory standards, including Basel large exposure rules (or single counterparty credit limits, proposed in March 2016) and temporary resolution stays for qualified financial contracts (proposed in May 2016).

In December 2016, the FRB issued final regulations for TLAC which will apply to BUSL. The FRB's final TLAC rule, while generally following the FSB termsheet, contains a number of provisions that are more restrictive. For example, the FRB's TLAC rule includes provisions that require BUSL (the Barclays IHC) to have (i) a specified outstanding amount of eligible long-term debt, (ii) a specified outstanding amount of TLAC (consisting of common and preferred equity regulatory capital plus long term debt), and (iii) a specified common equity buffer. In addition, the FRB's TLAC rule would prohibit BUSL, for so long as the Group's overall resolution plan treats BUSL as a non-resolution entity, from issuing TLAC to entities other than the Group and its non-US subsidiaries.

In addition, the FRB has issued proposed regulations for net stable funding ratio (NSFR) implementation. The NSFR is one of the two Basel III-based liquidity measures, along with the LCR, and as proposed by the FRB, would apply to US bank holding companies with more than \$250bn in total assets or \$10bn or more in on-balance sheet foreign exposures, including BUSL, and consolidated depository institution subsidiaries of such banking organisations with more than \$10bn in assets, including Barclays Bank Delaware. Under the proposed rule, such entities would be required to maintain a minimum level of available stable funding that equals or exceeds the amount of required stable funding over a one-year period. The proposal provides for an effective date of 1 January 2018, subject to finalisation of the rules.

If finally adopted as currently proposed, the NSFR requirement could impact Barclays liquidity and increase the funding and compliance costs for BUSL.

(c) Cybersecurity

US regulators, including the FRB, FDIC and NYDFS, have been increasingly focused on cybersecurity risk management for banking organisations and have issued proposals for, or requested comment on, regulations that would impose a variety of new requirements on regulated Barclays entities. These requirements include, among others, the adoption of cybersecurity policies and procedures meeting specified criteria, a set of minimum required security measures, new reporting and compliance certification requirements and a variety of other cyber and information risk governance measures. If finally implemented, the proposals may increase technology and compliance costs for Barclays.

Risk review

Supervision and regulation

Structural Reform

Overview

Barclays announced in March 2016 that it will be organised as two clearly defined divisions, Barclays UK and Barclays International, to simplify the Group and prepare early for UK ring-fencing requirements.

Barclays intends to achieve ring-fencing separation by setting up an operational legal entity, which will constitute the ring-fenced bank (RFB)

and will be separate from Barclays Bank PLC. The Barclays UK division of Barclays Bank PLC will be transferred to the RFB. Barclays Bank PLC will continue to house the Barclays International division. The two banking entities, RFB (containing Barclays UK) and Barclays Bank PLC (containing Barclays International) will operate alongside one another, together with the Group Service Company, Barclays Services Limited (BSerL), as subsidiaries of Barclays PLC within the Barclays Group.

In order to achieve this target-state structure, Barclays will need to undertake a number of legal transfers, including the transfer of customer and non-customer assets, liabilities and contractual arrangements.

Barclays intends to use a court approved statutory ring-fence transfer scheme process as defined in Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 Part VII section 106B (RFTS) to conduct the majority of these transfers to the RFB, as well as certain other items to BSerL. In addition to the transfers conducted through the RFTS, certain items will be transferred via alternative arrangements.

Between now and 1 January 2019, Barclays will complete the transition from the former divisional constructs to the legal entity constructs described above.

Timeline

Barclays Structural Reform timeline, including progress to date and indicative future milestones is as follows:

§ 2015:

Explanation of Responses:

The legal entity which will become the RFB was incorporated.

§ 2016:

Barclays US intermediate holding company was established.

RFB banking authorisation application was submitted to the regulators.

BSerL, which will become the Group Service Company, was transferred to be a direct subsidiary of Barclays PLC.

§ 2017:

Various legal entities connected with the future Barclays UK business will be transferred to be subsidiaries of the entity which will become the RFB.

Certain assets, liabilities, and other items connected with service provision will be transferred from Barclays Bank PLC to BSerL to establish the entity as the Group Service Company.

RFTS court process will be initiated during Q4 2017 with the submission of an application to the high court followed by the directions court hearing.

§ 2018:

Final court hearing will be held in respect of the RFTS.

Barclays UK businesses and related items will be transferred to the RFB through the RFTS and via alternative arrangements, taking effect in H1 2018.

Additional items connected with service provision will be transferred to BSerL, also via the RFTS in H1 2018.

Immediately following completion of the RFTS, the equity ownership in the RFB will be transferred, establishing the RFB as a direct subsidiary of Barclays PLC, alongside Barclays Bank PLC and BSerL.

Note

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a Illustration of Barclays business divisions in preparation for regulatory ring-fencing. Plans are subject to internal and regulatory approvals and may change.

Financial review

**A review of the performance of Barclays,
including the key performance indicators,
and the contribution of each of our businesses
to the overall performance of the Group.**

Financial review

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Explanation of Responses:

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Financial review

Key performance indicators

In assessing the financial performance of the Group, management uses a range of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which focus on the Group’s financial strength, the delivery of sustainable returns and cost management.

Non-IFRS performance measures

Barclays management believes that the non-IFRS performance measures included in this document provide valuable information to the readers of the financial statements as they enable the reader to identify a more consistent basis for comparing the business performance between financial periods, and provide more detail concerning the elements of performance which the managers of these businesses are most directly able to influence or are relevant for an assessment of the Group. They also reflect an important aspect of the way in which operating targets are defined and performance is monitored by Barclays management. However, any non-IFRS performance measures in this document are not a substitute for IFRS measures and readers should consider the IFRS measures as well. Refer to pages 259 - 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document, and the most directly comparable IFRS measures.

Definition

Why is it important and how the Group performed

CRD IV fully loaded CET1 ratio

Capital requirements are part of the regulatory framework governing how banks and depository institutions are supervised. Capital ratios express a bank’s capital as a percentage of its RWAs as

The Group’s capital management objective is to maximise shareholder value by prudently managing the level and mix of its capital to: ensure the Group and all of its subsidiaries are appropriately capitalised relative to their minimum regulatory and stressed capital requirements, support the Group’s risk appetite, growth and strategic options, while seeking to maintain a robust credit proposition for

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| 12.4% |
| CRD IV fully loaded CET1 ratio |
| 2015: 11.4% |
| 2014: 10.3% |

Explanation of Responses:

defined by the PRA.

the Group and its subsidiaries.

In the context of CRD IV, the fully loaded CET1 ratio is a measure of capital that is predominantly common equity as defined by the Capital Requirements Regulation.

The Group's CRD IV fully loaded CET1 ratio increased to 12.4% (2015: 11.4%) due to an increase in CET1 capital to £45.2bn (2015: £40.7bn), partially offset by an increase in RWAs to £366bn (2015: £358bn). The 100bps increase reflected the Group's ability to grow capital through profit generation.

Group target: Revised end-state CET1 capital ratio target of 150-200bps above the minimum regulatory level providing 400-450bps buffer to the Bank of England stress test systemic reference point.

3.6%

Return on average tangible shareholders equity

RoTE is calculated as profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders, including an adjustment for the tax credit recorded 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.

This measure indicates the return generated by the management of the business based on shareholders' tangible equity. Achieving a target RoTE demonstrates the organisation's ability to execute its strategy and align management's interests with the shareholders. RoTE lies at the heart of the Group's capital allocation and performance management process.

Group RoTE

2015: (0.7%)

2014: (0.3%)

RoTE for the Group increased to 3.6% (2015: (0.7%)) reflecting an increase in Group attributable profit to £1,623m (2015: loss of £394m) and increased average tangible shareholders' equity of £49bn (2015: £48bn).

8.4%

Core RoTE

Core RoTE increased to 8.4% (2015: 4.8%) reflecting a 95% increase in attributable profit to £3,350m and a £4bn increase in average allocated

2015: 4.8%

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tangible equity to £41bn, as capital was returned from Non-Core. Core RoTE excluding notable items reduced to 9.4% (2015: 11.2%) with a 4% increase in profit before tax to £6,436m and an 8% reduction in attributable profit to £3,781m primarily reflecting an increase in tax, due to the introduction of a new surcharge of 8% that applies to banks UK profits with effect from 1 January 2016.

Group target: Group RoTE will converge with Core RoTE.

2014: 7.0%

9.4%

Core RoTE excluding notable items

2015: 11.2%

2014: 11.2%

Definition

Why is it important and how the Group performed

4.6%

Leverage ratio

The ratio is calculated as fully loaded Tier 1 capital divided by leverage exposure.

The leverage ratio is non-risk based and is intended to act as a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital metrics such as the CET1 ratio.

Leverage ratio

2015: 4.5%

2014: 3.7%

The leverage ratio increased to 4.6% (2015: 4.5%), reflecting an increase in Tier 1 capital to £52.0bn (2015: £46.2bn) and an increase in leverage exposure of £97bn to £1,125bn. Tier 1 capital included £6.8bn (2015: £5.4bn) of AT1 securities.

Group target: maintaining the leverage ratio above future minimum requirements.

76%

Cost: income ratio

Total operating expenses divided by total income.

This is a measure management uses to assess the productivity of the business operations. Restructuring the cost base is a key execution priority for management and includes a review of all categories of discretionary spending and an analysis of how we can run the business to ensure that costs increase at a slower rate than income.

Cost: income ratio

2015: 84%

2014: 84%

The Group cost: income ratio reduced to 76% (2015: 84%) driven by a 12% reduction in operating expenses, partially offset by a 3% reduction in income.

The reduction in operating expenses included a £3,024m reduction in litigation and conduct charges in 2016 to £1,363m.

The Core cost: income ratio reduced to 64% (2015: 75%) reflecting the reduction in litigation and conduct charges. Excluding notable items, the Core cost: income ratio reduced to 61% in 2016 (2015: 62%).

Group target: cost: income ratio of less than 60% over time.

£14,975m

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses, excluding conduct and litigation charges, and other notable items.

Barclays views operating expenses as a key strategic area for banks; those who actively manage costs and control them effectively will gain a strong competitive advantage.

Group operating expenses

2015: £14,479m

2014: £15,377m

Operating expenses for the Group were £14,975m (2015: £14,479m) when excluding conduct and litigation charges, and other notable items. This reflected increased structural reform implementation costs and the strengthening in average USD and EUR against GBP. Q416 included the impact of a decision for 2016 compensation awards, to more closely align income statement recognition with performance awards and to harmonise deferral

£13,390m

Core operating expenses

structures across the Group. These changes resulted in a £395m income statement charge in Q416, of which £390m was in Core, resulting in Core costs being above guidance by that amount.

2015: £12,532m

2014: £12,664m

Refer to page 261 for a reconciliation of total operating expenses excluding conduct and litigation charges, and other notable items.

£32bn

Non-Core RWAs

RWAs are a risk adjusted measure of assets. Risk weightings are established in accordance with the Basel Capital Accord as implemented by the PRA.

Barclays Non-Core was established as a separate unit in 2014 and groups together businesses and assets which do not fit with the strategic objectives of the Group. Reducing Non-Core RWAs will rebalance the Group to deliver higher and more sustainable returns.

Non-Core

2015: £54bn

2014: £89bn

Non-Core RWAs reduced by £22bn to £32bn in 2016. The 41% reduction in the year reflects strong progress in the rundown, driven by a £10bn reduction in Derivatives, a £3bn reduction in Securities and loans, a £4bn reduction in Businesses RWAs, and a £4bn reallocation to Head Office of operational risk RWAs associated with exited businesses and assets.

Target: Non-Core RWAs of c.£25bn as at 30 June 2017.

Financial review

Consolidated summary income statement

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| For the year ended 31 December^a | | | | | |
| Continuing operations^b | | | | | |
| Net interest income | 10,537 | 10,608 | 10,086 | 9,457 | 9,442 |
| Non-interest income | 10,914 | 11,432 | 11,677 | 14,587 | 11,399 |
| Total income | 21,451 | 22,040 | 21,763 | 24,044 | 20,841 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (2,373) | (1,762) | (1,821) | (2,601) | (2,659) |
| Operating expenses | (14,565) | (13,723) | (14,959) | (16,628) | (15,256) |
| UK bank levy | (410) | (426) | (418) | (462) | (311) |
| Litigation and conduct | (1,363) | (4,387) | (2,807) | (2,442) | (2,912) |
| Total operating expenses | (16,338) | (18,536) | (18,184) | (19,532) | (18,479) |
| Other net income/(expenses) | 490 | (596) | (445) | (32) | 122 |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | 3,230 | 1,146 | 1,313 | 1,879 | (175) |
| Tax charge | (993) | (1,149) | (1,121) | (1,251) | (326) |
| Profit/(loss) after tax in respect of continuing operations | 2,237 | (3) | 192 | 628 | (502) |
| Profit after tax in respect of discontinued operation ^b | 591 | 626 | 653 | 669 | 683 |
| Non-controlling interests in respect of continuing operations | (346) | (348) | (449) | (414) | (467) |
| Non-controlling interests in respect of discontinued operation ^b | (402) | (324) | (320) | (343) | (339) |
| Other equity holders | (457) | (345) | (250) | | |
| Attributable profit/(loss) | 1,623 | (394) | (174) | 540 | (624) |
| Selected financial statistics | | | | | |
| Basic earnings/(loss) per share ^c | 10.4p | (1.9p) | (0.7p) | 3.8p | (4.8p) |
| Diluted earnings/(loss) per share ^c | 10.3p | (1.9p) | (0.7p) | 3.7p | (4.8p) |
| Dividend payout ratio | 23% | 39% | 38% | 41% | 18% |
| Return on average tangible shareholders' equity | 3.6% | (0.7%) | (0.3%) | 1.2% | (1.4%) |

The financial information above is extracted from the published accounts. This information should be read together with the information included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Notes

a Comparatives have been restated to reflect the implementation of the Group business reorganisation. These restatements were detailed in our announcement on 14 April 2016, accessible at home.barclays/results.

b Refer to page 257 for further information on the Africa Banking discontinued operation.

c The profit after tax attributable to other equity holders of £457m (2015: £345m) is offset by a tax credit recorded in reserves of £128m (2015: £70m). The net amount of £329m (2015: £275m), along with NCI is deducted from profit after tax in order to calculate earnings per share and return on average tangible shareholders' equity.

Financial review

Income statement commentary

2016 compared to 2015

Profit before tax increased to £3,230m (2015: £1,146m). The Group performance reflected good operational performance in Barclays UK and Barclays International whilst being impacted by the Non-Core loss before tax of £2,786m (2015: £2,603m) driven by the accelerated rundown of Non-Core and provisions for UK customer redress of £1,000m (2015: £2,772m). The appreciation of average USD and EUR against GBP positively impacted income and adversely affected impairment and operating expenses.

Total income decreased 3% to £21,451m as Non-Core income reduced £1,776m to a net expense of £1,164m due to the acceleration of the Non-Core rundown, while Core income increased 6% to £22,615m. Within Core, Barclays International income increased 9% to £14,995m, with growth in both CIB and Consumer, Cards and Payments, and Barclays UK income increased 2% to £7,517m.

Total income included a £615m (2015: £nil) gain on disposal of Barclays' share of Visa Europe Limited and an own credit loss of £35m (2015: gain of £430m).

Credit impairment charges increased £611m to £2,373m including a £320m charge in Q316 following the management review of the UK and US cards portfolio impairment modelling and balance growth primarily within Consumer, Cards and Payments. This was partially offset by a reduction in credit impairment charges of 9%

2015 compared to 2014

Profit before tax decreased to £1,146m (2014: £1,313m).

Total income increased 1% to £22,040m as Core income increased 4% to £21,428m, reflecting a 6% increase to £13,747m in Barclays International and a 22% increase in Head Office to £338m, which was partially offset by a 1% decrease to £7,343m in Barclays UK. Non-Core income reduced 46% to £612m, following assets and securities rundown, business sales including the impact of the sales of the Spanish and UAE retail businesses, and fair value losses on the ESHLA portfolio of £359m (2014: £156m).

Total income included a £496m (2014: £461m) gain on the US Lehman acquisition assets and an own credit gain of £430m (2014: £34m). 2014 total income included a loss of £935m (2015: £nil) relating to a revision to the ESHLA valuation methodology.

Credit impairment charges improved 3% to £1,762m, with a loan loss rate of 42bps (2014: 42bps). This reflected lower impairments in Barclays UK due to the benign economic environment in the UK resulting in lower default rates and charges and higher recoveries in European businesses in Non-Core. This was partially offset by increased impairment charges in Consumer, Cards and Payments primarily driven by asset growth and updates to impairment model methodologies, and increased impairment charges in CIB due to impairment of a number of single name exposures.

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to £122m in Non-Core due to lower impairment charges in European businesses. This resulted in a 11bps increase in the loan loss rate to 53bps.

Total operating expenses reduced 12% to £16,338m reflecting lower litigation and conduct charges. This was partially offset by the non-recurrence of the prior year gain of £429m on the valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability and increased structural reform implementation costs. Operating expenses also included a £395m additional charge in Q416 relating to 2016 compensation awards reflecting a decision to more closely align income statement recognition with performance awards and to harmonise deferral structures across the Group.

Total operating expenses included provisions for UK customer redress of £1,000m (2015: £2,772m).

The cost: income ratio improved to 76% (2015: 84%).

Other net income of £490m (2015: expense of £596m) included gains on the sale of Barclays Risk Analytics and Index Solutions, the Asia wealth and investment management business and the Southern European cards business, partly offset by the loss on sale of the French retail business of £455m.

The effective tax rate on profit before tax decreased to 30.7% (2015: 100.3%) principally as a result of a reduction in non-deductible charges.

Profit after tax in respect of continuing operations increased to £2,237m (2015: loss of £3m). Profit after tax in relation to the Africa Banking discontinued operation decreased 6% to £591m as increased credit impairment charges and operating expenses were partially offset by income growth.

Total operating expenses increased 2% to £18,536m due to an increase in litigation and conduct charges, and costs associated with the implementation of structural reform. This was partially offset by savings from the strategic cost programme, in addition to the continued rundown of Non-Core.

Total operating expenses included additional provisions for UK customer redress of £2,772m (2014: £1,110m), additional provisions for ongoing investigations and litigation including Foreign Exchange of £1,237m (2014: £1,250m), a £429m (2014: £nil) gain on valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability and £96m (2014: £nil) of impairment of goodwill and other assets relating to businesses being disposed.

The cost: income ratio remained stable at 84% (2014: 84%).

Other net expenses increased to £596m (2014: £445m) primarily relating to losses on sale relating to the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian businesses of £577m (2014: £446m).

The tax charge of £1,149m (2014: £1,121m) on profit before tax of £1,146m (2014: £1,313m) represented an effective tax rate of 100.3% (2014: 85.4%), impacted by non-deductible items.

Profit after tax in respect of continuing operations decreased to a loss of £3m (2014: profit of £192m). Profit after tax in relation to the Africa Banking discontinued operation decreased 4% to £626m driven by a reduction in total income and an increase in credit impairment charges, partially offset by a reduction in operating expenses.

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Return on average tangible shareholders' equity was 3.6% (2015: (0.7%)) and basic earnings per share was 10.4p (2015: (1.9p)).

Return on average tangible shareholders' equity was (0.7%) (2014: (0.3%)) and basic loss per share was 1.9p (2014: 0.7p).

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Financial review

Consolidated summary balance sheet

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| As at 31 December | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 102,353 | 49,711 | 39,695 | 45,687 | 86,191 |
| Items in the course of collection from other banks | 1,467 | 1,011 | 1,210 | 1,282 | 1,473 |
| Trading portfolio assets | 80,240 | 77,348 | 114,717 | 133,069 | 146,352 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 78,608 | 76,830 | 38,300 | 38,968 | 46,629 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 346,626 | 327,709 | 439,909 | 350,300 | 485,140 |
| Financial investments | 63,317 | 90,267 | 86,066 | 91,756 | 75,109 |
| Loans and advances to banks | 43,251 | 41,349 | 42,111 | 39,422 | 41,799 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 392,784 | 399,217 | 427,767 | 434,237 | 430,601 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | 13,454 | 28,187 | 131,753 | 186,779 | 176,522 |
| Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale | 71,454 | 7,364 | | | |
| Other assets | 19,572 | 21,019 | 36,378 | 22,128 | 22,535 |
| Total assets | 1,213,126 | 1,120,012 | 1,357,906 | 1,343,628 | 1,512,351 |
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Deposits from banks | 48,214 | 47,080 | 58,390 | 55,615 | 77,345 |
| Items in the course of collection due to other banks | 636 | 1,013 | 1,177 | 1,359 | 1,587 |
| Customer accounts | 423,178 | 418,242 | 427,704 | 431,998 | 390,828 |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | 34,687 | 33,967 | 45,124 | 53,464 | 44,794 |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value | 96,031 | 91,745 | 56,972 | 64,796 | 78,561 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 340,487 | 324,252 | 439,320 | 347,118 | 480,987 |
| Debt securities in issue ^a | 75,932 | 69,150 | 86,099 | 86,693 | 119,525 |
| Subordinated liabilities | 23,383 | 21,467 | 21,153 | 21,695 | 24,018 |
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowings | 19,760 | 25,035 | 124,479 | 196,748 | 217,178 |
| Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale | 65,292 | 5,997 | | | |
| Other liabilities | 14,161 | 16,200 | 31,530 | 20,193 | 17,542 |
| Total liabilities | 1,141,761 | 1,054,148 | 1,291,948 | 1,279,679 | 1,452,365 |
| Equity | | | | | |
| Called up share capital and share premium | 21,842 | 21,586 | 20,809 | 19,887 | 12,477 |
| Other equity instruments | 6,449 | 5,305 | 4,322 | 2,063 | |
| Other reserves | 6,051 | 1,898 | 2,724 | 249 | 3,674 |
| Retained earnings | 30,531 | 31,021 | 31,712 | 33,186 | 34,464 |
| Total equity excluding non-controlling interests | 64,873 | 59,810 | 59,567 | 55,385 | 50,615 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Non-controlling interests | 6,492 | 6,054 | 6,391 | 8,564 | 9,371 |
| Total equity | 71,365 | 65,864 | 65,958 | 63,949 | 59,986 |
| Total liabilities and equity | 1,213,126 | 1,120,012 | 1,357,906 | 1,343,628 | 1,512,351 |
| Tangible net asset value per share | 290p | 275p | 285p | 283p | 349p |
| Net asset value per ordinary share | 344p | 324p | 335p | 331p | 414p |
| Number of ordinary shares of Barclays PLC (in millions) | 16,963 | 16,805 | 16,498 | 16,113 | 12,243 |
| Year-end US Dollar exchange rate | 1.23 | 1.48 | 1.56 | 1.65 | 1.62 |
| Year-end Euro exchange rate | 1.17 | 1.36 | 1.28 | 1.20 | 1.23 |
| Year-end South African Rand exchange rate | 16.78 | 23.14 | 18.03 | 17.37 | 13.74 |

Note

a Debt securities in issue include covered bonds of £13.9bn (2015: £12.3bn).

Financial review

Balance sheet commentary

Total assets

Total assets increased £93bn to £1,213bn.

Cash and balances at central banks and items in the course of collection from other banks increased £53bn to £102bn, as the cash contribution to the Group liquidity pool was increased.

Trading portfolio assets increased £3bn to £80bn primarily driven by client activity and the appreciation of USD against GBP, partially offset by reduction due to firm strategy.

Financial assets designated at fair value increased by £2bn to £79bn. During the period, reverse repurchase agreements designated at fair value have increased by £14bn as new reverse repurchase agreements in certain businesses have been designated at fair value to better align to the way the business manages the portfolio's risk and performance. Additionally, within financial assets designated at fair value, there was a partial offset by decreases in loans and advances, equity securities, debt securities and assets held in respect of linked liabilities.

Derivative financial instrument assets increased £19bn to £347bn, consistent with the increase in derivative financial instrument liabilities. The increase was primarily due to foreign exchange derivatives mainly driven by an increase in trade volumes and appreciation of all major currencies against GBP.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value increased by £4bn to £96bn. During the period, repurchase agreements designated at fair value have increased by £5bn and debt securities at fair value by £2bn, which was partially offset due by decreases in liabilities to customer under investment contracts and deposits at fair value.

Derivative financial instrument liabilities increased £16bn to £340bn in line with the increase in derivative financial assets.

Debt Securities in issue increased by £7bn to £76bn driven primarily by an increase in liquidity requirements and currency revaluations partially offset by the reclassification of BAGL balances to held for sale.

Subordinated liabilities increased £2bn to £23bn due to issuances of dated subordinated notes and FX movements due to the appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP. These were partially offset by the redemptions of dated and undated subordinated notes, and the reclassification of BAGL balances to held for sale.

Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities decreased £2bn to £9bn mainly driven by a reduction in insurance contract liabilities.

Financial investments decreased £27bn to £63bn due to a decrease in government bonds held in the liquidity pool.

Total loans and advances decreased by £5bn to £436bn driven by a £31bn decrease due to the reclassification of BAGL balances to held for sale and £9bn from the exit of other assets in Non-Core. This was offset by lending growth of £20bn, a net £9bn increase in settlement and cash collateral balances, and an £8bn increase due to the reclassification of ESHLA loans now recognised at amortised cost.

Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending decreased £15bn to £13bn mainly due to maturity of trades within amortised cost. New trades are designated as fair value through profit and loss to better align to the way the business manages the portfolio's risk and performance.

Non current assets classified as held for disposal increased £64bn to £71bn mainly due to the reclassification of BAGL to held for sale.

Total liabilities

Total liabilities increased £88bn to £1,142bn.

Customer accounts increased £5bn to £423bn mainly due to deposit growth of £38bn and an increase in settlement and cash collateral balances of £5bn offset by reclassification of £29bn of BAGL balances to held for sale and an £8bn decrease due to Non-Core disposals.

Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing decreased £5bn to £20bn in line with Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending described above.

Explanation of Responses:

Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale increased £59bn to £65bn mainly due to the reclassification of BAGL to held for sale.

Shareholders equity

Total shareholders equity increased by £6bn to £71bn.

Share capital and share premium increased by £0.3bn to £21.8bn due to the issuance of shares under employee share schemes and the Barclays PLC scrip dividend programme.

Other equity instruments increased by £1.1bn to £6.4bn due to issuance of equity accounted AT1 securities to investors.

As at 31 December 2016 there was a debit balance of £0.1bn (2015: £0.3bn credit) in the available for sale reserve. The decrease of £0.4bn (2015: £0.2bn decrease) was due to a £2.2bn gain from changes in fair value on Government Bonds, predominantly held in the liquidity pool which was more than offset by £1.7bn of losses from related hedging and £0.9bn of net gains transferred to net profit, mainly due to £0.6bn purchase of Visa Europe by Visa Inc. A tax charge of £28m was recognised in the period relating to these items.

The cash flow hedging reserve increased £0.8bn to £2.1bn driven by £1.6bn increase in the fair value of interest rate swaps held for hedging purposes as forward interest rates decreased, partially offset by decreases of £0.5bn due to gains recycled to the income statement and £0.3bn tax charge.

The currency translation reserve increased by £3.7bn to £3.1bn due to the appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP.

Trading portfolio liabilities increased £1bn to £35bn primarily driven by client demand and the appreciation of the USD against GBP.

Net tangible asset value per share increased to 290p (2015: 275p). This increase was mainly attributable to favourable movements in the currency translation reserve partially offset by pension remeasurement.

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Financial review

Analysis of results by business

All disclosures in this section are unaudited unless otherwise stated.

Segmental analysis (audited)

Analysis of results by business

| | Barclays UK £m | Barclays International £m | Head Office £m | Barclays Core £m | Barclays Non-Core £m | Group results £m |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| For the year ended 31 December 2016 | | | | | | |
| Total income | 7,517 | 14,995 | 103 | 22,615 | (1,164) | 21,451 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (896) | (1,355) | | (2,251) | (122) | (2,373) |
| Net operating income | 6,621 | 13,640 | 103 | 20,364 | (1,286) | 19,078 |
| Operating expenses | (3,792) | (9,129) | (135) | (13,056) | (1,509) | (14,565) |
| UK bank levy | (48) | (284) | (2) | (334) | (76) | (410) |
| Litigation and conduct | (1,042) | (48) | (27) | (1,117) | (246) | (1,363) |
| Total operating expenses | (4,882) | (9,461) | (164) | (14,507) | (1,831) | (16,338) |
| Other net (expenses)/income ^a | (1) | 32 | 128 | 159 | 331 | 490 |
| Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations | 1,738 | 4,211 | 67 | 6,016 | (2,786) | 3,230 |
| Total assets (£bn)^b | 209.6 | 648.5 | 75.2 | 933.4 | 279.7 | 1,213.1 |
| For the year ended 31 December 2015 | | | | | | |
| Total income | 7,343 | 13,747 | 338 | 21,428 | 612 | 22,040 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (706) | (922) | | (1,628) | (134) | (1,762) |
| Net operating income | 6,637 | 12,825 | 338 | 19,800 | 478 | 20,278 |
| Operating expenses | (3,464) | (8,029) | (272) | (11,765) | (1,958) | (13,723) |
| UK bank levy | (77) | (253) | (8) | (338) | (88) | (426) |
| Litigation and conduct | (2,511) | (1,310) | (66) | (3,887) | (500) | (4,387) |
| Total operating expenses | (6,052) | (9,592) | (346) | (15,990) | (2,546) | (18,536) |
| Other net income/(expenses) ^a | | 45 | (106) | (61) | (535) | (596) |
| Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations | 585 | 3,278 | (114) | 3,749 | (2,603) | 1,146 |
| Total assets (£bn)^b | 202.5 | 532.2 | 59.4 | 794.2 | 325.8 | 1,120.0 |

Explanation of Responses:

**For the year ended
31 December 2014**

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Total income | 7,436 | 12,908 | 276 | 20,620 | 1,143 | 21,763 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (901) | (679) | | (1,580) | (241) | (1,821) |
| Net operating income | 6,535 | 12,229 | 276 | 19,040 | 902 | 19,942 |
| Operating expenses | (4,108) | (8,170) | (70) | (12,348) | (2,611) | (14,959) |
| UK bank levy | (59) | (248) | (9) | (316) | (102) | (418) |
| Litigation and conduct | (1,108) | (1,333) | (65) | (2,506) | (301) | (2,807) |
| Total operating expenses | (5,275) | (9,751) | (144) | (15,170) | (3,014) | (18,184) |
| Other net income/(expenses) ^a | | 52 | 316 | 368 | (813) | (445) |
| Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations | 1,260 | 2,530 | 448 | 4,238 | (2,925) | 1,313 |
| Total assets (£bn)^b | 198.0 | 596.5 | 61.0 | 855.5 | 502.4 | 1,357.9 |

Notable items^c

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| For the year ended 31 December | | | |
| Total income | | | |
| Own credit | (35) | 430 | 34 |
| Gain on disposal of Barclays share of Visa Europe Limited | 615 | | |
| Revision of ESHLA valuation methodology | | | (935) |
| Gains on US Lehman acquisition assets | | 496 | 461 |
| Litigation and conduct | | | |
| Provisions for UK customer redress | (1,000) | (2,772) | (1,110) |
| Provisions for ongoing investigations and litigation including Foreign Exchange | | (1,237) | (1,250) |
| Operating expenses | | | |
| Gain on valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability | | 429 | |
| Impairment of goodwill and other assets relating to businesses being disposed | | (96) | |
| Other net expenses | | | |
| Losses on sale relating to the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian businesses | | (580) | (446) |
| Total notable items | (420) | (3,330) | (3,246) |

Notes

a Other net (expenses)/income represents the share of post-tax results of associates and joint ventures, profit (or loss) on disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and gains on acquisitions.

b Africa Banking assets held for sale are reported in Head Office within Core.

c Refer to pages 259 to 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document.

Income by geographic region (audited)

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| For the year ended 31 December | £m | £m | £m |
| Continuing operations | | | |
| UK | 11,096 | 12,160 | 11,456 |
| Europe | 2,087 | 2,245 | 2,896 |
| Americas | 7,278 | 6,610 | 6,008 |
| Africa and Middle East | 419 | 387 | 627 |
| Asia | 571 | 638 | 776 |
| Total | 21,451 | 22,040 | 21,763 |

Income from individual countries which represent more than 5% of total income (audited)^a

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| For the year ended 31 December | £m | £m | £m |
| Continuing operations | | | |
| UK | 11,096 | 12,160 | 11,456 |
| US | 6,876 | 6,228 | 5,866 |

Note

^a Total income based on counterparty location. Income from each single external customer does not amount to 10% or greater of the Group's total income.

Financial review

Analysis of results by business

Barclays Core

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-----------------|----------|----------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Income statement information^a | | | |
| Total income | 22,615 | 21,428 | 20,620 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (2,251) | (1,628) | (1,580) |
| Net operating income | 20,364 | 19,800 | 19,040 |
| Operating expenses | (13,056) | (11,765) | (12,348) |
| UK bank levy | (334) | (338) | (316) |
| Litigation and conduct | (1,117) | (3,887) | (2,506) |
| Total operating expenses | (14,507) | (15,990) | (15,170) |
| Other net income/(expenses) | 159 | (61) | 368 |
| Profit before tax | 6,016 | 3,749 | 4,238 |
| Tax charge | (1,975) | (1,479) | (1,590) |
| Profit after tax | 4,041 | 2,270 | 2,648 |
| Non-controlling interests | (297) | (266) | (303) |
| Other equity interests | (394) | (282) | (193) |
| Attributable profit^b | 3,350 | 1,722 | 2,152 |
| Balance sheet information | | | |
| Total assets ^b | £933.4bn | £794.2bn | £855.5bn |
| Risk weighted assets ^b | £333.5bn | £304.1bn | £312.8bn |
| Leverage exposure ^b | £1,024.0bn | £879.1bn | £917.1bn |
| Key facts | | | |
| Number of employees (full time equivalent) | 73,000 | 78,000 | 75,000 |
| Performance measures | | | |
| Return on average allocated tangible equity | 8.4% | 4.8% | 7.0% |
| Average allocated tangible equity ^b | £41.0bn | £36.8bn | £31.4bn |
| Period end allocated tangible equity ^b | £43.8bn | £37.8bn | £34.0bn |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|
| Cost: income ratio | 64% | 75% | 74% |
| Loan loss rate (bps) | 58 | 45 | 43 |
| Basic earnings per share contribution | 20.5p | 10.7p | 13.4p |
| Notable items | | | |
| Total income | | | |
| Own credit | (35) | 430 | 34 |
| Gain on disposal of Barclays' share of Visa Europe Limited | 615 | | |
| Gains on US Lehman acquisition assets | | 496 | 461 |
| Litigation and conduct | | | |
| Provisions for UK customer redress | (1,000) | (2,649) | (1,035) |
| Provisions for ongoing investigations and litigation including Foreign Exchange | | (1,036) | (1,250) |
| Operating expenses | | | |
| Gain on valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability | | 429 | |
| Other net expenses | | | |
| Losses on sale relating to the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian businesses | | (112) | 315 |
| Total notable items | (420) | (2,442) | (1,475) |

Excluding notable items, the Core return on average allocated tangible equity was 9.4% (2015: 11.2%) and the Core basic earnings per share was 23.1p (2015: 24.9p).

Notes

a Refer to pages 259 to 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document.

b Attributable profit in respect of the Africa Banking discontinued operation is reported at the Group level only. Assets held for sale, risk weighted assets, leverage exposure and allocated tangible equity are reported in Head Office within Core.

Barclays UK

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Income statement information^a | | | |
| Net interest income | 6,048 | 5,973 | 5,839 |
| Net fee, commission and other income | 1,469 | 1,370 | 1,597 |
| Total income | 7,517 | 7,343 | 7,436 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (896) | (706) | (901) |
| Net operating income | 6,621 | 6,637 | 6,535 |
| Operating expenses | (3,792) | (3,464) | (4,108) |
| UK bank levy | (48) | (77) | (59) |
| Litigation and conduct | (1,042) | (2,511) | (1,108) |
| Total operating expenses | (4,882) | (6,052) | (5,275) |
| Other net expenses | (1) | | |
| Profit before tax | 1,738 | 585 | 1,260 |
| Attributable profit/(loss) | 828 | (47) | 852 |
| Balance sheet information | | | |
| Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost | £166.4bn | £166.1bn | £165.3bn |
| Total assets | £209.6bn | £202.5bn | £198.0bn |
| Customer deposits | £189.0bn | £176.8bn | £168.3bn |
| Risk weighted assets | £67.5bn | £69.5bn | £69.3bn |
| Key facts | | | |
| Average LTV of mortgage portfolio ^b | 48% | 49% | 52% |
| Average LTV of new mortgage lending ^b | 63% | 64% | 65% |
| Number of branches | 1,305 | 1,362 | 1,488 |
| Barclays mobile banking customers | 5.7m | 4.7m | 3.6m |
| 30 day arrears rate Barclaycard Consumer UK | 1.9% | 2.3% | 2.5% |
| Number of employees (full time equivalent) | 36,000 | 38,800 | 38,300 |
| Performance measures | | | |

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| | | | |
|---|---------------|--------|--------|
| Return on average allocated tangible equity | 9.6% | (0.3%) | 9.5% |
| Average allocated tangible equity | £8.9bn | £9.3bn | £9.1bn |
| Cost: income ratio | 65% | 82% | 71% |
| Loan loss rate (bps) | 52 | 42 | 53 |
| Loan: deposit ratio | 88% | 94% | 98% |
| Net interest margin | 3.62% | 3.56% | n/a |

Notable Items

Total income

Gain on disposal of Barclays' share of Visa Europe Limited

151

Litigation and conduct

Provisions for UK customer redress

(1,000)

(2,431)

(1,067)

Operating expenses

Gain on valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability

296

Total notable items

(849)

(2,135)

(1,067)

Excluding notable items, the Barclays UK return on average allocated tangible equity was 19.3% (2015: 21.1%).

Notes

a Refer to pages 259 to 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document.

b Average LTV of mortgage portfolio and new mortgage lending calculated on the balance weighted basis.

Financial review

Analysis of results by business

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|-----------------|----------|----------|
| | £m | £m | £ m |
| Analysis of Barclays UK | | | |
| Analysis of total income | | | |
| Personal Banking | 3,891 | 3,714 | 3,788 |
| Barclaycard Consumer UK | 2,022 | 2,065 | 2,078 |
| Wealth, Entrepreneurs & Business Banking | 1,604 | 1,564 | 1,570 |
| Total income | 7,517 | 7,343 | 7,436 |
| | | | |
| Analysis of credit impairment charges and other provisions | | | |
| Personal Banking | (183) | (194) | (211) |
| Barclaycard Consumer UK | (683) | (488) | (592) |
| Wealth, Entrepreneurs & Business Banking | (30) | (24) | (98) |
| Total credit impairment charges and other provisions | (896) | (706) | (901) |
| | | | |
| Analysis of loans and advances to customers at amortised cost | | | |
| Personal Banking | £135.0bn | £134.0bn | £133.8bn |
| Barclaycard Consumer UK | £16.5bn | £16.2bn | £15.8bn |
| Wealth, Entrepreneurs & Business Banking | £14.9bn | £15.9bn | £15.7bn |
| Total loans and advances to customers at amortised cost | £166.4bn | £166.1bn | £165.3bn |
| | | | |
| Analysis of customer deposits | | | |
| Personal Banking | £139.3bn | £131.0bn | £124.5bn |
| Barclaycard Consumer UK | | | |
| Wealth, Entrepreneurs & Business Banking | £49.7bn | £45.8bn | £43.8bn |
| Total customer deposits | £189.0bn | £176.8bn | £168.3bn |

2016 compared to 2015

Profit before tax increased £1,153m to £1,738m reflecting lower provisions for UK customer redress. Profit before tax excluding notable items^a decreased 5% to £2,587m driven by an increase in credit impairment charges following the management review of the cards portfolio impairment modelling, partially offset by a reduction in total operating expenses.

Total income, including a gain on disposal of Barclays' share of Visa Europe Limited recognised in Personal Banking and Wealth, Entrepreneurs & Business Banking (WEBB), increased 2% to £7,517m.

Total income excluding notable items was broadly in line at £7,366m (2015: £7,343m). Personal Banking income increased 1% to £3,762m driven by improved deposit margins and balance growth, partially offset by lower mortgage margins. Barclaycard Consumer UK income decreased 2% to £2,022m primarily as a result of the European Interchange Fee Regulation, which came into full effect from December 2015, offset by balance growth and gains from debt sales. WEBB income increased 1% to £1,582m reflecting improved margins and deposit growth, partially offset by reduced transactional fee income. Net interest income increased 1% to £6,048m due to balance growth and deposit pricing initiatives, partially offset by lower mortgage margins.

Net interest margin increased 6bps to 3.62% reflecting higher margins on deposits, partially offset by lower mortgage margins. Net fee, commission and other income decreased 4% to £1,318m due to the impact of the European Interchange Fee Regulation in Barclaycard Consumer UK, which came into full effect from December 2015, and reduced fee and commission income in WEBB.

Credit impairment charges increased 27% to £896m due to a £200m charge in Q316 following the management review of the cards portfolio impairment modelling. The 30 day and 90 day arrears rates on the cards portfolio improved year-on-year to 1.9% (2015: 2.3%) and 0.9% (2015: 1.2%) respectively.

Total operating expenses, including provisions for UK customer redress of £1,000m (2015: £2,431m), reduced 19% to £4,882m. Total operating expenses excluding notable items reduced 1% to £3,882m reflecting savings realised from strategic cost programmes, relating to restructuring of the branch network and technology improvements, offset by structural reform programme implementation costs.

The cost: income ratio excluding notable items was 53% (2015: 53%) and RoTE excluding notable items was 19.3% (2015: 21.1%).

Loans and advances to customers were stable at £166.4bn (December 2015: £166.1bn).

Total assets increased £7.1bn to £209.6bn primarily reflecting an increase in the allocated liquidity pool.

Explanation of Responses:

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Customer deposits increased 7% to £189.0bn primarily driven by higher balances in Personal Banking and WEBB.

RWAs reduced £2.0bn to £67.5bn primarily driven by changes in the mortgages credit risk model.

2015 compared to 2014

Profit before tax decreased 54% to £585m. Profit before tax excluding notable items increased 17% to £2,720m driven by the continued reduction in operating expenses and lower credit impairment charges. The reduction in operating expenses was delivered through strategic cost programmes including the restructure of the branch network and technology improvements to increase automation.

Total income reduced 1% to £7,343m.

Personal Banking income decreased 2% to £3,714m due to a reduction in fee income and mortgage margin pressure, partially offset by improved deposit margins and balance growth.

Barclaycard Consumer UK income decreased 1% to £2,065m primarily due to the impact of the European Interchange Fee Regulation, partially offset by balance growth.

WEBB income remained broadly flat at £1,564m (2014: £1,570m) as balance growth was offset by margin pressure.

Net interest income increased 2% to £5,973m due to balance growth, deposit pricing initiatives and the impact of changes in the overdraft proposition in June 2014, partially offset by mortgage margin pressure. Net fee, commission and other income decreased 14% to £1,370m due to the change in the overdraft proposition and the impact of the European Interchange Fee Regulation.

Credit impairment charges decreased 22% to £706m primarily due to the benign economic environment in the UK resulting in lower default rates and charges across all businesses. The loan loss rate reduced 11bps to 42bps.

Total operating expenses increased 15% to £6,052m, including provisions for UK customer redress of £2,431m (2014: £1,067m). Total operating expenses excluding notable items reduced 7% to £3,917m reflecting savings realised from strategic cost programmes including the restructure of the branch network and technology improvements.

Loans and advances to customers remained broadly flat at £166.1bn (2014: £165.3bn).

Total assets increased 2% to £202.5bn.

Customer deposits increased 5% to £176.8bn driven by higher balances in Personal Banking and WEBB.

RWAs were broadly flat at £69.5bn (2014: £69.3bn).

Note

aRefer to pages 259 to 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document.

Financial review

Analysis of results by business

Barclays International

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Income statement information^a | | | |
| Net interest income | 4,512 | 4,324 | 3,874 |
| Net trading income | 4,580 | 3,782 | 3,533 |
| Net fee, commission and other income | 5,903 | 5,641 | 5,501 |
| Total income | 14,995 | 13,747 | 12,908 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (1,355) | (922) | (679) |
| Net operating income | 13,640 | 12,825 | 12,229 |
| Operating expenses | (9,129) | (8,029) | (8,170) |
| UK bank levy | (284) | (253) | (248) |
| Litigation and conduct | (48) | (1,310) | (1,333) |
| Total operating expenses | (9,461) | (9,592) | (9,751) |
| Other net income | 32 | 45 | 52 |
| Profit before tax | 4,211 | 3,278 | 2,530 |
| Attributable profit | 2,412 | 1,758 | 926 |
| Balance sheet information | | | |
| Loans and advances to banks and customers at amortised cost ^b | £211.3bn | £184.1bn | £193.6bn |
| Trading portfolio assets | £73.2bn | £61.9bn | £87.3bn |
| Derivative financial instrument assets | £156.2bn | £111.5bn | £149.6bn |
| Derivative financial instrument liabilities | £160.6bn | £119.0bn | £157.3bn |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | £13.4bn | £24.7bn | £62.9bn |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | £62.3bn | £46.8bn | £5.7bn |
| Total assets | £648.5bn | £532.2bn | £596.5bn |
| Customer deposits ^c | £216.2bn | £185.6bn | £188.2bn |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|----------|
| Risk weighted assets | £212.7bn | £194.8bn | £201.7bn |
| Key facts | | | |
| Number of employees (full time equivalent) | 36,900 | 39,100 | 36,600 |
| Performance measures | | | |
| Return on average allocated tangible equity | 9.8% | 7.2% | 3.8% |
| Average allocated tangible equity | £25.5bn | £24.9bn | £25.0bn |
| Cost: income ratio | 63% | 70% | 76% |
| Loan loss rate (bps) | 63 | 49 | 35 |
| Loan: deposit ratio | 86% | 88% | 90% |
| Net interest margin ^d | 3.98% | 3.80% | n/a |
| Notable items | | | |
| Total income | | | |
| Gains on US Lehman acquisition assets | | 496 | 461 |
| Gain on disposal of Barclays share of Visa Europe Limited | 464 | | |
| Litigation and conduct | | | |
| Provisions for UK customer redress | | (218) | 32 |
| Provisions for ongoing investigations and litigation including Foreign Exchange | | (984) | (1,250) |
| Operating expenses | | | |
| Gain on valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability | | 133 | |
| Total notable items | 464 | (573) | (757) |
| Excluding notable items, the Barclays International return on average allocated tangible equity was 8.0% (2015: 9.5%). | | | |

Notes

a Refer to pages 259 to 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document.

b As at 31 December 2016 loans and advances included £185.9bn (December 2015: £162.6bn) of loans and advances to customers (including settlement balances of £19.5bn (December 2015: £18.5bn) and cash collateral of £30.1bn (December 2015: £24.8bn)), and £25.4bn (December 2015: £21.5bn) of loans and advances to banks (including settlement balances of £1.7bn (December 2015: £1.6bn) and cash collateral of £6.3bn (December 2015: £5.7bn)). Loans and advances to banks and customers in respect of Consumer, Cards and Payments were £39.7bn (December 2015: £32.1bn).

c As at 31 December 2016 customer deposits included settlement balances of £16.6bn (December 2015: £16.3bn) and cash collateral of £20.8bn (December 2015: £15.9bn).

d Barclays International margins have been restated to include interest earning lending within the investment banking business.

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|---------------|----------|----------|
| | £m | £m | £ m |
| Analysis of Barclays International | | | |
| Corporate and Investment Bank | | | |
| Income statement information | | | |
| Analysis of total income | | | |
| Credit | 1,185 | 824 | 792 |
| Equities | 1,790 | 1,912 | 1,956 |
| Macro | 2,304 | 2,108 | 1,950 |
| Markets | 5,279 | 4,844 | 4,698 |
| Banking fees | 2,397 | 2,087 | 2,115 |
| Corporate lending | 1,195 | 1,361 | 1,268 |
| Transactional banking | 1,657 | 1,663 | 1,594 |
| Banking | 5,249 | 5,111 | 4,977 |
| Other | 5 | 495 | 476 |
| Total income | 10,533 | 10,450 | 10,151 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (260) | (199) | (87) |
| Total operating expenses | (7,624) | (7,929) | (8,279) |
| Profit before tax | 2,650 | 2,322 | 1,787 |
| Balance sheet information | | | |
| Risk weighted assets | £178.6bn | £167.3bn | £175.1bn |
| Performance measures | | | |
| Return on average allocated tangible equity | 6.1% | 5.4% | 1.9% |
| | £21.9bn | £21.9bn | £22.0bn |

Explanation of Responses:

Average allocated tangible equity

Excluding notable items, the CIB return on average allocated tangible equity was 6.1% (2015: 8.2%).

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|
| | £m | £m | £ m |
| Consumer, Cards and Payments | | | |
| Income statement information | | | |
| Total income | 4,462 | 3,297 | 2,757 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (1,095) | (723) | (592) |
| Total operating expenses | (1,837) | (1,663) | (1,472) |
| Profit before tax | 1,561 | 956 | 743 |
| Balance sheet information | | | |
| Loans and advances to banks and customers at amortised cost | £39.7bn | £32.1bn | £29.7bn |
| Customer deposits | £50.0bn | £41.8bn | £37.9bn |
| Risk weighted assets | £34.1bn | £27.5bn | £26.6bn |
| Key facts | | | |
| 30 day arrears rates - Barclaycard US | 2.6% | 2.2% | 2.1% |
| Total number of Barclaycard business clients | 355,000 | 341,000 | 340,000 |
| Value of payments processed | £296bn | £271bn | £236bn |
| Performance measures | | | |
| Return on average allocated tangible equity | 31.4% | 20.2% | 17.8% |
| Average allocated tangible equity | £3.6bn | £3.0bn | £3.0bn |

Excluding notable items, the Consumer, Cards and Payments return on average allocated tangible equity was 19.1% (2015: 18.9%).

Financial review

Analysis of results by business

2016 compared to 2015

Profit before tax increased 28% to £4,211m, including the gain on disposal of Barclays' share of Visa Europe Limited. Profit before tax excluding notable items^a decreased 3% to £3,747m driven by an 11% increase in total operating expenses, and a 47% increase in impairment, partially offset by a 10% increase in total income.

Total income excluding notable items increased 10% to £14,531m, including the appreciation of average USD and EUR against GBP, with Consumer, Cards and Payments income increasing 21% to £3,998m and Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB) income increasing 6% to £10,533m.

Markets income increased 9% to £5,279m. Credit income increased 44% to £1,185m driven by strong performance in fixed income flow credit which benefitted from increased market volatility and client demand. Equities income decreased 6% to £1,790m with lower client activity in Asia and the simplification of the EMEA business, partially offset by improved performance in cash, derivatives and financing in H216. Macro income increased 9% to £2,304m driven by increased activity post the EU referendum decision and US elections.

Banking income increased 3% to £5,249m. Banking fees income increased 15% to £2,397m driven by higher debt underwriting and advisory fees, partially offset by lower equity underwriting fees. Corporate lending reduced 12% to £1,195m due to losses on fair value hedges and the non-recurrence of one-off work-out gains recognised in Q215. Transactional banking was broadly flat at £1,657m (2015: £1,663m) as income from higher deposit balances was offset by margin compression.

Consumer, Cards and Payments income excluding notable items increased 21% to £3,998m driven by growth across all key businesses and the appreciation of average USD and EUR against GBP.

Credit impairment charges increased 47% to £1,355m including the appreciation of average USD and EUR against GBP. CIB credit impairment charges increased 31% to £260m driven by the impairment of a number of single name exposures. Consumer, Cards and Payments credit impairment charges increased 51% to £1,095m primarily driven by balance growth, a change in portfolio mix and a £120m charge in Q316 following a management review of the cards portfolio impairment modelling.

Total operating expenses excluding notable items increased 11%. CIB increased 12% to £7,624m. In addition to the appreciation of average USD against GBP this reflected an additional charge in Q416 relating to the 2016 compensation awards, higher restructuring costs, £150m of which related to reducing the real estate footprint in Q316, and higher structural reform programme implementation costs including those relating to the incorporation of the US Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) on 1 July 2016. These increases were partially offset by lower litigation and conduct costs. Consumer, Cards and Payments increased 7% to £1,837m due to continued business growth and the appreciation of average USD and EUR against GBP, partially offset by lower restructuring costs.

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The cost: income ratio excluding notable items was 65% (2015: 64%) and RoTE excluding notable items was 8.0% (2015: 9.5%).

Loans and advances to banks and customers at amortised cost increased £27.2bn to £211.3bn with CIB increasing £19.7bn to £171.7bn due to increased lending and cash collateral and the appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP. Consumer, Cards and Payments increased £7.6bn to £39.7bn driven by appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP and growth in Barclaycard US, including the acquisition of the JetBlue credit card portfolio.

Trading portfolio assets increased £11.3bn to £73.2bn due to an increase in client activity and appreciation of major currencies against GBP.

Derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities increased £44.7bn to £156.2bn and £41.6bn to £160.6bn respectively, due to the appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP and decreases in forward interest rates.

Financial assets designated at fair value increased £15.5bn to £62.3bn and reverse repurchase agreements and other similar lending decreased £11.3bn to £13.4bn. Since 2015, new reverse repurchase agreements in certain businesses have been designated at fair value to better align to the way the business manages the portfolio's risk and performance. On a net basis reverse repos have increased by £4.2bn as a result of increased matched book trading.

Customer deposits increased £30.6bn to £216.2bn, with CIB increasing £22.6bn to £166.3bn primarily driven by increases in deposits cash collateral and the appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP. Consumer, Cards and Payments increased £8.2bn to £50.0bn driven by balance growth in Barclaycard US and Private Banking, and the appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP.

RWAs increased £17.9bn to £212.7bn, due to the appreciation of USD against GBP, and business growth, including the acquisition of the JetBlue credit card portfolio in Consumer, Cards and Payments.

Note

a Refer to pages 259 to 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document.

2015 compared to 2014

Profit before tax increased 30% to £3,278m. Profit before tax excluding notable items^a increased 17% to £3,851m driven by a 6% increase in income, including the appreciation of average USD and EUR against GBP, with Consumer, Cards and Payments income increasing 20% to £3,297m and CIB income increasing 3% to £9,954m.

Markets income increased 3% to £4,844m. Credit income increased 4% to £824m driven by a higher contribution from credit flow trading and financing businesses. Equities income decreased 2% to £1,912m driven by lower client activity in EMEA equity derivatives, partially offset by higher performance in cash equities. Macro income increased 8% to £2,108m due to higher income in rates and currency products reflecting increased market volatility and client activity.

Banking income increased 3% to £5,111m. Banking fee income reduced 1% to £2,087m driven by lower equity underwriting fees, partially offset by higher financial advisory and debt underwriting fees. Corporate lending increased 7% to £1,361m driven by lower fair value losses on hedges and increased asset balances. Transactional banking income increased 4% to £1,663m primarily due to cash management income driven by higher balances with improved margins.

Cost: income ratio excluding notable items was 64% (2014: 69%) and RoTE excluding notable items was 9.5% (2014: 7.0%).

Loans and advances to banks and customers decreased £9.5bn to £184.1bn as CIB decreased £11.8bn to £152.0bn due to a decrease in settlement and cash collateral balances, partially offset by an increase of £2.4bn in Consumer, Cards and Payments to £32.1bn reflecting growth in Barclaycard US.

Derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities decreased £38.1bn to £111.5bn and £38.3bn to £119.0bn respectively, due to net trade reduction and increases in major interest forward curves.

Trading portfolio assets decreased £25.4bn to £61.9bn driven by balance sheet deleveraging, resulting in lower securities positions.

Financial assets designated at fair value increased £41.1bn to £46.8bn and reverse repurchase agreements and other similar lending decreased £38.2bn to £24.7bn. Since 2015, new reverse repurchase agreements in certain businesses have been designated at fair value to better align to the way the business manages the portfolio's risk and performance. On a net basis reverse repos have increased by £0.2bn as a result of increased matched book trading.

Consumer, Cards and Payments income increased 20% to £3,297m, driven by business growth in Barclaycard US and the appreciation of average USD against GBP.

Credit impairment charges increased to £922m (2014: £679m). Consumer, Cards and Payments credit impairment charges increased £131m to £723m primarily reflecting asset growth and updates to impairment model methodologies. CIB credit impairment charges increased £112m to £199m driven by a number of single name exposures.

Total operating expenses excluding notable items remained broadly in line at £8,523m (2014 £8,533m). CIB total operating expenses decreased 4% to £6,805m mainly due to a reduction in restructuring costs and lower litigation and conduct charges. Further cost savings were achieved from strategic cost programmes, including business restructuring, operational streamlining and real estate rationalisation, partially offset by the appreciation of average USD against GBP. Consumer, Cards and Payments total operating expenses increased 17% to £1,718m due to continued investment in business growth, the appreciation of average USD against GBP and the impact of one-off items, including the write-off of intangibles assets of £55m relating to the withdrawal of the Bespoke product.

Customer deposits decreased £2.6bn to £185.6bn, with CIB decreasing £6.6bn to £143.7bn primarily driven by decreases in settlement and cash collateral balances, partially offset by an increase of £3.9bn to £41.8bn in Consumer, Cards and Payments, driven by the deposits funding strategy in Barclaycard US.

RWAs decreased £6.9bn to £194.8bn, within which CIB RWAs decreased £7.8bn to £167.3bn primarily due to a reduction in securities and derivatives, and improved RWA efficiency. This was partially offset by an increase of £0.9bn to £27.5bn in Consumer, Cards and Payments, primarily driven by the growth in the US cards business.

Note

a Refer to pages 259 to 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document.

Financial review

Analysis of results by business

Head Office

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|----------------|---------|----------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Income statement information^a | | | |
| Net interest income | (183) | (305) | (216) |
| Net fee, commission and other income | 286 | 643 | 492 |
| Net operating income | 103 | 338 | 276 |
| Operating expenses | (135) | (272) | (70) |
| UK bank levy | (2) | (8) | (9) |
| Litigation and conduct | (27) | (66) | (65) |
| Total operating expenses | (164) | (346) | (144) |
| Other net income/(expenses) | 128 | (106) | 316 |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | 67 | (114) | 448 |
| Attributable profit | 110 | 11 | 374 |
| Balance sheet information | | | |
| Total assets ^b | £75.2bn | £59.4bn | £61.0bn |
| Risk weighted assets ^b | £53.3bn | £39.7bn | £41.8bn |
| Key facts | | | |
| Number of employees (full time equivalent) | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Performance measures | | | |
| Average allocated tangible equity | £6.5bn | £2.6bn | £(2.7bn) |
| Notable items | | | |
| Total income | | | |
| Own credit | (35) | 430 | 34 |
| Litigation and conduct | | | |
| Provisions for ongoing investigations and litigation including Foreign Exchange | | (52) | |
| Other net expenses | | | |
| Losses on sale relating to the Spanish business | | (112) | 315 |
| Total notable items | (35) | 266 | 349 |

Explanation of Responses:

2016 compared to 2015

Profit before tax was £67m (2015: loss of £114m). Profit before tax excluding notable items^a improved from a loss of £380m to a profit of £102m.

Net operating income excluding notable items increased to £138m (2015: loss of £92m) primarily due to changes in net income from treasury operations.

Total operating expenses excluding notable items reduced to £164m (2015: £294m) primarily due to a reduction in structural reform implementation costs now allocated to the businesses.

Other net income excluding notable items increased to £128m (2015: £6m) primarily due to recycling of the currency translation reserve on the disposal of the Southern European cards business.

Total assets increased £15.8bn to £75.2bn primarily driven by the appreciation of ZAR against GBP.

RWAs increased £13.6bn to £53.3bn primarily driven by the appreciation of ZAR against GBP and the reallocation of operational risk RWAs from Non-Core associated with exited businesses and assets.

2015 compared to 2014

Profit before tax reduced £562m to a loss of £114m. Profit before tax excluding the impact of notable items moved from a profit of £99m in 2014 to a loss of £380m in 2015.

Net operating income excluding notable items reduced to a loss of £92m (2014: income of £242m) primarily reflecting the net expense from Treasury operations and the non-recurrence of gains in 2014, including net gains from foreign exchange recycling arising from the restructure of Group subsidiaries.

Total operating expenses excluding notable items increased £150m to £294m primarily due to costs relating to the implementation of the structural reform programme, partially offset by reduced litigation and conduct charges.

Total assets decreased £1.6bn to £59.4bn and RWAs decreased £2.1bn to £39.7bn primarily due to the depreciation of ZAR against GBP.

Notes

a Refer to pages 259 to 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document.

b Includes Africa Banking assets held for sale of £65.1bn (December 2015: £47.9bn) and risk weighted assets of £42.3bn (December 2015: £31.7bn).

Barclays Non-Core

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|-----------------|----------|----------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Income statement information^a | | | |
| Net interest income | 160 | 615 | 590 |
| Net trading income | (1,703) | (706) | (590) |
| Net fee, commission and other income | 379 | 703 | 1,143 |
| Total income | (1,164) | 612 | 1,143 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (122) | (134) | (241) |
| Net operating income | (1,286) | 478 | 902 |
| Operating expenses | (1,509) | (1,958) | (2,611) |
| UK bank levy | (76) | (88) | (102) |
| Litigation and conduct | (246) | (500) | (301) |
| Total operating expenses | (1,831) | (2,546) | (3,014) |
| Other net income/(expenses) | 331 | (535) | (813) |
| Loss before tax | (2,786) | (2,603) | (2,925) |
| Attributable loss | (1,916) | (2,418) | (2,659) |
| Balance sheet information | | | |
| Loans and advances to banks and customers at amortised cost ^b | £51.1bn | £51.8bn | £70.7bn |
| Derivative financial instrument assets | £188.7bn | £213.7bn | £288.9bn |
| Derivative financial instrument liabilities | £178.6bn | £202.1bn | £280.6bn |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | £0.1bn | £3.1bn | £50.7bn |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | £14.5bn | £21.4bn | £25.5bn |
| Total assets | £279.7bn | £325.8bn | £502.4bn |
| Customer deposits ^c | £12.5bn | £20.9bn | £30.8bn |
| Risk weighted assets | £32.1bn | £54.3bn | £89.1bn |
| Leverage exposure | £101.5bn | £148.7bn | £316.4bn |

Key facts

| | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|--------|
| Number of employees (full time equivalent) | 5,500 | 9,900 | 15,000 |
|--|--------------|-------|--------|

Performance measures

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| Average allocated tangible equity | £7.8bn | £10.9bn | £15.6bn |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|
| Period end allocated tangible equity | £5.4bn | £8.5bn | £13.1bn |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----|----|
| Loan loss rate (bps) | 22 | 23 | 39 |
|----------------------|-----------|----|----|

Notable items**Total income**

| | | | |
|---|--|--|-------|
| Revision of ESHLA valuation methodology | | | (935) |
|---|--|--|-------|

Litigation and conduct

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|------|
| Provisions for UK customer redress | | (123) | (75) |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|------|

| | | | |
|---|--|-------|--|
| Provisions for ongoing investigations and litigation including Foreign Exchange | | (201) | |
|---|--|-------|--|

Operating expenses

| | | | |
|---|--|------|--|
| Impairment of goodwill and other assets relating to businesses being disposed | | (96) | |
|---|--|------|--|

Other net expenses

| | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|
| Losses on sale relating to the Spanish business | | (468) | (761) |
|---|--|-------|-------|

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------|---------|
| Total notable items | | (888) | (1,771) |
|----------------------------|--|-------|---------|

Analysis of total income

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-------|-------|
| Businesses | 485 | 1,139 | 1,503 |
|------------|------------|-------|-------|

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Securities and loans | (638) | (350) | (318) |
|----------------------|--------------|-------|-------|

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------|------|
| Derivatives | (1,011) | (177) | (42) |
|-------------|----------------|-------|------|

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----|-------|
| Total income | (1,164) | 612 | 1,143 |
|---------------------|----------------|-----|-------|

Excluding notable items, the Non-Core basic loss per share was 11.3p (2015: 10.2p).

Notes

a Refer to pages 259 to 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document.

b As at 31 December 2016 loans and advances included £38.5bn (December 2015: £40.4bn) of loans and advances to customers (including settlement balances of £0.1bn (December 2015: £0.3bn) and cash collateral of £17.3bn (December 2015: £19.0bn)), and £12.6bn (December 2015: £11.4bn) of loans and advances to banks (including settlement balances of £0.1bn (December 2015: £nil) and cash collateral of £12.1bn (December 2015: £10.1bn)).

c As at 31 December 2016 customer deposits included settlement balances of £0.1bn (December 2015: £0.2bn) and cash collateral of £11.9bn (December 2015: £12.3bn).

Financial review

Analysis of results by business

2016 compared to 2015

Loss before tax increased to £2,786m (2015: £2,603m). Loss before tax excluding notable items^a increased to £2,786m (2015: £1,715m) driven by reduced income and increased losses resulting from continued progress on the rundown of Derivatives, Businesses and Securities and loans, partially offset by lower operating expenses and higher other net income primarily from business and country exits.

Total income reduced £1,776m to a net expense of £1,164m.

Businesses income reduced £654m to £485m due to the impact of lower income following the completion of the sale of a number of income generating businesses and fees paid to Head Office relating to the termination of internal hedging and funding positions no longer required.

Securities and loans income decreased £288m to a net expense of £638m primarily driven by the impact of restructuring the ESHLA portfolio, the non-recurrence of a £91m provision release relating to a litigation matter in Q115 and portfolio rundown. Fair value losses on the ESHLA portfolio were £393m (2015: £359m).

Derivatives income reduced £834m to a net expense of £1,011m principally reflecting the costs of running down the portfolio.

Credit impairment charges improved 9% to £122m due to lower impairment charges in European businesses.

Total operating expenses excluding notable items improved 14% to £1,831m reflecting cost savings from ceasing certain investment banking activities in a number of countries and the completion of the sale of a number of businesses, partially offset by a c.£200m increase in restructuring charges, which totalled c.£400m.

Other net income excluding notable items of £331m (2015: net expense of £70m) included gains on the sale of Barclays Risk Analytics and Index Solutions, the Asia wealth and investment management business and the Southern European cards business, partially offset by the loss on sale of the French retail business of £455m.

Loans and advances to banks and customers at amortised cost decreased £0.7bn to £51.1bn due to the sale of the Asia wealth and investment management business, and the rundown and exit of historical investment bank assets, partially offset by the recognition of £8bn of ESHLA loans at amortised cost, following the restructure of LOBO loan terms.

Total assets decreased £46.1bn to £279.7bn due to lower derivative financial instrument assets which decreased £25.0bn to £188.7bn whilst derivative financial instrument liabilities decreased £23.5bn to £178.6bn mainly on continued rundown of the derivative back book.

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Leverage exposure decreased £47bn to £101bn due to reduced potential future exposure on derivatives and trading portfolio assets.

RWAs reduced £22.2bn to £32.1bn despite the appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP, including a £10bn reduction in Derivatives, a £3bn reduction in Securities and loans, a £4bn reduction in Businesses RWAs, and a £4bn reallocation of operational risk RWAs to Head Office associated with business disposals and exits.

2015 compared to 2014

Loss before tax decreased to £2,603m (2014: £2,925m). Loss before tax decreased excluding notable items £561m to £1,715m driven by continued progress in the exit of Businesses, Securities and loans, and Derivative assets. RWAs reduced £34.8bn to £54.3bn including a £13bn reduction in Securities and loans, £11bn reduction in Derivatives, and Businesses reductions driven by the completion of the sales of the Spanish and UK Secured Lending businesses.

Total income excluding notable items reduced £1,466m to £612m. Businesses income reduced 24% to £1,139m driven by the impact of lower income following the completion of the sale of businesses including the Spanish business, Barclays Wealth Americas and UK Secured Lending. Securities and loans income decreased 10% to a net expense of £350m primarily driven by fair value losses of £359m (2014: £156m) on the ESHLA portfolio, and the sale of businesses and portfolio rundown. Derivative income reduced £135m to an expense of £177m due to the active rundown of the portfolios.

Credit impairment charges improved 44% to £134m due to higher recoveries in Europe and the sale of the Spanish business.

Total operating expenses excluding notable items improved 28% to £2,123m reflecting savings from the sales of the Spanish business, Barclays Wealth Americas, and several principal investment businesses, as well as a reduction in conduct and litigation charges.

Loans and advances to banks and customers at amortised cost decreased 27% to £51.8bn due to the reclassification of assets on the announced sale of the Portuguese and Italian businesses to assets held for sale, and the rundown and exit of historical investment bank assets.

Derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities decreased 26% to £213.7bn and 28% to £202.1bn respectively, largely as a result of trade reduction.

Total assets decreased £176.6bn to £325.8bn due to reduced reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending, and lower derivative financial instrument assets.

Leverage exposure decreased £167.7bn to £148.7bn primarily in reverse repurchase agreements, potential future exposure on derivatives and trading portfolio assets.

RWAs reduced £34.8bn to £54.3bn driven by the sale of the Spanish business, the active rundown of legacy structured and credit products, and derivative trade unwinds.

Note

a Refer to pages 259 to 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document.

Discontinued Operation: Africa Banking

On 1 March 2016, Barclays announced its intention to sell down the Group's interest in BAGL. This sell down is intended to be to a level which will permit deconsolidation from an accounting and regulatory perspective, subject to shareholder and regulatory approvals as required. On 5 May 2016 Barclays executed the first tranche of the sell down of the Group's interest in BAGL with the sale of 12.2% of BAGL's issued share capital. Following completion of the sale, Barclays' holding represents 50.1% of BAGL's issued share capital.

The terms of the transitional services arrangements and related separation payments have been agreed with BAGL and submitted to relevant regulators as part of a request for approval for Barclays to sell down to below a 50% holding. These proposed separation terms include contributions totalling £765m, of which £27.5m was paid in 2016, with the remainder to be paid over the period through to completion of any initial sale of Barclays' stake in BAGL to below 50%. The majority of these funds would be used by BAGL to separate from the Barclays group, including termination of the existing Master Services Agreement, making investments in branding, operations and technology, and covering separation related expenses. In addition, Barclays will contribute an amount equivalent to 1.5% of BAGL's market capitalisation to a new Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment scheme, equating to

approximately £130m at the 31 December 2016 share price and ZAR exchange rate, and expects to incur some additional operating expenses in respect of delivering the separation of the businesses under the transitional services arrangements.

These proposed contributions have been taken into account in assessing whether any impairment of the BAGL disposal group was required in the Group's balance sheet. No impairment of the BAGL disposal group was required at 31 December 2016, as the market value of BAGL less estimated costs to sell at the year-end share price and ZAR exchange rate was £8.4bn, which was greater than the carrying asset value of BAGL at that date of £7.3bn, plus the proposed costs of separation referred to above.

The Africa Banking business meets the requirements for presentation as a discontinued operation. As such, these results have been presented as two lines on the face of the Group income statement, representing the profit after tax and non-controlling interest in respect of the discontinued operation. Were the fair value of BAGL, based on its quoted share price, less estimated costs to sell, to fall below the carrying amount of the net assets of BAGL including

goodwill on acquisition, a resulting impairment to Barclays' stake in BAGL would also be recognised through these lines.

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|----------------|---------|---------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Income statement information | | | |
| Net interest income | 2,169 | 1,950 | 1,994 |
| Net fee, commission and other income | 1,577 | 1,464 | 1,532 |
| Total income | 3,746 | 3,414 | 3,526 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (445) | (353) | (347) |
| Net operating income | 3,301 | 3,061 | 3,179 |
| Operating expenses | (2,345) | (2,091) | (2,199) |
| UK bank levy | (65) | (50) | (44) |
| Litigation and conduct | | | (2) |
| Total operating expenses | (2,410) | (2,141) | (2,245) |
| Other net income | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| Profit before tax | 897 | 927 | 944 |
| Profit after tax | 591 | 626 | 653 |
| Attributable profit | 189 | 302 | 334 |
| Balance sheet information | £bn | £bn | £bn |
| Total assets ^a | 65.1 | 47.9 | 53.7 |
| Risk weighted assets ^a | 42.3 | 31.7 | 36.7 |
| Key facts | | | |
| Period end ZAR/GBP | 16.78 | 23.14 | 18.03 |
| Average ZAR/GBP | 20.04 | 19.57 | 17.84 |
| Barclays Africa Group Limited share price (ZAR) | 168.69 | 143.49 | 182.00 |
| Barclays Africa Group Limited number of shares (m) | 848 | 848 | 848 |
| Number of employees (full time equivalent) | 40,800 | 41,500 | 42,300 |

Notes

a Africa Banking assets held for sale and RWAs are reported in Head Office within Core.

b The average rate is derived from daily spot rates during the year.

Financial review

Analysis of results by business

Margins analysis

Total Barclays UK and Barclays International net interest income increased 5% to £10.3bn due to an increase in average customer assets to £274.6bn (2015: £268.8bn) with growth in Barclays International, while Barclays UK remained stable. Net interest margin increased 11bps to 3.76% primarily due to growth in interest earning lending within the cards portfolio of Barclays International and higher margins on deposits in Barclays UK.

Group net interest income decreased to £10.5bn (2015: £10.6bn) including net structural hedge contributions of £1.5bn (2015: £1.4bn).

Net interest margin by business reflects movements in the Group's internal funding rates which are based on the cost to the Group of alternative funding in wholesale markets. The internal funding rate prices intra-group funding and liquidity to appropriately give credit to businesses with net surplus liquidity and to charge those businesses in need of alternative funding at a rate that is driven by prevailing market rates and includes a term premium.

| | Year ended 31 December 2016 | | | Year ended 31 December 2015 | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | Net interest income | Average customer assets | Net interest margin | Net interest income | Average customer assets | Net interest margin |
| | £m | £m | % | £m | £m | % |
| Barclays UK | 6,048 | 167,233 | 3.62 | 5,973 | 167,599 | 3.56 |
| Barclays International ^a | 4,275 | 107,333 | 3.98 | 3,841 | 101,164 | 3.80 |
| Total Barclays UK and Barclays International | 10,323 | 274,566 | 3.76 | 9,814 | 268,763 | 3.65 |
| Other ^b | 214 | | | 794 | | |
| Total net interest income | 10,537 | | | 10,608 | | |

Notes

a Barclays International margins have been restated to include interest earning lending within the investment banking business.

b Other includes Head Office, Barclays Non-Core and non-lending related investment banking balances.

Non-IFRS performance measures

Barclays management believes that the non-IFRS performance measures included in this document provide valuable information to the readers of the financial statements as they enable the reader to identify a more consistent basis for comparing the business performance between financial periods, and provide more detail concerning the elements of performance which the managers of these businesses are most directly able to influence or are relevant for an assessment of Barclays PLC and its subsidiaries (the Group). They also reflect an important aspect of the way in which operating targets are defined and performance is monitored by Barclays management.

Non-IFRS and IFRS performance measures may also be presented on an excluding notable items basis. Notable items are considered to be significant items impacting comparability of performance.

Any non-IFRS performance measures in this document are not a substitute for IFRS measures and readers should consider the IFRS measures as well.

Non-IFRS performance measures glossary

Measure

Definition

Barclays Core

Barclays Core includes Barclays UK, Barclays International and Head Office. A reconciliation of Core statutory results and results excluding notable items is included on page 260.

Return on average tangible shareholders equity

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

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instruments adjusted for the deduction of intangible assets and goodwill. The components of the calculation have been included on pages 264 to 265.

Return on average allocated tangible shareholders equity

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 allocated tangible equity. The components of the calculation have been included on pages 264 to 265.

Period end allocated tangible equity

Allocated tangible equity is calculated as 11.5% of CRD IV fully loaded risk weighted assets for each business, adjusted for CRD IV fully loaded capital deductions, excluding goodwill and intangible assets, reflecting the assumptions the Group uses for capital planning purposes. Head Office tangible equity represents the difference between the Group's tangible equity and the amounts allocated to businesses.

Average tangible shareholders equity

Calculated as the average of the monthly period end tangible shareholders equity during the period.

Average allocated tangible shareholders equity

Calculated as the average of the monthly period end allocated tangible shareholders equity during the period.

Cost: income ratio

Total operating expenses divided by total income.

Basic earnings/(loss) per share contribution (Barclays Core and Non-Core)

The calculation is consistent with the IFRS measure and applied to the Barclays Core and Non-Core: statutory profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders, including an adjustment for the tax credit in reserves in respect of other equity instruments, divided by the Group basic weighted average number of shares. The components of the calculation have been included on page 266.

Loan loss rate

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

Loan: deposit ratio

Loans and advances divided by customer accounts calculated for Barclays UK, Barclays International and Non-Core, excluding investment banking businesses. 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.

Notable items

Notable items are considered to be significant items impacting comparability of performance and are shown for each of the business segments. A reconciliation between statutory results and results excluding notable items is included on pages 261 to 263 including relevant performance measures.

Net interest margin

Net interest income divided by the sum of average customer assets. The components of the calculation have been included on page 258.

Tangible net 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. The components of the calculation have been included on page 266.

Financial review

Non-IFRS performance measures

Barclays Core reconciliation

| | Barclays UK | Barclays Internation- al | Head Office | Barclays Core | Barclays UK | Barclays Internation- al | Head Office | Barclays Core | Barclays UK | Barclays Internation- al | Head Office | |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--|
| for the year ended | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | |
| | 31.12.16 | | | | 31.12.15 | | | | 31.12.14 | | | |
| Total income | 7,517 | 14,995 | 103 | 22,615 | 7,343 | 13,747 | 338 | 21,428 | 7,436 | 12,908 | 276 | |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (896) | (1,355) | | (2,251) | (706) | (922) | | (1,628) | (901) | (679) | | |
| Net operating income/(expenses) | 6,621 | 13,640 | 103 | 20,364 | 6,637 | 12,825 | 338 | 19,800 | 6,535 | 12,229 | 276 | |
| Operating expenses | (3,792) | (9,129) | (135) | (13,056) | (3,464) | (8,029) | (272) | (11,765) | (4,108) | (8,170) | (70) | |
| UK bank levy | (48) | (284) | (2) | (334) | (77) | (253) | (8) | (338) | (59) | (248) | (9) | |
| Litigation and conduct | (1,042) | (48) | (27) | (1,117) | (2,511) | (1,310) | (66) | (3,887) | (1,108) | (1,333) | (65) | |
| Total operating expenses | (4,882) | (9,461) | (164) | (14,507) | (6,052) | (9,592) | (346) | (15,990) | (5,275) | (9,751) | (144) | |
| Other net (expenses)/income | (1) | 32 | 128 | 159 | | 45 | (106) | (61) | | 52 | 316 | |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | 1,738 | 4,211 | 67 | 6,016 | 585 | 3,278 | (114) | 3,749 | 1,260 | 2,530 | 448 | |
| Attributable profit/(loss) | 828 | 2,412 | 110 | 3,350 | (47) | 1,758 | 11 | 1,722 | 852 | 926 | 374 | |
| Average allocated tangible equity (£bn) | 8.9 | 25.5 | 6.5 | 41.0 | 9.3 | 24.9 | 2.6 | 36.8 | 9.1 | 25.0 | (2.7) | |
| Risk weighted assets (£bn) | 67.5 | 212.7 | 53.3 | 333.5 | 69.5 | 194.8 | 39.7 | 304.1 | 69.3 | 201.7 | 41.8 | |
| Notable items | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own credit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gain on disposal of Barclays share of Visa Europe | 151 | 464 | (35) | (35) | | | 430 | 430 | | | 34 | |
| | | | | 615 | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Limited Gains on US Lehman acquisition assets | | | | | | | 496 | 496 | | 461 | |
| Litigation and conduct | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provisions for UK customer redress | (1,000) | | | (1,000) | (2,431) | (218) | | (2,649) | (1,067) | 32 | |
| Provisions for ongoing investigations and litigation including Foreign Exchange | | | | | | (984) | (52) | (1,036) | | (1,250) | |
| Operating expenses | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gain on valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability | | | | | 296 | 133 | | 429 | | | |
| Other net expenses | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Losses on sale relating to the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian businesses | | | | | | | (112) | (112) | | | 315 |
| Total notable items | (849) | 464 | (35) | (420) | (2,135) | (573) | 266 | (2,442) | (1,067) | (757) | 349 |
| Results excluding notable items | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total income | 7,366 | 14,531 | 138 | 22,035 | 7,343 | 13,251 | (92) | 20,502 | 7,436 | 12,447 | 242 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (896) | (1,355) | | (2,251) | (706) | (922) | | (1,628) | (901) | (679) | |
| Net operating income/(expenses) | 6,470 | 13,176 | 138 | 19,784 | 6,637 | 12,329 | (92) | 18,874 | 6,535 | 11,768 | 242 |
| Operating expenses | (3,792) | (9,129) | (135) | (13,056) | (3,760) | (8,162) | (272) | (12,194) | (4,108) | (8,170) | (70) |
| UK bank levy | (48) | (284) | (2) | (334) | (77) | (253) | (8) | (338) | (59) | (248) | (9) |
| Litigation and conduct | (42) | (48) | (27) | (117) | (80) | (108) | (14) | (202) | (41) | (115) | (65) |
| Total operating expenses | (3,882) | (9,461) | (164) | (13,507) | (3,917) | (8,523) | (294) | (12,734) | (4,208) | (8,533) | (144) |
| Other net (expenses)/income | (1) | 32 | 128 | 159 | | 45 | 6 | 51 | | 52 | 1 |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | 2,587 | 3,747 | 102 | 6,436 | 2,720 | 3,851 | (380) | 6,191 | 2,327 | 3,287 | 99 |
| Attributable profit/(loss) | 1,685 | 1,961 | 135 | 3,781 | 1,961 | 2,320 | (176) | 4,104 | 1,707 | 1,734 | 114 |

Results excluding notable items

| Days Core The year ended The statement Information | 31.12.16 | | | 31.12.15 | | | 31.12.14 | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Statutory results £m | Notable items ^a £m | Results excluding notable items £m | Statutory results £m | Notable items ^a £m | Results excluding notable items £m | Statutory results £m | Notable items ^a £m | Results excluding notable items £m |
| Interest income | 10,377 | | 10,377 | 9,993 | | 9,993 | 9,496 | | 9,496 |
| Commission and income | 12,238 | 580 | 11,658 | 11,435 | 926 | 10,509 | 11,124 | 495 | 10,629 |
| Net income | 22,615 | 580 | 22,035 | 21,428 | 926 | 20,502 | 20,620 | 495 | 20,125 |
| Net impairment charges and provisions | (2,251) | | (2,251) | (1,628) | | (1,628) | (1,580) | | (1,580) |
| Operating income | 20,364 | 580 | 19,784 | 19,800 | 926 | 18,874 | 19,040 | 495 | 18,555 |
| Operating expenses | (13,056) | | (13,056) | (11,765) | 429 | (12,194) | (12,348) | | (12,348) |
| Bank levy | (334) | | (334) | (338) | | (338) | (316) | | (316) |
| Operating expenses | (13,390) | | (13,390) | (12,103) | 429 | (12,532) | (12,664) | | (12,664) |
| Provision and contract | (1,117) | (1,000) | (117) | (3,887) | (3,685) | (202) | (2,506) | (2,285) | (2,285) |
| Operating expenses | (14,507) | (1,000) | (13,507) | (15,990) | (3,256) | (12,734) | (15,170) | (2,285) | (12,885) |
| Net income | 159 | | 159 | (61) | (112) | 51 | 368 | 315 | 368 |
| Net before tax | 6,016 | (420) | 6,436 | 3,749 | (2,442) | 6,191 | 4,238 | (1,475) | 5,713 |
| Net available profit | 3,350 | (431) | 3,781 | 1,722 | (2,383) | 4,105 | 2,152 | (1,403) | 3,555 |
| Performance measures | | | | | | | | | |
| Return on average equity | 8.4% | | 9.4% | 4.8% | | 11.2% | 7.0% | | 11.2% |
| Return on income ratio | 64% | | 61% | 75% | | 62% | 74% | | 62% |

Explanation of Responses:

| | Statutory results | Notable items ^a 31.12.16 | Results excluding notable items | Statutory results | Notable items ^a 31.12.15 | Results excluding notable items | Statutory results | Notable items ^a 31.12.14 | Results excluding notable items |
|--|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Barclays Core The year ended in the statement of financial performance | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Interest income | 160 | | 160 | 615 | | 615 | 590 | | 590 |
| Trading income fees, commissions and income | (1,703) | | (1,703) | (706) | | (706) | (590) | | (590) |
| Net income | 379 | | 379 | 703 | | 703 | 1,143 | (935) | 208 |
| Net impairment charges and provisions | (1,164) | | (1,164) | 612 | | 612 | 1,143 | (935) | 208 |
| Operating expenses/ | (122) | | (122) | (134) | | (134) | (241) | | (241) |
| Net operating expenses | (1,286) | | (1,286) | 478 | | 478 | 902 | (935) | 108 |
| Operating expenses | (1,509) | | (1,509) | (1,958) | (99) | (1,859) | (2,611) | | (2,611) |
| Bank levy | (76) | | (76) | (88) | | (88) | (102) | | (102) |
| Provision and reversal | (246) | | (246) | (500) | (324) | (176) | (301) | (75) | (301) |
| Operating expenses | (1,831) | | (1,831) | (2,546) | (423) | (2,123) | (3,014) | (75) | (2,939) |
| Net income/(expenses) | 331 | | 331 | (535) | (465) | (70) | (813) | (761) | (1,194) |
| Income before tax | (2,786) | | (2,786) | (2,603) | (888) | (1,715) | (2,925) | (1,771) | (1,194) |
| Income before tax | (1,916) | | (1,916) | (2,418) | (707) | (1,711) | (2,659) | (1,550) | (1,194) |

Note

^a Refer to pages 246 and 255 for a breakdown of notable items.

Financial review

Non-IFRS performance measures

Results excluding notable items

| | Results excluding notable items | | | Results excluding notable items | | | Results excluding notable items | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Statutory results | Notable items ^a | Results excluding notable items | Statutory results | Notable items ^a | Results excluding notable items | Statutory results | Notable items ^a | Results excluding notable items |
| Days UK the year l | | 31.12.16 | | | 31.12.15 | | | 31.12.14 | |
| ne ment ation nterest ne ee, mission and income income t rment es and provisions operating ne ating ses ank levy tion and ct operating ses net ses t before utable | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| | 6,048 | | 6,048 | 5,973 | | 5,973 | 5,839 | | 5,839 |
| | 1,469 | 151 | 1,318 | 1,370 | | 1,370 | 1,597 | | 1,597 |
| | 7,517 | 151 | 7,366 | 7,343 | | 7,343 | 7,436 | | 7,436 |
| | (896) | | (896) | (706) | | (706) | (901) | | (901) |
| | 6,621 | 151 | 6,470 | 6,637 | | 6,637 | 6,535 | | 6,535 |
| | (3,792) | | (3,792) | (3,464) | 296 | (3,760) | (4,108) | | (4,108) |
| | (48) | | (48) | (77) | | (77) | (59) | | (59) |
| | (1,042) | (1,000) | (42) | (2,511) | (2,431) | (80) | (1,108) | (1,067) | (1,067) |
| | (4,882) | (1,000) | (3,882) | (6,052) | (2,135) | (3,917) | (5,275) | (1,067) | (1,067) |
| | (1) | | (1) | | | | | | |
| | 1,738 | (849) | 2,587 | 585 | (2,135) | 2,720 | 1,260 | (1,067) | (1,067) |
| | 828 | (857) | 1,685 | (47) | (2,008) | 1,961 | 852 | (855) | (855) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Performance measures | | | | | | | | | |
| Return on capital employed | 9.6% | | 19.3% | (0.3%) | | 21.1% | 9.5% | | 18.5% |
| Return on equity | 65% | | 53% | 82% | | 53% | 71% | | 53% |
| Analysis of total income | | | | | | | | | |
| Statutory results | 3,891 | 129 | 3,762 | 3,714 | | 3,714 | 3,788 | | 3,714 |
| Share of joint ventures | 2,022 | | 2,022 | 2,065 | | 2,065 | 2,078 | | 2,065 |
| Share of associates | 1,604 | 22 | 1,582 | 1,564 | | 1,564 | 1,570 | | 1,564 |
| Share of subsidiaries | 7,517 | 151 | 7,366 | 7,343 | | 7,343 | 7,436 | | 7,343 |
| Results excluding notable items | | | | | | | | | |
| Statutory results | | | Results excluding notable items | Statutory results | Notable items ^a | Results excluding notable items | Statutory results | Notable items ^a | Results excluding notable items |
| 31.12.16 | | | 31.12.16 | 31.12.15 | | 31.12.15 | 31.12.14 | | 31.12.14 |
| £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Interest income | 4,512 | | 4,512 | 4,324 | | 4,324 | 3,874 | | 3,874 |
| Trading income | 4,580 | | 4,580 | 3,782 | | 3,782 | 3,533 | | 3,533 |
| Share of joint ventures | 5,903 | 464 | 5,439 | 5,641 | 496 | 5,145 | 5,501 | 461 | 5,040 |
| Share of associates | 14,995 | 464 | 14,531 | 13,747 | 496 | 13,251 | 12,908 | 461 | 12,447 |
| Share of subsidiaries | (1,355) | | (1,355) | (922) | | (922) | (679) | | (679) |
| Operating income | 13,640 | 464 | 13,176 | 12,825 | 496 | 12,329 | 12,229 | 461 | 11,868 |
| Share of joint ventures | (9,129) | | (9,129) | (8,029) | 133 | (8,162) | (8,170) | | (8,029) |
| Share of associates | (284) | | (284) | (253) | | (253) | (248) | | (253) |
| Share of subsidiaries | (48) | | (48) | (1,310) | (1,202) | (108) | (1,333) | (1,218) | (1,310) |
| Operating expenses | (9,461) | | (9,461) | (9,592) | (1,069) | (8,523) | (9,751) | (1,218) | (8,533) |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| net income | 32 | 32 | 45 | | 45 | 52 | | | |
| t before | 4,211 | 464 | 3,747 | 3,278 | (573) | 3,851 | 2,530 | (757) | 3 |
| utable | 2,412 | 451 | 1,961 | 1,758 | (562) | 2,320 | 926 | (808) | 1 |
| formance | | | | | | | | | |
| ures | | | | | | | | | |
| n on | | | | | | | | | |
| ge allocated | | | | | | | | | |
| le equity | 9.8% | | 8.0% | 7.2% | | 9.5% | 3.8% | | 7 |
| income | 63% | | 65% | 70% | | 64% | 76% | | 6 |

Note
 a Refer to page 247 and 250 for a breakdown of notable items.

**Analysis of
Barclays
International**

| | Results excluding notable items | | | Results excluding notable items | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Statutory results | Notable items ^a 31.12.16 | notable items | Statutory results | Notable items ^a 31.12.15 | notable items | Statutory results | Notable items |
| Income statement information | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Total income | 10,533 | | 10,533 | 10,450 | 496 | 9,954 | 10,151 | 400 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (260) | | (260) | (199) | | (199) | (87) | |
| Total operating expenses | (7,624) | | (7,624) | (7,929) | (1,124) | (6,805) | (8,279) | (1,214) |
| Profit before tax | 2,650 | | 2,650 | 2,322 | (628) | 2,950 | 1,787 | (75) |
| Performance measures | | | | | | | | |
| Return on average allocated tangible equity | 6.1% | | 6.1% | 5.4% | | 8.2% | 1.9% | |
| Consumer, Cards and Payments | Statutory results | Notable items^a | Results excluding notable items | Statutory results | Notable items^a | Results excluding notable items | Statutory results | Notable items |

Explanation of Responses:

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| for the year ended | 31.12.16 | | | 31.12.15 | | 31.12.14 | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | £m | £m | items £m | £m | £m | items £m | £m | £m |
| Income statement information | | | | | | | | |
| Total income | 4,462 | 464 | 3,998 | 3,297 | | 3,297 | 2,757 | |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (1,095) | | (1,095) | (723) | | (723) | (592) | |
| Total operating expenses | (1,837) | | (1,837) | (1,663) | 55 | (1,718) | (1,472) | |
| Profit before tax | 1,561 | 464 | 1,097 | 956 | 55 | 901 | 743 | |
| Performance measures | | | | | | | | |
| Return on average allocated tangible equity | 31.4% | | 19.1% | 20.2% | | 18.9% | 17.8% | |
| | | | Results excluding notable items | | | Results excluding notable items | | |
| | Statutory results | Notable items^a | notable items | Statutory results | Notable items^a | notable items | Statutory results | Notable items |
| Head Office for the year ended | | 31.12.16 | | | 31.12.15 | | | 31.12.14 |
| Income statement information | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Net interest income | (183) | | (183) | (305) | | (305) | (216) | |
| Net fee, commission and other income | 286 | (35) | 321 | 643 | 430 | 213 | 492 | 311 |
| Net operating income | 103 | (35) | 138 | 338 | 430 | (92) | 276 | 311 |
| Operating expenses | (135) | | (135) | (272) | | (272) | (70) | |
| UK bank levy | (2) | | (2) | (8) | | (8) | (9) | |

Explanation of Responses:

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Litigation and conduct | (27) | (27) | (66) | (52) | (14) | (65) | |
| Total operating expenses | (164) | (164) | (346) | (52) | (294) | (144) | |
| Other net income/(expenses) | 128 | 128 | (106) | (112) | 6 | 316 | 3 |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | 67 | (35) | 102 | (114) | 266 | (380) | 448 |
| Attributable profit/(loss) | 110 | (25) | 135 | 11 | 187 | (176) | 374 |

Note

a Refer to page 254 for a breakdown of notable items.

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Financial review

Non-IFRS performance measures

Returns

Return on average allocated tangible equity is calculated as profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (adjusted for the tax credit recorded in reserves in respect of interest payments on other equity instruments) divided by average allocated tangible equity for the period as appropriate, excluding non-controlling and other equity interests for businesses. Allocated tangible equity has been calculated as 11.5% of CRD IV fully loaded risk weighted assets for each business, adjusted for CRD IV fully loaded capital deductions, excluding goodwill and intangible assets, reflecting the assumptions the Group uses for capital planning purposes. Head Office average tangible equity represents the difference between the Group's average tangible equity and the amounts allocated to businesses.

| | Year ended 31.12.16 | Year ended 31.12.15 | Year ended 31.12.14 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Attributable profit | | | |
| Barclays UK | 828 | (47) | 852 |
| Barclays International | 2,412 | 1,758 | 926 |
| Head Office | 110 | 11 | 374 |
| Barclays Core | 3,350 | 1,722 | 2,152 |
| Barclays Non-Core | (1,916) | (2,418) | (2,659) |
| Africa Banking discontinued operation | 189 | 302 | 334 |
| Barclays Group | 1,623 | (394) | (174) |
| | £m | £m | £m |

Explanation of Responses:

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Tax credit in respect of interest payments on other equity instruments

| | | | |
|--|----------------|------------|------------|
| Barclays UK | 29 | 14 | 17 |
| Barclays International | 83 | 42 | 23 |
| Head Office | (1) | | (1) |
| Barclays Core | 111 | 56 | 39 |
| Barclays Non-Core | 17 | 14 | 14 |
| Africa Banking discontinued operation | | | |
| Barclays Group | 128 | 70 | 54 |
| Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent | £m | £m | £m |
| Barclays UK | 857 | (33) | 869 |
| Barclays International | 2,495 | 1,800 | 949 |
| Head Office | 109 | 11 | 373 |
| Barclays Core | 3,461 | 1,778 | 2,191 |
| Barclays Non-Core | (1,899) | (2,405) | (2,645) |
| Africa Banking discontinued operation | 189 | 302 | 334 |
| Barclays Group | 1,751 | (324) | (120) |
| Average allocated tangible equity | £bn | £bn | £bn |
| Barclays UK | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.1 |
| Barclays International | 25.5 | 24.9 | 25.0 |
| Head Office ^a | 6.5 | 2.6 | (2.7) |
| Barclays Core | 41.0 | 36.8 | 31.4 |
| Barclays Non-Core | 7.8 | 10.9 | 15.6 |
| Barclays Group | 48.7 | 47.7 | 47.0 |
| Return on average allocated tangible equity | % | % | % |
| Barclays UK | 9.6% | (0.3%) | 9.5% |

Explanation of Responses:

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| Barclays International | 9.8% | 7.2% | 3.8% |
| Barclays Core | 8.4% | 4.8% | 7.0% |
| Barclays Group | 3.6% | (0.7%) | (0.3%) |
| Note | | | |

a Includes the Africa Banking discontinued operation.

Returns excluding notable items

| | Year ended 31.12.16 | Year ended 31.12.15 | Year ended 31.12.14 |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Attributable profit excluding notable items | | | |
| Barclays UK | 1,685 | 1,961 | 1,707 |
| Barclays International | 1,961 | 2,320 | 1,734 |
| Head Office | 135 | (176) | 114 |
| Barclays Core | 3,781 | 4,105 | 3,555 |
| Barclays Non-Core | (1,916) | (1,711) | (1,109) |
| Africa Banking discontinued operation | 189 | 302 | 334 |
| Barclays Group | 2,054 | 2,696 | 2,780 |
| Tax credit in respect of interest payments on other equity instruments | | | |
| Barclays UK | 29 | 14 | 17 |
| Barclays International | 83 | 42 | 23 |
| Head Office | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Barclays Core | 111 | 56 | 39 |
| Barclays Non-Core | 17 | 14 | 14 |
| Africa Banking discontinued operation | 128 | 70 | 54 |
| Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent excluding notable items | | | |
| Barclays UK | 1,714 | 1,975 | 1,724 |
| Barclays International | 2,044 | 2,362 | 1,757 |
| Head Office | 133 | (176) | 126 |
| Barclays Core | 3,891 | 4,161 | 3,594 |
| Barclays Non-Core | (1,899) | (1,697) | (1,095) |
| Africa Banking discontinued operation | 189 | 302 | 334 |
| Barclays Group | 2,182 | 2,766 | 2,834 |
| Average allocated tangible equity excluding notable items | £bn | £bn | £bn |
| Barclays UK | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.1 |

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| | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|----------|
| Barclays International | 25.5 | 24.9 | 25.0 |
| Head Office ^{a,b} | 6.8 | 2.9 | (1.9) |
| Barclays Core | 41.3 | 37.2 | 32.2 |
| Barclays Non-Core | 7.8 | 10.9 | 15.6 |
| Barclays Group | 49.0 | 48.1 | 47.8 |
| Return on average allocated tangible equity excluding notable items | % | % | % |
| Barclays UK | 19.3% | 21.1% | 18.9% |
| Barclays International | 8.0% | 9.5% | 7.0% |
| Barclays Core | 9.4% | 11.2% | 11.2% |
| Barclays Group | 4.4% | 5.8% | 5.9% |

Notes

a Includes the Africa Banking discontinued operation.

b Excludes the cumulative post-tax impact of own credit.

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Financial review

Non-IFRS performance measures

Earnings per share

| | Year ended 31.12.16 | Year ended 31.12.15 | Year ended 31.12.14 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent^a | | | |
| Barclays Core | 3,461 | 1,778 | 2,191 |
| Barclays Non-Core | (1,899) | (2,405) | (2,645) |
| Africa Banking discontinued operation | 189 | 302 | 334 |
| Barclays Group^b | 1,751 | (324) | (120) |
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Basic weighted average number of shares | 16,860 | 16,683 | 16,329 |
| | p | p | p |
| Basic earnings per ordinary share^{a,b} | | | |
| Barclays Core contribution | 20.5 | 10.7 | 13.4 |
| Barclays Non-Core contribution | (11.3) | (14.4) | (16.2) |
| Barclays Group | 10.4 | (1.9) | (0.7) |
| Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent excluding notable items^a | | | |
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Barclays Core | 3,891 | 4,161 | 3,594 |
| Barclays Non-Core | (1,899) | (1,697) | (1,095) |
| Africa Banking discontinued operation | 189 | 302 | 334 |
| Barclays Group^b | 2,182 | 2,766 | 2,834 |
| | p | p | p |
| Basic earnings per ordinary share excluding notable items^{a,b} | | | |
| Barclays Core contribution | 23.1 | 24.9 | 22.0 |
| Barclays Non-Core contribution | (11.3) | (10.2) | (6.7) |
| Barclays Group | 12.9 | 16.6 | 17.3 |
| | Year ended 31.12.16 | Year ended 31.12.15 | Year ended 31.12.14 |
| | £m | £m | £m |

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| | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total equity excluding non-controlling interests | 64,873 | 59,810 | 59,567 |
| Other equity instruments | (6,449) | (5,305) | (4,322) |
| Goodwill and intangibles ^c | (9,245) | (8,222) | (8,180) |
| Tangible shareholders equity excluding non-controlling interests attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent | 49,179 | 46,283 | 47,023 |
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Shares in issue | 16,963 | 16,805 | 16,498 |
| | p | p | p |
| Tangible net asset value per share | 290 | 275 | 285 |

Notes

a Profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent includes the tax credit recorded in reserves in respect of interest payments on other equity instruments. The tax credit of £128m (2015: £70m) is allocated to businesses in proportion to the allocation of the payments in relation to the other equity instruments.

b Includes the Africa Banking discontinued operation.

c 2016 includes goodwill and intangibles in relation to Africa Banking of £1,519m.

Financial statements

Detailed analysis of our statutory accounts, independently audited and providing in-depth disclosure on the financial performance of the Group.

| Consolidated financial statements | | Page | Note |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|
| | § Presentation of information | 268 | n/a |
| | § Independent Auditors' Report | 269 | n/a |
| | § Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's report | 276 | n/a |
| | § Consolidated income statement | 277 | n/a |
| | § Consolidated statement of comprehensive income | 278 | n/a |
| | § Consolidated balance sheet | 279 | n/a |
| | § Consolidated statement of changes in equity | 280 | n/a |
| | § Consolidated cash flow statement | 281 | n/a |
| | § Parent Company accounts | 282 | n/a |
| | § Notes to the financial statements | 284 | n/a |
| | § Significant accounting policies | 284 | 1 |
| | | | |
| Notes to the financial statements | | | |
| Performance/return | § Segmental reporting | 289 | 2 |
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| | § Net investment income | 291 | 6 |
| | § Credit impairment charges and other provisions | 291 | 7 |
| | § Operating expenses | 293 | 8 |
| | § Profit/(loss) on disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures | 293 | 9 |
| | § Tax | 294 | 10 |
| | § Earnings per share | 298 | 11 |
| | § Dividends on ordinary shares | 298 | 12 |
| | | | |
| Assets and liabilities held at fair value | § Trading portfolio | 299 | 13 |
| | § Financial assets designated at fair value | 299 | 14 |
| | § Derivative financial instruments | 300 | 15 |
| | § Financial investments | 303 | 16 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | |
|---|--|-----|----|
| | § Financial liabilities designated at fair value | 303 | 17 |
| | § Fair value of financial instruments | 304 | 18 |
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| | § Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements including other similar lending and borrowing | 323 | 22 |
| Non-current assets and other investments | § Property, plant and equipment | 324 | 23 |
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| Accruals, provisions, contingent liabilities and legal proceedings | § Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities | 328 | 26 |
| | § Provisions | 328 | 27 |
| | § Contingent liabilities and commitments | 330 | 28 |
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| Capital instruments, equity and reserves | § Subordinated liabilities | 339 | 30 |
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| | § Non-controlling interests | 343 | 33 |
| Employee benefits | § Share-based payments | 345 | 34 |
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| Scope of consolidation | § Principal subsidiaries | 352 | 36 |
| | § Structured entities | 353 | 37 |
| | § Investments in associates and joint ventures | 356 | 38 |
| | § Securitisations | 357 | 39 |
| | § Assets pledged | 359 | 40 |
| Other disclosure matters | § Related party transactions and Directors remuneration | 360 | 41 |
| | § Auditors remuneration | 362 | 42 |
| | § Financial risks, liquidity and capital management | 362 | 43 |
| | § Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale and associated liabilities | 363 | 44 |
| | § Barclays PLC (the Parent Company) | 365 | 45 |
| | § Related undertakings | 366 | 46 |

Presentation of information

Barclays approach to disclosures

The Group aims to continually enhance its disclosures and their usefulness to the readers of the financial statements in light of developing market practice and areas of focus. Consequently Barclays disclosures go beyond the minimum standards required by accounting standards and other regulatory requirements.

Barclays continue to support the recommendations and guidance made by the Enhanced Disclosure Taskforce (EDTF). The EDTF was formed by the Financial Stability Board with a remit to broaden and deepen the risk disclosures of global banks in a number of areas, including liquidity and funding, credit risk and market risk. Barclays has adopted the recommendations across the Annual Report and Pillar 3 Report.

In line with the Financial Reporting Council's guidance on Clear and Concise reporting, Barclays has focused reporting on material items and sought to reorganise information to aid users' understanding.

It is Barclays' view that best in class disclosures will continue to evolve in light of ongoing market and stakeholder engagement with the banking sector. Barclays is committed to engaging with a published Code for Financial Reporting Disclosure (the Code). The Code sets out five disclosure principles together with supporting guidance which states that UK banks will:

§ provide high quality, meaningful and decision-useful disclosures

§ review and enhance their financial instrument disclosures for key areas of interest

§ assess the applicability and relevance of good practice recommendations to their disclosures acknowledging the importance of such guidance

§ seek to enhance the comparability of financial statement disclosures across the UK banking sector and

§ clearly differentiate in their annual reports between information that is audited and information that is unaudited.

British Bankers' Association (BBA) Code for Financial Reporting Disclosure

Barclays has adopted the BBA Code for Financial Reporting Disclosure and has prepared the 2016 Annual Report and Accounts in compliance with the Code.

Explanation of Responses:

Statutory Accounts

The consolidated accounts of Barclays PLC and its subsidiaries are set out on pages 277 to 281 along with the accounts of Barclays PLC itself on pages 282 to 283. The accounting policies on pages 284 to 288 and the notes commencing on page 289 apply equally to both sets of accounts unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, in accordance with The Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using IFRS.

On 1 March 2016, Barclays announced its intention to sell down the Group's interest in BAGL. This sell down is intended to be to a level which will permit deconsolidation from an accounting and regulatory perspective, subject to shareholder and regulatory approvals as required. As the Africa Banking Business meets requirements for presentation as a discontinued operation, these results have been presented as two lines on the face of the Group income statement, representing the profit after tax and non-controlling interest in respect of the discontinued operation.

Capital Requirements Country-by-Country Reporting

HM Treasury has transposed the requirements set out under CRD IV and issued the Capital Requirements Country-by-Country Reporting Regulations 2013. The legislation requires Barclays PLC to publish additional information in respect of the year ended 31 December 2016. This information is available on the Barclays website: barclays.com/citizenship/reports-and-publications/country-snapshot.html

Independent Auditors' report

[Independent Auditors' report to the members of Barclays PLC](#)

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Barclays PLC's Group financial statements and Parent company financial statements (the financial statements):

§ give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of the Group's and the Parent company's profit and cash flows for the year then ended

§ have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and

§ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and, as regards the Group financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:

§ the Consolidated and Parent Company balance sheet as at 31 December 2016

§ the Consolidated and Parent Company income statement and Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended

§ the Consolidated and Parent Company cash flow statement for the year then ended

§ the Consolidated and Parent Company statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and

Explanation of Responses:

§ the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Certain required disclosures have been presented elsewhere in the Annual Report, rather than in the notes to the financial statements. These are cross-referenced from the financial statements and are identified as audited.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and applicable law.

Our audit approach

Overview

Overall Group materiality:

£320 million which represents 5% of Barclays Core profit before tax excluding notable items (as per the reconciliation on page 260). Barclays Core profit before tax excluding notable items is a key financial measure disclosed in the Financial Review. Notable items and Non-Core activities are excluded as they are not a true representation of the underlying performance of the business.

We planned and scoped our audit for 2016 reflecting the Group's reorganisation in response to the Group's new reporting segments disclosed in Barclays' restatement document published in April 2016.

As a result we defined Barclays UK and the Investment Bank, which forms part of Barclays International, as significant components of the Group, subject to an audit of their complete financial information.

For the remaining components, including the discontinued operation Africa Banking, we performed audits of specific financial statement line items and accounts based on the financial significance of the component.

The areas of focus for our audit to which we allocated the greatest amount of our resources and effort were:

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- § impairment of loans and advances to customers
- § valuation and accounting of financial instruments held at fair value
- § conduct redress costs over PPI
- § litigation and regulatory provisions
- § IT systems and controls over financial reporting and
- § provision for uncertain tax positions.

Independent Auditors' report

Independent Auditors' report to the members of Barclays PLC

The scope of our audit and our areas of focus

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) (ISAs (UK & Ireland)).

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the Directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits we addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

The risks of material misstatement that had the greatest effect on our audit, including the allocation of our resources and effort, are identified as areas of focus in the table below. We set out how we tailored our audit to address these specific areas in order to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures should be read in this context. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit. All of these areas of focus were discussed with the Board Audit Committee. Their report on those matters that they considered to be significant financial statement reporting issues is set out on pages 60 to 62.

Area of focus

Impairment of loans and advances to customers

We focused on this area because the Directors make complex and subjective judgements over both timing of recognition of impairment and the estimation of the size of any such impairment.

In wholesale loans and advances, the material portion of impairment is individually calculated. For retail loans and advances, the material portion of the impairment is calculated on a modelled basis for portfolios of loans and advances.

How our audit addressed the area of focus

We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls over impairment data and calculations. These controls included those over the identification of which loans and advances were impaired, the granting and monitoring of forbearance, the transfer of data (source systems to credit systems, credit systems to impairment models and model output to the general ledger) and the calculation of the impairment provisions. In addition we tested IT controls over the operation of the models, including restricted access and change management controls. We determined that we could rely on these controls for the purposes of our audit.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>We focused our audit on the following areas of impairment specifically relating to:</p> <p>The key assumptions and judgements made by the Directors that underlie the calculation of modelled unsecured retail impairment (including in relation to a number of model methodology changes in 2016). Key assumptions and judgements include the emergence period used for unidentified impairment and the probability of default calculation.</p> <p>The post model adjustments recorded in response to a range of identified internal factors, such as known data and system issues impacting specific impairment models, and external factors such as the persistently low interest rate environment in the UK.</p> <p>The completeness of the customer accounts that are included in the impairment calculation, including how unidentified impairment (customers that have had a loss event that has not yet manifested itself in a missed payment or other indicator) and forbearance are taken account of.</p> <p>In addition for wholesale, we considered the impact of continued low oil, gas and commodity prices on the creditworthiness of relevant counterparties.</p> <p>See Notes 7 and 20 to the financial statements on pages 291 to 292 and 322 and the relevant parts of the Risk review to which they are cross referred.</p> | <p>We tested the entity and business unit level controls over the end to end model process including in relation to model monitoring and validation, model inputs and outputs and management adjustments. We determined that we could rely on these controls for the purposes of our audit.</p> <p>In addition, we performed detailed testing on a sample of new and existing models used to calculate both unidentified and identified impairment. This testing varied by portfolio, but typically included some combination of independent model rebuild, testing of the coding used in impairment models, reperformance of the calculation, testing the extraction of data used in the models including the bucketing into delinquency bandings, and testing and applying sensitivities to the underlying critical assumptions.</p> <p>We tested a sample of post model adjustments, including considering the basis for the adjustment, the logic applied, the source data used, the key assumptions adopted and the sensitivity of the adjustment to these assumptions. We assessed the completeness of post model adjustments. We found no material exceptions during our testing of the models and relevant controls.</p> <p>Where impairment was individually calculated, we tested controls over the timely identification of potentially impaired loans. We determined that we could rely on these controls for the purposes of our audit. We tested a sample of loans and advances to ascertain whether the loss event (that is the point at which impairment is recognised) had been identified in a timely manner including, where relevant, how forbearance had been considered. Where impairment had been identified, we examined the business valuation or forecasts of future cash flows prepared by management to support the calculation of the impairment, challenging the assumptions and comparing estimates to external evidence where available. We found no material exceptions in these tests.</p> |
|--|--|

We examined a sample of loans and advances which had not been identified by management as potentially impaired and formed our own judgement as to whether that was appropriate including using external evidence in respect of the relevant counterparties. We found no material exceptions in these tests.

For customers with exposure to the oil, gas and commodity prices, we increased our sample testing of cases individually assessed for impairment, including those customers identified on the watchlist, and those that remained in the 'good book'. In addition we tested relevant post model adjustments held and considered the completeness of the unidentified impairment provision for these customers.

In the case of some impairment provisions, we formed a different view from that of management, but in our view the differences were within a reasonable range of outcomes in the context of the overall loans and advances and the uncertainties disclosed in the financial statements.

Area of focus

Valuation and accounting of financial instruments held at fair value

One of the key areas of focus is the Education, Social Housing and Local Authority (ESHLA) loan books (£8.9bn) which require significant judgement in the valuation methodology due to limited availability of observable market data used to calibrate the funding and credit spreads forming the valuation.

During the year the Directors unilaterally waived certain complex option features on all ESHLA loans with such features. The Directors made a significant accounting judgement around the implication of this action and concluded it was a derecognition event for those loans. The Directors concluded the new loans should be booked at amortised cost.

The Directors make significant judgements because of the complexity involved in valuing some of these assets and liabilities. These judgements include:

§ The determination of significant unobservable inputs and the categorisation of financial instruments based on the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy;

How our audit addressed the area of focus

In auditing the ESHLA loan portfolio that is carried at fair value we assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodology and the level of observability in the market, including performing comparable credit spread research and comparing any observations to those used by management within the Credit Valuation Adjustment. We independently performed the valuation of a sample of loans and evaluated the appropriateness of ESHLA specific fair value adjustments.

We tested the Director's judgements regarding the ESHLA loan derecognition event and evaluated management's technical accounting analysis. From our testing, we determined that the waiving of the complex options was a derecognition event. We tested the recording of the new loans at amortised costs and tested the controls applied to the new hedges for these loans and found we could rely on them for the purposes of our audit.

For other judgemental or complex valuations, in general, we evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the key controls supporting the identification, measurement and oversight of valuation and accounting risk of financial instruments. We examined the key controls, including the independent price verification process, model validation and approval process, controls over data feeds and inputs to valuation, the fair value hierarchy categorisation policy, and governance and reporting

controls.

§ The calculation methodology and inputs of valuation adjustments including Funding Fair Value Adjustment (FFVA), although the judgement in this area has decreased as industry practice has become more standardised; and

We performed substantive testing over the following key areas.

§ Where a long standing significant valuation disparity exists between the Group and a counterparty in relation to a specific long-dated derivative portfolio.

We utilised internal valuation specialists to perform independent valuations to determine if management's valuations fell within a reasonable range. The revaluation covered a range of product classes and was performed across level 1, 2 & 3 of the Group's IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy.

The Directors established that the methodology used in the above areas of judgement is appropriate.

For valuations which depend on unobservable inputs, we evaluated the assumptions, methodologies and models used by the Directors. We performed an independent valuation of a sample of positions including those relating to the significant valuation disparity.

See Notes 14 to 18 to the financial statements on pages 299 to 320.

Methodology and underlying assumptions of key valuation adjustments, including the Credit Valuation Adjustment, Debt Valuation Adjustment and Funding Fair Value Adjustment, were assessed, and compared with our knowledge of current industry practice. For FFVA, we evaluated the extent to which funding costs are incorporated into derivative valuation with reference to the limited observable transaction and other market data available.

We performed testing to validate that management had allocated financial instruments to the correct level (1, 2 or 3) within the fair value hierarchy in line with the established policy, and that the policy classifications were appropriate.

We examined of collateral disputes, gains and losses on disposals and other events which could provide evidence about the appropriateness of the Director's valuations. We examined the valuation disparity in

relation to the long-dated derivative portfolio.

Overall, in our view, in the context of the inherent uncertainties as disclosed in the financial statements, the accounting was appropriate and the valuations were within a reasonable range of outcomes.

Independent Auditors' report

Independent Auditors' report to the members of Barclays PLC

Area of focus

Conduct redress costs over PPI

We focused on the £2bn Payment Protection Insurance customer redress provision as the measurement of the provision involves making significant judgement and estimates by the Directors.

The Directors developed a PPI provision calculation methodology which involves making assumptions such as future complaints and redress costs. These assumptions are inherently difficult to estimate.

A key factor impacting estimation uncertainty this year was the Financial Conduct Authority's consultation paper 16/20, in which the proposed timebar for consumer PPI complaints has been postponed by 12 months from June 2018 to June 2019. The Directors had to make significant judgements in updating their PPI provision methodology to reflect the impact this, and other factors, have on the provision.

See Note 27 to the financial statements on pages 328 to 329.

How our audit addressed the area of focus

We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over the process of capturing key data used in the PPI provision calculation model. We determined that we could rely on these controls for the purposes of our audit.

We examined the data capture, analysis and modelling process around the PPI provision calculation. We tested the nature, categorisation and history of claim volumes and settlement amounts and assessed whether the assumptions underpinning the provision calculations, including future claim volumes and settlement amounts, were appropriate.

We tested the appropriateness of the provisioning model and underlying assumptions used, in particular how management updated their provisioning model to quantify future complaint flows and the updated timebar. We developed and used our own model to run different provisioning scenarios and compared these to management's ranges. We found no material exceptions in these tests.

We evaluated whether the disclosures within the financial statements appropriately address the significant uncertainties that exist around determining the provisions and the sensitivity of the provisions to changes in the underlying assumptions and the impact of the proposed updated timebar, and found these to

be appropriate.

We considered the sensitivity of the provision to possible variations in those assumptions. This could result in different amounts for some provisions to those calculated by the Directors, but in our view these differences were within a reasonable range of outcomes in the context of the degree of uncertainty.

*Litigation
and
regulation
provisions*

We focused on this area because the Group is subject to challenge in respect of a number of legal, regulatory and competition matters, many of which are beyond its control. Consequently, the Directors make judgements about the incidence and quantum of such liabilities arising from litigation and regulatory or competition claims which are subject to the future outcome of legal or regulatory processes.

See Note 29 to the financial statements on pages 330 to 338.

We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the identification, evaluation, provisioning and reporting of legal, regulatory and competition matters. We determined that we could rely on these controls for the purposes of our audit.

In view of the significant judgements required, we examined the more material provisions in detail and sought additional evidence. We evaluated the Group's assessment of the nature and status of litigation, claims and provision assessments, if any, and discussed with internal counsel to understand the legal position and the basis of material risk positions. We received legal letters from the Group's external counsel setting out their views in some cases.

Specifically, we challenged the timing of recognition for cases where there is potential exposure but it is not clear that a provision should be raised e.g. when obtaining reliable estimates are not considered possible.

We reviewed regulatory correspondence with US and UK regulators to identify potential regulatory investigations that could lead to the need for potential new provisions.

As set out in the financial statements, the outcome of litigation and regulatory claims are dependent on the

future outcome of continuing legal and regulatory processes and consequently the calculations of the provisions are subject to inherent uncertainty.

We evaluated whether the disclosures within the financial statements appropriately address the significant uncertainties that exist around the outcome of litigation and regulatory claims. In our view, the provisions had been arrived at based on the information currently available to the Group and after consideration of the legal advice received by the Group.

Area of focus

IT systems and controls over financial reporting

We identified IT systems, and automated and IT dependent manual controls over financial reporting as an area of focus and an area that required more effort. The purpose of the work was to support our ability to rely on controls for the purpose of this report, as the Group's financial accounting and reporting systems are heavily dependent on complex systems. There is a risk that automated accounting procedures and related IT dependent manual controls are not designed and operating effectively.

A particular area of focus related to logical access management including privileged access and developer access to the production environment. During the year, we identified a number of control deficiencies through the audit procedures performed in relation to access to financially significant infrastructure.

How our audit addressed the area of focus

We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls over the continued integrity of the IT systems that are relevant to financial reporting. We examined the framework of governance over the Group's IT organisation and the controls over access to programs and data, program changes, IT operations and program development. Where necessary, we carried out direct tests of certain aspects of the security of the Group's IT systems including logical access management and segregation of duties.

Where controls failed either in design or operating effectiveness, we altered our audit approach and performed additional procedures, as follows:

§ Identified compensating controls and tested that they operated effectively;

§ Increased substantive procedures to mitigate the deficiencies found.

These additional procedures mitigated the deficiencies found and provided the additional audit evidence required.

Provision for uncertain tax positions

We focused on this area because the Group is subject to taxation in many jurisdictions and, in many cases, the ultimate tax treatment is uncertain and is not determined until resolved with the relevant tax authority. Consequently, the Directors make judgements about the incidence and quantum of tax liabilities which are subject to the future outcome of assessments by the relevant tax authorities and potentially associated legal processes.

Our tax specialists examined the correspondence between the Group and the relevant tax authorities and between the Group and its external advisers. We examined the matters in dispute and used our knowledge of the law of the relevant tax jurisdictions and other similar taxation matters to assess the available evidence and the provisions made by Directors.

See Note 10 to the financial statements on pages 294 to 297.

As set out in the financial statements, since the settlement of the Group's tax position is subject to future negotiation with various tax authorities, the calculations of the provisions are subject to inherent uncertainty. In our view, the provisions were within a reasonable range of outcomes in the context of that uncertainty. We evaluated whether the disclosures within the financial statements appropriately address any significant uncertainties that exist around determining the provisions.

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the processes and controls over financial reporting, and the industry in which the Group operates.

We performed an audit of each of the material notable items disclosed in the Consolidated Summary Income Statement in the Financial Review on page 244, namely:

§ Gain on disposal of Barclays' share of Visa Europe Limited

§ Provisions for UK customer redress.

Component scoping

We planned and scoped our audit for 2016 reflecting the Group's reorganisation in response to the Group's new reporting segments disclosed in Barclays' restatement document published in April 2016. Management now distinguish their results between the Core business, which is the on-going operations of Barclays UK and Barclays International, and the Non-Core business, which they are looking to sell or run-down in the near future. Africa Banking is a discontinued segment as management expect to exit this business. The IFRS 8 segments in the Core business were determined as Barclays UK, Barclays International and Head Office. For the purposes of scoping the audit, the audit components mirror key business divisions, rather than the reporting segments.

To obtain sufficient coverage we increased our scope on certain financial statement line items in comparison to our original plan. This was due to Africa Banking being classified as a discontinued operation, combined with the weakness of Sterling in comparison to the US Dollar and Euro following the EU referendum in June 2016 which required us to re-look at our coverage levels in the second half of the year.

We deemed Barclays UK to be a financially significant audit component of the Group and subject to an audit of its complete special purpose financial information prepared for the purposes of Group consolidation.

In Barclays International we deemed the Investment Bank component to be a financially significant audit component of the Group and subject to an audit of its complete special purpose financial information prepared for the purposes of Group consolidation. We deemed that Corporate International, Barclaycard US and the other Consumer Cards and Payments businesses are not financially significant audit components and therefore were subject to an audit of specific financial statement line items or account balances.

We performed an audit of specific financial statement line items or account balances over Head Office, which includes Treasury, Non-Core (including specified procedures over Italian mortgage impairment), and the discontinued operation of Africa Banking, including any gains or losses on the partial sell downs to date.

We performed audit procedures over components comprising 85% of Group Total Income on an absolute basis and 91% of Group Total Assets.

We performed Group level analytical procedures and testing of Group-wide controls that enabled us to determine that we did not need to obtain further audit evidence over the remaining population.

Involvement with component auditors

We determined whether the work would be performed by us (in relation to activity within the UK) or by other PwC network firms operating under our instruction (in relation to activity outside the UK). The most significant overseas territories are the US, South Africa and India.

Where work was performed by component auditors from other network firms, our involvement in that work included visits to the component auditors including New York, Delaware, Johannesburg and New Delhi by senior members of the Group and component engagement teams, review of the results of their audit procedures including the nature, timing and extent of the work impacting the Group audit opinion and frequent communications by the Group engagement team to corroborate that our audit plan was appropriately executed. The nature, timing and extent of the work impacting the Group audit opinion is set and monitored in the UK, with input from the overseas team at the risk assessment stage.

Independent Auditors' report

Independent Auditors' report to the members of Barclays PLC

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the

individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Overall Group materiality £320 million (2015: £313 million).

How we determined it 5% of Barclays Core profit before tax excluding notable items. The performance of Barclays Non-Core and notable items (Own credit, gain on disposal of Barclays share of Visa Europe Limited and provisions for UK customer redress) are disclosed in the Financial Review on page 244.

Rationale for benchmark applied The use of the Barclays Core profit before tax excluding notable items is appropriate as it reflects the underlying business management is focusing upon and will be what is left once disposals from Non-Core have occurred. Adjusting for notable items is made on the basis that the Directors deem them to be historical in nature or do not reflect the performance of the Core business. Core profit before tax excluding notable items is a key measure of performance disclosed in the Financial Review.

We agreed with the Board Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £15 million (2015: £15 million) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Going concern

Under the Listing Rules we are required to review the Directors' statement, set out on page 94, in relation to going concern. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

Under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if we have anything material to add or to draw attention to in relation to the Directors' statement about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.

As noted in the Directors' statement, the Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The going concern basis presumes that the Group and Parent company have adequate resources to remain in operation, and that the Directors intend them to do so, for at least one year from the date the financial statements were signed. In drawing this conclusion, the Directors have considered the regulatory capital position of the Group as well as the funding and liquidity position of the Group.

As part of our audit we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis is appropriate. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, these statements are not a guarantee as to the Group's and Parent company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other required reporting

Consistency of other information and compliance with applicable requirements

Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

§ the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

§ the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

ISAs (UK & Ireland) reporting

Under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

§ information in the Annual Report is:

We have no
exceptions to report.

materially inconsistent with the information in the audited financial statements; or

apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, our knowledge of the Group and Parent Company acquired in the course of performing our audit; or

otherwise misleading.

§ the statement given by the Directors on page 94, in accordance with provision C.1.1 of the UK Corporate Governance Code (the Code) that they consider the Annual Report taken as a whole to be fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for members to assess the Group's and Parent Company's position and performance, business model and strategy is materially inconsistent with our knowledge of the Group and Parent company acquired in the course of performing our audit.

We have no
exceptions to report.

§ the section of the Annual Report on page 60, as required by provision C.3.8 of the Code, describing the work of the Board Audit Committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the Board Audit Committee.

We have no
exceptions to report.

The Directors' assessment of the prospects of the Group and of the principal risks that would threaten the solvency or liquidity of the Group

Under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if we have anything material to add or to draw attention to in relation to:

§ the Directors' confirmation in the Annual Report, in accordance with provision C.2.1 of the Code, that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Group, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity.

We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.

§ the disclosures in the Annual Report that describe those risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated.

We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.

§ the Directors' explanation in the Annual Report, in accordance with provision C.2.2 of the Code, as to how they have assessed the prospects of the Group, over what period they have done so and why they consider that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.

We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.

Under the Listing Rules we are required to review the Directors' statement that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Group and the Directors' statement in relation to the longer-term viability of the Group, set out on page 41. Our review was substantially less in scope than an audit and only consisted of making inquiries and considering the Directors' process supporting their statements; checking that the statements are in alignment with the relevant provisions of the Code; and considering whether the statements are consistent with the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing our audit. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

§ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or

§ adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or

§ the Parent Company financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration report Companies Act 2006 opinion

In our opinion, the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Corporate governance statement

Under the Listing Rules we are required to review the part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to ten further provisions of the Code. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 94, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Explanation of Responses:

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Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Parent company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

§ whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Group's and the Parent Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;

§ the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and

§ the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the Directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Henry Daubeney (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

22 February 2017

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Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's report

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Barclays PLC

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated income statements, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Barclays PLC and its subsidiaries at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2016 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in management's report on internal control over financial reporting included in the Directors' Report appearing on page 88 of the Annual Report to Shareholders. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (US). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

London, United Kingdom

22 February 2017

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated income statement

| | | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | Note | £m | £m | £m |
| For the year ended 31 December | | | | |
| Continuing operations | | | | |
| Interest income | 3 | 14,541 | 13,953 | 14,194 |
| Interest expense | 3 | (4,004) | (3,345) | (4,108) |
| Net interest income | | 10,537 | 10,608 | 10,086 |
| Fee and commission income | 4 | 8,570 | 8,470 | 8,622 |
| Fee and commission expense | 4 | (1,802) | (1,611) | (1,500) |
| Net fee and commission income | | 6,768 | 6,859 | 7,122 |
| Net trading income | 5 | 2,768 | 3,426 | 3,086 |
| Net investment income | 6 | 1,324 | 1,097 | 1,309 |
| Other income | | 54 | 50 | 160 |
| Total income | | 21,451 | 22,040 | 21,763 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | 7 | (2,373) | (1,762) | (1,821) |
| Net operating income | | 19,078 | 20,278 | 19,942 |
| Staff costs | 8 | (9,423) | (8,853) | (9,860) |
| Infrastructure costs | 8 | (2,998) | (2,691) | (2,895) |
| Administration and general expenses | 8 | (2,917) | (2,983) | (3,069) |
| | | (1,000) | (2,772) | (1,110) |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | |
|--|----|-----------------|----------|----------|
| Provision for UK customer redress | | | | |
| Provision for ongoing investigations and litigation relating to Foreign Exchange | | | (1,237) | (1,250) |
| Operating expenses | 8 | (16,338) | (18,536) | (18,184) |
| Share of post-tax results of associates and joint ventures | | 70 | 41 | 28 |
| Profit/(loss) on disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures | 9 | 420 | (637) | (473) |
| Profit before tax | | 3,230 | 1,146 | 1,313 |
| Taxation | 10 | (993) | (1,149) | (1,121) |
| Profit/(loss) after tax in respect of continuing operations | | 2,237 | (3) | 192 |
| Profit after tax in respect of discontinued operation | | 591 | 626 | 653 |
| Profit after tax | | 2,828 | 623 | 845 |
| Attributable to: | | | | |
| Equity holders of the parent | | 1,623 | (394) | (174) |
| Other equity holders ^a | | 457 | 345 | 250 |
| Total equity holders of the parent | | 2,080 | (49) | 76 |
| Non-controlling interests in respect of continuing operations | 33 | 346 | 348 | 449 |
| Non-controlling interests in respect of discontinued operation | 33 | 402 | 324 | 320 |
| Profit after tax | | 2,828 | 623 | 845 |
| Earnings per share | | | | |
| Basic earnings/(loss) per ordinary share | 11 | 10.4 | (1.9) | (0.7) |
| Basic earnings/(loss) per ordinary share in respect of continuing operations | | 9.3 | (3.7) | (2.7) |
| Basic earnings per ordinary share in respect of discontinued operation | | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Diluted earnings/(loss) per share | 11 | 10.3 | (1.9) | (0.7) |

Note

a The profit after tax attributable to other equity holders of £457m (2015: £345m) is offset by a tax credit recorded in reserves of £128m (2015: £70m).

The net amount of £329m (2015: £275m), along with NCI, is deducted from profit after tax in order to calculate earnings per share.

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|--------------|-------|------------|
| For the year ended 31 December | £m | £m | £m |
| Profit after tax | 2,828 | 623 | 845 |
| Profit/(loss) after tax in respect of continuing operations | 2,237 | (3) | 192 |
| Profit after tax in respect of discontinued operation | 591 | 626 | 653 |
| Other comprehensive income that may be recycled to profit or loss from continuing operations: | | | |
| Currency translation reserve | | | |
| Currency translation differences | 3,024 | 748 | 774 |
| Available for sale reserve | | | |
| Net gains from changes in fair value | 2,147 | 64 | 5,339 |
| Net losses transferred to net profit on disposal | (912) | (374) | (619) |
| Net losses/(gains) transferred to net profit due to impairment | 20 | 17 | (31) |
| Net (gains) transferred to net profit due to fair value hedging | (1,677) | (148) | (4,074) |
| Changes in insurance liabilities | 53 | 86 | (94) |
| Explanation of Responses: | | | 155 |

| | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-------|
| Tax | (18) | 126 | (103) |
| Cash flow hedging reserve | | | |
| Net gains/(losses) from changes in fair value | 1,455 | (312) | 2,650 |
| Net losses transferred to net profit | (365) | (238) | (713) |
| Tax | (292) | 57 | (384) |
| Other | 13 | 20 | (42) |
| Other comprehensive income that may be recycled to profit or loss | 3,448 | 46 | 2,703 |
| Other comprehensive (loss)/income not recycled to profit or loss: | | | |
| Retirement benefit remeasurements | (1,309) | 1,176 | 268 |
| Tax | 329 | (260) | (63) |
| Other comprehensive income for the period | 2,468 | 962 | 2,908 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax from continuing operations | 4,705 | 959 | 3,100 |
| Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax from discontinued operation | 2,111 | (722) | 346 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 6,816 | 237 | 3,446 |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Equity holders of the parent | 5,233 | 45 | 2,755 |
| Non-controlling interests | 1,583 | 192 | 691 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 6,816 | 237 | 3,446 |

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated balance sheet

| | | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| As at 31 December | Notes | £m | £m | £m |
| Assets | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | | 102,353 | 49,711 | 39,695 |
| Items in the course of collection from other banks | | 1,467 | 1,011 | 1,210 |
| Trading portfolio assets | 13 | 80,240 | 77,348 | 114,717 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 14 | 78,608 | 76,830 | 38,300 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 15 | 346,626 | 327,709 | 439,909 |
| Financial investments | 16 | 63,317 | 90,267 | 86,066 |
| Loans and advances to banks | 20 | 43,251 | 41,349 | 42,111 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 20 | 392,784 | 399,217 | 427,767 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | 22 | 13,454 | 28,187 | 131,753 |
| Prepayments, accrued income and other assets | | 2,893 | 3,010 | 3,607 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 38 | 684 | 573 | 711 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 23 | 2,825 | 3,468 | 3,786 |
| Goodwill and intangible assets | 24 | 7,726 | 8,222 | 8,180 |
| Current tax assets | 10 | 561 | 415 | 334 |
| Deferred tax assets | 10 | 4,869 | 4,495 | 4,130 |
| Retirement benefit assets | 35 | 14 | 836 | 56 |
| Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale | 44 | 71,454 | 7,364 | 15,574 |
| Total assets | | 1,213,126 | 1,120,012 | 1,357,906 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Deposits from banks | | 48,214 | 47,080 | 58,390 |
| Items in the course of collection due to other banks | | 636 | 1,013 | 1,177 |
| Customer accounts | | 423,178 | 418,242 | 427,704 |
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing | 22 | 19,760 | 25,035 | 124,479 |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | 13 | 34,687 | 33,967 | 45,124 |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value | 17 | 96,031 | 91,745 | 56,972 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 15 | 340,487 | 324,252 | 439,320 |
| Debt securities in issue | | 75,932 | 69,150 | 86,099 |
| Subordinated liabilities | 30 | 23,383 | 21,467 | 21,153 |
| Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities | 26 | 8,871 | 10,610 | 11,423 |
| Provisions | 27 | 4,134 | 4,142 | 4,135 |
| Current tax liabilities | 10 | 737 | 903 | 1,021 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 10 | 29 | 122 | 262 |
| Retirement benefit liabilities | 35 | 390 | 423 | 1,574 |
| Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale | 44 | 65,292 | 5,997 | 13,115 |
| Total liabilities | | 1,141,761 | 1,054,148 | 1,291,948 |
| Total equity | | | | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | |
|--|----|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Called up share capital and share premium | 31 | 21,842 | 21,586 | 20,809 |
| Other equity instruments | 31 | 6,449 | 5,305 | 4,322 |
| Other reserves | 32 | 6,051 | 1,898 | 2,724 |
| Retained earnings | | 30,531 | 31,021 | 31,712 |
| Total equity excluding non-controlling interests | | 64,873 | 59,810 | 59,567 |
| Non-controlling interests | 33 | 6,492 | 6,054 | 6,391 |
| Total equity | | 71,365 | 65,864 | 65,958 |
| Total liabilities and equity | | 1,213,126 | 1,120,012 | 1,357,906 |

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements on pages 277 to 374 on 22 February 2017.

John McFarlane

Group Chairman

James E Staley

Group Chief Executive

Tushar Morzaria

Group Finance Director

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Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

| | Called up share capital and share premium ^a £m | Other equity instru- ments ^a £m | Available for sale reserve ^b £m | Cash flow hedging reserve ^b £m | Currency translation reserve ^b £m | Other reserves and treasury shares ^b £m | Retained earnings £m | Total equity excluding non- controlling interests £m |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|----------------------------|--|
| Balance as at 1 January 2016 | 21,586 | 5,305 | 317 | 1,261 | (623) | 943 | 31,021 | 59,810 |
| Profit after tax | | 457 | | | | | 1,434 | 1,891 |
| Currency translation movements | | | | | 3,022 | | | 3,022 |
| Available for sale investments | | | (387) | | | | | (387) |
| Cash flow hedges | | | | 798 | | | | 798 |
| Pension remeasurement | | | | | | | (980) | (980) |
| Other | | | | | | | 12 | 12 |
| Total comprehensive income net of tax from continuing operations | | 457 | (387) | 798 | 3,022 | | 466 | 4,356 |
| Total comprehensive income net of tax from discontinued operation | | | (4) | 46 | 652 | | 183 | 877 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 457 | (391) | 844 | 3,674 | | 649 | 5,233 |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Issue of new ordinary shares | 68 | | | | | | | 68 |
| Issue of shares under employee share schemes | 188 | | | | | | 668 | 856 |
| Issue and exchange of other equity instruments | | 1,132 | | | | | | 1,132 |
| Other equity instruments coupons paid | | (457) | | | | | 128 | (329) |
| Redemption of preference shares | | | | | | | (417) | (417) |
| Increase in treasury shares | | | | | | (140) | | (140) |
| Vesting of shares under employee share schemes | | | | | | 166 | (415) | (249) |
| Dividends paid | | | | | | | (757) | (757) |
| Net equity impact of partial BAGL disposal | | | | | | | (349) | (349) |
| Other reserve movements | | 12 | | | | | 3 | 15 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2016 | 21,842 | 6,449 | (74) | 2,105 | 3,051 | 969 | 30,531 | 64,873 |
| Balance as at 1 January 2015 | 20,809 | 4,322 | 562 | 1,817 | (582) | 927 | 31,712 | 59,567 |
| Profit after tax | | 345 | | | | | (696) | (351) |
| Currency translation movements | | | | | 747 | | | 747 |
| Available for sale investments | | | (229) | | | | | (229) |
| Cash flow hedges | | | | (493) | | | | (493) |
| Pension remeasurement | | | | | | | 916 | 916 |
| Other | | | | | | | 20 | 20 |
| Total comprehensive income net of tax from continuing operations | | 345 | (229) | (493) | 747 | | 240 | 610 |
| | | | (16) | (63) | (788) | | 302 | (565) |

Explanation of Responses:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| Total comprehensive income net of tax from discontinued operation | | | | | | | | |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 345 | (245) | (556) | (41) | | 542 | 45 |
| Issue of new ordinary shares | 137 | | | | | | | 137 |
| Issue of shares under employee share schemes | 640 | | | | | | 571 | 1,211 |
| Issue and exchange of other equity instruments | | 995 | | | | | | 995 |
| Other equity instruments coupons paid | | (345) | | | | | 70 | (275) |
| Redemption of preference shares | | | | | | | | |
| Increase in treasury shares | | | | | | (602) | | (602) |
| Vesting of shares under employee share schemes | | | | | | 618 | (755) | (137) |
| Dividends paid | | | | | | | (1,081) | (1,081) |
| Other reserve movements | | (12) | | | | | (38) | (50) |
| Balance as at 31 December 2015 | 21,586 | 5,305 | 317 | 1,261 | (623) | 943 | 31,021 | 59,810 |

Notes

aFor further details refer to Note 31.

bFor further details refer to Note 32.

Consolidated cash flow statement

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| For the year ended 31 December | | | |
| Continuing operations | | | |
| Reconciliation of profit before tax to net cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| Profit before tax | 3,230 | 1,146 | 1,312 |
| Adjustment for non-cash items: | | | |
| Allowance for impairment | 2,357 | 1,752 | 1,816 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant, equipment and intangibles | 1,261 | 1,215 | 1,108 |
| Other provisions, including pensions | 1,964 | 4,241 | 3,487 |
| Net profit on disposal of investments and property, plant and equipment | (912) | (374) | (619) |
| Other non-cash movements including exchange rate movements | (20,025) | 226 | (595) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | | | |
| Net (increase)/decrease in loans and advances to banks and customers | (25,385) | 22,641 | 4,079 |
| Net decrease in reverse repurchase agreements and other similar lending | 14,733 | 103,471 | 54,380 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in deposits and debt securities in issue | 49,064 | (33,120) | (2,319) |
| Net (decrease) in repurchase agreements and other similar borrowing | (4,852) | (99,602) | (72,107) |
| Net (increase)/decrease in derivative financial instruments | (2,318) | (3,315) | 2,961 |
| Net (increase)/decrease in trading assets | (5,577) | 37,091 | 18,651 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in trading liabilities | 880 | (10,877) | (8,565) |
| Net decrease/(increase) in financial investments | 807 | (3,064) | (5,882) |
| Net (increase) in other assets | (2,629) | (2,661) | (14,642) |
| Net (increase)/decrease in other liabilities | (532) | (1,766) | 8,092 |
| Corporate income tax paid | (780) | (1,670) | (1,552) |
| Net cash from operating activities | 11,286 | 15,334 | (10,395) |
| Purchase of available for sale investments | (65,086) | (120,061) | (109,296) |
| Proceeds from sale or redemption of available for sale investments | 102,515 | 114,529 | 119,129 |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles | (1,707) | (1,928) | (691) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangibles | 358 | 393 | 335 |
| Proceeds from part disposal of investment in BAGL | 595 | | |
| Other cash flows associated with investing activities | 32 | 516 | (48) |
| Net cash from investing activities | 36,707 | (6,551) | 8,429 |
| Dividends paid | (1,304) | (1,496) | (1,688) |
| Issuance of subordinated debt | 1,457 | 879 | 848 |
| Redemption of subordinated debt | (1,143) | (556) | (869) |
| Net issue of shares and other equity instruments | 1,400 | 1,278 | 559 |
| Repurchase of shares and other equity instruments | (1,587) | | (104) |
| Net purchase of treasury shares | (140) | (679) | (909) |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|---------|
| Net redemption of shares issued to non-controlling interests | | | (746) |
| Net cash from financing activities | (1,317) | (574) | (2,805) |
| Net cash from discontinued operations | 405 | (1,821) | 1,809 |
| Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents | 10,473 | 1,689 | (313) |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 57,554 | 8,077 | (3,275) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 86,556 | 78,479 | 81,754 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | 144,110 | 86,556 | 78,479 |
| Cash and cash equivalents comprise: | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 102,353 | 49,711 | 39,695 |
| Loans and advances to banks with original maturity less than three months | 38,252 | 35,876 | 36,282 |
| Available for sale treasury and other eligible bills with original maturity less than three months | 356 | 816 | 2,322 |
| Trading portfolio assets with original maturity less than three months | | 153 | 180 |
| Cash and cash equivalents held for sale | 3,149 | | |
| | 144,110 | 86,556 | 78,479 |

Interest received was £22,099m (2015: £20,376m; 2014: £21,372m) and interest paid was £8,850m (2015: £7,534m; 2014: £8,566m).

The Group is required to maintain balances with central banks and other regulatory authorities and these amounted to £4,254m (2015: £4,369m; 2014: £4,448m).

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits and cash equivalents comprise highly liquid investments that are convertible into cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value with original maturities of three months or less. Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are not considered to be part of cash equivalents.

Financial statements of Barclays PLC

Parent company accounts

Income statement

| | Notes | 2016 £m | 2015 £m | 2014 £m |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|
| For the year ended 31 December | | | | |
| Dividends received from subsidiary | | 621 | 876 | 821 |
| Net interest income/(expense) | | 5 | (7) | (6) |
| Other income | 45 | 334 | 227 | 275 |
| Operating expenses | | (26) | (6) | (6) |
| Profit before tax | | 934 | 1,090 | 1,084 |
| Tax | | (60) | (43) | (57) |
| Profit after tax | | 874 | 1,047 | 1,027 |
| Attributable to: | | | | |
| Ordinary equity holders | | 417 | 702 | 777 |
| Other equity holders | | 457 | 345 | 250 |

Profit after tax and total comprehensive income for the year was £874m (2015: £1,047m). There were no other components of total comprehensive income other than the profit after tax.

The Company has seven members of staff (2015: nil).

Balance sheet

| | Notes | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------|
| As at 31 December | | | |
| Assets | | | |
| Investment in subsidiaries | 45 | 36,553 | 35,303 |
| Loans and advances to subsidiaries | 45 | 19,421 | 7,990 |
| Financial investments | 45 | 1,218 | |
| Derivative financial instruments | 45 | 268 | 210 |
| Other assets | | 105 | 133 |
| Total assets | | 57,565 | 43,636 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Deposits from banks | | 547 | 494 |
| Subordinated liabilities | 45 | 3,789 | 1,766 |
| Debt securities in issue | 45 | 16,893 | 6,224 |

Explanation of Responses:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|---------------|--------|
| Other liabilities | | 14 | |
| Total liabilities | | 21,243 | 8,484 |
| Equity | | | |
| Called up share capital | 31 | 4,241 | 4,201 |
| Share premium account | 31 | 17,601 | 17,385 |
| Other equity instruments | 31 | 6,453 | 5,321 |
| Capital redemption reserve | | 420 | 394 |
| Retained earnings | | 7,607 | 7,851 |
| Total equity | | 36,322 | 35,152 |
| Total liabilities and equity | | 57,565 | 43,636 |

The financial statements on pages 282 to 283 and the accompanying note on page 365 were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 February 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

John McFarlane

Group Chairman

James E Staley

Group Chief Executive

Tushar Morzaria

Group Finance Director

**Statement of
changes in
equity**

| | | Called up share capital and share premium | Other equity instruments | Capital redemption reserve | Available for sale reserve | Retained earnings | To |
|--|-------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----|
| | Notes | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2016 | | 21,586 | 5,321 | 394 | | 7,851 | |
| Profit after tax and total comprehensive income | | | 457 | | | 417 | |
| Issue of new ordinary shares | | 68 | | | | | |
| Issue of shares under employee share schemes | | 188 | | | | | |
| Issue of other equity instruments | | | 1,132 | | | | |
| Dividends | 12 | | | | | (757) | |
| Other equity instruments coupons paid | | | (457) | | | 91 | |
| Other | | | | | 26 | 5 | |
| Balance as at 31 December 2016 | | 21,842 | 6,453 | 394 | 26 | 7,607 | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2015 | | 20,809 | 4,326 | 394 | | 8,163 | |
| Explanation of Responses: | | | | | | 168 | |

| | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-----|---------|
| Profit after tax and total comprehensive income | | 345 | | 702 |
| Issue of new ordinary shares | 137 | | | |
| Issue of shares under employee share schemes | 640 | | | |
| Issue of other equity instruments | | 995 | | |
| Dividends | 12 | | | (1,081) |
| Other equity instruments coupons paid | | (345) | | 70 |
| Other | | | | (3) |
| Balance as at 31 December 2015 | 21,586 | 5,321 | 394 | 7,851 |

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December

2016

2015

31 December

£m

£m

Reconciliation of profit before tax to net cash flows from operating activities:

| | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|--|---------|
| Profit before tax | | 934 | | 1,090 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | | 37 | | 100 |
| Other non-cash movements | | 62 | | 52 |
| Corporate income tax (paid)/received | | | | (27) |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | | 1,033 | | 1,215 |
| Capital contribution to subsidiary | | (1,250) | | (1,560) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | (1,250) | | (1,560) |
| Issue of shares and other equity instruments | | 1,388 | | 1,771 |
| Net (increase) in loans and advances to bank subsidiaries of the Parent | | (10,942) | | (4,973) |
| Net increase in deposits and debt securities in issue | | 9,314 | | 4,052 |
| Proceeds of borrowings and issuance of subordinated debt | | 1,671 | | 921 |
| Dividends paid | | (757) | | (1,081) |
| Coupons paid on AT1 instruments | | (457) | | (345) |
| Net cash generated from financing activities | | 217 | | 345 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | | | | |

Explanation of Responses:

169

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year

[REDACTED]

Net cash generated from operating activities includes:

Dividends received

[REDACTED]

621

876

Interest received/(paid)

[REDACTED]

5

(7)

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

The Company was not exposed at 31 December 2016 or 2015 to significant risks arising from the financial instruments it holds, which comprised loans and advances and other assets which had no market risk or material credit risk.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

This section describes Barclays' significant policies and critical accounting estimates that relate to the financial statements and notes as a whole. If an accounting policy or a critical accounting estimate relates to a particular note, the accounting policy and/or critical accounting estimate is contained with the relevant note.

1 Significant accounting policies

1. Reporting entity

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

2. Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The consolidated financial statements of the Group, and the individual financial statements of Barclays PLC, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations (IFRICs) issued by the Interpretations Committee, as published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They are also in accordance with IFRS and IFRIC interpretations endorsed by the European Union. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated and individual financial statements are set out below, and in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied.

3. Basis of preparation

Explanation of Responses:

The consolidated and individual financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the fair valuation of investment property, and particular financial instruments, to the extent required or permitted under IFRS as set out in the relevant accounting policies. They are stated in millions of pounds Sterling (£m), the functional currency of Barclays PLC.

4. Accounting policies

Barclays prepares financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The Group's significant accounting policies relating to specific financial statement items, together with a description of the accounting estimates and judgements that were critical to preparing them, are set out under the relevant notes. Accounting policies that affect the financial statements as a whole are set out below.

(i) Consolidation

Barclays applies IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

The consolidated financial statements combine the financial statements of Barclays PLC and all its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities over which Barclays PLC has control. The Group has control over another entity when the Group has all of the following:

- 1) power over the relevant activities of the investee, for example through voting or other rights;
- 2) exposure to, or rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- 3) the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The assessment of control is based on the consideration of all facts and circumstances. The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation and consistent accounting policies are used throughout the Group for the purposes of the consolidation.

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions if they occur after control has already been obtained and they do not result in loss of control.

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

Details of the principal subsidiaries are given in Note 36, and a complete list of all subsidiaries is presented in Note 46.

(ii) Foreign currency translation

The Group applies IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. Transactions and balances in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency balances are translated into Sterling at the period end exchange rates. Exchange gains and losses on such balances are taken to the income statement.

The Group's foreign operations (including subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and branches) based mainly outside the UK may have different functional currencies. The functional currency of an operation is the currency of the main economy to which it is exposed.

Prior to consolidation (or equity accounting) the assets and liabilities of non-Sterling operations are translated at the closing rate and items of income, expense and other comprehensive income are translated into Sterling at the rate on the date of the transactions. Exchange differences arising on the translation of foreign operations are included in currency translation reserves within equity. These are transferred to the income statement when the Group loses control, joint control or significant influence over the foreign operation or on partial disposal of the operation.

(iii) Financial assets and liabilities

The Group applies IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* to the recognition, classification and measurement, and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, the impairment of financial assets, and hedge accounting.

1 Significant accounting policies continued

Recognition

The Group recognises financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the terms of the contract, which is the trade date or the settlement date.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and may be held at fair value or amortised cost depending on the Group's intention toward the assets and the nature of the assets and liabilities, mainly determined by their contractual terms.

The accounting policy for each type of financial asset or liability is included within the relevant note for the item. The Group's policies for determining the fair values of the assets and liabilities are set out in Note 18.

Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset, or a portion of a financial asset, from its balance sheet where the contractual rights to cash flows from the asset have expired, or have been transferred, usually by sale, and with them either substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or significant risks and rewards, along with the unconditional ability to sell or pledge the asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability has been settled, has expired or has been extinguished. An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new liability with the same lender on substantially different terms generally a difference of 10% in the present value of the cash flows or a substantive qualitative amendment is

accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Transactions in which the Group transfers assets and liabilities, portions of them, or financial risks associated with them can be complex and it may not be obvious whether substantially all of the risks and rewards have been transferred. It is often necessary to perform a quantitative analysis. Such an analysis compares the Group's exposure to variability in asset cash flows before the transfer with its retained exposure after the transfer.

A cash flow analysis of this nature may require judgement. In particular, it is necessary to estimate the asset's expected future cash flows as well as potential variability around this expectation. The method of estimating expected future cash flows depends on the nature of the asset, with market and market-implied data used to the greatest extent possible. The potential variability around this expectation is typically determined by stressing underlying parameters to create reasonable alternative upside and downside scenarios. Probabilities are then assigned to each scenario. Stressed parameters may include default rates, loss severity, or prepayment rates.

(iv) Issued debt and equity instruments

The Group applies IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, to determine whether funding is either a financial liability (debt) or equity.

Issued financial instruments or their components are classified as liabilities if the contractual arrangement results in the Group having a present obligation to either deliver cash or another financial asset, or a variable number of equity shares, to the holder of the instrument. If this is not the case, the instrument is generally an equity instrument and the proceeds included in equity, net of transaction costs. Dividends and other returns to equity holders are recognised when paid or declared by the members at the AGM and treated as a deduction from equity.

Where issued financial instruments contain both liability and equity components, these are accounted for separately. The fair value of the debt is estimated first and the balance of the proceeds is included within equity.

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year. There were no new or amended standards or interpretations that resulted in a change in accounting policy.

Future accounting developments

There have been, and are expected to be, a number of significant changes to the Group's financial reporting after 2016 as a result of amended or new accounting standards that have been or will be issued by the IASB. The most significant of these are as follows:

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* which will replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and was endorsed by the EU in November 2016. IFRS 9, in particular the impairment requirements, will lead to significant changes in the accounting for financial instruments. Barclays does not expect to restate comparatives on initial application of IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018 but will provide detailed transitional disclosures in accordance with the amended requirements of IFRS 7.

Impairment

IFRS 9 introduces a revised impairment model which will require entities to recognise expected credit losses based on unbiased forward-looking information. This replaces the existing IAS 39 incurred loss model which only recognises impairment if there is objective evidence that a loss is already incurred and would measure the loss at the most probable outcome. The IFRS 9 impairment model will be applicable to all financial assets at amortised cost, lease receivables, debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. This contrasts to the IAS 39 impairment model which is not applicable to loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (these were covered by IAS 37). In addition, IAS 39 requires the impairment of available for sale debt to be based on the fair value loss rather than estimated future cashflows as for amortised cost assets. Intercompany exposures, including loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, are also in scope in the stand-alone reporting entity accounts.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Significant accounting policies continued

The measurement of expected loss will involve increased complexity and judgement including estimation of probabilities of defaults, loss given default, a range of unbiased future economic scenarios, estimation of expected lives, estimation of exposures at default and assessing increases in credit risk.

It is expected to have a material financial impact and impairment charges will tend to be more volatile. Impairment will also be recognised earlier and the amounts will be higher. Unsecured products with longer expected lives, such as revolving credit cards, are expected to be most impacted. It will not be practical to disclose reliable financial impact estimates until the implementation programme and validation and testing is further advanced, which will be no later than the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2017.

Based on the current requirements of CRD IV, the expected increase in the accounting impairment provision would reduce CET1 capital but the impact would be partially mitigated by the excess of expected losses over impairment included in the CET1 calculation as discussed on page 203. However, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) is currently considering amending the capital rules as a result of IFRS 9 and is considering transitional rules which may mitigate or spread capital impacts from 1 January 2018 as well as permanent changes to the capital requirements. In addition, as part of its review of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) the European Commission has proposed that the capital impact of IFRS 9 is phased-in over a five-year period. IFRS 9 is considered in the Group capital planning.

Key concepts and management judgements

The impairment requirements are complex and require management judgements, estimates and assumptions. Key concepts and management judgements will continue to be refined during the 2017 parallel run and as any further authoritative guidance is issued, and include:

§ *Determining a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition*

IFRS 9 requires the recognition of 12 month expected credit losses (the expected credit losses from default events that are expected within 12 months of reporting date) if credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition (stage 1), and lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments for which the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition or which are credit impaired. Barclays expects to estimate when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred based on quantitative and qualitative assessments. Quantitative assessments will be based on changes in and/or absolute thresholds for weighted average cumulative lifetime probabilities of default, determined for each portfolio. Qualitative drivers of a significant increase in credit risk are expected to include exposures determined to be higher risk (by credit risk) and subject to closer credit risk monitoring. Exposures which are more than 30 days past due will be used as a backstop rather than a primary driver. Exposures will move back to stage 1 once they no longer meet the criteria for a significant increase in credit risk and when any cure criteria used for credit risk management are met. This is subject to a minimum of 12 months full performance including timely receipt of all payments over that period, for exposures that have been restructured or granted forbearance or concessions. Barclays does not expect to rely primarily on the low credit risk exemption which would assume facilities of investment grade are not significantly deteriorated. Determining the probability of default at initial recognition is expected to require management estimates, in particular for exposures issued before the effective date of IFRS 9. For certain revolving facilities such as credit cards and overdrafts, this is expected to be when the facility was first entered into which could have been significantly in the past. Exposures modified due to financial difficulty do not generally result in a substantial modification or derecognition and therefore the probability of default at initial recognition is not reset for these exposures.

§ *Forward-looking information*

Credit losses are the expected cash shortfalls from what is contractually due over the expected life of the financial instrument, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Expected credit losses are the unbiased probability-weighted credit losses determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and considering future economic conditions. When there is a non-linear relationship between forward-looking economic scenarios and their associated credit losses, a range of forward-looking economic scenarios, currently expected to be a minimum of five, will be considered to ensure a sufficient unbiased representative sample of the complete distribution is included in determining the expected loss. Stress testing methodologies will be leveraged for forecasting economic scenarios for IFRS 9 purposes.

§ *Definition of default and credit impaired assets*

The definition of default for the purpose of determining expected credit losses is expected to be aligned to the Regulatory Capital CRR Article 178 definition of default, which considers indicators that the debtor is unlikely to pay, includes exposures in forbearance and is no later than when the exposure is more than 90 days past due or 180 days past due in the case of UK mortgages. When exposures are identified as credit impaired or purchased or originated as such, IFRS 9 requires separate disclosure and interest income to be presented on a net basis rather than gross.

Credit impairment is expected to occur when the exposure has defaulted which is also anticipated to align to when an exposure is identified as individually impaired under the incurred loss model of IAS 39. Write-off policies are not expected to change from IAS 39.

§ *Expected life*

Lifetime expected credit losses must be measured over the expected life. This is restricted to the maximum contractual life and takes into account expected prepayment, extension, call and similar options, except for certain revolver financial instruments that include both a drawn and an undrawn component where the entity's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the entity's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, such as credit cards and overdrafts. The expected life for these revolver facilities is expected to be behavioural life. Potential future modifications of contracts are not taken into account when determining the expected life or exposure at default until they occur.

§ *Modelling techniques*

Expected credit losses (ECL) are calculated by multiplying three main components, being the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). The Basel ECL calculations are leveraged for IFRS 9 modelling but adjusted for key differences which include:

BCBS requires 12 month through the economic cycle losses whereas IFRS 9 requires 12 month or lifetime point-in-time losses based on conditions at the reporting date and multiple forecasts of the future economic conditions over the expected lives; and

IFRS 9 models do not include some of the conservative BCBS model floors and downturn assessments and require discounting to the reporting date at the original effective interest rate rather than using the cost of capital to the date of default.

Management adjustments will be made to modelled output to account for situations where known or expected risk factors and information have not been considered in the modelling process, for example forecast economic scenarios for uncertain political events.

1 Significant accounting policies continued

Classification and measurement

IFRS 9 will require financial assets to be classified on the basis of two criteria:

- 1) The business model within which financial assets are managed, and;
- 2) Their contractual cash flow characteristics (whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest).

Financial assets will be measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets will be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss. There is an option to make an irrevocable election for non-traded equity investments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, in which case dividends are recognised in profit or loss, but gains or losses are not reclassified to profit or loss upon derecognition, and impairment is not recognised in the income statement.

The accounting for financial liabilities is largely unchanged, except for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss. Gains and losses on such financial liabilities arising from changes in Barclays' own credit risk will be presented in other comprehensive income rather than in profit and loss. There is no subsequent reclassification of realised gains or losses on own credit to profit and loss statement.

Barclays' Classification and Measurement implementation programme is in progress. An assessment of potential changes to financial assets based on 30 June 2016 balances is being conducted, including an assessment of business models across various portfolios, and a review of contractual cash flow features for material financial assets.

There are some classification changes expected but they are not significant from a Group perspective. The notable potential exception relates to loans with symmetric make whole or fair value prepayment options, which are currently subject to interpretation discussions at IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and IASB as to whether their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, or whether they must be measured at fair value through profit or loss in their entirety. Such prepayment features are present in some fixed rate corporate and investment bank loans. The carrying value of such loans is expected to be significant on initial application of IFRS 9. If such loans are concluded to be measured at fair value through profit or loss the potential impact on opening equity and profit or loss would depend on their fair values compared to their carrying amounts, and the future changes in fair value.

Business models are determined on initial application and this may differ from the model at 30 June 2016 for certain portfolios, and contractual cash flow characteristics assessed as at 30 June 2016 may not be representative of the population on transition.

The focus of the project during 2017 will be on finalising processes, governance and controls in preparation for initial application in 2018. IFRS 9 is applied retrospectively, although comparatives are not restated, with adjustments arising from classification and measurement changes recognised in opening equity.

Hedge accounting

IFRS 9 contains revised requirements on hedge accounting, which are more closely aligned with an entity's risk management strategies and risk management objectives. The new rules would replace the current quantitative effectiveness test with a simpler version, and requires that an economic relationship exist between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. Under the new rules, voluntary hedge de-designations would not be allowed.

Adoption of the IFRS 9 hedge accounting requirements is optional, and certain aspects of IAS 39, being the portfolio fair value hedge for interest rate risk, would continue to be available for entities (while applying IFRS 9 to the remainder of the entity's hedge accounting relationships) until the IASB completes its accounting for dynamic risk

management project.

Based on analysis performed, Barclays expects to continue applying IAS 39 hedge accounting, although it will implement the amended IFRS 7 hedge accounting disclosure requirements.

Own credit

Barclays has applied the option in IFRS 9 to recognise changes in own credit in other comprehensive income from 1 January 2017. This will have no effect on net assets, and any changes due to own credit in prior periods have not been restated. Any realised and unrealised amounts recognised in other comprehensive income will not be reclassified to the income statement in future periods.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Significant accounting policies continued

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* which will replace IAS 18 *Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts*. It applies to all contracts with customers except leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. The standard establishes a more systematic approach for revenue measurement and recognition by introducing a five-step model governing revenue recognition.

The five-step model includes:

- 1) identifying the contract with the customer;
- 2) identifying each of the performance obligations included in the contract;
- 3) determining the amount of consideration in the contract;
- 4) allocating the consideration to each of the identified performance obligations, and;
- 5) recognising revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

In April 2016, the IASB issued clarifying amendments to IFRS 15 which provide additional application guidance but did not change the underlying principles of the standard. The standard was endorsed by the EU in September 2016. Adoption of the standard on 1 January 2018 is not expected to have a significant impact. Current project implementation efforts are primarily focused on preparing and sourcing information necessary to comply with the enhanced disclosure requirements introduced by IFRS 15.

IFRS 16 Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 *Leases*, which will replace IAS 17 *Leases*. IFRS 16 will apply to all leases with the exception of licenses of intellectual property, rights held by licensing agreement within the scope of IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*, service concession arrangements, leases of biological assets within the scope of IAS 41 *Agriculture, and leases of minerals, oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources*. IFRS 16 will not result in a significant change to lessor accounting; however for lessee accounting there will no longer be a distinction between operating and finance leases. Instead lessees will be required to recognise both a right of use asset and lease liability on balance sheet for all leases. As a result Barclays will observe an increase in both assets and liabilities for transactions currently accounted for as operating leases as at 1 January 2019 (the effective date of IFRS 16). A scope exemption will apply to short-term and low-value leases. Current project implementation efforts are focused on preparing and sourcing information necessary to comply with IFRS 16 requirements. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies. The key areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the consolidated and individual financial statements are highlighted under the relevant note. Critical accounting estimates and judgements are disclosed in:

- § Credit impairment charges and other provisions on page 291;
- § Income taxes on page 294;
- § Available for sale assets on page 303;
- § Fair value of financial instruments on page 304;
- § Provisions on page 328;
- § Retirement benefit obligations on page 346; and
- § Derecognition of financial assets on page 357.

Other disclosures

To improve transparency and ease of reference, by concentrating related information in one place, and to reduce duplication, certain disclosures required under IFRS have been included within the Risk management section as follows:

§ Credit risk management on pages 149 and 150 including exposures to selected countries;

§ Market risk on pages 151;

§ Funding risk – liquidity on pages 153 and 154;

§ Funding risk – capital on pages 154 and 155; and

§ Segmental reporting on pages 244 to 257.

These are covered by the Audit opinion (included on pages 269 to 276) where referenced as audited.

Notes to the financial statements

Performance/return

The notes included in this section focus on the results and performance of the Group. Information on the income generated, expenditure incurred, segmental performance, tax, earnings per share and dividends are included here.

2 Segmental reporting

Presentation of segmental reporting

The Group's segmental reporting is presented in accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Executive Committee, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, and has been identified as the chief operating decision maker. All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated in Head Office. Segmental income and expense excludes BAGL as it meets the requirement of a discontinued operation. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance.

During 2016 the Group's activities have been re-segmented into Barclays UK and Barclays International in preparation for regulatory ring fencing requirements. In addition Barclays' interest in Barclays Africa Group Limited was re-classified as a discontinued operation and the Non-Core segment has been enlarged. Comparatives have been updated to reflect the re-segmentation.

An analysis of the Group's performance by business segment and income by geographic segment is included on pages 244 and 245. Further details on each of the segments are provided on pages 246 to 257.

3 Net interest income

Accounting for interest income and expense

The Group applies IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. Interest income on loans and advances at amortised cost, financial investments debt securities, and interest expense on financial liabilities held at amortised cost, are calculated using the effective interest method which allocates interest, and direct and incremental fees and costs, over the expected lives of the assets and liabilities.

The effective interest method requires the Group to estimate future cash flows, in some cases based on its experience of customers' behaviour, considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, as well as the expected lives of the assets and liabilities.

Barclays incurs certain costs to originate credit card balances with the most significant being co-brand partner fees. To the extent these costs are attributed to revolving customer balances they are capitalised and subsequently included within the calculation of the effective interest rate. They are amortised to interest income over the period of expected repayment of the originated balance. Costs attributed to transacting customer balances are recorded within fee and commission expense when incurred. There are no other individual estimates involved in the calculation of effective interest rates that are material to the results or financial position.

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Cash and balances with central banks | 186 | 157 | 186 |
| Financial investments | 740 | 698 | 803 |
| Loans and advances to banks | 600 | 487 | 376 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 12,958 | 12,512 | 12,768 |
| Other | 57 | 99 | 61 |
| Interest income^a | 14,541 | 13,953 | 14,194 |
| Deposits from banks | (265) | (128) | (133) |
| Customer accounts | (1,514) | (1,406) | (2,205) |
| Debt securities in issue | (990) | (553) | (691) |
| Subordinated liabilities | (1,104) | (1,015) | (1,006) |
| Other | (131) | (243) | (73) |
| Interest expense^a | (4,004) | (3,345) | (4,108) |
| Net interest income | 10,537 | 10,608 | 10,086 |

Costs to originate credit card balances of £480m (2015: £368m) have been amortised to interest income during the period.

Interest income includes £75m (2015: £91m; 2014: £117m) accrued on impaired loans.

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

Included in net interest income is hedge ineffectiveness as detailed in Note 15.

2016

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Net interest income remained stable at £10,537m (2015: £10,608m), driven by increased expenses from debt securities in issue partially offset by volume growth and margin improvement within Barclays International cards portfolio.

2015

Net interest income increased by £522m (5%) to £10,608m, primarily driven by lower interest expense from customer accounts.

Note

a Both interest income and interest expense for 2015 and 2014 have been adjusted by £442m and £605m respectively in order to better align the effect of hedge accounting relationships with the related hedged items. The following categories were restated: financial investments by £(545)m (2014: £(637)m), loans and advances to customers by £987m (2014: £1,242m). Customer accounts by £(1,783)m (2014: £(2,016)m), debt securities in issue by £784m (2014: £859m) and subordinated liabilities by £557m (2014: £552m).

Notes to the financial statements

Performance/return

4 Net fee and commission income

Accounting for net fee and commission income

The Group applies IAS 18 *Revenue*. Fees and commissions charged for services provided or received by the Group are recognised as the services are provided, for example on completion of the underlying transaction.

| | 2016 £m | 2015 £m | 2014 £m |
|--|----------------|------------|------------|
| Fee and commission income | | | |
| Banking, investment management and credit related fees and commissions | 8,452 | 8,340 | 8,483 |
| Foreign exchange commission | 118 | 130 | 139 |
| Fee and commission income | 8,570 | 8,470 | 8,622 |
| Fee and commission expense | (1,802) | (1,611) | (1,500) |
| Net fee and commission income | 6,768 | 6,859 | 7,122 |

2016

Net fee and commission income decreased £91m to £6,768m. This was primarily driven by an increase in expenses in Barclays International due to higher customer reward costs and lower fees income in Non-Core due to the sale of the US and Asia wealth businesses and the closure of the equities traded securities business as well as a decrease within Barclays UK due to lower interchange fees on account of EU Interchange regulation. These movements were partially offset by an increase in income in Barclays International driven by growth in the cards portfolio and an increase in investment banking business due to higher fees income from the US loans/bonds and investment grade products coupled with higher financial advisory fees.

2015

Net fee and commission income decreased £263m to £6,859m. This was primarily driven by lower income in Non-Core due to the sale of the US Wealth and Spanish retail business and the Barclays UK business due to the launch of the revised overdraft proposition in mid 2014, which recognises the majority of the overdraft income as net interest income as opposed to fee income. The decrease in Barclays International is driven by lower equity underwriting fees partially offset by higher financial advisory and debt underwriting fees and increase in Barclaycard International, driven by growth in payment volumes.

5 Net trading income

Accounting for net trading income

In accordance with IAS 39, trading positions are held at fair value, and the resulting gains and losses are included in the income statement, together with interest and dividends arising from long and short positions and funding costs relating to trading activities.

Income arises from both the sale and purchase of trading positions, margins which are achieved through market-making and customer business and from changes in fair value caused by movements in interest and exchange rates, equity prices and other market variables.

Own credit gains/losses arise from the fair valuation of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. See Note 17 Financial liabilities designated at fair value.

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Trading income | 2,803 | 2,996 | 3,052 |
| Own credit (losses)/gains | (35) | 430 | 34 |
| Net trading income | 2,768 | 3,426 | 3,086 |

Included within net trading income were gains of £31m (2015: £992m gain; 2014: £1,051m loss) on financial assets designated at fair value and gains of £346m (2015: £187m loss; 2014: £65m loss) on financial liabilities designated at fair value.

2016

Net trading income decreased by 19% to £2,768m, primarily reflecting a £465m movement in own credit as the credit spreads on Barclays issued debt were relatively flat as compared to prior year. Trading income decreased by £193m, mainly driven by the continued disposal and running down of certain businesses and fair value reduction on the ESHLA portfolio within Non-Core. This was partially offset by higher contributions from Fixed Income businesses that benefited from market volatility and higher client volumes during the year.

2015

Net trading income increased by 11% to £3,426m, primarily reflecting a £396m favourable variance in own credit due to widening of credit spreads on Barclays issued debt. Trading income decreased by £56m, mainly driven by the continued disposal and running down of certain businesses and fair value movements on the ESHLA portfolio within Non-Core. This was partially offset by increases in various investment banking businesses within Barclays International driven by higher volatility and trading activity during the year.

6 Net investment income

Accounting for net investment income

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive the dividend has been established. Other accounting policies relating to net investment income are set out in Note 14 Financial assets designated at fair value and Note 16 Financial Investments.

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Net gain from disposal of available for sale investments | 912 | 385 | 622 |
| Dividend income | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Net gain from financial instruments designated at fair value | 158 | 193 | 203 |
| Other investment income | 246 | 511 | 475 |
| Net investment income | 1,324 | 1,097 | 1,309 |

Net investment income increased by 21% to £1,324m. This was largely driven by a gain of £615m on disposal of Barclays' share of Visa Europe Limited and gains on buy-back of senior and subordinated debt issuances. These increases were partially offset by non-repeat of gains of £496m recognised in 2015 in other investment income due to the final and full legal settlement in respect of US Lehman acquisition assets.

2015

Net investment income decreased by 16% to £1,097m. This was largely driven by lower gains and fewer disposals of available for sale investments due to unfavourable market conditions. During the year a gain of £496m (2014: £461m) was recognised in other investment income due to the final and full legal settlement in respect of US Lehman acquisition assets.

7 Credit impairment charges and other provisions

Accounting for the impairment of financial assets

Loans and other assets held at amortised cost

In accordance with IAS 39, the Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that loan assets or available for sale financial investments (debt or equity) will not be recovered in full and, wherever necessary, recognises an impairment loss in the income statement.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of events that have occurred and these have adversely impacted the estimated future cash flows from the assets. These events include:

§ becoming aware of significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor

§ a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments

§ the Group, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, grants a concession that it would not otherwise consider

§ It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation

§ the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties and

§ observable data at a portfolio level indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, although the decrease cannot yet be ascribed to individual financial assets in the portfolio such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

Impairment assessments are conducted individually for significant assets, which comprise all wholesale customer loans and larger retail business loans and collectively for smaller loans and for portfolio level risks, such as country or sectoral risks. For the purposes of the assessment, loans with similar credit risk characteristics are grouped together generally on the basis of their product type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past due status

and other factors relevant to the evaluation of expected future cash flows.

The impairment assessment includes estimating the expected future cash flows from the asset or the group of assets, which are then discounted using the original effective interest rate calculated for the asset. If this is lower than the carrying value of the asset or the portfolio, an impairment allowance is raised.

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

Following impairment, interest income continues to be recognised at the original effective interest rate on the restated carrying amount, representing the unwind of the discount of the expected cash flows, including the principal due on non-accrual loans.

Uncollectable loans are written off against the related allowance for loan impairment on completion of the Group's internal processes when all reasonably expected recoverable amounts have been collected. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements

Performance/return

7 Credit impairment charges and other provisions continued

Available for sale financial assets

Impairment of available for sale debt instruments

Debt instruments are assessed for impairment in the same way as loans. If impairment is deemed to have occurred, the cumulative decline in the fair value of the instrument that has previously been recognised in the available for sale reserve is removed from reserves and recognised in the income statement. This may be reversed if there is evidence that the circumstances of the issuer have improved.

Impairment of available for sale equity instruments

Where there has been a prolonged or significant decline in the fair value of an equity instrument below its acquisition cost, it is deemed to be impaired. The cumulative net loss that has been previously recognised directly in the available for sale reserve is removed from reserves and recognised in the income statement.

Increases in the fair value of equity instruments after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Further declines in the fair value of equity instruments after impairment are recognised in the income statement.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The calculation of impairment involves the use of judgement, based on the Group's experience of managing credit risk.

Within the retail and small businesses portfolios, which comprise large numbers of small homogeneous assets with similar risk characteristics where credit scoring techniques are generally used, statistical techniques are used to calculate impairment allowances on a portfolio basis, based on historical recovery rates and assumed emergence periods. These statistical analyses use as primary inputs the extent to which accounts in the portfolio are in arrears

and historical information on the eventual losses encountered from such delinquent portfolios. There are many such models in use, each tailored to a product, line of business or customer category. Judgement and knowledge is needed in selecting the statistical methods to use when the models are developed or revised. The impairment allowance reflected in the financial statements for these portfolios is therefore considered to be reasonable and supportable. The impairment charge reflected in the income statement for retail portfolios is £2,053m (2015: £1,535m; 2014: £1,549m) and amounts to 87% (2015: 88%; 2014: 83%) of the total impairment charge on loans and advances.

For individually significant assets, impairment allowances are calculated on an individual basis and all relevant considerations that have a bearing on the expected future cash flows are taken into account (for example, the business prospects for the customer, the realisable value of collateral, the Group's position relative to other claimants, the reliability of customer information and the likely cost and duration of the work-out process). The level of the impairment allowance is the difference between the value of the discounted expected future cash flows (discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate), and its carrying amount. Subjective judgements are made in the calculation of future cash flows. Furthermore, judgements change with time as new information becomes available or as work-out strategies evolve, resulting in frequent revisions to the impairment allowance as individual decisions are taken. Changes in these estimates would result in a change in the allowances and have a direct impact on the impairment charge. The impairment charge reflected in the financial statements in relation to wholesale portfolios is £299m (2015: £209m; 2014: £308m) and amounts to 13% (2015: 12%; 2014: 17%) of the total impairment charge on loans and advances. Further information on impairment allowances and related credit information is set out within the Risk review.

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| New and increased impairment allowances | 3,259 | 2,641 | 2,809 |
| Releases | (551) | (535) | (791) |
| Recoveries | (365) | (350) | (166) |
| Impairment charges on loans and advances | 2,343 | 1,756 | 1,852 |
| Provision charges/(releases) for undrawn contractually committed facilities and guarantees provided | 9 | (12) | 5 |
| Loan impairment | 2,352 | 1,744 | 1,857 |
| Available for sale investment | 21 | 18 | (31) |
| Reverse repurchase agreements | | | (5) |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | 2,373 | 1,762 | 1,821 |

2016

Loan impairment increased by 35% to £2,352m, primarily due to increased charges following the management review of impairment modelling for UK and US cards portfolios and the impairment of a number of single name exposures.

2015

Loan impairment decreased by 6% to £1,744m, reflecting lower impairment in Barclays UK and Non-Core, partially offset by increased charges in Barclays International.

8 Operating expenses

Accounting for staff costs

The Group applies IAS 19 *Employee benefits* in its accounting for most of the components of staff costs.

Short-term employee benefits – salaries, accrued performance costs and social security are recognised over the period in which the employees provide the services to which the payments relate.

Performance costs – recognised to the extent that the Group has a present obligation to its employees that can be measured reliably and are recognised over the period of service that employees are required to work to qualify for the services.

Deferred cash and share awards are made to employees to incentivise performance over the period employees provide services. To receive payment under an award, employees must provide service over the vesting period. The period over which the expense for deferred cash and share awards is recognised is based upon the period employees consider their services contribute to the awards. For past awards, the Group considers that it is appropriate to recognise the awards over the period from the date of grant to the date that the awards vest. In relation to awards granted in 2017, the Group, taking into account the changing employee understanding surrounding those awards, considered it appropriate for expense to be recognised over four years including the financial year prior to the grant date. The impact in 2016 of the 2017 grant is an expense of £150m including social security costs.

The accounting policies for share-based payments, and pensions and other post-retirement benefits are included in Note 34 and Note 35 respectively.

| | 2016 £m | 2015 £m | 2014 £m |
|---|---------------|------------|------------|
| Infrastructure costs | | | |
| Property and equipment | 1,180 | 1,082 | 1,281 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 492 | 475 | 495 |
| Operating lease rentals | 561 | 411 | 512 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 670 | 570 | 454 |
| Impairment of property, equipment and intangible assets | 95 | 150 | 153 |
| Gain on property disposals | | 3 | |
| Total infrastructure costs | 2,998 | 2,691 | 2,895 |
| Administration and general costs | | | |
| Consultancy, legal and professional fees | 1,105 | 1,078 | 997 |
| Subscriptions, publications, stationery and communications | 644 | 678 | 756 |
| Marketing, advertising and sponsorship | 435 | 451 | 470 |
| Travel and accommodation | 136 | 188 | 185 |
| UK bank levy | 410 | 425 | 418 |
| Goodwill impairment | | 102 | |
| Other administration and general expenses | 187 | 61 | 243 |
| Total administration and general costs | 2,917 | 2,983 | 3,069 |
| Staff costs | 9,423 | 8,853 | 9,860 |
| Provision for UK customer redress | 1,000 | 2,772 | 1,110 |
| Provision for ongoing investigations and litigation including Foreign Exchange | | 1,237 | 1,250 |
| Operating expenses | 16,338 | 18,536 | 18,184 |

2016

Operating expenses decreased by 12% to £16,338m (2015: £18,536m) primarily due to lower PPI provisions and lower litigation provisions in 2016. This is partially offset by an increase in staff costs primarily due to £395m of additional charges relating to 2016 compensation costs.

2015

Operating expenses increased by 2% to £18,536m attributable to an increase in provisions for UK customer redress including PPI and an increase in impairment of goodwill partially offset by a decrease in staff costs (includes a gain on retirement benefits, refer to Note 35, of £429m) and infrastructure costs reflecting savings from strategic cost programmes.

9 Profit/(loss) on disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

During the year, the gain on disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures was £420m (2015: loss of £637m; 2014: loss of £473m), principally relating to the sale of Barclays Risk Analytics and Index Solutions, the disposal of the Southern European card business and the sale of the private banking and wealth management services conducted through the Hong Kong and Singapore branches. These gains were partially offset with the IFRS 5 charge on an impending disposal of the French business. Please refer to Note 44 Non-current assets held for sale and associated liabilities for further detail.

10 Tax

Accounting for income taxes

Barclays applies IAS 12 *Income Taxes* in accounting for taxes on income. Income tax payable on taxable profits (Current tax) is recognised as an expense in the period in which the profits arise. Withholding taxes are also treated as income taxes. Income tax recoverable on tax allowable losses is recognised as a current tax asset only to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable by offset against taxable profits arising in the current or prior period. Current tax is measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising from the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date which are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset when there is both a legal right to set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis.

The Group considers an uncertain tax position to exist when it considers that ultimately, in the future, the amount of profit subject to tax may be greater than the amount initially reflected in the Group's tax returns. The Group accounts for provisions in respect of uncertain tax positions in two different ways.

A current tax provision is recognised when it is considered probable that the outcome of a review by a tax authority of an uncertain tax position will alter the amount of cash tax due to, or from, a tax authority in the future. From recognition, the current tax provision is then measured at the amount the Group ultimately expects to pay the tax authority to resolve the position.

Deferred tax provisions are adjustments made to the carrying value of deferred tax assets in respect of uncertain tax positions. A deferred tax provision is recognised when it is considered probable that the outcome of a review by a tax authority of an uncertain tax position will result in a reduction in the carrying value of the deferred tax asset. From recognition of a provision, measurement of the underlying deferred tax asset is adjusted to take into account the expected impact of resolving the uncertain tax position on the loss or temporary difference giving rise to the deferred tax asset.

The approach taken to measurement takes account of whether the uncertain tax position is a discrete position that will be reviewed by the tax authority in isolation from any other position, or one of a number of issues which are expected to be reviewed together concurrently and resolved simultaneously with a tax authority. Barclays measurement of provisions is based upon its best estimate of the additional profit that will become subject to tax. For a discrete position, consideration is given only to the merits of that position. Where a number of issues are expected to be reviewed and resolved together, Barclays will take into account not only the merits of its position in respect of each particular issue but also the overall level of provision relative to the aggregate of the uncertain tax positions across all the issues that are expected to be resolved at the same time. In addition, in assessing provision levels, it is assumed that tax authorities will review uncertain tax positions and that all facts will be fully and transparently disclosed.

| | 2016 £m | 2015 £m | 2014 £m |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Current tax charge/(credit) | | | |
| Current year | 896 | 1,605 | 1,131 |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years | (361) | (188) | (19) |
| | 535 | 1,417 | 1,112 |
| Deferred tax charge/(credit) | | | |
| Current year | 393 | (346) | 75 |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years | 65 | 78 | (66) |
| | 458 | (268) | 9 |
| Tax charge | 993 | 1,149 | 1,121 |

10 Tax continued

The table below shows the reconciliation between the actual tax charge and the tax charge that would result from applying the standard UK corporation tax rate to the Group's profit before tax.

| | 2016 | | 2015 | | 2014 | |
|---|--------------|---------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | 2016 £m | % | 2015 £m | % | 2014 £m | % |
| Profit before tax from continuing operations | 3,230 | | 1,146 | | 1,313 | |
| Tax charge based on the standard UK corporation tax rate of 20% (2015: 20.25%; 2014: 21.50%) | 646 | 20.0% | 232 | 20.25% | 282 | 21.5% |
| Impact of profits/losses earned in territories with different statutory rates to the UK (weighted average tax rate is 32.8% (2015: 33.4%; 2014: 29.3%)) | 415 | 12.8% | 151 | 13.2% | 103 | 7.8% |
| Recurring items: | | | | | | |
| Non-creditable taxes including withholding taxes | 277 | 8.6% | 309 | 27.0% | 329 | 25.1% |
| Non-deductible expenses | 114 | 3.5% | 67 | 5.8% | 146 | 11.1% |
| Impact of UK bank levy being non-deductible | 82 | 2.5% | 96 | 8.4% | 99 | 7.5% |
| Other items | 58 | 1.9% | (14) | (1.1%) | 42 | 3.3% |
| Tax adjustments in respect of share-based payments | 34 | 1.1% | 30 | 2.6% | 21 | 1.6% |
| Impact of change in tax rates | 30 | 0.9% | 158 | 13.8% | 9 | 0.7% |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years | (296) | (9.2%) | (110) | (9.6%) | (85) | (6.5%) |
| Non-taxable gains and income | (199) | (6.2%) | (197) | (17.2%) | (212) | (16.1%) |
| Changes in recognition of deferred tax and effect of unrecognised tax losses | (178) | (5.5%) | (71) | (6.2%) | (115) | (8.8%) |
| Impact of Barclays Bank PLC's overseas branches being taxed both locally and in the UK | (128) | (4.0%) | (35) | (3.1%) | (68) | (5.2%) |
| Non-recurring items: | | | | | | |
| Non-deductible provisions for UK customer redress | 203 | 6.3% | 283 | 24.7% | | |
| Non-deductible impairments and losses on divestments | 67 | 2.1% | 39 | 3.4% | 234 | 17.8% |
| Non-deductible provisions for investigations and litigation | 48 | 1.5% | 261 | 22.8% | 387 | 29.5% |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Non-taxable gains and income on divestments | (180) | (5.6%) | (50) | (4.4%) | (51) | (3.9%) |
| Total tax charge | 993 | 30.7% | 1,149 | 100.3% | 1,121 | 85.4% |

Factors driving the effective tax rate

The effective tax rate of 30.7% is higher than the UK corporation tax rate of 20% primarily due to profits earned outside the UK being taxed at higher local statutory tax rates. In addition the effective tax rate is affected by provisions for UK customer redress being non-deductible for tax purposes, non-creditable taxes and non-deductible expenses including UK bank levy. These factors, which have each increased the effective tax rate, are partially offset by the impact of non-taxable gains and income, including those arising from divestments, and reductions in expected liabilities in respect of a range of issues related to a number of prior years.

Relative to the prior year, the effective tax rate on profit before tax decreased to 30.7% (2015: 100.3%). This was principally a result of a lower level of non-deductible provisions for investigations and litigation in 2016, as well as gains arising in 2016 on the divestment of businesses and assets, as the Group has pursued its strategy to run-down Non-Core, that were taxed at low rates.

The Group's future tax charge will be sensitive to the geographic mix of profits earned and the tax rates in force in the jurisdictions in which we operate. In the UK, legislation to reduce the corporation tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020 has been enacted. In the US, proposed tax reform measures include a reduction in the US corporate income tax rate to as low as 15%. The US rate change is a proposal only at this stage and developments are being closely monitored. In the long term, a reduction in the tax rate would enhance the returns generated by the Group's US business. However, if enacted, such a change would have a substantial up-front negative impact on the measurement of the Group's US deferred tax assets, although this would reverse over time and result in a lower effective tax rate as these assets are utilised.

Tax in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income

The most significant tax charge in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income relates to cash flow hedging reserve. The majority of this tax charge is on income brought into charge in the UK in 2016 and this reflects the new surcharge of 8%, that applies to banks' UK profits, as well as the standard UK corporation tax rate of 20%. Additionally included within the 'Other' line is a tax credit of £21m (2015: £21m credit) relating to share-based payments.

Tax in respect of discontinued operation

Tax relating to the discontinued operation can be found in the BAGL disposal group income statement (see Note 44). The tax charge of £306m (2015: £301m) relates entirely to the profit from the ordinary activities of the discontinued operation.

Notes to the financial statements

Performance/return

10 Tax continued

Current tax assets and liabilities

Movements on current tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | £m | £m |
| Assets | 415 | 334 |
| Liabilities | (903) | (1,021) |
| As at 1 January | (488) | (687) |
| Income statement from continuing operations | (535) | (1,417) |
| Income statement in relation to BAGL disposal group | | (301) |
| Other comprehensive income | 23 | 6 |
| Corporate income tax paid | 780 | 1,670 |
| Other movements | 44 | 241 |
| | (176) | (488) |
| Assets | 561 | 415 |
| Liabilities | (737) | (903) |
| As at 31 December | (176) | (488) |

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The deferred tax amounts on the balance sheet were as follows:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | £m | £m |
| Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) – US tax group | 2,207 | 2,049 |
| Barclays Bank PLC (US Branch) – US tax group | 1,766 | 1,569 |
| Barclays PLC – UK tax group | 575 | 411 |
| Other | 321 | 466 |
| Deferred tax asset | 4,869 | 4,495 |
| Deferred tax liability | (29) | (122) |
| Net deferred tax | 4,840 | 4,373 |

US deferred tax assets in the IHC and the US Branch

Explanation of Responses:

The deferred tax asset in the IHC of £2,207m (2015: £2,049m) includes £321m (2015: £503m) relating to tax losses and the deferred tax asset in the US Branch of £1,766m (2015: £1,569m) includes £142m (2015: £244m) relating to tax losses. Under US tax rules, losses can be carried forward and offset against profits for a period of 20 years. The losses first arose in 2011 in the IHC and 2008 in the US Branch and therefore any unused amounts may begin to expire in 2031 and 2028 respectively. The remaining US deferred tax assets relate to temporary differences for which there is no time limit on recovery. The deferred tax assets for the IHC tax losses and the US Branch losses are projected to be fully utilised by 2018.

The measurement of the US branch deferred tax assets takes into account both US and UK tax. This is because Barclays Bank PLC is subject to UK tax on its worldwide profits, including the profits of its overseas branches. The US branch deferred tax assets are valued at the difference between the US and UK tax rates.

UK tax group deferred tax asset

The deferred tax asset in the UK tax group of £575m (2015: £411m) relates entirely to temporary differences.

Other deferred tax assets

The deferred tax asset of £321m (2015: £466m) in other entities within the Group includes £40m (2015: £155m) relating to tax losses carried forward. These deferred tax assets relate to a number of different territories and their recognition is based on profit forecasts or local country law which indicate that it is probable that the losses and temporary differences will be utilised.

Of the deferred tax asset of £321m (2015: £466m), an amount of £267m (2015: £106m) relates to entities which have suffered a loss in either the current or prior year. This has been taken into account in reaching the above conclusion that these deferred tax assets will be fully recovered in the future.

10 Tax continued

The table below shows movements on deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year. The amounts are different from those disclosed on the balance sheet and in the preceding table as they are presented before offsetting asset and liability balances where there is a legal right to set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis.

| | Fixed asset timing differences | Available for sale investments | Cash flow hedges | Retirement benefit obligations | Loan impairment allowance | Other provisions | Tax losses carried forward |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Assets | 2,008 | 28 | 5 | 95 | 157 | 261 | 902 |
| Liabilities | (194) | (70) | (239) | (144) | | | |
| At 1 January 2016 | 1,814 | (42) | (234) | (49) | 157 | 261 | 902 |
| Income statement | (358) | 9 | (7) | (8) | 52 | 17 | (522) |
| Other comprehensive income | | 49 | (61) | 132 | | | |
| Other movements | 253 | 26 | (31) | 16 | (58) | (27) | 123 |
| | 1,709 | 42 | (333) | 91 | 151 | 251 | 503 |
| Assets | 1,801 | 183 | | 91 | 151 | 251 | 503 |
| Liabilities | (92) | (141) | (333) | | | | |
| At 31 December 2016 | 1,709 | 42 | (333) | 91 | 151 | 251 | 503 |
| Assets | 1,542 | 18 | 5 | 321 | 176 | 233 | 1,315 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|
| Liabilities | (555) | (35) | (464) | | | | |
| At 1 January 2015 | 987 | (17) | (459) | 321 | 176 | 233 | 1,315 |
| Income statement | 779 | (13) | 1 | (119) | (14) | 21 | (540) |
| Other comprehensive income | | (14) | 221 | (261) | | | 122 |
| Other movements | 48 | 2 | 3 | 10 | (5) | 7 | 5 |
| | 1,814 | (42) | (234) | (49) | 157 | 261 | 902 |
| Assets | 2,008 | 28 | 5 | 95 | 157 | 261 | 902 |
| Liabilities | (194) | (70) | (239) | (144) | | | |
| At 31 December 2015 | 1,814 | (42) | (234) | (49) | 157 | 261 | 902 |

Other movements include the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates as well as deferred tax amounts relating to acquisitions, disposals and transfers to held for sale.

The amount of deferred tax liability expected to be settled after more than 12 months is £273m (2015: £675m). The amount of deferred tax assets expected to be recovered after more than 12 months is £5,066m (2015: £4,838m). These amounts are before offsetting asset and liability balances where there is a legal right to set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis.

Unrecognised deferred tax

Tax losses and temporary differences

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of gross deductible temporary differences of £64m (2015: £51m) and gross tax losses of £16,820m (2015: £13,456m). The increase in these losses in 2016 is largely a result of the weakening of Sterling against the overseas currencies these losses are denominated in. The tax losses include capital losses of £3,138m (2015: £3,838m) and unused tax credits of £514m (2015: £452m). Of these tax losses, £394m (2015: £389m) expire within five years, £57m (2015: £13m) expire within six to ten years, £358m (2015: £124m) expire within 11 to 20 years and £16,011m (2015: £12,930m) can be carried forward indefinitely. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profits and gains will be available against which they can be utilised.

Group investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates

Deferred tax is not recognised in respect of the value of Group's investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The aggregate amount of these temporary differences for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised is £2bn (2015: £2bn).

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Group does not consider there to be a significant risk of a material adjustment to the carrying amount of current and deferred tax balances, including provisions for uncertain tax positions, in the next financial year. The provisions for uncertain tax positions cover a diverse range of issues and reflect legal advice from external counsel where relevant. It should be noted that only a proportion of the total uncertain tax positions will be under audit at any point in time, and could therefore be subject to challenge by a tax authority over the next year.

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Deferred tax assets have been recognised based on business profit forecasts. Further detail on the recognition of deferred tax assets is provided in the deferred tax assets and liabilities section of this tax note.

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Performance/return

11 Earnings per share

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent from continuing and discontinued operations | 1,623 | (394) | (174) |
| Tax credit on profit after tax attributable to other equity holders | 128 | 70 | 54 |
| Total Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent from continuing and discontinued operations | 1,751 | (324) | (120) |
| Continuing operations | | | |
| Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent from continuing operations | 1,434 | (696) | (508) |
| Tax credit on profit after tax attributable to other equity holders | 128 | 70 | 54 |
| Profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent from continuing operations | 1,562 | (626) | (454) |
| Discontinued operations | | | |
| Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent from discontinued operations | 189 | 302 | 334 |
| Dilutive impact of convertible options from discontinued operations | (1) | | |
| Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent from discontinued operations including dilutive impact on convertible options | 188 | 302 | 334 |
| Profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent from continuing and discontinued operations including dilutive impact on convertible options | 1,750 | (324) | (120) |
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| | million | million | million |
| Basic weighted average number of shares in issue | 16,860 | 16,687 | 16,329 |
| Number of potential ordinary shares | 184 | 367 | 296 |
| Diluted weighted average number of shares | 17,044 | 17,054 | 16,625 |

Explanation of Responses:

| | Basic earnings per share | | | Diluted earnings per share ^a | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| Basic earnings/(loss) per ordinary share | 10.4 | (1.9) | (0.7) | 10.3 | (1.9) | (0.7) |
| Basic earnings/(loss) per ordinary share from continuing operations | 9.3 | (3.7) | (2.7) | 9.2 | (3.7) | (2.7) |
| Basic earnings per ordinary share from discontinued operations | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 |

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent and the basic weighted average number of shares excluding treasury shares held in employee benefit trusts or held for trading. When calculating the diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of shares in issue is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares held in respect of Barclays PLC, totalling 184m (2015: 367m) shares. In addition, the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent is adjusted for the dilutive impact of the potential conversion of outstanding options held in respect of BAGL. The decrease in the number of potential ordinary shares is due to the average share price of £1.74 (2015: £2.52) being lower than the average strike price of £1.88 (2015: £2.11). During the year the total number of share options granted under employee share schemes was 584m (2015: 533m). The schemes have strike prices ranging from £1.20 to £2.49.

Of the total number of employee share options and share awards at 31 December 2016, 93m (2015: 23m) were anti-dilutive.

The 173m increase in the basic weighted average number of shares since 31 December 2015 to 16,860m is primarily due to shares issued under employee share schemes and the Scrip Dividend Programme.

12 Dividends on ordinary shares

The Directors have approved a final dividend in respect of 2016 of 2.0p per ordinary share of 25p each which will be paid on 5 April 2017 to shareholders on the Share Register on 3 March 2017. On 31 December 2016, there were 16,963m ordinary shares in issue. The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 do not reflect this dividend, which will be accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained profits in the year ending 31 December 2017. The 2016 financial statements include the 2016 interim dividends of £169m (2015: £503m) and final dividend declared in relation to 2015 of £588m (2015: £578m).

Note

a Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would increase loss per share.

Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

The notes included in this section focus on assets and liabilities the Group holds and recognises at fair value. Fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or the price that would be paid to transfer a liability in an arms-length transaction with a willing counterparty, which may be an observable market price or, where there is no quoted price for the instrument, may be an estimate based on available market data. Detail regarding the Group's approach to managing market risk can be found on page 151.

13 Trading portfolio

Accounting for trading portfolio assets and liabilities

In accordance with IAS 39, all assets and liabilities held for trading purposes are held at fair value with gains and losses in the changes in fair value taken to the income statement in net trading income (Note 5).

| | Trading portfolio assets | | Trading portfolio liabilities | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Debt securities and other eligible bills | 38,789 | 45,576 | (26,842) | (24,985) |
| Equity securities | 38,329 | 29,055 | (7,831) | (8,982) |
| Traded loans | 2,975 | 2,474 | | |
| Commodities | 147 | 243 | (14) | |
| Trading portfolio assets/(liabilities) | 80,240 | 77,348 | (34,687) | (33,967) |

14 Financial assets designated at fair value

Accounting for financial assets designated at fair value

In accordance with IAS 39, financial assets may be designated at fair value, with gains and losses taken to the income statement within net trading income (Note 5) and net investment income (Note 6). The Group has the ability

to make the fair value designation when holding the instruments at fair value reduces an accounting mismatch (caused by an offsetting liability or asset being held at fair value), or is managed by the Group on the basis of its fair value, or includes terms that have substantive derivative characteristics described in Note 15 Derivative financial instruments.

The details on how the fair value amounts are derived for financial assets designated at fair value are described in Note 18 Fair value of assets and liabilities.

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | £m | £m |
| Loans and advances | 10,519 | 17,913 |
| Debt securities | 70 | 1,383 |
| Equity securities | 4,558 | 6,197 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements | 63,162 | 49,513 |
| Customers' assets held under investment contracts | 37 | 1,449 |
| Other financial assets | 262 | 375 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 78,608 | 76,830 |

Credit risk of loans and advances designated at fair value and related credit derivatives

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk, the changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk, and the cumulative changes in fair value since initial recognition together with the amount by which related credit derivatives mitigate this risk:

| | Maximum exposure at | | Changes in fair value during | | Cumulative changes in fair | |
|--|---------------------|--------|------------------------------|------|----------------------------|-------|
| | 31 December | | the year ended | | value from inception | |
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Loans and advances designated at fair value, attributable to credit risk | 10,519 | 17,913 | (42) | 69 | (42) | (629) |
| Value mitigated by related credit derivatives | 339 | 417 | (2) | 26 | (13) | 42 |

Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

15 Derivative financial instruments

Accounting for derivatives

Derivative instruments are contracts whose value is derived from one or more underlying financial instruments or indices defined in the contract. They include swaps, forward-rate agreements, futures, options and combinations of these instruments and primarily affect the Group's net interest income, net trading income and derivative assets and liabilities. Notional amounts of the contracts are not recorded on the balance sheet.

The Group applies IAS 39. All derivative instruments are held at fair value through profit or loss. Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive or as liabilities when their fair value is negative. This includes terms included in a contract or other financial asset or liability (the host), which, had it been a stand-alone contract, would have met the definition of a derivative. If these are separated from the host i.e. when the economic characteristics of the embedded derivative are not closely related with those of the host contract and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss then they are accounted for in the same way as derivatives.

Hedge accounting

The Group applies hedge accounting to represent, to the maximum possible extent permitted under accounting standards, the economic effects of its interest and currency risk management strategies. Derivatives are used to hedge interest rate, exchange rate, commodity, and equity exposures and exposures to certain indices such as house price indices and retail price indices related to non-trading positions. Where derivatives are held for risk management purposes, and when transactions meet the required criteria for documentation and hedge effectiveness, the Group applies fair value hedge accounting, cash flow hedge accounting, or hedging of a net investment in a foreign operation, as appropriate to the risks being hedged.

Fair value hedge accounting

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

If hedge relationships no longer meet the criteria for hedge accounting, hedge accounting is discontinued. For fair value hedges of interest rate risk, the fair value adjustment to the hedged item is amortised to the income statement over the period to maturity of the previously designated hedge relationship using the effective interest method. If the hedged item is sold or repaid, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Cash flow hedge accounting

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

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

Hedges of net investments

The Group's net investments in foreign operations, including monetary items accounted for as part of the net investment, are hedged for foreign currency risks using both derivatives and foreign currency borrowings. Hedges of net investments are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges; the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is being recognised directly in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion being recognised immediately in the income statement. The cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the income statement on the disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation, or other reductions in the Group's investment in the operation.

Total derivatives

| | Notional contract amount | 2016 | | Notional contract amount | 2015 | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | Fair value | | | Fair value | |
| | | Assets | Liabilities | | Assets | Liabilities |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Total derivative assets/(liabilities) held for trading | 36,185,820 | 345,624 | (339,646) | 29,437,102 | 326,772 | (323,788) |
| Total derivative assets/(liabilities) held for risk management | 336,524 | 1,002 | (841) | 316,605 | 937 | (464) |
| Derivative assets/(liabilities) | 36,522,344 | 346,626 | (340,487) | 29,753,707 | 327,709 | (324,252) |

The fair value of derivative assets increased by 6% to £347bn. This was mainly in foreign exchange derivatives largely due to increase in trade volumes and appreciation of all major currencies against GBP. Information on further netting of derivative financial instruments is included within Note 19 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities.

Trading derivatives are managed within the Group's market risk management policies, which are outlined on page 151.

The Group's exposure to credit risk arising from derivative contracts are outlined in the Credit risk section on pages 187 and 188.

15 Derivative financial instruments continued

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

| Derivatives held for trading | 2016 | | | 2015 | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Notional | Fair value | | Notional | Fair value | |
| | contract | Assets | Liabilities | contract | Assets | Liabilities |
| | amount | amount | amount | amount | amount | amount |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | | | | | | |
| Forward foreign exchange | 2,308,922 | 32,442 | (30,907) | 1,277,863 | 17,613 | (19,433) |
| Currency swaps | 1,086,552 | 40,083 | (40,164) | 1,006,640 | 30,703 | (32,449) |
| OTC options bought and sold | 772,031 | 6,338 | (6,762) | 924,832 | 6,436 | (6,771) |
| OTC derivatives | 4,167,505 | 78,863 | (77,833) | 3,209,335 | 54,752 | (58,653) |
| Foreign exchange derivatives cleared by central counterparty | 43,478 | 366 | (388) | 9,308 | 33 | (44) |
| Exchange traded futures and options bought and sold | 18,813 | 31 | (27) | 6,071 | 13 | (12) |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 4,229,796 | 79,260 | (78,248) | 3,224,714 | 54,798 | (58,709) |
| Interest rate derivatives | | | | | | |
| Interest rate swaps | 4,799,897 | 153,822 | (143,059) | 4,600,472 | 159,040 | (148,475) |
| Forward-rate agreements | 296,559 | 999 | (968) | 371,510 | 440 | (390) |
| OTC options bought and sold | 2,522,430 | 42,412 | (43,373) | 2,634,527 | 48,995 | (49,001) |
| OTC derivatives | 7,618,886 | 197,233 | (187,400) | 7,606,509 | 208,475 | (197,866) |
| Interest rate derivatives cleared by central counterparty ^a | 14,439,407 | 30,503 | (31,528) | 11,407,745 | 21,871 | (22,603) |
| Exchange traded futures and options bought and sold | 7,952,733 | 397 | (370) | 5,470,872 | 281 | (263) |
| Interest rate derivatives | 30,011,026 | 228,133 | (219,298) | 24,485,126 | 230,627 | (220,732) |
| Credit derivatives | | | | | | |
| OTC swaps | 615,057 | 11,811 | (10,513) | 671,389 | 14,087 | (12,693) |
| Credit derivatives cleared by central counterparty ^a | 332,743 | 4,462 | (4,572) | 277,257 | 4,094 | (3,931) |
| Credit derivatives | 947,800 | 16,273 | (15,085) | 948,646 | 18,181 | (16,624) |
| Equity and stock index derivatives | | | | | | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| OTC options bought and sold | 102,545 | 6,766 | (8,837) | 53,645 | 5,507 | (7,746) |
| Equity swaps and forwards | 105,120 | 2,253 | (4,435) | 98,264 | 1,794 | (3,855) |
| OTC derivatives | 207,665 | 9,019 | (13,272) | 151,909 | 7,301 | (11,601) |
| Exchange traded futures and options bought and sold | 585,620 | 8,070 | (8,600) | 429,592 | 6,498 | (6,851) |
| Equity and stock index derivatives | 793,285 | 17,089 | (21,872) | 581,501 | 13,799 | (18,452) |
| Commodity derivatives | | | | | | |
| OTC options bought and sold | 14,053 | 395 | (461) | 21,959 | 1,402 | (1,408) |
| Commodity swaps and forwards | 16,086 | 1,528 | (1,821) | 29,161 | 3,645 | (3,397) |
| OTC derivatives | 30,139 | 1,923 | (2,282) | 51,120 | 5,047 | (4,805) |
| Exchange traded futures and options bought and sold | 173,774 | 2,946 | (2,861) | 145,995 | 4,320 | (4,466) |
| Commodity derivatives | 203,913 | 4,869 | (5,143) | 197,115 | 9,367 | (9,271) |
| Derivative assets/(liabilities) held for trading | 36,185,820 | 345,624 | (339,646) | 29,437,102 | 326,772 | (323,788) |
| Total OTC derivatives held for trading | 12,639,252 | 298,849 | (291,300) | 11,690,262 | 289,662 | (285,618) |
| Total derivatives cleared by central counterparty held for trading | 14,815,628 | 35,331 | (36,488) | 11,694,310 | 25,998 | (26,578) |
| Total exchange traded derivatives held for trading | 8,730,940 | 11,444 | (11,858) | 6,052,530 | 11,112 | (11,592) |
| Derivative assets/(liabilities) held for trading | 36,185,820 | 345,624 | (339,646) | 29,437,102 | 326,772 | (323,788) |

Note

a The Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) changed its rulebook with an effective date of 3 January 2017. Under the new rules, OTC positions cleared will be settled daily by cash payments and not collateralised by these payments (known currently as variation margin). For reporting periods following the effective date, the fair value of derivatives will reflect the settlement which will reduce the fair value of the recognised derivative assets and liabilities and there will be no separate cash collateral recognised for the daily variation margin. As at 31 December 2016, the fair value of impacted derivatives assets was £20.4bn and derivative liabilities £21.5bn.

Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

15 Derivative financial instruments continued

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

**Derivatives held
for risk
management**

| | Notional contract amount £m | 2016 Fair value | | Notional contract amount £m | 2015 Fair value | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Assets £m | Liabilities £m | | Assets £m | Liabilities £m |
| Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges | | | | | | |
| Currency swaps | 1,357 | 453 | | 1,357 | 133 | |
| Interest rate swaps | 5,965 | 154 | (6) | 14,198 | 162 | (115) |
| Forward foreign exchange | | | | 759 | 5 | |
| Interest rate derivatives cleared by central counterparty | 181,541 | 62 | (27) | 147,072 | | |
| Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges | 188,863 | 669 | (33) | 163,386 | 300 | (115) |
| Derivatives designated as fair value hedges | | | | | | |
| Interest rate swaps | 10,733 | 301 | (744) | 13,798 | 637 | (264) |
| Forward foreign exchange | | | | 2,527 | | (32) |
| Interest rate derivatives cleared | 130,842 | | | 134,939 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------|-----|-------|
| by central counterparty | | | | | | |
| Derivatives designated as fair value hedges | 141,575 | 301 | (744) | 151,264 | 637 | (296) |
| Derivatives designated as hedges of net investments | | | | | | |
| Forward foreign exchange | 6,086 | 32 | (64) | 1,955 | | (53) |
| Derivatives designated as hedges of net investments | 6,086 | 32 | (64) | 1,955 | | (53) |
| Derivative assets/(liabilities) held for risk management | 336,524 | 1,002 | (841) | 316,605 | 937 | (464) |
| Total OTC derivatives held for risk management | 24,141 | 940 | (814) | 34,594 | 937 | (464) |
| Total derivatives cleared by central counterparty held for risk management | 312,383 | 62 | (27) | 282,011 | | |
| Derivative assets/(liabilities) held for risk management | 336,524 | 1,002 | (841) | 316,605 | 937 | (464) |

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

| | Total £m | Up to one year £m | One to two years £m | Two to three years £m | Three to four years £m | Four to five years £m | More than five years £m |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2016 | | | | | | | |
| Forecast receivable cash flows | 2,616 | 455 | 531 | 511 | 411 | 327 | 381 |
| Forecast payable cash flows | 52 | 15 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| 2015 | | | | | | | |
| Forecast receivable cash flows | 4,952 | 555 | 816 | 875 | 813 | 633 | 1,260 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Forecast payable cash flows | 872 | 769 | 35 | 31 | 22 | 11 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|---|

The maximum length of time over which the Group hedges exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecast transactions, excluding those forecast transactions related to the payment of variable interest on existing financial instruments is 10 years (2015: 10 years).

| Amounts recognised in net interest income | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
|---|------------|------------|
| Gains on the hedged items attributable to the hedged risk | 1,787 | 552 |
| Losses on the hedging instruments | (1,741) | (485) |
| Fair value ineffectiveness | 46 | 67 |
| Cash flow hedging ineffectiveness | 28 | 16 |
| Net investment hedging ineffectiveness | (3) | (2) |

Gains and losses transferred from the cash flow hedging reserve to the income statement included a £17m gain (2015: £36m gain) transferred to interest income; a £491m gain (2015: £267m gain) to interest expense; £nil (2015: £4m loss) to net trading income; a £17m gain (2015: £17m gain) to administration and general expenses; and a £75m loss (2015: £69m loss) to taxation.

16 Financial investments

Accounting for financial investments

Available for sale financial assets are held at fair value with gains and losses being included in other comprehensive income. The Group uses this classification for assets that are not derivatives and are not held for trading purposes or otherwise designated at fair value through profit or loss, or at amortised cost. Dividends and interest (calculated using the effective interest method) are recognised in the income statement in net interest income (Note 3) or, net investment income (Note 6). On disposal, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is also included in net investment income.

Held to maturity assets are held at amortised cost. The Group uses this classification when there is an intent and ability to hold the asset to maturity. Interest on the investments are recognised in the income statement within Net interest income (Note 3).

| | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
|---|---------------|------------|
| Available for sale debt securities and other eligible bills | 57,703 | 89,278 |
| Available for sale equity securities | 438 | 989 |
| Held to maturity debt securities | 5,176 | |
| Financial investments | 63,317 | 90,267 |

In June 2016 UK Gilts previously classified as available for sale investments, were reclassified to held to maturity in order to reflect the intention with these assets. Any previous fair value gain or loss on the asset that has been accumulated within the available for sale reserve (Note 32) is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the financial asset using the effective interest method.

17 Financial liabilities designated at fair value**Accounting for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss**

In accordance with IAS 39, financial liabilities may be designated at fair value, with gains and losses taken to the income statement within net trading income (Note 5) and net investment income (Note 6). The Group has the ability to make the fair value designation when holding the instruments at fair value reduces an accounting mismatch (caused by an offsetting liability or asset being held at fair value), or is managed by the Group on the basis of its fair value, or includes terms that have substantive derivative characteristics (Note 15 Derivative financial instruments).

The details on how the fair value amounts are derived for financial liabilities designated at fair value are described in Note 18 Fair value of assets and liabilities.

| | 2016 | | 2015 | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Fair value | Contractual | Fair value | Contractual |
| | £m | amount due | £m | amount due |
| | | on maturity | | on maturity |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Debt securities | 34,985 | 37,034 | 33,177 | 36,097 |
| Deposits | 5,269 | 5,303 | 6,029 | 6,324 |
| Liabilities to customers under investment contracts | 37 | | 1,633 | |
| Repurchase agreements | 55,710 | 55,760 | 50,838 | 50,873 |
| Other financial liabilities | 30 | 30 | 68 | 68 |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value | 96,031 | 98,127 | 91,745 | 93,362 |

The cumulative own credit net loss recognised is £239m (2015: £226m).

Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

18 Fair value of financial instruments

Accounting for financial assets and liabilities – fair values

The Group applies IAS 39. All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date of initial recognition and, depending on the classification of the asset or liability, may continue to be held at fair value either through profit or loss or other comprehensive income. The fair value of a financial instrument is the price 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.

Wherever possible, fair value is determined by reference to a quoted market price for that instrument. For many of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, especially derivatives, quoted prices are not available and valuation models are used to estimate fair value. The models calculate the expected cash flows under the terms of each specific contract and then discount these values back to a present value. These models use as their basis independently-sourced market parameters including, for example, interest rate yield curves, equities and commodities prices, option volatilities and currency rates.

For financial liabilities measured at fair value, the carrying amount reflects the effect on fair value of changes in own credit spreads calibrated to observable market data such as in primary issuance and redemption activity for structured notes. Own credit spreads for instruments issued out of Barclays Bank PLC were previously derived from Barclays Bank PLC issued vanilla debt in the secondary market but, due to extensive bond buy-back programmes, observations of Barclays Bank PLC secondary market bond prices have significantly decreased and no longer provide a reliable estimation for the fair value measurement.

On initial recognition, it is presumed that the transaction price is the fair value unless there is observable information available in an active market to the contrary. The best evidence of an instrument's fair value on initial recognition is typically the transaction price. However, if fair value can be evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, or is based on a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from

observable markets, then the instrument should be recognised at the fair value derived from such observable market data.

For valuations that have made use of unobservable inputs, the difference between the model valuation and the initial transaction price (Day One profit) is recognised in profit or loss either: on a straight-line basis over the term of the transaction; or where appropriate over the period until all model inputs will become observable or released in full when previously unobservable inputs become observable.

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

The sensitivity of valuations used in the financial statements to possible changes in significant unobservable inputs is shown on page 314.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The valuation of financial instruments often involves a significant degree of judgement and complexity, in particular where valuation models make use of unobservable inputs (Level 3 assets and liabilities). This note provides information on these instruments, including the related unrealised gains and losses recognised in the period, a description of significant valuation techniques and unobservable inputs, and a sensitivity analysis.

Valuation

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires an entity to classify its assets and liabilities according to a hierarchy that reflects the observability of significant market inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below.

Quoted market prices Level 1

Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market. Such instruments are valued by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Valuation technique using observable inputs Level 2

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Assets and liabilities classified as Level 2 have been valued using models whose inputs are observable either directly or indirectly. Valuations based on observable inputs include assets and liabilities such as swaps and forwards which are valued using market standard pricing techniques, and options that are commonly traded in markets where all the inputs to the market standard pricing models are observable.

Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs Level 3

Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). A valuation input is considered observable if it can be directly observed from transactions in an active market, or if there is compelling external evidence demonstrating an executable exit price. Unobservable input levels are generally determined via reference to observable inputs, historical observations or using other analytical techniques.

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

The following table shows the Groups' assets and liabilities that are held at fair value disaggregated by valuation technique (fair value hierarchy) and balance sheet classification:

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

| | Quoted market prices (Level 1) £m | Valuation technique using Observable inputs (Level 2) £m | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £m | Total £m |
|--|--|--|--|------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | |
| Trading portfolio assets | 41,550 | 36,625 | 2,065 | 80,240 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 4,031 | 64,630 | 9,947 | 78,608 |
| Derivative financial assets | 5,261 | 332,819 | 8,546 | 346,626 |
| Available for sale investments | 21,218 | 36,551 | 372 | 58,141 |
| Investment property | | | 81 | 81 |
| Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale ^a | 6,754 | 8,511 | 6,009 | 21,274 |
| Total assets | 78,814 | 479,136 | 27,020 | 584,970 |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | (20,205) | (14,475) | (7) | (34,687) |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value | (70) | (95,121) | (840) | (96,031) |
| Derivative financial liabilities | (5,051) | (328,265) | (7,171) | (340,487) |
| Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale ^a | (397) | (5,224) | (6,201) | (11,822) |
| Total liabilities | (25,723) | (443,085) | (14,219) | (483,027) |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | |
| Trading portfolio assets | 36,676 | 35,725 | 4,947 | 77,348 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 6,163 | 52,909 | 17,758 | 76,830 |
| Derivative financial assets | 6,342 | 315,949 | 5,418 | 327,709 |
| Available for sale investments | 42,552 | 46,693 | 1,022 | 90,267 |
| Investment property | | | 140 | 140 |

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| | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale ^a | 26 | 8 | 7,330 | 7,364 |
| Total assets | 91,759 | 451,284 | 36,615 | 579,658 |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | (23,978) | (9,989) | | (33,967) |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value | (240) | (90,203) | (1,302) | (91,745) |
| Derivative financial liabilities | (5,450) | (314,033) | (4,769) | (324,252) |
| Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale ^a | (1,024) | (802) | (4,171) | (5,997) |
| Total liabilities | (30,692) | (415,027) | (10,242) | (455,961) |

Note

a Disposal groups held for sale and measured at fair value less cost to sell are included in the fair value table. For disposal groups measured at carrying amount, the underlying financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are included in the fair value disclosures on pages 305 to 318 and items measured at amortised cost are included on page 319. Non-financial assets (£6.6bn) and liabilities (£1.7bn) within disposal groups measured at carrying amount are excluded from these disclosures.

Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

The following table shows the Group's assets and liabilities that are held at fair value disaggregated by valuation technique (fair value hierarchy) and product type.

Assets and liabilities
held at fair value by
product type

| | Assets | | | Liabilities | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Valuation technique using | | | Valuation technique using | | |
| | Quoted market prices (Level 1) | Observable inputs (Level 2) | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) | Quoted market prices (Level 1) | Observable inputs (Level 2) | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | |
| Interest rate derivatives | | 222,892 | 5,759 | | (215,213) | (4,860) |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | | 79,612 | 132 | | (78,263) | (51) |
| Credit derivatives | | 14,662 | 1,611 | | (14,844) | (241) |
| Equity derivatives | 4,210 | 11,842 | 1,037 | (4,058) | (15,808) | (2,007) |
| Commodity derivatives | 1,052 | 3,809 | 8 | (991) | (4,138) | (13) |
| Government and government sponsored debt | 31,203 | 49,834 | 3 | (12,761) | (11,454) | |
| Corporate debt | 46 | 11,921 | 969 | (27) | (1,907) | (5) |
| Certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other money market instruments | | 994 | | | (6,936) | (319) |
| Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements | | 63,162 | | | (55,710) | |
| Non-asset backed loans | | 2,888 | 8,767 | | | |
| Asset backed securities | | 1,956 | 515 | | (256) | |

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Commercial real estate loans | | | 442 | | | |
| Issued debt | | | | | (31,973) | (298) |
| Equity cash products | 35,399 | 6,478 | 150 | (7,416) | (934) | (2) |
| Funds and fund linked products | 53 | 137 | 273 | | (170) | (37) |
| Private equity investments | 23 | 110 | 856 | | (18) | (12) |
| Assets and liabilities held for sale | 6,754 | 8,511 | 6,009 | (397) | (5,224) | (6,201) |
| Other ^a | 74 | 328 | 489 | (73) | (237) | (173) |
| Total | 78,814 | 479,136 | 27,020 | (25,723) | (443,085) | (14,219) |

As at 31 December 2015

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Interest rate derivatives | | 228,751 | 2,675 | | (218,864) | (2,247) |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 2 | 54,839 | 95 | (4) | (58,594) | (196) |
| Credit derivatives | | 16,279 | 1,902 | | (16,405) | (219) |
| Equity derivatives | 3,830 | 9,279 | 690 | (2,870) | (14,037) | (1,545) |
| Commodity derivatives | 2,510 | 6,801 | 56 | (2,576) | (6,133) | (562) |
| Government and government sponsored debt | 55,150 | 52,967 | 419 | (15,036) | (5,474) | (1) |
| Corporate debt | 352 | 11,598 | 2,895 | (234) | (4,558) | (15) |
| Certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other money market instruments | 82 | 503 | | (5) | (6,955) | (382) |
| Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements | | 49,513 | | | (50,838) | |
| Non-asset backed loans | | 1,931 | 16,828 | | | |
| Asset backed securities | | 12,009 | 770 | | (384) | (37) |
| Commercial real estate loans | | | 551 | | | |
| Issued debt | | | | | (29,695) | (546) |
| Equity cash products | 29,704 | 4,038 | 171 | (8,943) | (221) | |
| Funds and fund linked products | | 1,649 | 378 | | (1,601) | (148) |
| Private equity investments | 7 | 283 | 1,388 | | | |
| Assets and liabilities held for sale | 26 | 8 | 7,330 | (1,024) | (802) | (4,171) |
| Other ^a | 96 | 836 | 467 | | (466) | (173) |
| Total | 91,759 | 451,284 | 36,615 | (30,692) | (415,027) | (10,242) |

Note

a Other includes asset backed loans, physical commodities and investment property.

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

Valuation techniques and sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis is performed on products with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) to generate a range of reasonably possible alternative valuations. The sensitivity methodologies applied take account of the nature of the valuation techniques used, as well as the availability and reliability of observable proxy and historical data and the impact of using alternative models.

Sensitivities are dynamically calculated on a monthly basis. The calculation is based on range or spread data of a reliable reference source or a scenario based on relevant market analysis alongside the impact of using alternative models. Sensitivities are calculated without reflecting the impact of any diversification in the portfolio.

The valuation techniques used for the material products within Levels 2 and 3, and observability and sensitivity analysis for products within Level 3, are described below.

Interest rate derivatives

Description: These are derivatives linked to interest rates or inflation indices. This category includes futures, interest rate and inflation swaps, swaptions, caps, floors, inflation options, balance guaranteed swaps and other exotic interest rate derivatives.

Valuation: Interest rate derivative cash flows are valued using interest rate yield curves whereby market data is used to construct the term structure of forward rates. This is then used to project and discount future cash flows based on the parameters of the trade. Instruments with optionality are valued using volatilities implied from market inputs. Exotic interest rate derivatives are valued using industry standard and bespoke models based on observable and unobservable market parameter inputs. Input parameters include interest rates, volatilities, correlations and others as appropriate. Inflation forward curves and interest rate yield curves may be extrapolated beyond observable tenors.

Balance guaranteed swaps are valued using cash flow models that calculate fair value based on loss projections, prepayment, recovery and discount rates. These parameters are determined by reference to underlying asset performance.

Observability: In general, input parameters are deemed observable up to liquid maturities which are determined separately for each parameter and underlying. Certain correlation, convexity, long dated forwards and volatility exposures are unobservable beyond liquid maturities. Unobservable market data and model inputs are set by referencing liquid market instruments and applying extrapolation techniques or inferred via another reasonable method.

Level 3 sensitivity: Sensitivity relating to unobservable valuation inputs is based on the dispersion of consensus data services where available, otherwise stress scenarios or historic data are used.

Foreign exchange derivatives

Description: These are derivatives linked to the foreign exchange (FX) market. This category includes FX forward contracts, FX swaps and FX options. The vast majority are traded as over the counter (OTC) derivatives.

Valuation: Exotic and non-exotic derivatives are valued using industry standard and bespoke models. Input parameters include FX rates, interest rates, FX volatilities, interest rate volatilities, FX interest rate correlations and others as appropriate. Unobservable model inputs are set by referencing liquid market instruments and applying extrapolation techniques to match the appropriate risk profile.

Observability: Certain correlations, long dated forwards and volatilities are unobservable beyond liquid maturities.

Level 3 sensitivity: Sensitivity relating to unobservable valuation inputs is primarily based on the dispersion of consensus data services.

Credit derivatives

Description: These are derivatives linked to the credit spread of a referenced entity, index or basket of referenced entities or a pool of referenced assets via securitisation. This category includes single name and index credit default swaps (CDS), asset backed CDS, synthetic CDOs and Nth-to-default basket swaps.

Valuation: CDS are valued using a market standard model that incorporates the credit curve as its principal input. Credit spreads are observed directly from broker data, third-party vendors or priced to proxies. Where credit spreads are unobservable, they are determined with reference to recent transactions or proxied from bond spreads on observable trades of the same issuer or other similar entities. Synthetic CDOs are valued using a model that calculates fair value based on credit spreads, recovery rates, correlations and interest rates, and is calibrated to the index tranche market.

Observability: CDS contracts referencing entities that are not actively traded are considered unobservable. The correlation input to synthetic CDO valuation is considered unobservable as it is proxied from the observable index tranche market. Where an asset backed credit derivative does not have an observable market price and the valuation is determined using a model, an instrument is considered unobservable.

Level 3 sensitivity: The sensitivity of valuations of the illiquid CDS portfolio is determined by applying a shift to each spread curve. The shift is based on the average range of pricing observed in the market for similar CDS. Synthetic CDO sensitivity is calculated using correlation levels derived from the range of contributors to a consensus bespoke service.

Equity derivatives

Description: These are derivatives linked to equity indices and single names. This category includes exchange traded and OTC equity derivatives including vanilla and exotic options.

Valuation: The valuations of OTC equity derivatives are determined using industry standard models. Input parameters include stock prices, dividends, volatilities, interest rates, equity repo curves and, for multi-asset products, correlations. Unobservable model inputs are determined by reference to liquid market instruments and applying extrapolation techniques to match the appropriate risk profile.

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Observability: In general, input parameters are deemed observable up to liquid maturities which are determined separately for each parameter and underlying.

Level 3 sensitivity: Sensitivity is estimated based on the dispersion of consensus data services either directly or through proxies.

Commodity derivatives

Description: These products are exchange traded and OTC derivatives based on underlying commodities such as metals, crude oil and refined products, agricultural, power and natural gas.

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Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

Valuation: The valuations of commodity swaps and options are determined using models incorporating discounting of cash flows and other industry standard modelling techniques. Valuation inputs include forward curves, volatilities implied from market observable inputs and correlations. Unobservable inputs are set with reference to similar observable products or by applying extrapolation techniques from the observable market.

Observability: Certain correlations, forward curves and volatilities for longer dated exposures are unobservable.

Level 3 sensitivity: Sensitivity is determined primarily by measuring historical variability over two years. Where historical data is unavailable or uncertainty is due to volumetric risk, sensitivity is measured by applying appropriate stress scenarios or using proxy bid-offer spread levels.

Complex derivative instruments

Valuation estimates made by counterparties with respect to complex derivative instruments, for the purpose of determining the amount of collateral to be posted, often differ, sometimes significantly, from Barclays' own estimates. In almost all cases, Barclays has been able to successfully resolve such differences or otherwise reach an accommodation with respect to collateral posting levels, including in certain cases by entering into compromise collateral arrangements. Due to the ongoing nature of collateral calls, Barclays will often be engaged in discussion with one or more counterparties in respect of such differences at any given time. Valuation estimates made by counterparties for collateral purposes are considered, like any other third-party valuation, when determining Barclays' fair value estimates.

Government and government sponsored debt

Description: These are government bonds, supra sovereign bonds and agency bonds.

Valuation: Liquid government bonds actively traded through an exchange or clearing house are marked to the closing levels observed in these markets. Less liquid bonds are valued using observable market prices which are sourced from broker quotes, inter-dealer prices or other reliable pricing services. Where there are no observable market prices, fair value is determined by reference to yields on other bonds from the same issuer.

Observability: Where an observable market price is not available the bond is considered Level 3.

Level 3 sensitivity: Sensitivity is calculated by using the range of observable proxy prices.

Corporate debt

Explanation of Responses:

Description: This primarily contains corporate bonds.

Valuation: Corporate bonds are valued using observable market prices which are sourced from broker quotes, inter-dealer prices or other reliable pricing services. Where there are no observable market prices, fair value is determined by reference to either issuances or CDS spreads of the same issuer as proxy inputs to obtain discounted cash flow amounts. In the absence of observable bond or CDS spreads for the respective issuer, similar reference assets or sector averages are applied as a proxy (the appropriateness of proxies being assessed based on issuer, coupon, maturity and industry).

Observability: Where an observable market price is not available the security is considered Level 3.

Level 3 sensitivity: The sensitivity of the corporate bonds portfolio is determined by applying a shift to each underlying position driven by average ranges of external levels observed in the market for similar bonds.

Certificates of Deposit, Commercial Paper and other money market instruments

Description: These are certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other money market instruments.

Valuation: Certificates of deposit and commercial paper are valued using observable market prices which are sourced from broker quotes inter-dealer prices or other reliable pricing services. Where there are no observable market prices, fair value is determined by reference to either issuances or CDS spreads of the same issuer as proxy inputs to obtain discounted cash flow amounts. In the absence of observable bond or CDS spreads for the respective issuer, similar reference assets or sector averages are applied as a proxy (the appropriateness of proxies being assessed based on issuer, coupon, maturity and industry).

Observability: Where an observable market price is not available the instrument is considered Level 3.

Level 3 sensitivity: Sensitivity is calculated by using the range of observable proxy prices.

Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements

Description: These include securities purchased under resale agreements, securities sold under repurchase agreements, and other similar secured lending agreements.

Valuation: Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements are valued by discounting the expected future cash flows. The inputs to the valuation include interest rates and repo rates, which are determined based on the specific parameters of the transaction.

Observability: In general, input parameters are deemed observable up to liquid maturities, as determined based on the specific parameters of the transaction. Unobservable market data and model inputs are set by referencing liquid market instruments and applying extrapolation techniques or inferred via another reasonable method.

Level 3 sensitivity: Sensitivity relating to unobservable valuation inputs is based on the dispersion of consensus data services where available, otherwise stress scenarios or historic data are used. In general, the sensitivity of unobservable inputs is insignificant to the overall balance sheet valuation given the predominantly short-term nature of the agreements.

Non-asset backed loans

Description: This category is largely made up of fixed rate loans, primarily the ESHLA portfolio, which are valued using models that discount expected future cash flows.

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Valuation: Fixed rate loans are valued using models that calculate fair value based on observable interest rates and unobservable loan spreads. Unobservable loan spreads incorporate funding costs, the level of comparable assets such as gilts, issuer credit quality and other factors.

Observability: Within this population, the unobservable input is the loan spread.

Level 3 sensitivity: The sensitivity of fixed rate loans is calculated by applying a shift to loan spreads.

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

Asset backed securities

Description: These are securities that are linked to the cash flows of a pool of referenced assets via securitisation. This category includes residential mortgage backed securities, commercial mortgage backed securities, CDOs, collateralised loan obligations (CLOs) and other asset backed securities.

Valuation: Where available, valuations are based on observable market prices which are sourced from broker quotes and inter-dealer prices. Otherwise, valuations are determined using industry standard discounted cash flow analysis that calculates the fair value based on valuation inputs such as constant default rate, conditional prepayment rate, loss given default and yield. These inputs are determined by reference to a number of sources including proxying to observed transactions, market indices or market research, and by assessing underlying collateral performance.

Proxying to observed transactions, indices or research requires an assessment and comparison of the relevant securities underlying attributes including collateral, tranche, vintage, underlying asset composition (historical losses, borrower characteristics and loan attributes such as loan-to-value ratio and geographic concentration) and credit ratings (original and current).

Observability: Where an asset backed product does not have an observable market price and the valuation is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis, the instrument is considered unobservable.

Level 3 sensitivity: The sensitivity analysis for asset backed products is based on externally sourced pricing dispersion or by stressing the inputs of discount cash flow analysis.

Commercial real estate loans

Description: This portfolio includes loans that are secured by a range of commercial property types including retail, hotel, office, multi-family and industrial properties.

Valuation: Performing loans are valued using discounted cash flow analysis which considers the characteristics of the loan such as property type, geographic location, credit quality and property performance reviews in order to determine an appropriate credit spread. Where there is significant uncertainty regarding loan performance, valuation is based on independent third-party appraisals or bids for the underlying properties. Independent third party appraisals are determined by discounted cash flow analysis. The key valuation inputs are yield and loss given default.

Observability: Since each commercial real estate loan is unique in nature and the secondary loan market is relatively illiquid, valuation inputs are generally considered unobservable.

Level 3 sensitivity: For performing loans, sensitivity is determined by stressing the credit spread for each loan. For loans which have significant uncertainty regarding loan performance, sensitivity is determined by either a range of bids or by stressing the inputs to independent third party appraisals.

Issued debt

Description: This category contains Barclays issued notes.

Valuation: Fair valued Barclays issued notes are valued using discounted cash flow techniques and industry standard models incorporating various input parameters observed for each parameter or instrument.

Observability: Barclays issued notes are generally observable. Structured notes are debt instruments containing embedded derivatives. Where either an input to the embedded derivative or the debt instrument is deemed unobservable and significant to the overall valuation of the note, the structured note is classified as Level 3.

Level 3 sensitivity: Sensitivity to the unobservable input in the embedded derivative is calculated in line with the method used for the derivative instrument concerned.

Equity cash products

Description: This category includes listed equities, Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) and preference shares.

Valuation: Valuation of equity cash products is primarily determined through market observable prices.

Observability: Prices are generally observed in the market. Where a price for an equity security is not available, the instrument is considered unobservable.

Level 3 sensitivity: Sensitivity is calculated based on a stressed valuation on the underlying asset.

Funds and fund linked products

Description: This category includes holdings in hedge funds and funds of funds.

Valuation: In general, fund holdings are valued based on the latest available valuation received from the fund administrator. In the case of illiquid fund holdings the valuation will take account of all available information in relation to the underlying fund or collection of funds and may be adjusted relative to the performance of relevant index benchmarks.

Observability: Funds are deemed unobservable where the fund is either suspended, in wind-down, has a redemption restriction that severely affects liquidity, or where the latest net asset value from the fund administrators is older than the frequency dictated by the fund offering documents.

Level 3 sensitivity: Sensitivity is calculated on an individual fund basis using a loss-based scenario approach which factors in the underlying assets of the specific fund and assumed recovery rates.

Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

Private equity investments

Description: This category includes private equity investments.

Valuation: Private equity investments are valued in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines . These require the use of a number of individual pricing benchmarks such as the prices of recent transactions in the same or similar entities, discounted cash flow analysis and comparison with the earnings multiples of listed comparative companies. Full valuations are generally performed at least bi-annually, with the positions reviewed periodically for material events that might impact upon fair value. The valuation of unquoted equity instruments is subjective by nature. However, the relevant methodologies are commonly applied by other market participants and have been consistently applied over time.

Observability: Unobservable inputs include earnings estimates, multiples of comparative companies, marketability discounts and discount rates.

Level 3 sensitivity: The relevant valuation models are each sensitive to a number of key assumptions, such as projected future earnings, comparator multiples, marketability discounts and discount rates. Valuation sensitivity is estimated by flexing such assumptions to reasonable alternative levels and determining the impact on the resulting valuation.

Assets and liabilities held for sale

Description: Assets and liabilities held for sale materially consist of the intention to dispose of BAGL, France, Egypt, BVP and Zimbabwe.

Valuation: Assets and liabilities held for sale are valued at the lower of carrying value and fair value less cost to sell.

Level 3 sensitivity: The disposal groups that are measured at fair value less cost to sell are valued at the agreed price less costs to sell and are not expected to display significant sensitivity. The sensitivity of the assets and liabilities measured at carrying value is explained within the relevant product descriptions.

Other

Description: Other includes asset-backed loans, physical commodities and investment property.

Assets and liabilities reclassified between Level 1 and Level 2

Explanation of Responses:

There were transfers of £2,340m of government bond assets during the period from Level 2 to Level 1 to reflect the market observability of these product types (2015: £537m assets and £801m liabilities of equity and foreign exchange derivatives transferred from Level 1 to Level 2).

Level 3 movement analysis

The following table summarises the movements in the Level 3 balances during the period. The table shows gains and losses and includes amounts for all financial assets and liabilities that are held at fair value transferred to, and from, Level 3 during the period. Transfers have been reflected as if they had taken place at the beginning of the year.

Assets and liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale and measured at fair value less cost to sell are not included as these are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Asset and liability transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 are primarily due to i) an increase or decrease in observable market activity related to an input or ii) a change in the significance of the unobservable input, with assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 if an unobservable input is deemed significant.

During the year:

§ £2.1bn of corporate bonds were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 to reflect the market observability of the products;

§ £8.6bn of non-asset backed loans were derecognised due to a substantial modification of terms on the ESHLA loans. The new restructured loans are measured on an amortised cost basis; and

§ Market moves in the interest rate and inflation markets have resulted in an increase in the value of the Level 3 assets being reported, the gains have largely been offset through Level 2 hedges.

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

Analysis of movements in Level 3 assets and liabilities

| | As at 1 January 2016 ^a £m | Purchases £m | Sales £m | Issues £m | Settle- ments £m | Total gains and losses in the period recognised in the income statement | | Total gains or losses re- cognised in OCI £m | Transf In £m |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| | | | | | | Trading income £m | Other income £m | | |
| Government and government sponsored debt | 320 | | (317) | | | | | | |
| Corporate debt | 2,843 | 38 | (48) | | (5) | 206 | | | 32 |
| Non-asset backed loans | 507 | 173 | (498) | | (4) | (38) | | | 18 |
| Asset backed securities | 743 | 129 | (295) | | (171) | 111 | | | 1 |
| Funds and fund linked products | 340 | | (77) | | | 23 | | | 1 |
| Other | 155 | 59 | (16) | | (1) | (8) | | | |
| Trading portfolio assets | 4,908 | 399 | (1,251) | | (181) | 294 | | | 52 |
| Non-asset backed loans | 15,963 | | | | (8,602) | 1,155 | 100 | | |
| Asset backed loans | 256 | 48 | (225) | | (20) | 30 | | | 112 |
| Commercial real estate loans | 543 | 2,658 | (2,755) | | (12) | 56 | | | |
| Private equity investments | 457 | 38 | (51) | | (3) | 16 | 120 | | 6 |
| Other | 78 | | | | (21) | (19) | 85 | | 41 |
| | 17,297 | 2,744 | (3,031) | | (8,658) | 1,238 | 305 | | 159 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----|-------|------|-------|------|-----|-------|
| Financial assets designated at fair value | | | | | | | | |
| Private equity investments | 877 | 15 | (254) | | (407) | | | 63 |
| Other Available for sale investments | 44 | 53 | (14) | | (16) | | 4 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Investment property | 82 | | (3) | | | | 2 | |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | | | (9) | | | (1) | | |
| Certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other money market instruments | (272) | | | (19) | 48 | 2 | (7) | (301) |
| Issued debt | (538) | | | | 231 | | 9 | |
| Other Financial liabilities designated at fair value | (244) | | | | 83 | (48) | (2) | (50) |
| | (1,054) | | | (19) | 362 | (46) | | (351) |
| Interest rate derivatives | 418 | 45 | 3 | | (6) | 228 | | 294 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | (104) | | 30 | 2 | 40 | 6 | | 55 |
| Credit derivatives | 1,685 | 2 | (306) | | (119) | 111 | | 3 |
| Equity derivatives | (857) | 196 | 7 | (83) | (34) | (98) | | (15) |
| Commodity derivatives | (506) | | | | 91 | (3) | | |
| Net derivative financial instruments^b | 636 | 243 | (266) | (81) | (28) | 244 | | 337 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Assets and liabilities held for sale | 424 | 126 | (166) | (116) | 85 | | 172 | | |
| Total | 23,214 | 3,580 | (4,994) | (216) | (8,843) | 1,729 | 483 | 70 | 198 |

Net liabilities held for sale measured at fair value on non-recurring basis

Total

Notes

a The Level 3 opening balances have been amended to exclude the asset and liabilities held for sale.

b The derivative financial instruments are represented on a net basis. On a gross basis, derivative financial assets are £8,546m (2015: £5,418m) and derivative financial liabilities are £7,171m (2015: £4,769m).

Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

Analysis of movements in Level 3 assets and liabilities

| | As at 1 January 2015 | Purchases | Sales | Issues | Settlements | Total gains and losses in the period recognised in the income statement | | Total gains or losses re- cognised in OCI | Transf In |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------|--------------|--|-----------------|---|--------------|
| | | | | | | Trading income | Other income | | |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Government and government sponsored debt | 685 | 27 | (119) | | (109) | (6) | | | 2 |
| Corporate debt | 3,026 | 62 | (64) | | (20) | (47) | | | 5 |
| Non-asset backed loans | 273 | 520 | (251) | | (3) | (42) | | | 11 |
| Asset backed securities | 1,610 | 1,365 | (1,565) | | (711) | 58 | | | 5 |
| Funds and fund linked products | 589 | | (174) | | (56) | (27) | | | 12 |
| Other | 144 | 23 | (19) | | (9) | (14) | | | 53 |
| Trading portfolio assets | 6,327 | 1,997 | (2,192) | | (908) | (78) | | | 88 |
| Non-asset backed loans | 17,471 | 192 | (114) | | (756) | (531) | (6) | | |
| Asset backed loans | 393 | 1,098 | (1,260) | | 2 | 8 | | | 15 |
| Commercial real estate loans | 1,179 | 3,540 | (3,878) | | (342) | 49 | 1 | | |
| Private equity investments | 701 | 94 | (200) | | (3) | 8 | 38 | | 4 |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| Other | 161 | 66 | (31) | | (3) | (11) | 5 | | 26 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 19,905 | 4,990 | (5,483) | | (1,102) | (477) | 38 | | 45 |
| Government and government sponsored debt | 327 | 14 | (36) | | | | | 1 | |
| Private equity investments | 425 | 29 | (89) | | | | 471 | 22 | |
| Other | 561 | 36 | (2) | | (1,026) | | 78 | 397 | 27 |
| Available for sale investments | 1,313 | 79 | (127) | | (1,026) | | 549 | 420 | 27 |
| Investment property | 207 | 27 | (89) | | | | (5) | | |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | (349) | | | | | | | | |
| Certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other money market instruments | (666) | | | (216) | 261 | | 17 | | |
| Issued debt | (748) | | | (16) | 245 | (4) | (8) | | (38) |
| Other | (402) | | | | (19) | (18) | 75 | | |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value | (1,816) | | | (232) | 487 | (22) | 84 | | (38) |
| Interest rate derivatives | (105) | 1 | 218 | | (247) | 203 | | | 243 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | (30) | 14 | (1) | (7) | 9 | (14) | | | (73) |
| Credit derivatives | 1,557 | 273 | (12) | | (6) | (123) | | | (11) |
| Equity derivatives | (845) | 111 | (2) | (290) | 103 | 34 | | | (21) |
| Commodity derivatives | (152) | | | | (66) | (6) | | | (388) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| Net derivative financial instruments^a | 425 | 399 | 203 | (297) | (207) | 94 | | | (250) |
| Total | 26,012 | 7,492 | (7,688) | (529) | (2,756) | (483) | 666 | 420 | (128) |
| Net assets held for sale measured at fair value on non-recurring basis | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |

Note

a The derivative financial instruments are represented on a net basis. On a gross basis, derivative financial assets are £8,546m (2015: £5,418m) and derivative financial liabilities are £7,171m (2015: £4,769m).

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued**Unrealised gains and losses on Level 3 financial assets and liabilities**

The following table discloses the unrealised gains and losses recognised in the year arising on Level 3 financial assets and liabilities held at year end.

Unrealised gains and losses recognised during the period on Level 3 assets and liabilities held at period end

| As at 31 December | 2016 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| | Income statement | | Other compre- hensive income £m | Total ^a £m | Income statement | | Other compre- hensive income £m | Total £m |
| | Trading income £m | Other income £m | | | Trading income £m | Other income £m | | |
| Trading portfolio assets | 243 | | | 243 | (125) | | | (125) |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 227 | 271 | | 498 | (562) | (17) | | (579) |
| Available for sale investments | | 6 | 70 | 76 | | (20) | 488 | 468 |
| Investment property | | 2 | | 2 | | (22) | | (22) |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | (1) | | | (1) | (1) | | | (1) |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value | 96 | (6) | | 90 | (24) | 76 | | 52 |
| Net derivative financial instruments | 175 | | | 175 | 123 | | | 123 |
| Assets and liabilities held for sale | | 128 | | 128 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------|----|-----|------|
| Total | 740 | 401 | 70 | 1,211 | (589) | 17 | 488 | (84) |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------|----|-----|------|

Note

a The £1.2bn unrealised gain on Level 3 assets (2015: £84m loss) is largely offset by losses on related Level 2 and Level 1 portfolio hedges.

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Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

18 Fair value of financial instruments

continued

Sensitivity analysis of valuations using unobservable inputs

| | Fair value | | Favourable changes | | Unfavourable changes | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Total assets £m | Total liabilities £m | Income statement £m | Equity £m | Income statement £m | Equity £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | |
| Interest rate derivatives | 5,759 | (4,860) | 209 | | (249) | |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 132 | (51) | 15 | | (15) | |
| Credit derivatives | 1,611 | (241) | 127 | | (133) | |
| Equity derivatives | 1,037 | (2,007) | 163 | | (164) | |
| Commodity derivatives | 8 | (13) | 5 | | (5) | |
| Government and government sponsored debt | 3 | | | | | |
| Corporate debt | 969 | (5) | 7 | | (2) | |
| Certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other money market instruments | | (319) | | | (1) | |
| Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements | | | | | | |
| Non asset backed loans | 8,767 | | 462 | | (597) | |
| Asset backed securities | 515 | | 1 | | (1) | |
| Commercial real estate loans | 442 | | 2 | | (2) | |
| Issued debt | | (298) | | | | |
| Equity cash products | 150 | (2) | 12 | 26 | (11) | (26) |
| Funds and fund linked products | 273 | (37) | 6 | | (6) | |
| Private equity investments | 856 | (12) | 104 | 18 | (104) | (21) |
| Assets and liabilities held for sale | 699 | (125) | 3 | | (3) | |
| Other ^a | 489 | (173) | 147 | | (105) | |
| Total | 21,710 | (8,143) | 1,263 | 44 | (1,398) | (47) |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | |
| Interest rate derivatives | 2,675 | (2,247) | 93 | | (103) | |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 95 | (196) | 17 | | (17) | |
| Credit derivatives | 1,902 | (219) | 66 | | (96) | |
| Equity derivatives | 690 | (1,545) | 167 | | (185) | |
| Commodity derivatives | 56 | (562) | 13 | | (13) | |
| Government and government sponsored debt | 419 | (1) | 4 | | (4) | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| Corporate debt | 2,895 | (15) | 10 | 1 | (5) | (1) |
| Certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other money market instruments | | (382) | | | | |
| Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements | | | | | | |
| Non asset backed loans | 16,828 | | 1,581 | | (1,564) | |
| Asset backed securities | 770 | (37) | 1 | | (1) | |
| Commercial real estate loans | 551 | | 24 | | (1) | |
| Issued debt | | (546) | | | | |
| Equity cash products | 171 | | | 17 | | (17) |
| Funds and fund linked products | 378 | (148) | 1 | | (1) | |
| Private equity investments | 1,388 | | 149 | 318 | (149) | (53) |
| Other ^a | 467 | (173) | 5 | | (23) | |
| Total | 29,285 | (6,071) | 2,131 | 336 | (2,162) | (71) |

The effect of stressing unobservable inputs to a range of reasonably possible alternatives, alongside considering the impact of using alternative models, would be to increase fair values by up to £1.3bn (2015: £2.1bn) or to decrease fair values by up to £1.4bn (2015: £2.2bn) with substantially all the potential effect impacting profit and loss rather than reserves.

Note

a Other includes asset backed loans, physical commodities and investment property.

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

Significant unobservable inputs

The following table discloses the valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs for assets and liabilities recognised at fair value and classified as Level 3 along with the range of values used for those significant unobservable inputs:

| | Total assets £m | Total liabilities £m | Valuation technique(s) | Significant unobservable inputs | 2016 | | 2015 | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | Range Min | Range Max | Range Min | Range Max |
| Derivative financial instruments^b | | | | | | | | |
| Interest rate derivatives | 5,759 | (4,860) | Discounted cash flows | Inflation forwards | (1) | 8 | | 8 |
| | | | | Credit spread | 25 | 1,669 | 25 | 1,563 |
| | | | Option model | Inflation volatility | 35 | 207 | 36 | 197 |
| | | | | IR IR correlation | (26) | 98 | (55) | 100 |
| | | | | FX IR correlation | (15) | 81 | (20) | 30 |
| | | | | Interest rate volatility | 9 | 295 | 5 | 249 |
| Credit derivatives | 1,611 | (241) | Discounted cash flows | Credit spread | 133 | 274 | 140 | 413 |
| | | | Correlation model | Credit correlation | 25 | 43 | 26 | 41 |
| | | | | Credit spread | 13 | 2,317 | 10 | 9,923 |
| | | | Comparable pricing | Price | 84 | 100 | 80 | 102 |
| Equity derivatives | 1,037 | (2,007) | Option model | Equity volatility | 1 | 150 | | 318 |
| | | | | Equity equity correlation | (90) | 100 | (54) | 100 |
| | | | | Equity FX correlation | (80) | 25 | (100) | 40 |
| Non-derivative financial instruments | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----|-------|
| Corporate debt | 969 | (5) | Discounted cash flows | Credit spread | 145 | 190 | 120 | 529 |
| | | | Comparable pricing | Price | | 121 | 1 | 114 |
| Non-asset backed loans | 8,767 | | Discounted cash flows | Loan spread | 30 | 1,495 | 3 | 994 |
| | | | | Price | | 99 | | 100 |
| | | | Comparable pricing | Price | | 100 | | 101 |
| | | | | Conditional | | | | |
| Asset backed securities | 515 | | Discounted cash flows | prepayment rate | | | | 25 |
| | | | | Constant default rate | | | | 2 |
| | | | | Loss given default | | | 30 | 100 |
| | | | | Yield | | | 5 | 58 |
| | | | | Credit spread | 70 | 150 | 157 | 1,416 |
| Commercial real estate loans | 442 | | Discounted cash flows | Loss given default | | 100 | | 100 |
| | | | | Credit spread | 179 | 408 | 230 | 801 |
| Private equity investments | 856 | (12) | Discounted cash flows | Loss given default | | | | 94 |
| | | | EBITDA multiple | EBITDA multiple | 5 | 17 | | 12 |
| Other ^c | 1,754 | (1,018) | | | | | | |
| Total | 21,710 | (8,143) | | | | | | |

Notes

a The units used to disclose ranges for significant unobservable inputs are percentages, points and basis points. Points are a percentage of par; for example, 100 points equals 100% of par. A basis point equals 1/100th of 1%; for example, 150 basis points equals 1.5%.

b Certain derivative instruments are classified as Level 3 due to a significant unobservable credit spread input into the calculation of the Credit Valuation Adjustment for the instruments. The range of significant unobservable credit spreads is between 65-874bps (2015: 67-1,175bps).

c Other includes the remaining Level 3 assets and liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

The following section describes the significant unobservable inputs identified in the table above, and the sensitivity of fair value measurement of the instruments categorised as Level 3 assets or liabilities to increases in significant unobservable inputs. Where sensitivities are described, the inverse relationship will also generally apply.

Where reliable inter-relationships can be identified between significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement, a description of those inter-relationships is included below.

Forwards

A price or rate that is applicable to a financial transaction that will take place in the future. A forward is generally based on the spot price or rate, adjusted for the cost of carry, and defines the price or rate that will be used to deliver a currency, bond, commodity or some other underlying instrument at a point in the future. A forward may also refer to the rate fixed for a future financial obligation, such as the interest rate on a loan payment. In general, a significant increase in a forward in isolation will result in a movement in fair value that is favourable for the contracted receiver of the underlying (currency, bond, commodity, etc.), but the sensitivity is dependent on the specific terms of the instrument.

Credit spread

Credit spreads typically represent the difference in yield between an instrument and a benchmark security or reference rate. Credit spreads reflect the additional yield that a market participant would demand for taking exposure to the credit risk of an instrument and form part of the yield used in a discounted cash flow calculation.

In general, a significant increase in credit spread in isolation will result in a movement in fair value that is unfavourable for the holder of a cash asset.

For a derivative instrument, a significant increase in credit spread in isolation can result in a movement in fair value that is favourable or unfavourable depending on the specific terms of the instrument.

Volatility

Volatility is a key input in the valuation of derivative products containing optionality. Volatility is a measure of the variability or uncertainty in returns for a given derivative underlying. It represents an estimate of how much a particular underlying instrument, parameter or index will change in value over time. In general, volatilities will be implied from observed option prices. For unobservable options the implied volatility may reflect additional assumptions about the nature of the underlying risk, as well as reflecting the given strike/maturity profile of a specific option contract.

In general a significant increase in volatility in isolation will result in a movement in fair value that is favourable for the holder of a simple option, but the sensitivity is dependent on the specific terms of the instrument.

There may be inter-relationships between unobservable volatilities and other unobservable inputs that can be implied from observation, e.g. when equity prices fall, implied equity volatilities generally rise, but these are specific to individual markets and may vary over time.

Correlation

Correlation is a measure of the relationship between the movements of two variables ,i.e. how the change in one variable influences a change in the other variable. Correlation is a key input into valuation of derivative contracts with more than one underlying instrument. For example, where an option contract is written on a basket of underlying names, the volatility of the basket, and hence the fair value of the option, will depend on the correlation between the basket's components. Credit correlation generally refers to the correlation between default processes for the separate names that make up the reference pool of a collateralised debt obligation structure.

A significant increase in correlation in isolation can result in a movement in fair value that is favourable or unfavourable depending on the specific terms of the instrument.

Comparable price

Comparable instrument prices are used in valuation by calculating an implied yield (or spread over a liquid benchmark) from the price of a comparable observable bond, then adjusting that yield (or spread) to derive a value for the unobservable bond. The adjustment to yield (or spread) should account for relevant differences in the bonds such as maturity or credit quality. Alternatively, a price-to-price basis can be assumed between the comparable instrument and bond being valued in order to establish the value of the bond.

In general, a significant increase in comparable price in isolation will result in a movement in fair value that is favourable for the holder of a cash instrument.

For a derivative instrument, a significant increase in an input derived from a comparable price in isolation can result in a movement in fair value that is favourable or unfavourable depending on the specific terms of the instrument.

Loan spread

Loan spreads typically represent the difference in yield between an instrument and a benchmark security or reference rate. Loan spreads typically reflect funding costs, credit quality, the level of comparable assets such as gilts, and other factors, and form part of the yield used in a discounted cash flow calculation.

The ESHLA portfolio primarily consists of long dated fixed rate loans extended to counterparties in the UK Education, Social Housing and Local Authority sectors. The loans are categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to their illiquid nature and the significance of unobservable loan spreads to the valuation. Valuation uncertainty arises from the long dated nature of the portfolio, the lack of a secondary market in the loans and the lack of observable loan spreads. The majority of ESHLA loans are to borrowers in heavily regulated sectors that are considered extremely low credit risk, and have a history of zero defaults since inception. While the overall loan spread range is from 30bps to 1,495bps (2015: 3bps to 994bps), the vast majority of spreads are concentrated towards the bottom end of this range, with 99% of the loan notional being valued with spreads less than 200bps consistently for both years.

In general, a significant increase in loan spreads in isolation will result in a movement in fair value that is unfavourable for the holder of a loan.

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

Conditional prepayment rate

Conditional prepayment rate is the proportion of voluntary, unscheduled repayments of loan principal by a borrower. Prepayment rates affect the weighted average life of securities by altering the timing of future projected cash flows.

A significant increase in a conditional prepayment rate in isolation can result in a movement in fair value that is favourable or unfavourable depending on the specific terms of the instrument.

Conditional prepayment rates are typically inversely correlated to credit spread, i.e. securities with high borrower credit spread typically experience lower prepayment rates and also tend to experience higher default rates.

Constant default rate

The constant default rate represents an annualised rate of default of the loan principal by the borrower.

A significant increase in a constant default rate in isolation can result in a movement in fair value that is favourable or unfavourable depending on the specific terms of the instrument.

Constant default rate and conditional prepayment rates are typically inversely correlated; fewer defaults on loans will typically mean higher credit quality and therefore more prepayments.

Loss given default (LGD)

Loss given default represents the expected loss upon liquidation of the collateral as a percentage of the balance outstanding.

In general, a significant increase in the LGD in isolation will translate to lower recovery and lower projected cash flows to pay to the securitisation, resulting in a movement in fair value that is unfavourable for the holder of the securitised product.

Yield

The rate used to discount projected cash flows in a discounted future cash flow analysis.

In general, a significant increase in yield in isolation will result in a movement in fair value that is unfavourable for the holder of a cash instrument.

EBITDA Multiple

EBITDA multiple is the ratio of the valuation of the investment to the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation.

In general an increase in the multiple is favourable to the holder of the investment.

Fair value adjustments

Key balance sheet valuation adjustments are quantified below:

| | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
|--|------------|------------|
| Exit price adjustments derived from market bid-offer spreads | (475) | (509) |
| Uncollateralised derivative funding | (82) | (72) |
| Derivative credit valuation adjustments: | | |
| Monolines | | (9) |
| Other derivative credit valuation adjustments | (237) | (318) |
| Derivative debit valuation adjustments | 242 | 189 |

Exit price adjustments derived from market bid-offer spreads

The Group uses mid-market pricing where it is a market maker and has the ability to transact at, or better than, mid price (which is the case for certain equity, bond and vanilla derivative markets). For other financial assets and liabilities, bid-offer adjustments are recorded to reflect the exit level for the expected close out strategy. The methodology for determining the bid-offer adjustment for a derivative portfolio involves calculating the net risk exposure by offsetting long and short positions by strike and term in accordance with the risk management and hedging strategy.

Bid-offer levels are generally derived from market quotes such as broker data. Less liquid instruments may not have a directly observable bid-offer level. In such instances, an exit adjustment may be derived from an observable bid-offer level for a comparable liquid instrument, determined by calibrating to derivative prices, or by scenario or historical analysis.

Exit price adjustments have reduced by £34m to £475m as a result of risk reduction and spread tightening.

Note

a Derivative exposure to monoline insurers was exited in 2016.

Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

Discounting approaches for derivative instruments

Collateralised

In line with market practice, the methodology for discounting collateralised derivatives takes into account the nature and currency of the collateral that can be posted within the relevant credit support annex (CSA). This CSA-aware discounting approach recognises the cheapest to deliver option that reflects the ability of the party posting collateral to change the currency of the collateral.

For counterparties in dispute regarding the settlement of collateral interest, where the relevant rate is currently negative, an additional fair value adjustment of £24m is held to account for the potential impact of resolving the dispute.

Uncollateralised

A fair value adjustment of £82m is applied to account for the impact of incorporating the cost of funding into the valuation of uncollateralised and partially collateralised derivative portfolios and collateralised derivatives where the terms of the agreement do not allow the rehypothecation of collateral received. This adjustment is referred to as the Funding Fair Value Adjustment (FFVA). FFVA has increased by £10m to £82m mainly as a result of material trade unwinds.

FFVA is determined by calculating the net expected exposure at a counterparty level and applying a funding rate to these exposures that reflects the market cost of funding. Barclays' internal Treasury rates are used as an input to the calculation. The approach takes into account the probability of default of each counterparty, as well as any mandatory break clauses.

FFVA incorporates a scaling factor which is an estimate of the extent to which the cost of funding is incorporated into observed traded levels. On calibrating the scaling factor, it is with the assumption that Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA) and Debit Valuation Adjustments (DVA) are retained as valuation components incorporated into such levels. The effect of incorporating this scaling factor at 31 December 2016 was to reduce FFVA by £246m (2015: £216m).

Uncollateralised derivative trading activity is used to determine this scaling factor. The trading history analysed includes new trades, terminations, trade restructures and novations. The FFVA balance and movement is driven by Barclays' own cost of funding spread over LIBOR, counterparty default probabilities and recovery rates, as well as the market value of the underlying derivatives. Movements in the market value of the portfolio in scope for FFVA are mainly driven by interest rates, inflation rates and foreign exchange levels.

Barclays continues to monitor market practices and activity to ensure the approach to uncollateralised derivative valuation remains appropriate. The above approach has been in use since 2012 with no significant changes.

Derivative credit and debit valuation adjustments

CVAs and DVAs are incorporated into derivative valuations to reflect the impact on fair value of counterparty credit risk and Barclays' own credit quality respectively. These adjustments are calculated for uncollateralised and partially collateralised derivatives across all asset classes. CVA and DVA are calculated using estimates of exposure at default, probability of default and recovery rates, at a counterparty level. Counterparties include (but are not limited to) corporates, sovereigns and sovereign agencies, supranationals and special purpose vehicles.

Exposure at default is generally based on expected exposure, estimated through the simulation of underlying risk factors. For some complex products, where this approach is not feasible, simplifying assumptions are made, either through approximating with a more vanilla structure, or using current or scenario-based mark to market as an estimate of future exposure. Where a strong CSA exists to mitigate counterparty credit risk, the exposure at default is set to zero.

Probability of default and recovery rate information is generally sourced from the CDS markets. For counterparties where this information is not available, or considered unreliable due to the nature of the exposure, alternative approaches are taken based on mapping internal counterparty ratings onto historical or market-based default and recovery information. In particular, this applies to sovereign-related names where the effect of using the recovery assumptions implied in CDS levels would imply a £95m (2015: £56m) increase in CVA.

Correlation between counterparty credit and underlying derivative risk factors may lead to a systematic bias in the valuation of counterparty credit risk, termed 'wrong-way', 'right-way', risk. This is not systematically incorporated into the CVA calculation but is adjusted where the underlying exposure is directly related to the counterparty.

CVA decreased by £90m to £237m, primarily due to reductions in the average maturity of the portfolio driven by trade unwinds, including a reduction in monoline CVA of £9m. DVA increased by £53m to £242m, primarily as a result of Barclays' credit spreads widening.

Portfolio exemptions

The Group uses the portfolio exemption in IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to measure the fair value of groups of financial assets and liabilities. Instruments are measured using the price that would be received to sell a net long position, i.e. an asset, for a particular risk exposure or to transfer a net short position, i.e. a liability, for a particular risk exposure in an orderly transaction between market participants at the balance sheet date under current market conditions. Accordingly, the Group measures the fair value of the group of financial assets and liabilities consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date.

Unrecognised gains as a result of the use of valuation models using unobservable inputs

The amount that has yet to be recognised in income that relates to the difference between the transaction price (the fair value at initial recognition) and the amount that would have arisen had valuation models using unobservable inputs been used on initial recognition, less amounts subsequently recognised, is £179m (2015: £187m). There are additions of £29m (2015: £42m) and £37m (2015: £51m) of amortisation and releases.

Third party credit enhancements

Structured and brokered certificates of deposit issued by Barclays are insured up to \$250,000 per depositor by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in the US. The FDIC is funded by premiums that Barclays and other

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banks pay for deposit insurance coverage. The carrying value of these issued certificates of deposit that are designated under the IAS 39 fair value option includes this third party credit enhancement. The on-balance sheet value of these brokered certificates of deposit amounted to £3,905m (2015: £3,729m).

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued*Comparison of carrying amounts and fair values for assets and liabilities not held at fair value*

The following table summarises the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost on the Group's balance sheet:

| | | | Quoted market prices (Level 1) £m | Observable inputs (Level 2) £m | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £m |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|--|---|--|
| | Carrying amount £m | Fair value £m | | | |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Held to maturity ^a | 5,176 | 5,347 | 5,347 | | |
| Loans and advances to banks | 43,251 | 43,228 | 7,256 | 34,987 | 985 |
| Loans and advances to customers: | | | | | |
| Home loans | 144,765 | 141,155 | | | 141,155 |
| Credit cards, unsecured and other retail lending | 57,808 | 57,699 | 737 | 42 | 56,920 |
| Finance lease receivables | 1,602 | 1,598 | | | |
| Corporate loans | 188,609 | 186,715 | | 126,979 | 59,736 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | 13,454 | 13,454 | | 13,454 | |
| Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale ^c | 43,593 | 44,838 | 1,070 | 4,614 | 39,154 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Deposits from banks | (48,214) | (48,212) | (5,256) | (42,895) | (61) |
| Customer accounts: | | | | | |
| Current and demand accounts | (138,204) | (138,197) | (127,258) | (10,921) | (18) |
| Savings accounts | (133,344) | (133,370) | (120,471) | (12,891) | (8) |
| Other time deposits | (151,630) | (151,632) | (48,853) | (96,240) | (6,539) |
| Debt securities in issue | (75,932) | (76,971) | (196) | (74,712) | (2,063) |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing | (19,760) | (19,760) | | (19,760) | |
| Subordinated liabilities | (23,383) | (24,547) | | (24,547) | |
| Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale ^c | (51,775) | (51,788) | (22,264) | (28,998) | (526) |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Loans and advances to banks | 41,349 | 41,301 | 5,933 | 34,125 | 1,243 |
| Loans and advances to customers: | | | | | |
| Home loans | 155,863 | 151,431 | | | 151,431 |
| Credit cards, unsecured and other retail lending | 67,840 | 67,805 | 1,148 | 284 | 66,373 |
| Finance lease receivables | 4,776 | 4,730 | | | |
| Corporate loans | 170,738 | 169,697 | 585 | 129,847 | 39,265 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | 28,187 | 28,187 | | 28,187 | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Deposits from banks | (47,080) | (47,080) | (4,428) | (42,652) | |
| Customer accounts: | | | | | |
| Current and demand accounts | (147,122) | (147,121) | (130,439) | (16,537) | (145) |
| Savings accounts | (135,567) | (135,600) | (122,029) | (13,537) | (34) |
| Other time deposits | (135,553) | (135,796) | (43,025) | (84,868) | (7,903) |
| Debt securities in issue | (69,150) | (69,863) | (190) | (69,122) | (551) |
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing | (25,035) | (25,035) | | (25,035) | |
| Subordinated liabilities | (21,467) | (22,907) | | (22,907) | |

Notes

a In June 2016 UK Gilts previously classified as available for sale were reclassified to held to maturity in order to reflect the intention with these assets.

b The fair value hierarchy for finance lease receivables is not required as part of the standard.

c Disposal groups held for sale and measured at fair value less cost to sell are included in the fair value table. For disposal groups measured at carrying amount, the underlying financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are included in the fair value disclosures on pages 305 to 318 and items measured at amortised cost are included on page 319. Non-financial assets (£6.6bn) and liabilities (£1.7bn) within disposal groups measured at carrying amount are excluded from these disclosures.

Notes to the financial statements

Assets and liabilities held at fair value

18 Fair value of financial instruments continued

The fair value is an estimate of the price 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. As a wide range of valuation techniques are available, it may not be appropriate to directly compare this fair value information to independent market sources or other financial institutions. Different valuation methodologies and assumptions can have a significant impact on fair values which are based on unobservable inputs.

Financial assets

The carrying value of financial assets held at amortised cost (including loans and advances to banks and customers, and other lending such as reverse repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities borrowed) is determined in accordance with the relevant accounting policy in Note 20.

Loans and advances to banks

The fair value of loans and advances, for the purpose of this disclosure, is derived from discounting expected cash flows in a way that reflects the current market price for lending to issuers of similar credit quality. Where market data or credit information on the underlying borrowers is unavailable, a number of proxy/extrapolation techniques are employed to determine the appropriate discount rates.

There is minimal difference between the fair value and carrying amount due to the short-term nature of the lending, i.e. predominantly overnight deposit, and the high credit quality of counterparties.

Loans and advances to customers

The fair value of loans and advances to customers, for the purpose of this disclosure, is derived from discounting expected cash flows in a way that reflects the current market price for lending to issuers of similar credit quality.

For retail lending, i.e. Home loans and credit cards, tailored discounted cash flow models are used to estimate the fair value of different product types. For example, for home loans different models are used to estimate fair values of tracker, offset and fixed rate mortgage products. Key inputs to these models are the differentials between historic and current product margins and estimated prepayment rates.

The discount of fair value to carrying amount for home loans has reduced to 2.5% (2015: 2.8%) due to changes in product mix across the loan portfolio and movements in product margins.

The fair value of corporate loans is calculated by the use of discounted cash flow techniques where the gross loan values are discounted at a rate of difference between contractual margins and hurdle rates or spreads where Barclays charges a margin over LIBOR depending on credit quality and loss given default and years to maturity. The discount between the carrying and fair value has increased to 1.0% (2015: 0.6%).

Reverse repurchase agreements

The fair value of reverse repurchase agreements approximates carrying amount as these balances are generally short dated and fully collateralised.

Financial liabilities

The carrying value of financial liabilities held at amortised cost (including customer accounts, other deposits, repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities lent, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities) is determined in accordance with the accounting policy in Note 22.

Deposits from banks and customer accounts

In many cases, the fair value disclosed approximates carrying value because the instruments are short term in nature or have interest rates that reprice frequently, such as customer accounts and other deposits and short-term debt securities.

The fair value for deposits with longer-term maturities such as time deposits, are estimated using discounted cash flows applying either market rates or current rates for deposits of similar remaining maturities. Consequently the fair value discount is minimal.

Debt securities in issue

Fair values of other debt securities in issue are based on quoted prices where available, or where the instruments are short dated, carrying amount approximates fair value. The fair value difference has increased to 1.4% (2015: 1.0%).

Repurchase agreements

The fair value of repurchase agreements approximates carrying amounts as these balances are generally short dated.

Subordinated liabilities

Fair values for dated and undated convertible and non-convertible loan capital are based on quoted market rates for the issuer concerned or issuers with similar terms and conditions.

19 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

In accordance with IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, the Group reports financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis on the balance sheet only if there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The following table shows the impact of netting arrangements on:

§ all financial assets and liabilities that are reported net on the balance sheet

§ all derivative financial instruments and reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending and borrowing agreements that are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements, but do not qualify for balance sheet netting.

The table identifies the amounts that have been offset in the balance sheet and also those amounts that are covered by enforceable netting arrangements (offsetting arrangements and financial collateral) but do not qualify for netting under the requirements of IAS 32 described above.

The Net amounts presented below are not intended to represent the Group's actual exposure to credit risk, as a variety of credit mitigation strategies are employed in addition to netting and collateral arrangements.

| As at 31 December 2016 | Amounts subject to enforceable netting arrangements | | | Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements ^c | | | Balance sheet |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|--|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Effects of offsetting on-balance sheet | Related amounts not offset ^a | Net amounts reported on the balance sheet | Financial instruments | Financial collateral | Net amount | |
| | Gross amounts £m | Amounts offset ^b £m | Net amounts reported on the balance sheet £m | Financial instruments £m | Financial collateral £m | Net amount £m | £m |
| Derivative financial assets | 353,078 | (11,934) | 341,144 | (273,602) | (49,923) | 17,619 | 5,482 |
| Reverse repurchase | 257,430 | (187,262) | 70,168 | | (69,932) | 236 | 6,448 |

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agreements
and other
similar
secured
lending^e

Total assets

610,508 (199,196) 411,312 (273,602) (119,855) 17,855 11,930 4

Derivative
financial
liabilities

(345,752) 10,962 (334,790) 273,602 47,383 (13,805) (5,697) (3

Repurchase
agreements
and other
similar

secured
borrowing^e

(257,854) 187,262 (70,592) 68,897 (1,695) (4,878) (

**Total
liabilities**

(603,606) 198,224 (405,382) 273,602 116,280 (15,500) (10,575) (4

**As at
31 December
2015**

Derivative
financial
assets

328,692 (7,685) 321,007 (259,582) (42,402) 19,023 6,702 3

Reverse
repurchase
agreements
and other
similar

secured
lending

169,597 (102,888) 66,709 (66,400) 309 10,991 1

Total assets

498,289 (110,573) 387,716 (259,582) (108,802) 19,332 17,693 4

Derivative
financial
liabilities

(325,984) 7,645 (318,339) 259,582 40,124 (18,633) (5,913) (3

Repurchase
agreements
and other
similar

secured
borrowing

(171,651) 102,888 (68,763) 68,202 (561) (7,110) (

**Total
liabilities**

(497,635) 110,533 (387,102) 259,582 108,326 (19,194) (13,023) (4

Derivative assets and liabilities

The Financial instruments column identifies financial assets and liabilities that are subject to net-off under netting agreements, such as the ISDA Master Agreement or derivative exchange or clearing counterparty agreements, whereby all outstanding transactions with the same counterparty can be offset and close-out netting applied across all outstanding transactions covered by the agreements if an event of default or other predetermined events occur.

Financial collateral refers to cash and non-cash collateral obtained, typically daily or weekly, to cover the net exposure between counterparties by enabling the collateral to be realised in an event of default or if other predetermined events occur.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending and borrowing

The Amounts offset column identifies financial assets and liabilities that are subject to set off under netting agreements, such as Global Master Repurchase Agreements and Global Master Securities Lending Agreements, whereby all outstanding transactions with the same counterparty can be offset and close-out netting applied across all outstanding transactions covered by the agreements if an event of default or other predetermined events occur.

Financial collateral typically comprises highly liquid securities which are legally transferred and can be liquidated in the event of counterparty default.

These offsetting and collateral arrangements and other credit risk mitigation strategies used by the Group are further explained in the Credit risk mitigation section on page 150.

Notes

- a Financial collateral of £49,923m (2015: £42,402m) was received in respect of derivative assets, including £41,641m (2015: £34,918m) of cash collateral and £8,282m (2015: £7,484m) of non-cash collateral. Financial collateral of £47,383m (2015: £40,124m) was placed in respect of derivative liabilities, including £43,763m (2015: £35,464m) of cash collateral and £3,620m (2015: £4,660m) of non-cash collateral. The collateral amounts are limited to net balance sheet exposure so as to not include over-collateralisation. Of the £41,641m (2015: £34,918m) cash collateral held, £26,834m (2015: £27,732m) was included in deposits from banks and £14,807m (2015: £7,186m), was included in customer accounts. Of the £43,763m (2015: £35,464m) cash collateral placed, £17,587m (2015: £13,238m) was included in loans and advances to banks and £26,176m (2015: £22,226m) was included in loans and advances to customers.
- b Amounts offset for Derivative financial assets include cash collateral netted of £972m (2015: £572m). Amounts offset for Derivative liabilities did not include any cash collateral netted for December 2016 (2015: £532m). Settlements assets and liabilities have been offset amounting to £10,486m (2015: £8,886m). No other significant recognised financial assets and liabilities were offset in the balance sheet. Therefore, the only balance sheet categories necessary for inclusion in the table are those shown above.
- c This column includes contractual rights of set-off that are subject to uncertainty under the laws of the relevant jurisdiction.
- d The balance sheet total is the sum of Net amounts reported on the balance sheet that are subject to enforceable netting arrangements and Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements.
- e Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase agreements include instruments at amortised cost and instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss. Reverse Repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending of £76,616m (December 2015: £77,700m) is split by fair value £63,162m (December 2015: £49,513m) and amortised cost £13,454m (December 2015: £28,187m). Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing of £75,470m (December 2015: £75,873m) is split by fair value £55,710m (December 2015: £50,838m) and amortised cost £19,760m (December 2015: £25,035m).

Notes to the financial statements

Financial instruments held at amortised cost

The notes included in this section focus on assets that are held at amortised cost arising from the Group's retail and wholesale lending including loans and advances, finance leases, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and similar secured lending. Detail regarding the Group's liquidity and capital position can be found on pages 200 to 224.

20 Loans and advances to banks and customers**Accounting for financial instruments held at amortised cost**

Loans and advances to customers and banks, customer accounts, debt securities and most financial liabilities, are held at amortised cost. That is, the initial fair value (which is normally the amount advanced or borrowed) is adjusted for repayments and the amortisation of coupon, fees and expenses to represent the effective interest rate of the asset or liability.

In accordance with IAS 39, where the Group no longer intends to trade in financial assets it may transfer them out of the held for trading classification and measure them at amortised cost if they meet the definition of a loan. The initial value used for the purposes of establishing amortised cost is fair value on the date of the transfer.

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December | | |
| Gross loans and advances to banks | 43,251 | 41,349 |
| Less: allowance for impairment | | |
| Loans and advances to banks | 43,251 | 41,349 |

| | | |
|--|----------------|---------|
| Gross loans and advances to customers | 397,404 | 404,138 |
| Less: allowance for impairment | (4,620) | (4,921) |
| Loans and advances to customers | 392,784 | 399,217 |

Included within the carrying value of gross loans and advances to customers are effective interest rate adjustments of £1,028m (2015: £917m). Of the total balance deferred, £649m (2015: £424m) relate to costs, such as co-brand partner fees, incurred to originate credit card balances.

21 Finance leases

Accounting for finance leases

The Group applies IAS 17 *Leases* in accounting for finance leases, both where it is the lessor or the lessee. A finance lease is a lease which confers substantially all the risks and rewards of the leased assets on the lessee. Where the Group is the lessor, the leased asset is not held on the balance sheet; instead a finance lease receivable is recognised representing the minimum lease payments receivable under the terms of the lease, discounted at the rate of interest implicit in the lease. Where the Group is the lessee, the leased asset is recognised in property, plant and equipment and a finance lease liability is recognised, representing the minimum lease payments payable under the lease, discounted at the rate of interest implicit in the lease.

Interest income or expense is recognised in interest receivable or payable, allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return.

Finance lease receivables

Finance lease receivables are included within loans and advances to customers. The Group specialises in asset-based lending and works with a broad range of international technology, industrial equipment and commercial companies to provide customised finance programmes to assist manufacturers, dealers and distributors of assets.

| | 2016 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | Gross investment in finance lease receivables £m | Future finance income £m | Present value of minimum lease payments receivable £m | Un-guaranteed residual values £m | Gross investment in finance lease receivables £m | Future finance income £m | Present value of minimum lease payments receivable £m | Un-guaranteed residual values £m |
| Not more than one year | 646 | (37) | 609 | 60 | 1,826 | (230) | 1,596 | 117 |

Explanation of Responses:

275

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Over one year but not more than five years | 986 | (57) | 929 | 132 | 3,569 | (555) | 3,014 | 275 |
| Over five years | 73 | (4) | 69 | 19 | 224 | (32) | 192 | 21 |
| Total | 1,705 | (98) | 1,607 | 211 | 5,619 | (817) | 4,802 | 413 |

The decrease in finance lease receivables is primarily driven by BAGL balances now being classified as held for sale.

The impairment allowance for uncollectable finance lease receivables amounted to £6m (2015: £56m).

Finance lease liabilities

The Group leases items of property, plant and equipment on terms that meet the definition of finance leases. Finance lease liabilities are included within Note 26 Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities.

As at 31 December 2016, the total future minimum payments under finance leases were £15m (2015: £nil). The carrying amount of assets held under finance leases was £15m (2015: £nil).

22 Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements including other similar lending and borrowing

Reverse repurchase agreements (and stock borrowing or similar transactions) are a form of secured lending whereby the Group provides a loan or cash collateral in exchange for the transfer of collateral, generally in the form of marketable securities subject to an agreement to transfer the securities back at a fixed price in the future. Repurchase agreements are where the Group obtains such loans or cash collateral, in exchange for the transfer of collateral.

Accounting for reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements including other similar lending and borrowing

The Group purchases (a reverse repurchase agreement) or borrows securities subject to a commitment to resell or return them. The securities are not included in the balance sheet as the Group does not acquire the risks and rewards of ownership. Consideration paid (or cash collateral provided) is accounted for as a loan asset at amortised cost, unless it is designated at fair value through profit and loss.

The Group may also sell (a repurchase agreement) or lend securities subject to a commitment to repurchase or redeem them. The securities are retained on the balance sheet as the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Consideration received (or cash collateral provided) is accounted for as a financial liability at amortised cost, unless it is designated at fair value through profit and loss.

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|---------------|--------|
| | £m | £m |
| Assets | | |
| Banks | 2,769 | 8,954 |
| Customers | 10,685 | 19,233 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending at amortised cost^a | 13,454 | 28,187 |
| Liabilities | | |

| | | |
|--|---------------|--------|
| Banks | 12,820 | 13,951 |
| Customers | 6,940 | 11,084 |
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing at amortised cost^a | 19,760 | 25,035 |

Note

a New reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements including other similar lending and borrowing in certain businesses have been designated at fair value following a change in accounting treatment implemented in 2015 to better align to the way the business manages the portfolio's risk and performance (see Notes 14 and 17 for further detail).

Notes to the financial statements

Non-current assets and other investments

The notes included in this section focus on the Group's non-current tangible and intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, which provide long-term future economic benefits.

23 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting for property, plant and equipment

The Group applies IAS 16 *Property Plant and Equipment* and IAS 40 *Investment Properties*.

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, which includes direct and incremental acquisition costs less accumulated depreciation and provisions for impairment, if required. Subsequent costs are capitalised if these result in the enhancement to the asset.

Depreciation is provided on the depreciable amount of items of property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful economic lives. Depreciation rates, methods and the residual values underlying the calculation of depreciation of items of property, plant and equipment are kept under review to take account of any change in circumstances. The Group uses the following annual rates in calculating depreciation:

Annual rates in calculating depreciation

| Annual rates in calculating depreciation | Depreciation rate |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Freehold land | Not depreciated |
| Freehold buildings and long-leasehold property (more than 50 years to run) | 2-3.3% |
| Leasehold property (less than 50 years to run) | Over the remaining life of the lease |
| Costs of adaptation of freehold and leasehold property | 6-10% |
| Equipment installed in freehold and leasehold property | 6-10% |
| Computers and similar equipment | 17-33% |
| Fixtures and fittings and other equipment | 9-20% |

Where leasehold property has a remaining useful life of less than 17 years, costs of adaptation and installed equipment are depreciated over the remaining life of the lease.

Investment property

The Group initially recognises investment property at cost, and subsequently at fair value at each balance sheet date, reflecting market conditions at the reporting date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are included in the income statement.

| | Investment property | | | Leased assets | Total |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| | £m | Property £m | Equipment £m | £m | £m |
| Cost | | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2016 | 140 | 3,919 | 4,259 | 62 | 8,380 |
| Additions | | 167 | 370 | | 537 |
| Disposals ^a | (6) | (761) | (631) | | (1,398) |
| Change in fair value of investment properties | | | | | |
| Exchange and other movements ^b | (53) | 104 | (158) | (52) | (159) |
| As at 31 December 2016 | 81 | 3,429 | 3,840 | 10 | 7,360 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2016 | | (1,697) | (3,177) | (38) | (4,912) |
| Depreciation charge | | (186) | (327) | | (513) |
| Disposals ^a | | 635 | 405 | | 1,040 |
| Exchange and other movements ^b | | (235) | 56 | 29 | (150) |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | (1,483) | (3,043) | (9) | (4,535) |
| Net book value | 81 | 1,946 | 797 | 1 | 2,825 |
| Cost | | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2015 | 207 | 4,054 | 4,350 | 10 | 8,621 |
| Additions | 13 | 385 | 405 | 49 | 852 |
| Disposals | (84) | (363) | (232) | | (679) |
| Change in fair value of investment properties | 10 | | | | 10 |
| Exchange and other movements | (6) | (157) | (264) | 3 | (424) |
| As at 31 December 2015 | 140 | 3,919 | 4,259 | 62 | 8,380 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2015 | | (1,669) | (3,157) | (9) | (4,835) |
| Depreciation charge | | (181) | (373) | | (554) |
| Disposals | | 144 | 159 | | 303 |
| Exchange and other movements | | 9 | 194 | (29) | 174 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | (1,697) | (3,177) | (38) | (4,912) |
| Net book value | 140 | 2,222 | 1,082 | 24 | 3,468 |

Notes

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a Cost and depreciation disposals include £0.9bn relating to fully depreciated assets that are no longer in use. There is no impact on the net book value.

b Includes property, plant and equipment relating to BAGL of £627m (cost of £1,066m less accumulated depreciation of £439m) which was reclassified to held for sale.

23 Property, plant and equipment continued

Property rentals of £7m (2015: £9m) and £6m (2015: £9m) have been included in net investment income and other income respectively. Impairment of £21m (2015: £38m) was charged in the period.

The fair value of investment property is determined by reference to current market prices for similar properties, adjusted as necessary for condition and location, or by reference to recent transactions updated to reflect current economic conditions. Discounted cash flow techniques may be employed to calculate fair value where there have been no recent transactions, using current external market inputs such as market rents and interest rates. Valuations are carried out by management with the support of appropriately qualified independent valuers. Refer to Note 18 Fair value of financial instruments for further details.

24 Goodwill and intangible assets

Accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill

The carrying value of goodwill is determined in accordance with IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

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

Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently when there are indications that impairment may have occurred. The test involves comparing the carrying value of goodwill with the present value of the pre-tax cash flows, discounted at a rate of interest that reflects the inherent risks of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the goodwill relates, or the CGU's fair value if this is higher.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets other than goodwill are accounted for in accordance with IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*.

Intangible assets include brands, customer lists, internally generated software, other software, licences and other contracts and core deposit intangibles. They are initially recognised when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights, the cost can be measured reliably and, in the case of intangible assets not acquired in a business combination, where it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow from their use.

Intangible assets are stated at cost (which is, in the case of assets acquired in a business combination, the acquisition date fair value) less accumulated amortisation and provisions for impairment, if any, and are amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the pattern to which they contribute to future cash flows, generally using the amortisation periods set out below:

Annual rates in calculating amortisation

| |
|--|
| Goodwill |
| Internally generated software ^a |
| Other software |
| Core deposits intangibles |
| Brands |
| Customer lists |
| Licences and other |

Amortisation period

| |
|-----------------------|
| Not amortised |
| 12 months to 6 years |
| 12 months to 6 years |
| 12 months to 25 years |
| 12 months to 25 years |
| 12 months to 25 years |
| 12 months to 25 years |

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when there are indications that impairment may have occurred.

Note

^a Exceptions to the stated rate relate to useful lives of certain core banking platforms that are assessed individually and, if appropriate, amortised over longer periods ranging from 10 to 15 years.

Notes to the financial statements

Non-current assets and other investments

24 Goodwill and intangible assets continued

| | Goodwill £m | Internally generated software £m | Other software £m | Core deposit intangibles £m | Brands £m | Customer lists £m | Licences and other £m | Total £m |
|--|----------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| Cost | | | | | | | | |
| As at | | | | | | | | |
| 1 January | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 5,603 | 4,112 | 542 | 146 | 86 | 1,665 | 471 | 12,625 |
| Additions and disposals | (77) | 955 | 2 | | | 59 | 78 | 1,017 |
| Exchange and other movements ^a | (679) | (140) | (340) | (140) | (86) | (16) | (4) | (1,405) |
| As at | | | | | | | | |
| 31 December | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 4,847 | 4,927 | 204 | 6 | | 1,708 | 545 | 12,237 |
| Accumulated amortisation and impairment | | | | | | | | |
| As at | | | | | | | | |
| 1 January | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | (998) | (1,634) | (212) | (75) | (86) | (1,081) | (317) | (4,403) |
| Disposals | 77 | 46 | 1 | | | 14 | 12 | 150 |
| Amortisation charge | | (476) | (36) | | | (129) | (29) | (670) |
| Impairment charge | | (72) | (1) | | | | (1) | (74) |
| Exchange and other movements ^a | (9) | 272 | 105 | 69 | 86 | (35) | (2) | 486 |
| As at | | | | | | | | |
| 31 December | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | (930) | (1,864) | (143) | (6) | | (1,231) | (337) | (4,511) |
| Net book value | 3,917 | 3,063 | 61 | | | 477 | 208 | 7,726 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|-------|------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| 2015 Cost As at 1 January 2015 | 6,329 | 3,240 | 482 | 186 | 112 | 1,721 | 447 | 12,517 |
| Additions and disposals | (515) | 998 | 75 | | | | 18 | 576 |
| Exchange and other movements | (211) | (126) | (15) | (40) | (26) | (56) | 6 | (468) |
| As at 31 December 2015 | 5,603 | 4,112 | 542 | 146 | 86 | 1,665 | 471 | 12,625 |
| Accumulated amortisation and impairment As at 1 January 2015 | (1,442) | (1,257) | (194) | (88) | (111) | (962) | (283) | (4,337) |
| Disposals | 518 | 128 | 2 | | | | 3 | 651 |
| Amortisation charge | | (421) | (17) | (6) | | (143) | (30) | (617) |
| Impairment charge | (102) | (101) | (1) | (1) | | (12) | | (217) |
| Exchange and other movements | 28 | 17 | (2) | 20 | 25 | 36 | (7) | 117 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | (998) | (1,634) | (212) | (75) | (86) | (1,081) | (317) | (4,403) |
| Net book value | 4,605 | 2,478 | 330 | 71 | | 584 | 154 | 8,222 |

Goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to business operations according to business segments as follows:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | £m | £m |
| Barclays UK | 3,556 | 3,621 |
| Barclays International | 361 | 258 |
| Africa | | 703 |
| Banking | | 23 |
| Barclays Non-Core | 3,917 | 4,605 |

**Total net
book value of
goodwill**

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Goodwill

Testing goodwill for impairment involves a significant amount of judgement. This includes the identification of independent CGUs and the allocation of goodwill to these units based on which units are expected to benefit from the acquisition. The allocation is reviewed following business reorganisations. Cash flow projections necessarily take into account changes in the market in which a business operates including the level of growth, competitive activity, and the impacts of regulatory change. Determining both the expected pre-tax cash flows and the risk-adjusted interest rate appropriate to the operating unit requires the exercise of judgement. The estimation of pre-tax cash flows is sensitive to the periods for which detailed forecasts are available and to assumptions regarding long-term sustainable cash flows.

Other intangible assets

Determining the estimated useful lives of intangible assets (such as those arising from contractual relationships) requires an analysis of circumstances. The assessment of whether an asset is exhibiting indicators of impairment as well as the calculation of impairment, which requires the estimate of future cash flows and fair values less costs to sell, also requires the preparation of cash flow forecasts and fair values for assets that may not be regularly bought and sold.

Note

a Includes goodwill and intangibles relating to BAGL of £1.1bn which was reclassified to held for sale.

24 Goodwill and intangible assets continued

Impairment testing of goodwill

During 2016, the Group recognised an impairment charge of nil (2015: £102m). The impairment charge of £102m recognised in 2015 related to Non-Core and the withdrawal of the Bespoke product in Barclays International which was as a result of the recoverable amount of the goodwill relating to these businesses not being supported based on the value in use calculations.

Key assumptions

The key assumptions used for impairment testing are set out below for each significant goodwill balance. Other goodwill of £787m (2015: £1,475m) was allocated to multiple CGUs which are not considered individually significant.

Barclays UK

Goodwill relating to Woolwich in Personal Banking and Business Banking was £3,130m (2015: £3,130m) of the total Barclays UK balance. The carrying value of the CGU has been determined by using net asset value. The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined using cash flow predictions based on financial budgets approved by management and covering a five-year period, with a terminal growth rate of 2.0% (2015: 2.4%) applied thereafter. The forecast cash flows have been discounted at a pre-tax rate of 14.6% (2015: 11.4%). Based on these assumptions, the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount including goodwill by £4,130m (2015: £14,097m). A one percentage point change in the discount rate or terminal growth rate would increase or decrease the recoverable amount by £988m (2015: £2,775m) and £615m (2015: £2,109m) respectively. A reduction in the forecast cash flows of 10% per annum would reduce the recoverable amount by £1,293m (2015: £2,789m).

The headroom reflects the changes made to the CGU in Barclays UK as part of the business reorganisation in 2016. The reduction in headroom in 2016 reflects changes in discount rate and future cashflow projections.

25 Operating leases

Accounting for operating leases

The Group applies IAS 17 *Leases*, for operating leases. An operating lease is a lease where substantially all of the risks and rewards of the leased assets remain with the lessor. Where the Group is the lessor, lease income is

recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless another systematic basis is more appropriate. The Group holds the leased assets on balance sheet within property, plant and equipment.

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

Operating lease receivables

The Group acts as lessor, whereby items of plant and equipment are purchased and then leased to third parties under arrangements qualifying as operating leases. The future minimum lease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable operating leases was £nil (2015: £1m).

Operating lease commitments

The Group leases various offices, branches and other premises under non-cancellable operating lease arrangements. With such operating lease arrangements, the asset is kept on the lessor's balance sheet and the Group reports the future minimum lease payments as an expense over the lease term. The leases have various terms, escalation and renewal rights. There are no contingent rents payable.

Operating lease rentals of £560m (2015: £411m) have been included in administration and general expenses.

The future minimum lease payments by the Group under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| | 2016 | | 2015 | |
|--|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Property | Equipment | Property | Equipment |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Not more than one year | 364 | | 376 | 1 |
| Over one year but not more than five years | 974 | 23 | 1,127 | 11 |
| Over five years | 1,520 | | 1,874 | |
| Total | 2,858 | 23 | 3,377 | 12 |

Total future minimum sublease payments to be received under non-cancellable subleases was £2m (2015: £1m).

Notes to the financial statements

Accruals, provisions, contingent liabilities and legal proceedings

The notes included in this section focus on the Group's accruals, provisions and contingent liabilities. Provisions are recognised for present obligations arising as consequences of past events where it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities reflect potential liabilities that are not recognised on the balance sheet.

26 Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities**Accounting for insurance contracts**

The Group applies IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* to its insurance contracts. An insurance contract is a contract that compensates a third party against a loss from non-financial risk. Some wealth management and other products, such as life assurance contracts, combine investment and insurance features; these are treated as insurance contracts when they pay benefits that are at least 5% more than they would pay if the insured event does not occur.

Insurance liabilities include current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, claims handling, and administration costs in respect of claims. Liability adequacy tests are performed at each balance sheet date to ensure the adequacy of contract liabilities. Where a deficiency is highlighted by the tests, insurance liabilities are increased with any deficiency being recognised in the income statement.

Insurance premium revenue is recognised in the income statement in the period earned, net of reinsurance premiums payable, in net premiums from insurance contracts. Increases and decreases in insurance liabilities are recognised in the income statement in net claims and benefits on insurance contracts.

2016

2015

| | £m | £m |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Accruals and deferred income | 4,422 | 4,271 |
| Other creditors | 4,382 | 3,770 |
| Obligations under finance leases (see Note 21) | 15 | |
| Insurance contract liabilities, including unit-linked liabilities | 52 | 2,569 |
| Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities | 8,871 | 10,610 |

Accruals and deferred income increased by 4% to £4.4bn mainly driven by accruals towards staff costs and administrative and general costs as at 31 December 2016.

Insurance Liabilities relating to the Group's long-term business have decreased by £2.5bn primarily driven by Non-Core entities being classified as held for sale. Insurance contract liabilities associated with the Group's short-term business are £52m (2015: £115m). The maximum amounts payable under all of the Group's insurance products, ignoring the probability of insured events occurring and the contribution from investments backing the insurance policies, were £0.4bn (2015: £65bn) or £0.2bn (2015: £49bn) after reinsurance. The decrease in the maximum amounts payable is primarily due to BAGL which has been classified as held for sale in 2016.

The impact to the income statement and equity under a reasonably possible change in the assumptions used to calculate the insurance liabilities would be £2m (2015: £1m).

27 Provisions

Accounting for provisions

The Group applies IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* in accounting for non-financial liabilities.

Provisions are recognised for present obligations arising as consequences of past events where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, which can be reliably estimated. Provision is made for the anticipated cost of restructuring, including redundancy costs when an obligation exists; for example, when the Group has a detailed formal plan for restructuring a business and has raised valid expectations in those affected by the restructuring by announcing its main features or starting to implement the plan. Provision is made for undrawn loan commitments if it is probable that the facility will be drawn and result in the recognition of an asset at an amount less than the amount advanced.

| Onerous contracts £m | Redundancy and restructuring £m | Undrawn contractually committed facilities and guarantees £m | Customer redress Payment Protection Insurance £m | Other customer redress £m | Legal, competition and regulatory matters £m | Sundry provisions £m |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| As at 1 January 2016 | 141 | 186 | 60 | 2,106 | 896 | 489 | 264 |
| Additions | 328 | 336 | 52 | 1,000 | 297 | 212 | 206 |
| Amounts utilised | (39) | (274) | (1) | (1,127) | (396) | (254) | (84) |
| Unused amounts reversed | (53) | (60) | (44) | | (93) | (27) | (36) |
| Exchange and other movements | 8 | 18 | | | 8 | 35 | (20) |
| As at 31 December 2016 | 385 | 206 | 67 | 1,979 | 712 | 455 | 330 |

Provisions expected to be recovered or settled within no more than 12 months after 31 December 2016 were £2,045m (2015: £2,113m).

27 Provisions continued

Onerous contracts

Onerous contract provisions comprise an estimate of the costs involved with fulfilling the terms and conditions of contracts where the liability is higher than the amount of economic benefit to be received.

Redundancy and restructuring

These provisions comprise the estimated cost of restructuring, including redundancy costs where an obligation exists. Additions made during the year relate to formal restructuring plans and have either been utilised, or reversed, where total costs are now expected to be lower than the original provision amount.

Undrawn contractually committed facilities and guarantees

Provisions are made if it is probable that a facility will be drawn and the resulting asset is expected to have a realisable value that is less than the amount advanced.

Customer redress

Customer redress provisions comprise the estimated cost of making redress payments to customers, clients and counterparties for losses or damages associated with inappropriate judgement in the execution of our business activities. Provisions for other customer redress include £264m (2015: £290m) in respect of historic pricing practices associated with Foreign Exchange transactions for certain customers between 2005 and 2012, and smaller provisions across the retail and corporate businesses which are likely to be utilised in the next 12 months.

Sundry provisions

This category includes provisions that do not fit into any of the other categories, such as fraud losses and dilapidation provisions.

Legal, competition and regulatory matters

The Group is engaged in various legal, competition and regulatory matters in the UK and US and a number of other overseas jurisdictions. For further information in relation to legal proceedings and discussion of the associated uncertainties, please see Note 29 Legal, competition and regulatory matters.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Explanation of Responses:

Payment Protection Insurance Redress

As at 31 December 2016, Barclays had recognised cumulative provisions totalling £8.44bn (31 December 2015: £7.44bn) against the cost of Payment Protection Insurance (PPI) redress and associated processing costs with utilisation of £6.46bn (31 December 2015: £5.33bn), leaving a residual provision of £1.98bn (31 December 2015: £2.11bn).

Through to 31 December 2016, 1.8m (31 December 2015: 1.6m) customer initiated claims^a had been received and processed. The volume of claims received during 2016 decreased 8%^b from 2015. This rate of decline was slower than previously recorded but in line with expectations.

The current provision reflects the estimated costs of PPI redress primarily relating to customer initiated complaints and ongoing remediation programmes. This also includes liabilities managed by third parties arising from portfolios previously sold where Barclays remains liable.

As at 31 December 2016, the provision of £1.98bn represents Barclays' best estimate of expected PPI redress reflecting the revised complaints deadline proposed in Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) consultation paper 16/20 issued on 2 August 2016. However, it is possible the eventual outcome may differ from the current estimate. We will continue to review the adequacy of provision level in respect of the ongoing level of complaints.

The PPI provision is calculated using a number of key assumptions which continue to involve significant management judgement and modelling:

§ customer initiated claim volumes – claims received but not yet processed plus an estimate of future claims initiated by customers where the volume is anticipated to cease after half year 2019

§ average claim redress – the expected average payment to customers for upheld claims based on the type and age of the policy/policies

§ processing cost per claim – the cost to Barclays of assessing and processing each valid claim.

These assumptions remain subjective, in particular due to the uncertainty associated with future claims levels, which include complaints driven by Claims Management Company (CMC) activity.

The current provision represents Barclays' revised best estimate of all future expected costs of PPI redress based on the information available at year end.

The following table details actual data through to 31 December 2016, key forecast assumptions used in the provision calculation and a sensitivity analysis illustrating the impact on the provision if the future expected assumptions prove too high or too low.

| Assumption | Cumulative actual to 31.12.16 | Future expected | Sensitivity analysis increase/ decrease in provision |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|

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| | | | |
|---|--------|--------|-------------|
| Customer initiated claims received and processed ^a | 1,840k | 650k | 50k = £100m |
| Average uphold rate per claim ^c | 87% | 83% | 1% = £15m |
| Average redress per valid claim ^d | £2,137 | £1,950 | £100 = £74m |
| Processing cost per claim ^e | £410 | £350 | 50k = £17m |

Notes

a Total claims received directly by Barclays to date, including those received via CMCs but excluding those for which no PPI policy exists and excluding responses to proactive mailing.

b Gross volumes received including no PPI.

c Average uphold rate per customer initiated claims received directly by Barclays and proactive mailings, excluding those for which no PPI policy exists.

d Average redress stated on a per policy basis for future customer initiated complaints received directly by Barclays and proactive mailings.

e Processing cost per claim on an upheld complaints basis, includes direct staff costs and associated overheads.

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Accruals, provisions, contingent liabilities and legal proceedings

28 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Accounting for contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events, and present obligations where the transfer of economic resources is uncertain or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised on the balance sheet but are disclosed unless the outflow of economic resources is remote.

The following table summarises the nominal principal amount of contingent liabilities and commitments which are not recorded on balance sheet:

| | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
|--|----------------|------------|
| Contingent liabilities and commitments excluding BAGL | | |
| Guarantees and letters of credit pledged as collateral security | 15,303 | 16,065 |
| Performance guarantees, acceptances and endorsements | 4,636 | 4,556 |
| Contingent liabilities | 19,939 | 20,621 |
| Documentary credits and other short-term trade related transactions | 1,005 | 845 |
| Forward starting reverse repurchase agreements | 24 | 93 |
| Standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments | 302,657 | 281,369 |

Contingent liabilities and commitments exclude BAGL balances of £17.5bn for 2016 now disclosed as held for sale.

The Financial Services Compensation Scheme

The Financial Services Compensation Scheme (the FSCS) is the UK's government-backed compensation scheme for customers of authorised institutions that are unable to pay claims. It provides compensation to depositors in the event that UK licensed deposit-taking institutions are unable to meet their claims. The FSCS raises levies on UK licensed deposit-taking institutions to meet such claims based on their share of UK deposits on 31 December of the specified years preceding the scheme year (which runs from 1 April to 31 March).

Compensation has previously been paid out by the FSCS, funded by loan facilities totalling approximately £18bn provided by HM Treasury to the FSCS in support of FSCS's obligations to the depositors of banks declared in default. The interest rate chargeable on the loan and levied to the industry is subject to a floor equal to the higher of HM Treasury's own cost of borrowing (typically 2024 UK Gilt yield), and GBP LIBOR with 2-month maturity plus 100 basis points. The FSCS recovered £1bn capital shortfall in respect of the legacy facility from industry in three instalments across 2013, 2014 and 2015. A separate shortfall in respect of Dunfermline Building Society was levied on the industry in 2014, 2015 and fully recovered in 2016. The FSCS liability for the interest levy for 2016/17 has been recognised in 2016. Barclays has included an accrual of £55m in other liabilities as at 31 December 2016 (2015: £56m) in respect of the Barclays portion of the Interest Levy.

Further details on contingent liabilities relating to legal, competition and regulatory matters can be found in Note 29.

29 Legal, competition and regulatory matters

Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and the Group face legal, competition and regulatory challenges, many of which are beyond our control. The extent of the impact on Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and the Group of these matters cannot always be predicted but may materially impact our operations, financial results, condition and prospects. Matters arising from a set of similar circumstances can give rise to either a contingent liability or a provision, or both, depending on the relevant facts and circumstances. The Group has not disclosed an estimate of the potential financial effect on the Group of contingent liabilities where it is not currently practicable to do so.

Investigations into certain advisory services agreements and civil action

The UK Serious Fraud Office (SFO), the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the US Department of Justice (DOJ) and the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) have been conducting investigations into certain advisory services agreements entered into by Barclays Bank PLC.

Background Information

Barclays Bank PLC entered into two advisory services agreements with Qatar Holding LLC (Qatar Holding) in June and October 2008. The FCA subsequently commenced an investigation into whether these agreements may have related to Barclays PLC's capital raisings in June and November 2008 (the Capital Raisings). The existence of the June 2008 advisory services agreement was disclosed, but the entry into the advisory services agreement in October 2008 and the fees payable under both agreements, which amounted to a total of £322m payable over a period of five years, were not disclosed in the announcements or public documents relating to the Capital Raisings.

In September 2013, the FCA issued warning notices (the Notices) finding that while, Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC believed at the time of the execution of the agreements that there should be at least some unspecified and undetermined value to be derived from them, the primary purpose of the agreements was not to obtain advisory services but to make additional payments, which would not be disclosed, for the Qatari participation in the Capital Raisings. The Notices concluded that Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC were in breach of certain disclosure-related listing rules and Barclays PLC was also in breach of Listing Principle 3 (the requirement to act with integrity towards holders and potential holders of the Company's shares). In this regard, the FCA considers that Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC acted recklessly. The financial penalty provided in the Notices against the Group is £50m. Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC continue to contest the findings.

The SFO has also been conducting an investigation into the agreements, and the Group continues to respond to requests for further information in that investigation, which is at an advanced stage. The FCA action has been stayed pending the resolution of the SFO investigation.

In addition, the DOJ and the SEC have been conducting investigations relating to the agreements.

In January 2016, PCP Capital Partners LLP and PCP International Finance Limited (PCP) served a claim on Barclays Bank PLC seeking damages of £721.4m plus interest and costs for fraudulent misrepresentation and deceit, arising from alleged statements made by Barclays Bank PLC to PCP in relation to the terms on which securities were to be issued to investors, including PCP, in the November 2008 capital raising. Barclays Bank PLC is defending the claim.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period. PCP has made a claim against Barclays Bank PLC totalling £721.4m plus interest and costs. This amount does not necessarily reflect Barclays Bank PLC's potential financial exposure if a ruling were to be made against it.

29 Legal, competition and regulatory matters continued

Investigations into certain business relationships

The DOJ and SEC are undertaking an investigation into whether the Group's relationships with third parties who assist Barclays PLC to win or retain business are compliant with the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Certain regulators in other jurisdictions have also been briefed on the investigations. Separately, the Group is cooperating with the DOJ and SEC in relation to an investigation into certain of its hiring practices in Asia and elsewhere and is keeping certain regulators in other jurisdictions informed.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

Alternative Trading Systems and High-Frequency Trading

The SEC, the New York State Attorney General (NYAG) and regulators in certain other jurisdictions have been investigating a range of issues associated with alternative trading systems (ATs), including dark pools, and the activities of high-frequency traders.

Background Information

In June 2014, the NYAG filed a complaint (NYAG Complaint) against Barclays PLC and Barclays Capital Inc. (BCI) in the Supreme Court of the State of New York alleging, amongst other things, that Barclays PLC and BCI engaged in fraud and deceptive practices in connection with LX, the Group's SEC-registered ATS. In February 2016, Barclays reached separate settlement agreements with each of the SEC and the NYAG to resolve those agencies' claims against Barclays PLC and BCI relating to the operation of LX for \$35m each.

Barclays PLC and BCI have been named in a purported class action by an institutional investor client under California law based on allegations similar to those in the NYAG Complaint. In October 2016, the federal court in California granted the motion of Barclays PLC and BCI to dismiss the entire complaint and plaintiffs have appealed the court's decision.

Following the filing of the NYAG Complaint, Barclays PLC and BCI were also named in a shareholder securities class action along with certain of its former CEOs, and its current and a former CFO, as well as an employee in Equities Electronic Trading (Shareholder Class Action). The plaintiffs claim that investors suffered damages when

their investments in Barclays American Depository Receipts declined in value as a result of the allegations in the NYAG Complaint. Barclays PLC and BCI filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, which the court granted in part and denied in part. In February 2016, the court certified the action as a class action, and Barclays has appealed that certification.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

The class actions seek unspecified monetary damages and injunctive relief. It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

FERC

The US Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has filed a civil action against Barclays Bank PLC and certain of its former traders in the US District Court in California seeking to collect a \$435m civil penalty and the disgorgement of \$34.9m of profits, plus interest, in connection with allegations that Barclays Bank PLC manipulated the electricity markets in and around California. A civil class action complaint was also filed in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY) against Barclays Bank PLC asserting antitrust claims based on allegations that mirror those raised in the civil suit filed by FERC.

Background Information

In October 2012, FERC issued an Order to Show Cause and Notice of Proposed Penalties (Order and Notice) against Barclays Bank PLC and four of its former traders in relation to their power trading in the western US. In the Order and Notice, FERC asserted that Barclays Bank PLC and its former traders violated FERC's Anti-Manipulation Rule by manipulating the electricity markets in and around California from November 2006 to December 2008, and proposed civil penalties and profit disgorgement to be paid by Barclays Bank PLC.

In October 2013, FERC filed a civil action against Barclays Bank PLC and its former traders in the US District Court in California seeking to collect the \$435m civil penalty and disgorgement of \$34.9m of profits, plus interest.

In June 2015, a civil class action complaint was filed in the US District Court for the SDNY against Barclays Bank PLC by Merced Irrigation District, a California utility company, asserting antitrust allegations in connection with Barclays Bank PLC's purported manipulation of the electricity markets in and around California. The factual allegations mirror those raised in the civil action filed by FERC against Barclays Bank PLC currently pending in the US District Court in California.

In October 2015, the US District Court in California ordered that it would bifurcate its assessment of liabilities and penalties from its assessment of disgorgement. FERC has filed and Barclays Bank PLC is opposing a brief seeking summary affirmance of the penalty assessment. The court has indicated that it will either affirm the penalty assessment or require further evidence to determine this issue. Oral argument on the motion to affirm the penalty assessment occurred in February 2017.

In December 2015, Barclays Bank PLC filed a motion to dismiss the civil class action for failure to state a claim, which the SDNY in February 2016 granted in part and denied in part.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

FERC has made claims against Barclays Bank PLC totalling \$469.9m, plus interest, for civil penalties and profit disgorgement. The civil class action complaint refers to damages of \$139.3m. These amounts do not necessarily reflect Barclays Bank PLC's potential financial exposure if a ruling were to be made against it in either action.

Investigations into LIBOR and other Benchmarks

Regulators and law enforcement agencies, including certain competition authorities, from a number of governments have been conducting investigations relating to Barclays Bank PLC's involvement in manipulating certain financial benchmarks, such as LIBOR and EURIBOR. Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays PLC and BCI have reached settlements with the relevant law enforcement agency or regulator in certain of the investigations, but others, including the investigations by the SFO and the prosecutors' office in Trani, Italy remain pending.

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29 Legal, competition and regulatory matters continued

Background Information

In June 2012, Barclays Bank PLC announced that it had reached settlements with the Financial Services Authority (FSA) (as predecessor to the FCA), the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the DOJ Fraud Section (DOJ-FS) in relation to their investigations concerning certain benchmark interest rate submissions, and Barclays Bank PLC agreed to pay total penalties of £290m. The settlement with the DOJ-FS was made by entry into a Non-Prosecution Agreement (NPA) which has now expired. In addition, Barclays Bank PLC was granted conditional leniency from the DOJ Antitrust Division (DOJ-AD) in connection with potential US antitrust law violations with respect to financial instruments that reference EURIBOR. The DOJ granted final leniency to Barclays Bank PLC in May 2016.

Settlements with the US State Attorneys General and the Swiss Competition Commission

Following the settlements announced in June 2012, a group of US State Attorneys General (SAGs) commenced its own investigations into LIBOR, EURIBOR and the Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate. In August 2016, Barclays Bank PLC, BCI and 44 SAGs entered into a settlement agreement resolving the claims of those SAGs (and those of any other SAG who joined the settlement within 60 days) with respect to the matters subject to the investigations. Barclays agreed among other things to make payments totalling \$100m to the SAGs in connection with the settlement.

In December 2016, a settlement in the sum of CHF29.8m was reached with the Swiss Competition Commission relating to its investigation into EURIBOR-related conduct.

Investigation by the SFO

In July 2012, the SFO announced that it had decided to investigate the LIBOR matter, in respect of which Barclays Bank PLC has received and continues to respond to requests for information. The SFO's investigation, including in respect of Barclays Bank PLC, continues.

For a discussion of civil litigation arising in connection with these investigations see [LIBOR and other Benchmarks Civil Actions](#) .

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

Aside from the settlements discussed above, it is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

LIBOR and other Benchmark Civil Actions

Following the settlements of the investigations referred to above in *Investigations into LIBOR and other Benchmarks*, a number of individuals and corporates in a range of jurisdictions have threatened or brought civil actions against the Group in relation to LIBOR and/or other benchmarks. While several of such cases have been dismissed and certain have settled subject to approval from the court (and in the case of class actions, the right of class members to opt-out of the settlement and to seek to file their own claims), other actions remain pending and their ultimate impact is unclear.

Background Information

A number of individuals and corporates in a range of jurisdictions have threatened or brought civil actions against the Group and other banks in relation to manipulation of LIBOR and/or other benchmark rates.

USD LIBOR Cases in MDL Court

The majority of the USD LIBOR cases, which have been filed in various US jurisdictions, have been consolidated for pre-trial purposes before a single judge in the SDNY (MDL Court).

The complaints are substantially similar and allege, amongst other things, that Barclays Bank PLC and the other banks individually and collectively violated provisions of the US Sherman Antitrust Act (Antitrust Act), the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), the US Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) and various state laws by manipulating USD LIBOR rates.

The lawsuits seek unspecified damages with the exception of five lawsuits, in which the plaintiffs are seeking a combined total in excess of \$1.25bn in actual damages against all defendants, including Barclays Bank PLC, plus punitive damages. Some of the lawsuits also seek trebling of damages under the Antitrust Act and RICO.

The proposed class actions purported to be brought on behalf of (amongst others) plaintiffs that (i) engaged in USD LIBOR-linked over-the-counter transactions (OTC Class); (ii) purchased USD LIBOR-linked financial instruments on an exchange (Exchange-Based Class); (iii) purchased USD LIBOR-linked debt securities (Debt Securities Class); (iv) purchased adjustable-rate mortgages linked to USD LIBOR (Homeowner Class); or (v) issued loans linked to USD LIBOR (Lender Class).

In August 2012 the MDL Court stayed all newly filed proposed class actions and individual actions (Stayed Actions). In March 2013, August 2013 and June 2014, the MDL Court issued a series of decisions effectively dismissing the majority of claims against Barclays Bank PLC and other panel bank defendants in the three lead proposed class actions (Lead Class Actions) and three lead individual actions (Lead Individual Actions).

In July 2014, the MDL Court allowed the Stayed Actions to proceed and a number of plaintiffs filed amended complaints. The MDL Court subsequently dismissed a number of Lead Individual Action claims and all Homeowner Class and Lender Class claims. In May 2016, the appeal court reversed the MDL Court's holding that plaintiffs in the Lead Class Actions, including the Debt Securities Class, and Lead Individual Actions had not suffered an injury under the Antitrust Act, and remanded the antitrust claims for the MDL Court's further consideration of those claims and related issues. Following further consideration, the MDL Court dismissed the majority of antitrust claims against foreign defendants, including Barclays Bank PLC, for lack of personal jurisdiction. Certain plaintiffs have sought leave to move the MDL Court to reconsider its decision, and certain defendants, including Barclays Bank PLC, have sought leave to move to dismiss certain of the remaining antitrust claims.

In December 2014, the MDL Court granted preliminary approval for the settlement of the Exchange-Based Class claims for \$20m. Final approval of the settlement is awaiting plaintiff's submission of a plan for allocation of the

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settlement proceeds acceptable to the MDL Court and will be subject to the right of class members to opt-out of the settlement and to seek to file their own claims.

In November 2015, the OTC Class claims were settled for \$120m. The settlement was preliminarily approved by the MDL court in December 2016, but remains subject to final court approval and the right of class members to opt-out of the settlement and to seek to file their own claims.

In November 2016, a settlement was agreed with respect to the Debt Securities Class claims. As the plaintiffs have not yet sought court approval of the settlement, the amount (which Barclays does not consider to be material to the Group) has not yet been publicly disclosed.

29 Legal, competition and regulatory matters continued

EURIBOR Case in the SDNY

In February 2013, a EURIBOR-related class action was filed against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, BCI and other EURIBOR panel banks in the SDNY. The plaintiffs asserted antitrust, CEA, RICO, and unjust enrichment claims relating to EURIBOR manipulation. In October 2015, the class action was settled for \$94m subject to court approval. The settlement has been preliminarily approved by the court but remains subject to final approval and the right of class members to opt-out of the settlement and to seek to file their own claims.

Additional USD LIBOR Case in the SDNY

An additional individual action was commenced in February 2013 in the SDNY against Barclays Bank PLC and other panel bank defendants. The plaintiff alleged that the panel bank defendants conspired to increase USD LIBOR, which caused the value of bonds pledged as collateral for a loan to decrease, ultimately resulting in the sale of the bonds at a low point in the market. In April 2015, the court dismissed the action. The plaintiff's motion to file a further amended complaint is pending.

Sterling LIBOR Case in SDNY

In May 2015, a putative class action was commenced in the SDNY against Barclays Bank PLC and other Sterling LIBOR panel banks by a plaintiff involved in exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives that were linked to Sterling LIBOR. The complaint alleges, among other things, that Barclays Bank PLC and other panel banks manipulated the Sterling LIBOR rate between 2005 and 2010 and, in so doing, committed CEA, Antitrust Act, and RICO violations. In early 2016, this class action was consolidated with an additional putative class action making similar allegations against Barclays Bank PLC and BCI and other Sterling LIBOR panel banks. Defendants have filed a motion to dismiss.

Complaint in the US District Court for the Central District of California

In July 2012, a putative class action complaint in the US District Court for the Central District of California was amended to include allegations related to USD LIBOR and names Barclays Bank PLC as a defendant. The amended complaint was filed on behalf of a putative class that includes holders of adjustable rate mortgages linked to USD LIBOR. In January 2015, the court granted Barclays Bank PLC's motion for summary judgement and dismissed all of the remaining claims against Barclays Bank PLC. The dismissal was affirmed on appeal in December 2016.

Japanese Yen LIBOR Cases in SDNY

A putative class action was commenced in April 2012 in the SDNY against Barclays Bank PLC and other Japanese Yen LIBOR panel banks by a plaintiff involved in exchange-traded derivatives. The complaint also names members of the Japanese Bankers Association's Euroyen Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate (Euroyen TIBOR) panel, of which Barclays Bank PLC is not a member. The complaint alleges, amongst other things, manipulation of the Euroyen TIBOR and Yen LIBOR rates and breaches of the CEA and Antitrust Act between 2006 and 2010. In March 2014, the court dismissed the plaintiff's antitrust claims in full, but sustained the plaintiff's CEA claims, which are pending. Plaintiff has amended the pleadings to extend the putative class period, and defendants have filed a partial motion to dismiss claims arising during the extended period.

In July 2015, a second putative class action concerning Yen LIBOR was filed in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and BCI. The complaint alleges breaches of the Antitrust Act and RICO between 2006 and 2010 based on factual allegations that are substantially similar to those in the April 2012 class action. Defendants have filed a motion to dismiss.

SIBOR/SOR Case in the SDNY

A putative class action was commenced in July 2016 in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, BCI, and other defendants, alleging manipulation of the Singapore Interbank Offered Rate (SIBOR) and Singapore Swap Offer Rate (SOR). The complaint alleges, amongst other things, manipulation of the SIBOR and SOR rates and breaches of the Antitrust Act and RICO between 2007 and 2011. Defendants filed motions to dismiss.

Non-US Benchmarks Cases

In addition to US actions, legal proceedings have been brought or threatened against the Group in connection with alleged manipulation of LIBOR and EURIBOR in a number of jurisdictions. The number of such proceedings in non-US jurisdictions, the benchmarks to which they relate, and the jurisdictions in which they may be brought have increased over time.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

Aside from the settlements discussed above, it is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

Foreign Exchange Investigations

Various regulatory and enforcement authorities have been investigating a range of issues associated with Foreign Exchange sales and trading, including electronic trading. Certain of these investigations involve multiple market participants in various countries. The Group has reached settlements with the CFTC, the DOJ, the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYDFS), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve) and the FCA (together, the 2015 Resolving Authorities) and the Administrative Council for Economic Defence in Brazil with respect to certain of these investigations as further described below. The South African Competition Commission (SACC) has initiated proceedings before the South African Competition Tribunal (Tribunal). Investigations by the European Commission (Commission) and the DOJ, amongst others, remain pending.

Background Information

In 2015, the Group reached settlements with the 2015 Resolving Authorities in relation to investigations into certain sales and trading practices in the Foreign Exchange market. In connection with these settlements, the Group agreed to pay total penalties of approximately \$2.38bn, and to undertake certain remedial actions.

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Under the plea agreement with the DOJ, in addition to a criminal fine, Barclays PLC agreed to a term of probation of three years during which Barclays PLC must, amongst other things, (i) commit no crime whatsoever in violation of the federal laws of the US, (ii) implement and continue to implement a compliance program designed to prevent and detect the conduct that gave rise to the plea agreement and (iii) strengthen its compliance and internal controls as required by relevant regulatory or enforcement agencies. In January 2017, the US District Court for the District of Connecticut accepted the plea agreement and in accordance with the agreement sentenced Barclays PLC to pay \$650m as a fine and \$60m for violating the NPA (which amounts are part of the \$2.38bn referred to above) and to serve three years of probation from the date of the sentencing order. The Group also continues to provide relevant information to certain of the 2015 Resolving Authorities.

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29 Legal, competition and regulatory matters continued

The full text of the DOJ plea agreement, the orders of the CFTC, NYDFS and Federal Reserve, and the Final Notice issued by the FCA related to the settlements referred to above are publicly available on the 2015 Resolving Authorities' respective websites.

In December 2016 the Group reached a settlement with the Administrative Council for Economic Defence in Brazil regarding its investigation into certain Foreign Exchange trading conduct. The Group agreed to a penalty of approximately £4.9m as part of the settlement agreement.

An investigation by the FCA into historic pricing practices by Barclays Bank PLC associated with certain Foreign Exchange transactions was discontinued in December 2016. Barclays Bank PLC has initiated a customer remediation program and is keeping the FCA informed on its progress.

The DOJ is also conducting an investigation into conduct relating to certain trading activities in connection with certain transactions during 2011 and 2012. Barclays is providing information to the DOJ and other relevant authorities reviewing this conduct.

In February 2017 the SACC referred Barclays Bank PLC, BCI and Absa Bank Limited, a subsidiary of Barclays Africa Group Limited, among other banks, to the Tribunal to be prosecuted for breaches of South African antitrust law related to Foreign Exchange trading of South African Rand. The SACC found from its investigation that, from at least 2007, the banks had engaged in various forms of collusive behaviour. Barclays was the first to bring the conduct to the attention of the SACC under its leniency programme and has cooperated with, and will continue to cooperate with, the SACC in relation to this matter. The SACC is therefore not seeking an order from the Tribunal to impose any fine on Barclays Bank PLC, BCI or Absa Bank Limited.

For a discussion of civil litigation arising in connection with these investigations see [Civil Actions in respect of Foreign Exchange](#) below.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

The provision for the customer remediation program relating to historic pricing practices by Barclays Bank PLC associated with certain Foreign Exchange transactions referred to above was £264m as of 31 December 2016 (see Provisions Note 27). Aside from the settlements discussed above it is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of any further financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect they might have on the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

Civil Actions in respect of Foreign Exchange

Background Information

A number of individuals and corporates in a range of jurisdictions have threatened or brought civil actions against the Group and other banks in relation to Foreign Exchange or may do so in future. Certain of these cases have been dismissed or have been settled subject to approval from the relevant court (and in the case of class actions, the right of class members to opt-out of the settlement and to seek to file their own claims).

Consolidated FX Action

Beginning in November 2013, a number of civil actions were filed in the SDNY on behalf of proposed classes of plaintiffs alleging manipulation of Foreign Exchange markets under the Antitrust Act and New York state law and naming several international banks as defendants, including Barclays Bank PLC. In February 2014, the SDNY combined all then-pending actions alleging a class of US persons in a single consolidated action (Consolidated FX Action). In September 2015, Barclays Bank PLC and BCI settled the Consolidated FX Action for \$384m. The settlement itself is subject to final court approval and the right of class members to opt-out of the settlement and to seek to file their own claims.

ERISA FX Action

Since February 2015, several other civil actions have been filed in the SDNY on behalf of proposed classes of plaintiffs purporting to allege different legal theories of injury (other than those alleged in the Consolidated FX Action) related to alleged manipulation of Foreign Exchange rates and naming several international banks as defendants, including Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and BCI. One such consolidated action asserts claims under the US Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) statute (ERISA Claims) and includes allegations of conduct that are duplicative of allegations in the other cases, as well as additional allegations about ERISA plans. The Court has ruled that the ERISA allegations concerning collusive manipulation of FX rates are covered by the settlement agreement in the Consolidated FX Action, but has not ruled on whether allegations characterised by the ERISA plaintiffs as non-collusive manipulation of FX rates are likewise covered by the agreement. In September 2016, the Court dismissed all claims (based on both alleged collusive and non-collusive conduct) in the ERISA Claims against Barclays and all other defendants as a matter of law. The ERISA plaintiffs have appealed this decision.

Retail Basis Action

Another action was filed in the Northern District of California (and subsequently transferred to the SDNY) against several international banks, including Barclays PLC and BCI, on behalf of a putative class of individuals that exchanged currencies on a retail basis at bank branches (Retail Basis Claims). The Court has ruled that the Retail Basis Claims are not covered by the settlement agreement in the Consolidated FX Action. Barclays has moved to dismiss the Retail Basis Claims as a matter of law.

Last Look Actions

In addition, in November 2015 and December 2015, two additional civil actions were filed in the SDNY on behalf of proposed classes of plaintiffs alleging injuries based on Barclays' purported improper rejection of customer trades through Barclays Last Look system. In February 2016, Barclays Bank PLC and BCI settled one of the actions for \$50m on a class-wide basis. (The other action was voluntarily dismissed.) Class members have the right to opt-out of the settlement and to seek to file their own claims.

ETF FX Action

In September 2016, another action was filed in the SDNY under federal, New York and California law on behalf of proposed classes of stockholders of Exchange Traded Funds and others who supposedly were indirect investors in FX

Instruments. Barclays will move to dismiss this action as a matter of law or, alternatively, to enjoin the claims as covered by the settlement agreement in the Consolidated FX Action.

Canadian FX Action

Similar civil actions to the Consolidated FX Action have been filed in Canadian courts on behalf of proposed classes of plaintiffs containing similar factual allegations of manipulation of Foreign Exchange rates as in the US actions and of damages resulting from such manipulation in violation of Canadian law.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

Aside from the settlements discussed above, the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period is currently uncertain.

29 Legal, competition and regulatory matters continued

Civil Actions in respect of ISDAFIX

Beginning in September 2014, a number of ISDAFIX related civil actions were filed in the SDNY on behalf of a proposed class of plaintiffs, alleging that Barclays Bank PLC, a number of other banks and one broker, violated the Antitrust Act and several state laws by engaging in a conspiracy to manipulate the USD ISDAFIX. Those actions, which were consolidated in February 2015, arose in connection with certain regulatory and law enforcement agencies investigations into historical practices with respect to ISDAFIX.

In April 2016, Barclays Bank PLC and BCI entered into a settlement agreement with plaintiffs to resolve the consolidated action for \$30m, fully resolving all ISDAFIX-related claims that were or could have been brought by the class. In May 2016, the court preliminarily approved the settlement, which remains subject to final approval and to the right of class members to opt-out of the settlement and to seek to file their own claims.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

Aside from the settlements discussed above, it is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of any further financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

Precious Metals Investigation

Barclays Bank PLC has been providing information to the DOJ, the CFTC and other authorities in connection with investigations into precious metals and precious metals-based financial instruments.

For a discussion of civil litigation arising in connection with these investigations see [Civil Actions in respect of the Gold Fix](#) below.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

Civil Actions in respect of the Gold Fix

Since March 2014, a number of civil complaints have been filed in US Federal Courts, each on behalf of a proposed class of plaintiffs, alleging that Barclays Bank PLC and other members of The London Gold Market Fixing Ltd. manipulated the prices of gold and gold derivative contracts in violation of the CEA, the Antitrust Act, and state antitrust and consumer protection laws. All of the complaints have been transferred to the SDNY and consolidated for pretrial purposes.

A similar civil action has been filed in Canadian courts on behalf of a proposed class of plaintiffs containing similar factual allegations of the manipulation of the prices of gold in violation of Canadian law.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

US Residential and Commercial Mortgage-related Activity and Litigation

The Group's activities within the US residential mortgage sector during the period from 2005 through 2008 included:

§ sponsoring and underwriting of approximately \$39bn of private-label securitisations;

§ economic underwriting exposure of approximately \$34bn for other private-label securitisations;

§ sales of approximately \$0.2bn of loans to government sponsored enterprises (GSEs);

§ sales of approximately \$3bn of loans to others; and

§ sales of approximately \$19.4bn of loans (net of approximately \$500m of loans sold during this period and subsequently repurchased) that were originated and sold to third parties by mortgage originator affiliates of an entity that the Group acquired in 2007 (Acquired Subsidiary).

Throughout this time period affiliates of the Group engaged in secondary market trading of US residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and US commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), and such trading activity continues today.

In connection with its loan sales and certain private-label securitisations, on 31 December 2016, the Group had unresolved repurchase requests relating to loans with a principal balance of approximately \$2.2bn at the time they were sold, and civil actions have been commenced by various parties alleging that the Group must repurchase a substantial number of such loans.

In addition, the Group is party to a lawsuit filed by a purchaser of RMBS asserting statutory and/or common law claims. The current outstanding face amount of RMBS related to these pending claims against the Group as of 31 December 2016 was approximately \$0.1bn.

Regulatory and governmental authorities, including amongst others, the DOJ, SEC, Special Inspector General for the US Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP), the US Attorney's Office for the District of Connecticut and the US

Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York (EDNY) have been conducting wide-ranging investigations into market practices involving mortgage-backed securities, and the Group is cooperating with those investigations. In December 2016, the DOJ filed a civil complaint against Barclays in the US District Court for the EDNY containing a number of allegations, including mail and wire fraud, relating to mortgage-backed securities sold between 2005 and 2007. The complaint seeks, amongst other relief, unspecified monetary penalties. Barclays is defending the complaint.

RMBS Repurchase Requests

Background Information

The Group was the sole provider of various loan-level representations and warranties (R&Ws) with respect to:

§ approximately \$5bn of Group sponsored securitisations;

§ approximately \$0.2bn of sales of loans to GSEs; and

§ approximately \$3bn of loans sold to others.

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Accruals, provisions, contingent liabilities and legal proceedings

29 Legal, competition and regulatory matters continued

In addition, the Acquired Subsidiary provided R&Ws on all of the \$19.4bn of loans it sold to third parties.

R&Ws on the remaining Group sponsored securitisations were primarily provided by third-party originators directly to the securitisation trusts with a Group subsidiary, such as the depositor for the securitisation, providing more limited R&Ws. There are no stated expiration provisions applicable to most R&Ws made by the Group, the Acquired Subsidiary or these third parties.

Under certain circumstances, the Group and/or the Acquired Subsidiary may be required to repurchase the related loans or make other payments related to such loans if the R&Ws are breached.

The unresolved repurchase requests received on or before 31 December 2016 associated with all R&Ws made by the Group or the Acquired Subsidiary on loans sold to GSEs and others and private-label activities had an original unpaid principal balance of approximately \$2.2bn at the time of such sale.

The unresolved repurchase requests discussed above relate to civil actions that have been commenced by the trustees for certain RMBS securitisations in which the trustees allege that the Group and/or the Acquired Subsidiary must repurchase loans that violated the operative R&Ws. Such trustees and other parties making repurchase requests have also alleged that the operative R&Ws may have been violated with respect to a greater (but unspecified) amount of loans than the amount of loans previously stated in specific repurchase requests made by such trustees. Cumulative realised losses reported at 31 December 2016 on loans covered by R&Ws made by the Group or the Acquired Subsidiary are approximately \$1.3bn. All of the litigation involving repurchase requests remain at early stages.

In addition, the Acquired Subsidiary is subject to a more advanced civil action seeking, among other things, indemnification for losses allegedly suffered by a loan purchaser as a result of alleged breaches of R&Ws provided by the Acquired Subsidiary in connection with loan sales to the purchaser during the period 1997 to 2007. This litigation is ongoing.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

RMBS Securities Claims

Background Information

Explanation of Responses:

As a result of some of the RMBS activities described above, the Group has been party to a number of lawsuits filed by purchasers of RMBS sponsored and/or underwritten by the Group between 2005 and 2008. As a general matter, these lawsuits alleged, among other things, that the RMBS offering materials allegedly relied on by such purchasers contained materially false and misleading statements and/or omissions and generally demanded rescission and recovery of the consideration paid for the RMBS and recovery of monetary losses arising out of their ownership. The Group has resolved a number of these claims, and only one action currently remains pending.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

Approximately \$0.1bn of the original face amount of RMBS related to the remaining pending action was outstanding as at 31 December 2016. There were virtually no cumulative realised losses reported on these RMBS as at 31 December 2016. The Group does not expect that, if it were to lose the remaining pending action, any such loss to be material.

Mortgage-related actions

Numerous governmental authorities have been investigating various aspects of the mortgage-related business. The Group has responded to requests from the DOJ relating to the RMBS Working Group of the Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force (RMBS Working Group), which was formed to investigate pre-financial crisis mortgage-related misconduct. In connection with several of the investigations by members of the RMBS Working Group, a number of financial institutions have entered into settlements involving substantial monetary payments resolving claims related to the underwriting, securitisation and sale of residential mortgage-backed securities. In December 2016, the DOJ filed a civil complaint against Barclays in the US District Court in the EDNY containing a number of allegations, including mail and wire fraud, relating to mortgage-backed securities sold between 2005 and 2007. The complaint seeks, amongst other relief, unspecified monetary penalties. Barclays is defending the complaint.

The Group has also received requests for information and subpoenas from the SEC, the US Attorney's Office for the District of Connecticut and SIGTARP related to trading practices in the secondary market for both RMBS and CMBS. The investigation by the SEC is at an advanced stage.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period. The cost of resolving these actions could individually or in aggregate prove to be substantial.

American Depositary Shares

Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and various former members of Barclays PLC's Board of Directors have been named as defendants in a securities class action consolidated in the SDNY alleging misstatements and omissions in offering documents for certain American Depositary Shares issued by Barclays Bank PLC in April 2008 with an original face amount of approximately \$2.5 billion (the April 2008 Offering).

Background Information

The plaintiffs have asserted claims under the Securities Act of 1933, alleging that the offering documents for the April 2008 Offering contained misstatements and omissions concerning (amongst other things) Barclays Bank PLC's portfolio of mortgage-related (including US subprime-related) securities, Barclays Bank PLC's exposure to mortgage and credit market risk, and Barclays Bank PLC's financial condition. The plaintiffs have not specifically alleged the amount of their damages. In June 2016, the SDNY certified the action as a class action. Barclays has moved for summary judgement.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the action described on the Group or what effect that it might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

29 Legal, competition and regulatory matters continued

BDC Finance L.L.C.

BDC Finance L.L.C. (BDC) filed a complaint against Barclays Bank PLC in the NY Supreme Court alleging breach of contract in connection with a portfolio of total return swaps governed by an ISDA Master Agreement (collectively, the Agreement). Parties related to BDC have also sued Barclays Bank PLC and BCI in Connecticut State Court in connection with Barclays Bank PLC's conduct relating to the Agreement.

Background Information

In October 2008, BDC filed a complaint in the NY Supreme Court alleging that Barclays Bank PLC breached the Agreement when it failed to transfer approximately \$40m of alleged excess collateral in response to BDC's October 2008 demand (Demand).

BDC asserts that under the Agreement Barclays Bank PLC was not entitled to dispute the Demand before transferring the alleged excess collateral and that even if the Agreement entitled Barclays Bank PLC to dispute the Demand before making the transfer, Barclays Bank PLC failed to dispute the Demand. BDC demands damages totalling \$298m plus attorneys' fees, expenses, and pre-judgement interest. Proceedings are currently pending and a trial on liability issues is currently scheduled to occur in 2017.

In September 2011, BDC's investment advisor, BDCM Fund Adviser, L.L.C. and its parent company, Black Diamond Capital Holdings, L.L.C. also sued Barclays Bank PLC and BCI in Connecticut State Court for unspecified damages allegedly resulting from Barclays Bank PLC's conduct relating to the Agreement, asserting claims for violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act and tortious interference with business and prospective business relations. The parties agreed to stay this case.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

BDC has made claims against the Group totalling \$298m plus attorneys' fees, expenses, and pre-judgement interest. This amount does not necessarily reflect the Group's potential financial exposure if a ruling were to be made against it.

Civil Actions in respect of the US Anti-Terrorism Act

In April 2015, an amended civil complaint was filed in the US Federal Court in the EDNY by a group of approximately 250 plaintiffs, alleging that Barclays Bank PLC and a number of other banks engaged in a conspiracy and violated the US Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA) by facilitating US Dollar denominated transactions for the Government of Iran and various Iranian banks, which in turn funded Hezbollah and other attacks that injured or killed

the plaintiffs' family members. Plaintiffs seek to recover for pain, suffering and mental anguish pursuant to the provisions of the ATA, which allows for the tripling of any proven damages and attorneys' fees. Plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint in July 2016, which, among other things, added various plaintiffs, bringing the total number of plaintiffs to approximately 350. In November 2016, defendants' filed a motion to dismiss.

In November 2016, a separate civil complaint was filed in the US Federal Court in the Southern District of Illinois by a group of approximately 90 plaintiffs, alleging claims under the ATA against Barclays Bank PLC and a number of other banks. The allegations against Barclays Bank PLC are substantially similar to those in the second amended complaint in the US Federal Court in the EDNY action. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in January 2017, which, among other things, added various plaintiffs, bringing the total number of plaintiffs to approximately 200.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

Interest Rate Swap US Civil Action

Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, and BCI, together with other financial institutions that act as market makers for interest rate swaps (IRS), Trade Web, and ICAP, are named as defendants in several antitrust class actions consolidated in the SDNY. The complaints allege defendants conspired to prevent the development of exchanges for IRS and demand unspecified money damages, treble damages and legal fees. Plaintiffs include certain swap execution facilities, as well as buy-side investors. The buy-side investors claim to represent a class that transacted in fixed-for-floating IRS with defendants in the US from 1 January 2008 to the present, including, for example, US retirement and pension funds, municipalities, university endowments, corporations, insurance companies and investment funds. Defendants filed motion to dismiss.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect it have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

Treasury Auction Securities Civil Actions

Numerous putative class action complaints have been filed in US Federal Courts against BCI and other financial institutions that have served as primary dealers in US Treasury securities. The complaints have been consolidated in the US Federal Court in New York. The complaints generally allege that defendants conspired to manipulate the US Treasury securities market in violation of US federal antitrust laws, the CEA and state common law. Some complaints also allege that defendants engaged in illegal 'spoofing' of the US Treasury market.

Certain governmental authorities have been conducting investigations into activities relating to the trading of government securities in various markets and Barclays has been providing information to various authorities on an ongoing basis.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

Investigation into Americas Wealth & Investment Management Advisory Business

The SEC is investigating certain practices in Barclays' former Wealth Americas investment advisory business relating to certain due diligence failures, fee and billing practices and mutual fund fee waivers and related disclosures. Barclays has been cooperating with the investigation, which is at an advanced stage.

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29 Legal, competition and regulatory matters continued

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the action described on the Group or what effect that it might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

Retail Structured Products Investigation

The Group is cooperating with an enforcement investigation commenced by the FCA in connection with structured products provided to UK customers from November 2009 to the present.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the action described on the Group or what effect that it might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

Investigation into suspected money laundering related to foreign exchange transactions in South African operation

Absa Bank Limited, a subsidiary of Barclays Africa Group Limited, has identified potentially fraudulent activity by certain of its customers using advance payments for imports in 2014 and 2015 to effect foreign exchange transfers from South Africa to beneficiary accounts located in East Asia, UK, Europe and the US. As a result, the Group has been conducting a review of relevant activity, processes, systems and controls. The Group is keeping relevant authorities informed as to the status of this matter and is providing information to these authorities as part of its ongoing cooperation.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

Portuguese Competition Authority Investigation

The Portuguese Competition Authority is investigating whether competition law was infringed by the exchange of information about retail credit products amongst 15 banks in Portugal, including the Group, over a period of 11 years with particular reference to mortgages, consumer lending and lending to small and medium enterprises. The Group is cooperating with the investigation.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

It is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the action described or what effect it might have upon operating results, cash flows or the Group's financial position in any particular period.

Credit Default Swap (CDS) Antitrust Investigations and Civil Actions

The Commission and the DOJ-AD commenced investigations into the CDS market in 2011 and 2009, respectively. In December 2015 the Commission announced its decision to close its investigations in respect of Barclays Bank PLC and 12 other banks. In July 2016 the Commission announced its decision to accept legally binding commitments relating to licensing of inputs for CDS exchange trading from each of the remaining entities subject to the investigation, ISDA and Markit Ltd., and close its investigation. The DOJ-AD has also closed its investigation.

A related civil class action in the SDNY involving similar claims against Barclays Bank PLC, other financial institutions, Markit Ltd., and ISDA was settled for a total of US\$1.864bn (including a payment of US \$170m from Barclays Bank PLC). The settlement received final approval in April 2016 subject to the right of class members to opt-out of the settlement and to seek to file their own claims.

Claimed Amounts/Financial Impact

Aside from the settlement discussed above, it is not currently practicable to provide an estimate of the financial impact of the actions described on the Group or what effect that they might have upon the Group's operating results, cash flows or financial position in any particular period.

General

The Group is engaged in various other legal, competition and regulatory matters in the UK and US and a number of other overseas jurisdictions. It is subject to legal proceedings by and against the Group which arise in the ordinary course of business from time to time, including (but not limited to) disputes in relation to contracts, securities, debt collection, consumer credit, fraud, trusts, client assets, competition, data protection, money laundering, financial crime, employment, environmental and other statutory and common law issues.

The Group is also subject to enquiries and examinations, requests for information, audits, investigations and legal and other proceedings by regulators, governmental and other public bodies in connection with (but not limited to) consumer protection measures, compliance with legislation and regulation, wholesale trading activity and other areas of banking and business activities in which the Group is or has been engaged. The Group is keeping all relevant agencies briefed as appropriate in relation to these matters and others described in this Note on an ongoing basis.

At the present time, the Group does not expect the ultimate resolution of any of these other matters to have a material adverse effect on its financial position. However, in light of the uncertainties involved in such matters and the matters specifically described in this note, there can be no assurance that the outcome of a particular matter or matters will not be material to the Group's results of operations or cash flow for a particular period, depending on, amongst other things, the amount of the loss resulting from the matter(s) and the amount of income otherwise reported for the reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements

Capital instruments, equity and reserves

The notes included in this section focus on the Group's loan capital and shareholders equity including issued share capital, retained earnings, other equity balances and interests of minority shareholders in our subsidiary entities (non-controlling interests). For more information on capital management and how the Group maintains sufficient capital to meet our regulatory requirements see pages 200 to 206.

30 Subordinated liabilities

Accounting for subordinated debt

Subordinated debt is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method under IAS 39.

Subordinated liabilities include accrued interest and comprise undated and dated loan capital as follows:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £m | £m |
| Undated subordinated liabilities | 4,495 | 5,248 |
| Dated subordinated liabilities | 18,888 | 16,219 |
| Total subordinated liabilities | 23,383 | 21,467 |

None of the Group's loan capital is secured.

Undated subordinated liabilities

| | Subordinated liabilities per balance sheet | |
|---|---|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £m | £m |
| Barclays Bank PLC issued Tier One Notes (TONs) | — | — |

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| | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 6% Callable Perpetual Core Tier One Notes | 2032 | 17 | 16 |
| 6.86% Callable Perpetual Core Tier One Notes (USD 179m) | 2032 | 232 | 626 |
| Reserve Capital Instruments (RCIs) | | | |
| 5.926% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments | 2016 | | 113 |
| 7.434% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments (USD 117m) | 2017 | 100 | 85 |
| 6.3688% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments | 2019 | 37 | 38 |
| 14% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments | 2019 | 3,124 | 3,062 |
| 5.3304% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments | 2036 | 54 | 51 |
| Undated Notes | | | |
| 6.375% Undated Subordinated Notes | 2017 | 140 | 143 |
| 7.7% Undated Subordinated Notes (USD 99m) | 2018 | 84 | 69 |
| 8.25% Undated Subordinated Notes | 2018 | 148 | 149 |
| 7.125% Undated Subordinated Notes | 2020 | 193 | 195 |
| 6.125% Undated Subordinated Notes | 2027 | 45 | 245 |
| Junior Undated Floating Rate Notes (USD 38m) | Any interest payment date | 31 | 74 |
| Undated Floating Rate Primary Capital Notes Series 3 | Any interest payment date | 21 | 145 |
| Bonds | | | |
| 9.25% Perpetual Subordinated Bonds (ex-Woolwich Plc) | 2021 | 91 | 91 |
| 9% Permanent Interest Bearing Capital Bonds | At any time | 47 | 45 |
| Loans | | | |
| 5.03% Reverse Dual Currency Undated Subordinated Loan (JPY 8,000m) | 2028 | 54 | 42 |
| 5% Reverse Dual Currency Undated Subordinated Loan (JPY 12,000m) | 2028 | 77 | 59 |
| Total undated subordinated liabilities | | 4,495 | 5,248 |
| Undated loan capital | | | |

Undated loan capital is issued by the Bank and its subsidiaries for the development and expansion of the business and to strengthen the capital bases. The principal terms of the undated loan capital are described below:

Subordination

All undated loan capital ranks behind the claims against the bank of depositors and other unsecured unsubordinated creditors and holders of dated loan capital in the following order: Junior Undated Floating Rate Notes; other issues of Undated Notes, Bonds and Loans ranking pari passu with each other; followed by TONs and RCIs ranking pari passu with each other.

Interest

All undated loan capital bears a fixed rate of interest until the initial call date, with the exception of the 9% Bonds which are fixed for the life of the issue, and the Junior and Series 3 Undated Notes which are floating rate.

After the initial call date, in the event that they are not redeemed, the 6.375%, 7.125%, 6.125% Undated Notes and the 9.25% Bonds will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance for five-year periods based on market rates. All other undated loan capital except the two floating rate Undated Notes will bear interest, and the two floating rate Undated Notes currently bear interest, at rates fixed periodically in advance based on London interbank rates.

Notes to the financial statements

Capital instruments, equity and reserves

30 Subordinated liabilities continued

Payment of interest

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

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

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

The Bank may elect to defer any payment of interest on the RCIs. Any such deferred payment of interest must be paid on the earlier of: (i) the date of redemption of the RCIs, (ii) the coupon payment date falling on or nearest to the tenth anniversary of the date of deferral of such payment, and (iii) in respect of the 14% RCIs only, substitution. Whilst such deferral is continuing, neither the Bank nor Barclays PLC may declare or pay a dividend, subject to certain exceptions, on any of its ordinary shares or preference shares.

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

Repayment

All undated loan capital is repayable at the option of the Bank, generally in whole, at the initial call date and on any subsequent coupon or interest payment date or in the case of the 6.375%, 7.125%, 6.125% Undated Notes and the

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9.25% Bonds on any fifth anniversary after the initial call date. In addition, each issue of undated loan capital is repayable, at the option of the Bank in whole in the event of certain changes in the tax treatment of the notes, either at any time, or on an interest payment date. There are no events of default except non-payment of principal or mandatory interest. Any repayments require the prior approval of the PRA.

Other

All issues of undated subordinated liabilities are non-convertible.

30 Subordinated liabilities continued**Dated subordinated liabilities**

| | Initial call date | Maturity date | Subordinated liabilities per balance sheet | |
|--|----------------------|------------------|---|------------|
| | | | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
| Barclays PLC issued | | | | |
| 2.625% Fixed Rate Subordinated Callable Notes (EUR 1,250m) | 2020 | 2025 | 1,084 | 918 |
| 4.375% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (USD 1,250m) | | 2024 | 1,054 | 883 |
| 5.20% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (USD 2,050m) | | 2026 | 1,590 | |
| Barclays Bank PLC issued | | | | |
| 6.05% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (USD 1,556m) | | 2017 | 1,316 | 1,124 |
| Floating Rate Subordinated Notes (EUR 40m) | | 2018 | 34 | 29 |
| 6% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (EUR 1,750m) | | 2018 | 1,590 | 1,377 |
| CMS-Linked Subordinated Notes (EUR 100m) | | 2018 | 90 | 77 |
| CMS-Linked Subordinated Notes (EUR 135m) | | 2018 | 120 | 103 |
| Fixed/Floating Rate Subordinated Callable Notes | 2018 | 2023 | 548 | 555 |
| 7.75% Contingent Capital Notes (USD 1,000m) | 2018 | 2023 | 822 | 679 |
| Floating Rate Subordinated Notes (EUR 50m) | | 2019 | 42 | 36 |
| 5.14% Lower Tier 2 Notes (USD 1,094m) | | 2020 | 956 | 808 |
| 6% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (EUR 1,500m) | | 2021 | 1,444 | 1,252 |
| 9.5% Subordinated Bonds (ex-Woolwich Plc) | | 2021 | 286 | 293 |
| Subordinated Floating Rate Notes (EUR 100m) | | 2021 | 85 | 73 |
| 10% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes | | 2021 | 2,345 | 2,317 |
| 10.179% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (USD 1,521m) | | 2021 | 1,285 | 1,083 |
| Subordinated Floating Rate Notes (EUR 50m) | | 2022 | 43 | 37 |
| 6.625% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (EUR 1,000m) | | 2022 | 1,042 | 891 |
| 7.625% Contingent Capital Notes (USD 3,000m) | | 2022 | 2,390 | 1,984 |
| Subordinated Floating Rate Notes (EUR 50m) | | 2023 | 43 | 37 |
| 5.75% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes | | 2026 | 384 | 802 |
| 5.4% Reverse Dual Currency Subordinated Loan (JPY 15,000m) | | 2027 | 103 | 80 |
| 6.33% Subordinated Notes | | 2032 | 64 | 60 |
| Subordinated Floating Rate Notes (EUR 68m) | | 2040 | 58 | 74 |
| Absa Bank Limited issued^a | | | | |
| 10.28% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 600m) | 2017 | 2022 | | 26 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 400m) | 2017 | 2022 | | 18 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 1,805m) | 2017 | 2022 | | 79 |

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| | | | | |
|--|------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 2,007m) | 2018 | 2023 | | 88 |
| 8.295% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 1,188m) | 2018 | 2023 | | 42 |
| 5.50% CPI-linked Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 1,500m) | 2023 | 2028 | | 86 |
| Barclays Africa Group Limited Issued^a | | | | |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 370m) | 2019 | 2024 | | 16 |
| 10.835% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 130m) | 2019 | 2024 | | 6 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 1,693m) | 2020 | 2025 | | 74 |
| 10.05% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 807m) | 2020 | 2025 | | 36 |
| 11.4% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 288m) | 2020 | 2025 | | 13 |
| 11.365% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 508m) | 2020 | 2025 | | 23 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 437m) | 2020 | 2025 | | 19 |
| 11.81% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 737m) | 2022 | 2027 | | 33 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 30m) | 2022 | 2027 | | 1 |
| Other capital issued by Barclays Africa^a | | 2019 | | 3 |
| Capital issued by other subsidiaries | | 2017-2019 | 70 | 84 |
| Total dated subordinated liabilities | | | 18,888 | 16,219 |
| Dated loan capital | | | | |

Dated loan capital is issued by the Company, the Bank and respective subsidiaries for the development and expansion of their business and to strengthen their respective capital bases. The principal terms of the dated loan capital are described below:

Subordination

Dated loan capital issued by the Company ranks behind the claims against the Company of unsecured unsubordinated creditors but before the claims of the holders of its equity.

All dated loan capital issued by the Bank ranks behind the claims against the Bank of depositors and other unsecured unsubordinated creditors but before the claims of the undated loan capital and the holders of its equity. The dated loan capital issued by other subsidiaries is similarly subordinated.

Notes

a Instruments forming part of BAGL have been reclassified to Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale. For more information refer to Note 44 on page 363.

Notes to the financial statements

Capital instruments, equity and reserves

30 Subordinated liabilities continued

Interest

Interest on the Floating Rate Notes is fixed periodically in advance, based on the related interbank or local central bank rates.

Interest on the 7.75% Contingent Capital Notes and the 2.625% Fixed Rate Subordinated Callable Notes are fixed until the call date. After the respective call dates, in the event that they are not redeemed, the interest rates will be re-set and fixed until maturity based on a market rate.

Repayment

Those Notes with a call date are repayable at the option of the issuer, on conditions governing the respective debt obligations, some in whole or in part, and some only in whole. The remaining dated loan capital outstanding at 31 December 2016 is redeemable only on maturity, subject in particular cases to provisions allowing an early redemption in the event of certain changes in tax law, or to certain changes in legislation or regulations.

Any repayments prior to maturity require, in the case of the Company and the Bank, the prior approval of the PRA, or in the case of the overseas issues, the approval of the local regulator for that jurisdiction and of the PRA in certain circumstances.

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

Other

The 7.625% Contingent Capital Notes will be automatically transferred from investors to Barclays PLC (or another entity within the Group) for nil consideration in the event the Barclays PLC consolidated CRD IV Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio (FSA October 2012 transitional statement) falls below 7.0%.

The 7.75% Contingent Capital Notes will be automatically written-down and investors will lose their entire investment in the notes in the event the Barclays PLC consolidated CRD IV Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio (FSA October 2012 transitional statement) falls below 7.0%.

31 Ordinary shares, share premium, and other equity

Called up share capital, allotted and fully paid

| | Number of shares m | Ordinary shares £m | Share premium £m | Total share capital and share premium £m | Other equity instruments £m |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| As at 1 January 2016 | 16,805 | 4,201 | 17,385 | 21,586 | 5,305 |
| Issued to staff under share incentive plans | 116 | 30 | 158 | 188 | |
| Issuances relating to Scrip Dividend Programme | 42 | 10 | 58 | 68 | |
| AT1 securities issuance | | | | | 1,132 |
| Other movements | | | | | 12 |
| As at 31 December 2016 | 16,963 | 4,241 | 17,601 | 21,842 | 6,449 |
| As at 1 January 2015 | 16,498 | 4,125 | 16,684 | 20,809 | 4,322 |
| Issued to staff under share incentive plans | 253 | 63 | 577 | 640 | |
| Issuances relating to Scrip Dividend Programme | 54 | 13 | 124 | 137 | |
| AT1 securities issuance | | | | | 995 |
| Other movements | | | | | (12) |
| As at 31 December 2015 | 16,805 | 4,201 | 17,385 | 21,586 | 5,305 |

Called up share capital

Called up share capital comprises 16,963m (2015: 16,805m) ordinary shares of 25p each. The increase was due to the issuance of 116m (2015: 253m) shares under employee share schemes and a further 42m (2015: 54m) issued as part of the Barclays PLC Scrip Dividend Programme.

Share repurchase

At the 2016 AGM on 28 April 2016, Barclays PLC was authorised to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,681m of its ordinary shares of 25p. The authorisation is effective until the AGM in 2017 or the close of business on 30 June 2017, whichever is the earlier. No share repurchases were made during either 2016 or 2015.

Other equity instruments

Other equity instruments of £6,449m (2015: £5,305m) include AT1 securities issued by Barclays PLC. In 2016, there was one issuance of Fixed Rate Resetting Perpetual Subordinated Contingent Convertible Securities, with a principal amount of £1.1bn. In 2015, there was one issuance of Fixed Rate Resetting Perpetual Subordinated Contingent Convertible Securities, with a principal amount of £1.0bn.

The AT1 securities are perpetual securities with no fixed maturity and are structured to qualify as AT1 instruments under CRD IV.

The principal terms of the AT1 securities are described below:

§ AT1 securities rank behind the claims against Barclays PLC of (i) unsubordinated creditors; (ii) claims which are expressed to be subordinated to the claims of unsubordinated creditors of Barclays PLC but not further or otherwise; or (iii) claims which are, or are expressed to be, junior to the claims of other creditors of Barclays PLC, whether subordinated or unsubordinated, other than claims which rank, or are expressed to rank, pari passu with, or junior to, the claims of holders of the AT1 securities.

§ AT1 securities bear a fixed rate of interest until the initial call date. After the initial call date, in the event that they are not redeemed, the AT1 securities will bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance for five-year periods based on market rates.

§ Interest on the AT1 securities will be due and payable only at the sole discretion of Barclays PLC, and Barclays PLC has sole and absolute discretion at all times and for any reason to cancel (in whole or in part) any interest payment that would otherwise be payable on any interest payment date.

31 Ordinary shares, share premium, and other equity continued

§ AT1 securities are undated and are repayable, at the option of Barclays PLC, in whole at the initial call date, or on any fifth anniversary after the initial call date. In addition, the AT1 securities are repayable, at the option of Barclays PLC, in whole in the event of certain changes in the tax or regulatory treatment of the securities. Any repayments require the prior consent of the PRA.

All AT1 securities will be converted into ordinary shares of Barclays PLC, at a predetermined price, should the fully loaded CET1 ratio of the Barclays PLC Group fall below 7.0%.

32 Reserves

Currency translation reserve

The currency translation reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses on the retranslation of the Group's net investment in foreign operations, net of the effects of hedging.

As at 31 December 2016, there was a credit balance of £3,051m (2015: £623m debit) in the currency translation reserve. The increase in the credit balance of £3,674m (2015: £41m debit) principally reflected the strengthening of all major currencies against GBP. The currency translation reserve movement associated with non-controlling interests was a £801m credit (2015: £435m debit) reflecting the strengthening of ZAR against GBP.

During the year a £101m net gain (2015: £65m net loss) from recycling of the currency translation reserve was recognised in the income statement.

Available for sale reserve

The available for sale reserve represents the unrealised change in the fair value of available for sale investments since initial recognition.

As at 31 December 2016 there was a debit balance of £74m (2015: £317m credit) in the available for sale reserve. The decrease of £391m (2015: £245m decrease) was primarily due to a £2,192m gain from changes in fair value on Government Bonds, predominantly held in the liquidity pool which was more than offset by £1,677m of losses from related hedging and £912m of net gains transferred to net profit, mainly due to £615m gain on disposal of Barclays share of Visa Europe Limited. A tax charge of £28m was recognised in the period relating to these items.

Cash flow hedging reserve

Explanation of Responses:

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The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses on effective cash flow hedging instruments that will be recycled to the income statement when the hedged transactions affect profit or loss.

As at 31 December 2016, there was a credit balance of £2,105m (2015: £1,261m credit) in the cash flow hedging reserve. The increase of £844m (2015: £556m decrease) principally reflected a £1,595m increase in the fair value of interest rate swaps held for hedging purposes as interest rate forward curves decreased, partially offset by £450m gains recycled to the income statement in line with when the hedged item affects profit or loss and tax charge of £326m. The tax charge on cash flow hedge movements represented an effective rate of tax of 27.9% (2015: 10.6%). This tax charge reflects the introduction of the new surcharge of 8%, that applies to banks UK profits with effect from January 2016, in addition to the standard UK corporation tax rate of 20%.

Other reserves and treasury shares

As at 31 December 2016, there was a credit balance of £969m (2015: £943m credit) in other reserves and treasury shares.

A credit balance of £1,011m (2015: £1,011m credit) related to the excess repurchase price paid over nominal of redeemed ordinary and preference shares issues by the Group.

The treasury shares relate to Barclays PLC shares held in relation to the Group's various share schemes. These schemes are described in Note 34 Share-based payments.

Treasury shares are deducted from shareholders' equity within other reserves. A transfer is made to retained earnings in line with the vesting of treasury shares held for the purposes of share-based payments.

As at 31 December 2016, there was a debit balance of £42m (2015: £68m debit) in other reserves relating to treasury shares. The decrease principally reflected £166m (2015: £618m) transferred from treasury shares reflecting the vesting of deferred share-based payments, partially offset by £140m (2015: £602m) net purchases of treasury shares held for the purposes of employee share schemes.

33 Non-controlling interests

| | Profit attributable to non-controlling interests | | Equity attributable to non-controlling interests | | Dividends paid to non-controlling interest | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------|--|--------------|--|------------|
| | 2016 £m | 2015 £m | 2016 £m | 2015 £m | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
| Barclays Bank PLC issued: | | | | | | |
| Preference shares | 340 | 343 | 2,698 | 3,654 | 340 | 343 |
| Upper Tier 2 instruments | 3 | 2 | 272 | 486 | | |
| Barclays Africa Group Limited | 402 | 324 | 3,507 | 1,902 | 235 | 209 |
| Other non-controlling interests | 3 | 3 | 15 | 12 | | |
| Total | 748 | 672 | 6,492 | 6,054 | 575 | 552 |

Subsidiaries of the Group that give rise to significant non-controlling interests are Barclays Bank PLC and Barclays Africa Group Limited.

Barclays Bank PLC

Barclays PLC holds 100% of the voting rights of Barclays Bank PLC. As at 31 December 2016, Barclays Bank PLC has in issue preference shares and Upper Tier 2 instruments, representing 11% (2015: 11%) of its equity. Preference share dividends and redemption are typically at the discretion of Barclays Bank PLC. The payment of Upper Tier 2

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instrument coupons and principal are typically at the discretion of Barclays Bank PLC, except for coupon payments that become compulsory where Barclays PLC has declared or paid a dividend on ordinary shares in the preceding six-month period. Preference share and Upper Tier 2 instrument holders typically only have rights to redeem in the event of insolvency.

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Capital instruments, equity and reserves

33 Non-controlling interests continued

| Instrument | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | £m | £m |
| Preference Shares: | | |
| 6.00% non cumulative callable preference shares | 203 | 203 |
| 6.278% non cumulative callable preference shares | 318 | 318 |
| 4.75% non cumulative callable preference shares | 211 | 211 |
| 6.625% non cumulative callable preference shares | | 406 |
| 7.1% non cumulative callable preference shares | 657 | 657 |
| 7.75% non cumulative callable preference shares | | 550 |
| 8.125% non cumulative callable preference shares | 1,309 | 1,309 |
| Total Barclays Bank PLC Preference Shares | 2,698 | 3,654 |
| Barclays Africa Group Limited | 277 | 201 |
| Total | 2,975 | 3,855 |
| Upper Tier 2 Instruments: | | |
| Undated Floating Rate Primary Capital Notes Series 1 | 93 | 222 |
| Undated Floating Rate Primary Capital Notes Series 2 | 179 | 264 |
| Total Upper Tier 2 Instruments | 272 | 486 |

Protective rights of non-controlling interests*Barclays Africa Group Limited*

Barclays owns 50.2% (50.1% including treasury shares) of the share capital of Barclays Africa Group Limited. Barclays PLC's rights to access the assets of Barclays Africa and its group companies are restricted by virtue of the South African Companies Act which requires 75% shareholder approval to dispose of all or the greater part of Barclays Africa Group Limited's assets or to complete the voluntary winding up of the entity.

Barclays Bank PLC

Barclays Bank PLC also has in issue preference shares which are non-controlling interests to the Group. Under the terms of these instruments, Barclays PLC may not pay dividends on ordinary shares until a dividend is next paid on these instruments or the instruments are redeemed or purchased by Barclays Bank PLC. There are no restrictions on Barclays Bank PLC's ability to remit capital to the Parent as a result of these issued instruments.

Notes to the financial statements

Employee benefits

The notes included in this section focus on the costs and commitments associated with employing our staff.

34 Share-based payments

Accounting for share-based payments

The Group applies IFRS 2 Share-Based Payments in accounting for employee remuneration in the form of shares.

Employee incentives include awards in the form of shares and share options, as well as offering employees the opportunity to purchase shares on favourable terms. The cost of the employee services received in respect of the shares or share options granted is recognised in the income statement over the period that employees provide services, generally the period in which the award is granted or notified and the vesting date of the shares or options. The overall cost of the award is calculated using the number of shares and options expected to vest and the fair value of the shares or options at the date of grant.

The number of shares and options expected to vest takes into account the likelihood that performance and service conditions included in the terms of the awards will be met. Failure to meet the non-vesting condition is treated as a cancellation, resulting in an acceleration of recognition of the cost of the employee services.

The fair value of shares is the market price ruling on the grant date, in some cases adjusted to reflect restrictions on transferability. The fair value of options granted is determined using option pricing models to estimate the numbers of shares likely to vest. These take into account the exercise price of the option, the current share price, the risk-free interest rate, the expected volatility of the share price over the life of the option and other relevant factors. Market conditions that must be met in order for the award to vest are also reflected in the fair value of the award, as are any other non-vesting conditions such as continuing to make payments into a share based savings scheme.

The charge for the year arising from share-based payment schemes was as follows:

| | Charge for the year | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 £m | 2015 £m | 2014 £m |
| Share Value Plan | 473 | 442 | 575 |
| Others | 192 | 86 | 82 |
| Total equity settled | 665 | 528 | 657 |
| Cash settled | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Total share based payments | 666 | 532 | 662 |

The terms of the main current plans are as follows:

Share Value Plan (SVP)

The SVP was introduced in March 2010 and approved by shareholders (for Executive Director participation and use of new issue shares) at the AGM in April 2011. SVP awards are granted to participants in the form of a conditional right to receive Barclays PLC shares or provisional allocations of Barclays PLC shares which vest or are considered for release over a period of three years in equal annual tranches. Participants do not pay to receive an award or to receive a release of shares. The grantor may also make a dividend equivalent payment to participants on release of a SVP award. SVP awards are also made to eligible employees for recruitment purposes. All awards are subject to potential forfeiture in certain leaver scenarios. See Note 8 for additional detail on share awards granted under SVP.

Other schemes

In addition to the SVP, the Group operates a number of other schemes including schemes operated by, and settled in, the shares of subsidiary undertakings, none of which is individually or in aggregate material in relation to the charge for the year or the dilutive effect of outstanding share options. Included within other schemes are Sharesave (both UK and overseas), the Barclays Long Term Incentive Plan, the Share Incentive Award and the Executive Share Award Scheme.

Share option and award plans

The weighted average fair value per award granted and weighted average share price at the date of exercise/release of shares during the year was:

| | Weighted average fair value per award granted in year | | Weighted average share price at exercise/ release during year | |
|---------------------|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| SVP ^a | 1.66 | 2.54 | 1.66 | 2.53 |
| Others ^a | 0.61-1.67 | 0.49-2.54 | 1.65-1.88 | 2.37-2.67 |

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SVP are nil cost awards on which the performance conditions are substantially completed at the date of grant. Consequently the fair value of these awards is based on the market value at that date.

Notes

a Options/award granted over Barclays PLC shares.

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Notes to the financial statements

Employee benefits

34 Share-based payments continued

Movements in options and awards

The movement in the number of options and awards for the major schemes and the weighted average exercise price of options was:

| | SVP ^{a,b} | | Others ^{a,c} | | Weighted average | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|------|
| | Number (000s) | | Number (000s) | | ex. price (£) | |
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 |
| Outstanding at beginning of | | | | | | |
| year/acquisition date | 386,470 | 480,042 | 166,975 | 185,599 | 1.75 | 1.61 |
| Granted in the year | 229,371 | 186,397 | 154,069 | 55,982 | 1.20 | 2.27 |
| Exercised/released in the year | (191,623) | (252,031) | (60,912) | (50,538) | 1.39 | 1.41 |
| Less: forfeited in the year | (18,202) | (27,938) | (47,342) | (20,811) | 1.95 | 1.76 |
| Less: expired in the year | | | (7,661) | (3,257) | 1.83 | 2.39 |
| Outstanding at end of year | 406,016 | 386,470 | 205,129 | 166,975 | 1.38 | 1.75 |
| Of which exercisable: | | 30 | 24,435 | 26,058 | 1.78 | 1.48 |

Certain of the Group's share option plans enable certain Directors and employees to subscribe for new ordinary shares of Barclays PLC. For accounting for treasury shares see Note 32 Reserves.

The weighted average contractual remaining life and number of options and awards outstanding (including those exercisable) at the balance sheet date are as follows:

2016

2015

| | Weighted average remaining contractual life in years | Number of options/ awards outstanding (000s) | Weighted average remaining contractual life in years | Number of options/ awards outstanding (000s) |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| SVP ^{a,b} | 1 | 406,016 | 1 | 386,470 |
| Others ^a | 0-3 | 205,129 | 0-2 | 166,975 |

There were no significant modifications to the share-based payments arrangements in 2016 and 2015.

As at 31 December 2016, the total liability arising from cash-settled share-based payments transactions was £nil (2015: £13m).

Holdings of Barclays PLC shares

Various employee benefit trusts established by the Group hold shares in Barclays PLC to meet obligations under the Barclays share based payment schemes. The total number of Barclays shares held in these employee benefit trusts at 31 December 2016 was 6.6 million (2015: 5.1 million). Dividend rights have been waived on all these shares. The total market value of the shares held in trust based on the year end share price of £2.23 (2015: £2.19) was £14.7m (2015: £11.2m).

35 Pensions and post retirement benefits

Accounting for pensions and post retirement benefits

The Group operates a number of pension schemes and post-employment benefit schemes.

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

Defined benefit schemes – the Group recognises its obligations to members of each scheme at the period end, less the fair value of the scheme assets after applying the asset ceiling test. The clarifications contained in the proposed amendments to IFRIC 14 as to when an entity has an unconditional right to benefit from a scheme surplus are not expected to have a material impact on the Group. The Trustee board do not have a substantive right to augment benefits in the UKRF, nor do they have the right to wind up the plan except in the dissolution of the Bank or termination of contributions by the Bank.

Each scheme's obligations are calculated using the projected unit credit method. Scheme assets are stated at fair value as at the period end.

Changes in pension scheme liabilities or assets (remeasurements) that do not arise from regular pension cost, net interest on net defined benefit liabilities or assets, past service costs, settlements or contributions to the scheme, are recognised in other comprehensive income. Remeasurements comprise experience adjustments (differences between previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred), the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions, return on scheme assets (excluding amounts included in the interest on the assets) and any changes in the effect of the asset ceiling restriction (excluding amounts included in the interest on the restriction).

Post-employment benefit schemes the cost of providing health care benefits to retired employees is accrued as a liability in the financial statements over the period that the employees provide services to the Group, using a methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension schemes.

Notes

a Options/award granted over Barclays PLC shares.

b Nil cost award and therefore the weighted average exercise price was nil.

c The number of awards within Others at the end of the year principally relates to Sharesave (number of awards exercisable at end of year was 10,584,072).

The weighted average exercise price relates to Sharesave.

35 Pensions and post retirement benefits continued

Pension schemes

UK Retirement Fund (UKRF)

The UKRF is the Group's main scheme, representing 96% of the Group's total retirement benefit obligations. The UKRF was closed to new entrants on 1 October 2012, and comprises 10 sections, the two most significant of which are:

§ Afterwork, which comprises a contributory cash balance defined benefit element, and a voluntary defined contribution element. The cash balance element is accrued each year and revalued until Normal Retirement Age in line with the increase in Retail Price Index (RPI) (up to a maximum of 5% p.a.). An investment related increase of up to 2% a year may also be added at Barclays' discretion. Between 1 October 2003 and 1 October 2012 the majority of new employees outside of the investment banking business within Barclays International were eligible to join this section. The costs of ill-health retirements and death in service benefits for Afterwork members are borne by the UKRF. The main risks that Barclays runs in relation to Afterwork are limited although additional contributions are required if pre-retirement investment returns are not sufficient to provide for the benefits.

§ The 1964 Pension Scheme. Most employees recruited before July 1997 built up benefits in this non-contributory defined benefit scheme in respect of service up to 31 March 2010. Pensions were calculated by reference to service and pensionable salary. From 1 April 2010, members became eligible to accrue future service benefits in either Afterwork or the Pension Investment Plan (PIP), a historic defined contribution section which is now closed to future contributions. The risks that Barclays runs in relation to the 1964 section are typical of final salary pension schemes, principally that investment returns fall short of expectations, that inflation exceeds expectations, and that retirees live longer than expected.

Barclays Pension Savings Plan (BPSP)

§ From 1 October 2012, a new UK pension scheme, the BPSP, was established to satisfy Auto Enrolment legislation. The BPSP is a defined contribution scheme (Group Personal Pension) providing benefits for all new Barclays UK hires from 1 October 2012, investment banking business within Barclays International employees who were in PIP as at 1 October 2012, and also all UK employees who were not members of a pension scheme at that date. As a defined contribution scheme, BPSP is not subject to the same investment return, inflation or life expectancy risks for Barclays that defined benefit schemes are. Members' benefits reflect contributions paid and the level of investment returns achieved.

Apart from the UKRF and the BPSP, Barclays operates a number of smaller pension and long-term employee benefits and post-retirement health care plans globally, the largest of which are the US defined benefit schemes. Many of the schemes are funded, with assets backing the obligations held in separate legal vehicles such as trusts. Others are operated on an unfunded basis. The benefits provided, the approach to funding, and the legal basis of the schemes,

reflect local environments.

Governance

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

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

The BPSP is a Group Personal Pension arrangement which operates as a collection of personal pension plans. Each personal pension plan is a direct contract between the employee and the BPSP provider (Legal & General Assurance Society Limited), and is regulated by the FCA.

Similar principles of pension governance apply to the Group's other pension schemes, depending on local legislation.

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Notes to the financial statements

Employee benefits

35 Pensions and post retirement benefits continued**Amounts recognised**

The following tables include amounts recognised in the income statement and an analysis of benefit obligations and scheme assets for all Group defined benefit schemes. The net position is reconciled to the assets and liabilities recognised on the balance sheet. The tables include funded and unfunded post-retirement benefits.

Income statement charge^a

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Current service cost | 243 | 255 | 279 |
| Net finance cost | (32) | 41 | 69 |
| Past service cost | | (432) | (1) |
| Other movements | 2 | 1 | (15) |
| Total | 213 | (135) | 332 |

Past service costs includes a £nil (2015: £429m; 2014: £nil) gain on valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability.

Balance sheet reconciliation^a

| | 2016 | | 2015 | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Total | Of which | Total | Of which |
| | £m | relates to | £m | relates to |
| | | UKRF | | UKRF |
| | | £m | | £m |
| Benefit obligation at beginning of the year | (28,279) | (26,027) | (30,392) | (27,931) |
| Current service cost | (243) | (220) | (303) | (234) |
| Interest costs on scheme liabilities | (1,016) | (980) | (1,147) | (1,010) |
| Past service cost | | | 434 | 429 |
| Remeasurement (loss)/gain financial | (7,214) | (7,170) | 1,161 | 1,121 |
| Remeasurement gain/(loss) demographic | 413 | 390 | (159) | (160) |
| Remeasurement gain experience | 525 | 490 | 609 | 611 |
| Employee contributions | (4) | (1) | (36) | (2) |
| Benefits paid | 1,852 | 1,800 | 1,172 | 1,021 |
| Exchange and other movements | 933 | (129) | 382 | 128 |
| Benefit obligation at end of the year | (33,033) | (31,847) | (28,279) | (26,027) |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Fair value of scheme assets at beginning of the year | 28,752 | 26,829 | 28,874 | 26,827 |
| Interest income on scheme assets | 1,048 | 1,023 | 1,105 | 979 |
| Employer contribution | 720 | 634 | 689 | 586 |
| Remeasurement return on scheme assets greater/(less) than discount rate | 5,009 | 5,002 | (476) | (446) |
| Employee contributions | 4 | 1 | 36 | 2 |
| Benefits paid | (1,852) | (1,800) | (1,172) | (1,021) |
| Exchange and other movements | (1,024) | 131 | (304) | (98) |
| Fair value of scheme assets at the end of the year | 32,657 | 31,820 | 28,752 | 26,829 |
| Net (deficit)/surplus | (376) | (27) | 473 | 802 |
| Irrecoverable surplus (effect of asset ceiling) | | | (60) | |
| Net recognised (liabilities)/assets | (376) | (27) | 413 | 802 |
| Retirement benefit assets | 14 | | 836 | 802 |
| Retirement benefit liabilities | (390) | (27) | (423) | |
| Net retirement benefit (liabilities)/assets | (376) | (27) | 413 | 802 |

Included within the benefit obligation was £979m (2015: £2,050m) relating to overseas pensions and £207m (2015: £202m) relating to other post-employment benefits.

As at 31 December 2016, the UKRF's scheme assets were in deficit versus IAS 19 obligations by £27m (2015: surplus of £802m). The movement for the UKRF is mainly due to a decrease in discount rate to 2.62% (2015: 3.82%), and an increase in inflation rate to 3.35% (2015: 3.05%) partially offset by deficit contributions, updated mortality assumptions based on scheme experience, and higher than assumed returns on plan assets. The UKRF benefits paid of £1,800m (2015: £1,021m) included transfers out of the fund and contribution refunds of £1,029m (2015: £270m).

Where a scheme's assets exceed its obligation, an asset is recognised to the extent that it does not exceed the present value of future contribution holidays or refunds of contributions (the asset ceiling). In the case of the UKRF the asset ceiling is not applied as, in certain specified circumstances such as wind-up, Barclays expects to be able to recover any surplus. The application of the asset ceiling to other plans is considered on an individual plan basis.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Actuarial valuation of the schemes' obligation is dependent upon a series of assumptions, below is a summary of the main financial and demographic assumptions adopted for the UKRF.

| Key UKRF financial assumptions | 2016 % p.a. | 2015 % p.a. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Discount rate | 2.62 | 3.82 |
| Inflation rate (RPI) | 3.35 | 3.05 |
| Note | | |

a

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Comparative information for the income statement charge has been restated to exclude BAGL which has been reclassified as held for sale. Please see page 268 for further details.

35 Pensions and post retirement benefits continued

The UKRF discount rate assumption for 2016 was based on a variant of the standard Willis Towers Watson RATE Link model. This variant includes all bonds rated AA by at least one of the four major ratings agencies, and assumes that yields after year 30 are flat. The RPI inflation assumption for 2016 was set by reference to the Bank of England's implied inflation spot curve, assuming the spot curve remains flat after the published 25 years. The inflation assumption incorporates a deduction of 20 basis points as an allowance for an inflation risk premium. The methodology used to derive the discount rate and price inflation assumption is consistent with that used at the prior year end.

The UKRF's post-retirement mortality assumptions are based on a best estimate assumption derived from an analysis in 2016 of Barclays own post-retirement mortality experience, and taking account of recent evidence from published mortality surveys. An allowance has been made for future mortality improvements based on the 2015 core projection model published by the Continuous Mortality Investigation Bureau subject to a long-term trend of 1.25% per annum in future improvements. The table below shows how the assumed life expectancy at 60, for members of the UKRF, has varied over the past three years:

| Assumed life expectancy | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Life expectancy at 60 for current pensioners (years) | | | |
| Males | 27.9 | 28.4 | 28.3 |
| Females | 29.7 | 30.0 | 29.9 |
| Life expectancy at 60 for future pensioners currently aged 40 (years) | | | |
| Males | 29.7 | 30.2 | 30.1 |
| Females | 31.7 | 32.0 | 31.9 |

Sensitivity analysis on actuarial assumptions

The sensitivity analysis has been calculated by valuing the UKRF liabilities using the amended assumptions shown in the table below and keeping the remaining assumptions as disclosed in the table above the same, except in the case of the inflation sensitivity where other assumptions that depend on assumed inflation have also been amended. The difference between the recalculated liability figure and that stated in the balance sheet reconciliation table above is the figure shown. The selection of these movements to illustrate the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to key assumptions should not be interpreted as Barclays expressing any specific view of the probability of such movements happening.

Change in key assumptions

| 2016 | 2015 |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (Decrease)/ | (Decrease)/ |
| | Increase |

| | Increase in UKRF defined benefit obligation £bn | in UKRF defined benefit obligation £bn |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Discount rate | | |
| 0.5% p.a. increase | (2.8) | (2.1) |
| 0.25% p.a. increase | (1.4) | (1.1) |
| 0.25% p.a. decrease | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| 0.5% p.a. decrease | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Assumed RPI | | |
| 0.5% p.a. increase | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| 0.25% p.a. increase | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 0.25% p.a. decrease | (0.9) | (0.7) |
| 0.5% p.a. decrease | (2.0) | (1.3) |
| Life expectancy at 60 | | |
| One year increase | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| One year decrease | (1.1) | (0.9) |

The weighted average duration of the benefit payments reflected in the defined benefit obligation for the UKRF is 20 years.

Assets

A long-term investment strategy has been set for the UKRF, with its asset allocation comprising a mixture of equities, bonds, property and other appropriate assets. This recognises that different asset classes are likely to produce different long-term returns and some asset classes may be more volatile than others. The long-term investment strategy ensures, among other aims, that investments are adequately diversified. Asset managers are permitted some flexibility to vary the asset allocation from the long-term investment strategy within control ranges agreed with the Trustee from time to time.

The UKRF also employs derivative instruments, where appropriate, to achieve a desired exposure or return, or to match assets more closely to liabilities. The value of assets shown reflects the assets held by the scheme, with any derivative holdings reflected on a fair value basis.

Notes to the financial statements

Employee benefits

35 Pensions and post retirement benefits continued

The value of the assets of the schemes and their percentage in relation to total scheme assets were as follows:

Analysis of scheme assets

| | Total | | Of which relates to UKRF | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| | Value £m | % of total fair value of scheme assets % | Value £m | % of total fair value of scheme assets % |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | |
| Equities quoted | 8,123 | 24.9 | 7,840 | 24.6 |
| Equities non-quoted | 2,043 | 6.3 | 2,042 | 6.4 |
| Bonds fixed government | 1,330 | 4.1 | 1,072 | 3.4 |
| Bonds index-linked government | 13,173 | 40.3 | 13,165 | 41.4 |
| Bonds corporate and other | 5,222 | 16.0 | 5,054 | 15.9 |
| Property commercial | 1,630 | 5.0 | 1,622 | 5.1 |
| Derivatives ^b | 870 | 2.7 | 870 | 2.7 |
| Other ^b | 266 | 0.7 | 155 | 0.5 |
| Fair value of scheme assets | 32,657 | 100.0 | 31,820 | 100.0 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | |
| Equities quoted | 7,764 | 27.0 | 6,947 | 25.9 |
| Equities non-quoted | 1,757 | 6.1 | 1,750 | 6.5 |
| Bonds fixed government | 1,105 | 3.8 | 577 | 2.2 |
| Bonds index-linked government | 9,677 | 33.7 | 9,670 | 36.0 |
| Bonds corporate and other | 5,856 | 20.4 | 5,680 | 21.2 |
| Property commercial | 1,602 | 5.6 | 1,581 | 5.9 |
| Derivatives ^b | 183 | 0.6 | 183 | 0.7 |
| Other ^b | 808 | 2.8 | 441 | 1.6 |
| Fair value of scheme assets | 28,752 | 100.0 | 26,829 | 100.0 |

Included within the fair value of scheme assets were: £0.2m (2015: £5m) relating to shares in Barclays PLC, £0.1m (2015: £23m) relating to bonds issued by the Barclays PLC, £nil (2015: £6m) relating to property occupied by Group companies, and £nil (2015: £7m) relating to other investments. The UKRF also invests in pooled investment vehicles which may hold shares or debt issued by Barclays PLC.

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The UKRF scheme assets also include £32m (2015: £36m) relating to UK private equity investments and £2,009m (2015: £1,714m) relating to overseas private equity investments. These are disclosed above within Equities non-quoted.

Approximately 40% of the UKRF assets are invested in liability-driven investment strategies; primarily UK gilts as well as interest rate and inflation swaps. These are used to better match the assets to liabilities. The swaps are used to reduce the scheme's inflation and duration risks against liabilities.

Notes

a Assets held are predominately quoted.

b Assets held are predominantly non-quoted.

35 Pensions and post retirement benefits continued**Funding**

The triennial funding valuation of the UKRF is currently underway with an effective date of 30 September 2016. Contribution requirements, including any deficit recovery plans, must be agreed by 31 December 2017, and are expected to be agreed between the Bank and Trustee well in advance of this statutory deadline. In these discussions, the Bank and the Trustee are taking into account the impact of the Structural Reform Programme.

The previous triennial funding valuation at 30 September 2013 showed a deficit of £3.6bn and a funding level of 87.4%. The Bank and Trustee agreed a scheme-specific funding target, statement of funding principles, a schedule of contributions and a recovery plan to eliminate the deficit relative to the funding target. The main differences between the funding and IAS 19 assumptions are a more prudent discount rate and longevity assumptions for funding.

The recovery plan agreed as part of the 2013 actuarial valuation provided for the Bank to pay deficit contributions to the UKRF until 2021. Deficit contributions of £300m were paid in 2015 and in 2016. Under the existing recovery plan, further deficit contributions of £740m per annum are payable during 2017 to 2021, and up to £500m of the 2021 deficit contribution is payable in 2017 depending on the deficit level at that time. These deficit contributions are in addition to the regular contributions to meet the Group's share of the cost of benefits accruing over each year.

In non-valuation years, the Scheme Actuary prepares an annual update of the funding position. The latest annual update was carried out as at 30 September 2015 and showed a deficit of £6.0bn and a funding level of 82.7%. The contributions paid to the UKRF are agreed between Barclays and the Trustee every three years.

Defined benefit contributions paid with respect to the UKRF were as follows:

Contributions paid

| | £m |
|-------------|------------|
| 2016 | 634 |
| 2015 | 586 |
| 2014 | 241 |

Included within the Group's contributions paid were £112m (2015: £nil; 2014: £nil) Section 75 contributions.

The Group's expected contribution to the UKRF in respect of defined benefits in 2017 is £1,585m (2016: £634m) including £167m Section 75 contributions. In addition, the expected contributions to UK defined contribution schemes in 2017 is £36m (2016: £49m) to the UKRF and £124m (2016: £126m) to the BPSP.

Notes to the financial statements

Scope of consolidation

The section presents information on the Group's investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and its interests in structured entities. Detail is also given on securitisation transactions the Group has entered into and arrangements that are held off balance sheet.

36 Principal subsidiaries

Barclays applies IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. The consolidated financial statements combine the financial statements of Barclays PLC and all its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. Under IFRS 10, this is when the Group is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement in the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The Group reassesses whether it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicate that there have been changes to its power, its rights to variable returns or its ability to use its power to affect the amount of its returns.

Intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation and consistent accounting policies are used throughout the Group for the purposes of the consolidation. Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions if they occur after control has been obtained and they do not result in loss of control.

The significant judgements used in applying this policy are set out below.

Accounting for investment in subsidiaries

In the individual financial statements of Barclays PLC, investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment.

Principal subsidiaries for the Group are set out below. This includes those subsidiaries that are most significant in the context of the Group's business, results or financial position.

| Company Name | Principal place of business or incorporation | Nature of business | Percentage of voting rights held % | Non-controlling interests proportion of ownership interests % | Non-controlling interests proportion of voting interests % |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| Barclays Bank PLC | England | Banking, holding company | 100 | 11 | |
| Barclays Capital Securities Limited | England | Securities dealing | 100 | | |
| Barclays Securities Japan Limited | Japan | Securities dealing | 100 | | |
| Barclays Africa Group Limited | South Africa | Banking | 50.1 | 49.9 | 49.9 |
| Barclays Capital Inc | US | Securities dealing | 100 | | - |
| Barclays Bank Delaware | US | Credit card issuer | 100 | | |

The country of registration or incorporation is also the principal area of operation of each of the above subsidiaries.

Ownership interests are in some cases different to voting interests due to the existence of non-voting equity interests, such as preference shares. See Note 33 Non-controlling interests for more information.

Barclays Private Clients International Limited was considered a principal subsidiary in 2015. Barclays Private Clients International Limited transferred all associated assets and liabilities to Barclays Bank PLC in October 2016.

Significant judgements and assumptions used to determine the scope of the consolidation

Determining whether the Group has control of an entity is generally straightforward based on ownership of the majority of the voting capital. However, in certain instances, this determination will involve significant judgement, particularly in the case of structured entities where voting rights are often not the determining factor in decisions over the relevant activities. This judgement may involve assessing the purpose and design of the entity. It will also often be necessary to consider whether the Group, or another involved party with power over the relevant activities, is acting as a principal in its own right or as an agent on behalf of others.

There is also often considerable judgement involved in the ongoing assessment of control over structured entities. In this regard, where market conditions have deteriorated such that the other investors' exposures to the structure's variable returns have been substantively eliminated, the Group may conclude that the managers of the structured entity are acting as its agent and therefore will consolidate the structured entity.

An interest in equity voting rights exceeding 50% would typically indicate that the Group has control of an entity. However, certain entities, as set out below, are excluded from consolidation because the Group does not have exposure to their variable returns.

| Country of registration or incorporation | Company name | Percentage of voting | Equity shareholders | Retained profit for |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | rights held (%) | funds (£m) | the year (£m) |
| UK | Fitzroy Finance Limited | 100 | | |
| Cayman Islands | Palomino Limited | 100 | 2 | 1 |

These entities are managed by external counterparties and consequently are not controlled by the Group. Where appropriate, interests relating to these entities are included in Note 37 Structured entities.

Significant restrictions

As is typical for a Group of its size and international scope, there are restrictions on the ability of Barclays PLC to obtain distributions of capital, access the assets or repay the liabilities of members of its Group due to the statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements of its subsidiaries and due to the protective rights of non-controlling interests. These are considered on the next page.

36 Principal subsidiaries continued

Regulatory requirements

Barclays' principal subsidiary companies have assets and liabilities before intercompany eliminations of £1,553bn (2015: £1,468bn) and £1,480bn (2015: £1,398bn) respectively. The assets and liabilities are subject to prudential regulation and regulatory capital requirements in the countries in which they are regulated. These require entities to maintain minimum capital levels which cannot be returned to the parent company, Barclays PLC on a going concern basis.

In order to meet capital requirements, subsidiaries may hold certain equity-accounted and debt-accounted issued financial instruments and non-equity instruments such as Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments and other forms of subordinated liabilities. See Note 28 Contingent liabilities and commitments, Note 30 Subordinated liabilities and Note 33 Non-controlling interests for particulars of these instruments. These instruments may be subject to cancellation clauses or preference share restrictions that would limit the ability of the entity to repatriate the capital on a timely basis.

Liquidity requirements

Regulated subsidiaries of the Group are required to maintain liquidity pools to meet PRA and local regulatory requirements. The main subsidiaries affected are Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Africa Group Limited and Barclays Capital Inc which must maintain daily compliance with the regulatory minimum. See pages 207 to 224 for further details of liquidity requirements, including those of our significant subsidiaries.

Statutory requirements

The Group's subsidiaries are subject to statutory requirements not to make distributions of capital and unrealised profits and generally to maintain solvency. These requirements restrict the ability of subsidiaries to make remittances of dividends to Barclays PLC, the ultimate parent, except in the event of a legal capital reduction or liquidation. In most cases, the regulatory restrictions referred to above exceed the statutory restrictions.

Contractual requirements

Asset encumbrance

The Group uses its financial assets to raise finance in the form of securitisations and through the liquidity schemes of central banks. Once encumbered, the assets are not available for transfer around the Group. The assets typically affected are disclosed in Note 40 Assets Pledged.

Assets held by consolidated structured entities

£99m (2015: £80m) of assets included in the Group's balance sheet relate to consolidated investment funds and are held to pay return and principal to the holders of units in the funds. The assets held in these funds cannot be transferred to other members of the Group.

Other restrictions

The Group is required to maintain balances with central banks and other regulatory authorities, and these amounted to £4,254m (2015: £4,369m).

Barclays Africa Group Limited assets are subject to exchange control regulation determined by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). Special dividends and loans in lieu of dividends cannot be transferred without SARB approval.

37 Structured entities

A structured entity is 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.

Depending on the Group's power over the activities of the entity and its exposure to and ability to influence its own returns, it may consolidate the entity. In other cases, it may sponsor or have exposure to such an entity but not consolidate it.

Consolidated structured entities

The Group has contractual arrangements which may require it to provide financial support to the following types of consolidated structured entities:

Securitisation vehicles

The Group uses securitisation as a source of financing and a means of risk transfer. Refer to Note 39 Securitisations for further detail.

The Group provides liquidity facilities to certain securitisation vehicles. At 31 December 2016, there were outstanding loan commitments to these entities totalling £152m (2015: £135m).

Commercial paper (CP) and medium-term note conduits

The Group provided £9bn (2015: £8.5bn) in undrawn contractual backstop liquidity facilities to CP conduits.

Fund management entities

Barclays has contractually guaranteed the performance of certain cash investments in a number of managed investment funds which have resulted in their consolidation. As at 31 December 2016, the notional value of the guarantee was £99m (2015: £257m). The decrease is primarily due to the closure of a number of European wealth funds during the year, as well as a reduction in fund assets.

Employee benefit and other trusts

The Group provides capital contributions to employee share trusts to enable them to meet their obligations to employees under share-based payment plans. During 2016, the Group provided undrawn liquidity facilities of £0.4bn (2015: £0.8bn) to certain trusts.

Unconsolidated Structured Entities in which the Group has an interest

An interest in a structured entity is any form of contractual or non-contractual involvement which creates variability in returns arising from the performance of the entity for the Group. Such interests include holdings of debt or equity securities, derivatives that transfer financial risks from the entity to the Group, lending, loan commitments, financial guarantees and investment management agreements.

Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange derivatives that are not complex and which expose the Group to insignificant credit risk by being senior in the payment waterfall of a securitisation and derivatives that are determined to introduce risk or variability to a structured entity are not considered to be an interest in an entity and have been excluded from the disclosures below.

Notes to the financial statements

Scope of consolidation

37 Structured entities continued

The nature and extent of the Group's interests in structured entities is summarised below:

Summary of interests in unconsolidated structured entities

| | Secured financing £m | Short-term traded interests £m | Traded derivatives £m | Other interests £m | Total £m |
|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Trading portfolio assets | | 8,436 | | 516 | 8,952 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 22,706 | | | 367 | 23,073 |
| Derivative financial instruments | | | 4,731 | 2,130 | 6,861 |
| Available for sale investments | | | | 894 | 894 |
| Loans and advances to banks | | | | 4,915 | 4,915 |
| Loans and advances to customers | | | | 24,142 | 24,142 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | 6,338 | | | | 6,338 |
| Other assets | | | | 25 | 25 |
| Total assets | 29,044 | 8,436 | 4,731 | 32,989 | 75,200 |
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Derivative financial instruments | | | 3,567 | 2,130 | 5,697 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Trading portfolio assets | | 8,949 | | 1,648 | 10,597 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 12,382 | | | 353 | 12,735 |
| Derivative financial instruments | | | 4,427 | 1,926 | 6,353 |
| Available for sale investments | | | | 1,060 | 1,060 |
| Loans and advances to banks | | | | 4,067 | 4,067 |
| Loans and advances to customers | | | | 27,700 | 27,700 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | 7,117 | | | | 7,117 |
| Other assets | | | | 31 | 31 |
| Total assets | 19,499 | 8,949 | 4,427 | 36,785 | 69,660 |
| Liabilities | | | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Derivative financial instruments | 2,761 | 1,926 | 4,687 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|

Secured financing arrangements, short-term traded interests and traded derivatives are typically managed under market risk management policies described on page 191 which includes an indication of the change of risk measures compared to last year. For this reason, the total assets of these entities are not considered meaningful for the purposes of understanding the related risks and so have not been presented. Other interests include a portfolio held within Non-Core which is being managed down, conduits and corporate lending where the interest is driven by normal customer demand.

Secured financing

The Group routinely enters into reverse repurchase contracts, stock borrowing and similar arrangements on normal commercial terms where the counterparty to the arrangement is a structured entity. Due to the nature of these arrangements, especially the transfer of collateral and ongoing margining, the Group has minimal exposure to the performance of the structured entity counterparty. A description of these transactions is included in Note 22 Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements including other similar lending and borrowing.

Short-term traded interests

The Group buys and sells interests in structured entities as part of its trading activities, for example, retail mortgage-backed securities, collateralised debt obligations and similar interests. Such interests are typically held individually or as part of a larger portfolio for no more than 90 days. In such cases, the Group typically has no other involvement with the structured entity other than the securities it holds as part of trading activities and its maximum exposure to loss is restricted to the carrying value of the asset.

As at 31 December 2016, £6,568m (2015: £7,443m) of the Group's £8,436m (2015: £8,949m) short-term traded interests were comprised of debt securities issued by asset securitisation vehicles.

Traded derivatives

The Group enters into a variety of derivative contracts with structured entities which reference market risk variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and credit indices amongst other things. The main derivative types which are considered interests in structured entities include index-based and entity specific credit default swaps, balance guaranteed swaps, total return swaps, commodities swaps, and equity swaps. A description of the types of derivatives and the risk management practices are detailed in Note 15 Derivative financial instruments. The risk of loss may be mitigated through ongoing margining requirements as well as a right to cash flows from the structured entity which are senior in the payment waterfall. Such margining requirements are consistent with market practice for many derivative arrangements and in line with the Group's normal credit policies.

Derivative transactions require the counterparty to provide cash or other collateral under margining agreements to mitigate counterparty credit risk. The Group is exposed to settlement risk only on these derivatives which is mitigated through daily margining. Total notionals amounted to £1,183,215m (2015: £1,117,642m).

37 Structured entities continued

Except for credit default swaps where the maximum exposure to loss is the swap notional amount, it is not possible to estimate the maximum exposure to loss in respect of derivative positions as the fair value of derivatives is subject to changes in market rates of interest, exchange rates and credit indices which by their nature are uncertain. In addition, the Group's losses would be subject to mitigating action under its traded market risk and credit risk policies that require the counterparty to provide collateral in cash or other assets on a daily basis in most cases.

Other interests in unconsolidated structured entities

The Group's interests in structured entities not held for the purposes of short-term trading activities are set out below, summarised by the purpose of the entities and limited to significant categories, based on maximum exposure to loss.

Nature of interest

| | Structured credit portfolio | Multi-seller conduit programmes | Lending | Mortgage- backed securities | Investment funds and trusts | Others | Total |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | |
| Trading portfolio assets | | | | | | | |
| Debt securities | 441 | | | | | | 441 |
| Equity securities | | | | | | 75 | 75 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | | | | | | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | | | 260 | | | 4 | 264 |
| Debt securities | | | 50 | | | 48 | 98 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Equity securities | | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Derivative financial instruments | | | | | | 2,130 | 2,130 |
| Available for sale investments | | | | | | | |
| Debt securities | 535 | | | 357 | | 2 | 894 |
| Loans and advances to banks | | | 4,890 | | | 25 | 4,915 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 637 | 6,016 | 16,754 | | | 735 | 24,142 |
| Other assets | | 5 | 7 | | 13 | | 25 |
| Total on balance sheet exposures | 1,613 | 6,021 | 21,961 | 357 | 13 | 3,024 | 32,989 |
| Total off balance sheet notional amounts | 681 | 2,734 | 9,873 | | | 1,058 | 14,346 |
| Maximum exposure to loss | 2,294 | 8,755 | 31,834 | 357 | 13 | 4,082 | 47,335 |
| Total assets of the entity | 22,508 | 75,535 | 492,950 | 12,213 | 18,550 | 4,621 | 626,377 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | |
| Trading portfolio assets | | | | | | | |
| Debt securities | 1,545 | | | | | 40 | 1,585 |
| Equity securities | | | | | | 63 | 63 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | | | | | | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | | | 247 | | | 6 | 253 |
| Debt securities | | | 41 | | | 57 | 98 |
| Equity securities | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Derivative financial instruments | | | | | | 1,926 | 1,926 |
| Available for sale investments | | | | | | | |
| Debt securities | 537 | | | 515 | | 8 | 1,060 |
| Loans and advances to banks | | | 4,051 | | | 16 | 4,067 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 1,599 | 5,029 | 20,571 | | | 501 | 27,700 |
| Other assets | | 4 | 7 | | 20 | | 31 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|-------|---------|
| Total on balance sheet exposures | 3,681 | 5,033 | 24,917 | 515 | 20 | 2,619 | 36,785 |
| Total off balance sheet notional amounts | 708 | 3,042 | 10,225 | | | 1,409 | 15,384 |
| Maximum exposure to loss | 4,389 | 8,075 | 35,142 | 515 | 20 | 4,028 | 52,169 |
| Total assets of the entity | 36,290 | 81,355 | 376,296 | 115,351 | 21,766 | 5,084 | 636,142 |
| <i>Maximum exposure to loss</i> | | | | | | | |

Unless specified otherwise below, the Group's maximum exposure to loss is the total of its on balance sheet positions and its off balance sheet arrangements, being loan commitments and financial guarantees. Exposure to loss is mitigated through collateral, financial guarantees, the availability of netting and credit protection held.

Structured Credit Portfolio

This comprises interests in debt securities issued by securitisation vehicles, mainly Collateralised Loan Obligations (CLOs), Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDOs), Residential and Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securitisation structures (RMBSs and CMBSs), and drawn and undrawn loan facilities to these entities. The entities are wholly debt financed through the issuance of tranches of debt securities or through direct funding, such as the loan facilities provided by the Group. As the underlying assets of the entities amortise and pay down, the debt securities issued by the entities are repaid in order of seniority. Where the entities experience significant credit deterioration, debt securities may be written off or cancelled in reverse order of seniority.

As at 31 December 2016, the £1,613m (2015: £3,681m) Group's funded exposures comprised of £441m (2015: £1,545m) debt securities at fair value and £637m (2015: £1,599m) amortised cost loans and advances. Of which £645m (2015: £2,783m) were within investment grade, and the remainder either non-investment grade or not rated. The Group also had £681m (2015: £708m) of unfunded exposures in the form of undrawn liquidity commitments. Of the £2,294m (2015: £4,389m) of funded and unfunded exposures, £2,294m (2015: £4,387m) is senior in the capital structure of the entity.

Notes to the financial statements

Scope of consolidation

37 Structured entities continued

Though the Group's funded exposures are primarily investment grade and senior in the capital structure, there are cases where the interests that are subordinate to the Group's senior and mezzanine interests have minimal or no value, due to decreases in the fair value of the underlying collateral held by the entity.

The Group's income from these entities comprises trading income (largely gains and losses on changes in the fair value and interest earned on bonds) on items classified as held for trading and interest income on interests classified as loans and receivables.

During 2016, the Group recorded a fair value gain of £78m (2015: £4m loss) on debt securities, impairment losses recorded on loans and advances were immaterial in both the current and prior year.

Multi-seller conduit programme

The multi-seller conduit engages in providing financing to various clients and hold whole or partial interests in pools of receivables or similar obligations. These instruments are protected from loss through over-collateralisation, seller guarantees, or other credit enhancements provided to the conduit. The Group's off balance sheet exposure included in the table above represents liquidity facilities that are provided to the conduit for the benefit of the holders of the commercial paper issued by the conduit and will only be drawn where the conduit is unable to access the commercial paper market. If these liquidity facilities are drawn, the Group is protected from loss through over-collateralisation, seller guarantees, or other credit enhancements provided to the conduit. The Group also has overlapping exposure to the conduit that arises from the letter of credit and the programme loan. The letter of credit is an unfunded commitment that is only funded to cover credit losses up to 10% of total commitments. The programme loan, which allows the conduit to comply with US risk retention rules, is a funded exposure that is positioned pari passu with the interests of commercial paper holders. The Group earns income from fees received on the liquidity facility and letter of credit provided to the conduit, as well as from management fees. There were no impairment losses on this lending in either of the current year or the prior year.

Lending

The portfolio includes lending provided by the Group to unconsolidated structured entities in the normal course of its lending business to earn income in the form of interest and lending fees and includes loans to structured entities that are generally collateralised by property, equipment or other assets. All loans are subject to the Group's credit sanctioning process. Collateral arrangements are specific to the circumstances of each loan with additional guarantees and collateral sought from the sponsor of the structured entity for certain arrangements. During the period the Group incurred an impairment of £24m (2015: £35m) against such facilities. The main types of lending are £2bn (2015: £3bn) of funding loans to bankruptcy remote structured entities to either invest or develop properties, £3bn (2015: £4bn) of loans to structured entities which have been created by an individual to hold one or more assets, £2bn (2015: £2bn) to entities whose operations are limited to financing or funding the acquisition of specific assets such as

schools, hospitals, roads and renewable energy projects under the Private Finance Initiative (PFI), and £1bn (2015: £1bn) of funding loans to bankruptcy remote structured entities to enable them to purchase capital equipment for parent companies and are supported by government export guarantees.

Mortgage-backed securities

This represents a portfolio of floating rate notes used as an accounting hedge of interest rate risk under the Group's structural hedging programme. All notes are investment grade. The portfolio has decreased owing to a reduced requirement for hedge accounting capacity in Sterling.

Investment funds and trusts

In the course of its fund management activities, the Group establishes pooled investment funds that comprise investments of various kinds, tailored to meet certain investors' requirements. The Group's interest in funds is generally restricted to a fund management fee, the value of which is typically based on the performance of the fund.

The Group acts as trustee to a number of trusts established by or on behalf of its clients. The purpose of the trusts, which meet the definition of structured entities, is to hold assets on behalf of beneficiaries. The Group's interest in trusts is generally restricted to unpaid fees which, depending on the trust, may be fixed or based on the value of the trust assets. Barclays has no other risk exposure to the trusts.

Other

This includes £2,130m (2015: £1,926m) of derivative transactions with structured entities where the market risk is materially hedged with corresponding derivative contracts.

Assets transferred to sponsored unconsolidated structured entities

Assets transferred to sponsored unconsolidated structured entities were immaterial.

38 Investments in associates and joint ventures

Accounting for associates and joint ventures

Barclays applies IAS 28 Investments in Associates and IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements. Associates are entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the operating and financial policies. Generally the Group holds more than 20%, but less than 50%, of their voting shares. Joint ventures are arrangements where the Group has joint control and rights to the net assets of the entity.

The Group's investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recorded at cost and increased (or decreased) each year by the Group's share of the post acquisition profit/(loss). The Group ceases to recognise its share of the losses of equity accounted associates when its share of the net assets and amounts due from the entity have been written off in full, unless it has a contractual or constructive obligation to make good its share of the losses. In some cases, investments in these entities may be held at fair value through profit or loss, for example, those held by private equity businesses.

38 Investments in associates and joint ventures continued

There are no individually significant investments in joint ventures or associates held by Barclays.

| | 2016 | | | 2015 | | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | Associates £m | Joint ventures £m | Total £m | Associates £m | Joint ventures £m | Total £m |
| Equity accounted | 321 | 363 | 684 | 217 | 356 | 573 |
| Held at fair value through profit or loss | | 484 | 484 | 77 | 475 | 552 |
| Total | 321 | 847 | 1,168 | 294 | 831 | 1,125 |

Summarised financial information for the Group's equity accounted associates and joint ventures is set out below. The amounts shown are the net income of the investees, not just the Group's share for the year ended 31 December 2016, with the exception of certain undertakings for which the amounts are based on accounts made up to dates not earlier than three months before the balance sheet date.

| | Associates | | Joint ventures | |
|--|------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | 2016 £m | 2015 £m | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
| Profit from continuing operations | 33 | 5 | 64 | 73 |
| Other comprehensive expense | | | 19 | (24) |
| Total comprehensive income from continuing operations | 33 | 5 | 83 | 49 |

Unrecognised shares of the losses of individually immaterial associates and joint ventures were £nil (2015: £nil).

The Group's associates and joint ventures are subject to statutory requirements such that they cannot make remittances of dividends or make loan repayments to Barclays PLC without agreement from the external parties.

The Group's share of commitments and contingencies of its associates and joint ventures comprised unutilised credit facilities provided to customers of £1,755m (2015: £1,450m). In addition, the Group has made commitments to finance or otherwise provide resources to its joint ventures and associates of £263m (2015: £177m).

39 Securitisations

Accounting for securitisations

The Group uses securitisations as a source of finance and a means of risk transfer. Such transactions generally result in the transfer of contractual cash flows from portfolios of financial assets to holders of issued debt securities.

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

In the course of its normal banking activities, the Group makes transfers of financial assets, either legally (where legal rights to the cash flows from the asset are passed to the counterparty) or beneficially (where the Group retains the rights to the cash flows but assumes a responsibility to transfer them to the counterparty). Depending on the nature of the transaction, this may result in derecognition of the assets in their entirety, partial derecognition or no derecognition of the assets subject to the transfer.

A summary of the main transactions, and the assets and liabilities and the financial risks arising from these transactions, is set out below:

Transfers of financial assets that do not result in derecognition

Securitisations

The Group was party to securitisation transactions involving its residential mortgage loans, business loans and credit card balances.

In these transactions, the assets, interests in the assets, or beneficial interests in the cash flows arising from the assets, are transferred to a special purpose entity, which then issues interest bearing debt securities to third party investors.

Securitisations may, depending on the individual arrangement, result in continued recognition of the securitised assets and the recognition of the debt securities issued in the transaction. Partial continued recognition of the assets to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in those assets can also occur or derecognition of the assets and the separate recognition, as assets or liabilities, of any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

Notes to the financial statements

Scope of consolidation

39 Securitisations continued

The following table shows the carrying amount of securitised assets that have not resulted in full derecognition, together with the associated liabilities, for each category of asset on the balance sheet:

| | 2016 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| | Assets Carrying amount £m | Fair Value £m | Liabilities Carrying amount £m | Fair Value £m | Assets Carrying amount £m | Fair Value £m | Liabilities Carrying amount £m | Fair Value £m |
| Loans and advances to customers | | | | | | | | |
| Residential mortgage loans | 125 | 120 | (107) | (107) | 376 | 362 | (168) | (170) |
| Credit cards, unsecured and other retail lending | 5,094 | 5,084 | (4,926) | (4,931) | 5,433 | 5,472 | (4,604) | (4,606) |
| Corporate loans ^a | | | | | 8 | 8 | (8) | (8) |
| Total | 5,219 | 5,204 | (5,033) | (5,038) | 5,817 | 5,842 | (4,780) | (4,784) |
| Loans and advances to customers | | | | | | | | |
| Retained interests in corporate loans ^a | | | | | 42 | 42 | n/a | n/a |

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

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The relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities is that holders of notes may only look to cash flows from the securitised assets for payments of principal and interest due to them under the terms of their notes, although the contractual terms of their notes may be different to the maturity and interest of the transferred assets.

Retained interests in transfers of financial assets that resulted in partial derecognition are securities which represent a continuing exposure to the prepayment and credit risk in the underlying securitised assets. For the Group only, the carrying amount of the loans before transfer was £nil (2015: £78m). The retained interest is initially recorded as an allocation of the original carrying amount based on the relative fair values of the portion derecognised and the portion retained.

For transfers of assets in relation to repurchase agreements, see Note 22 Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements including other similar lending and borrowing and Note 40 Assets pledged.

Continuing involvement in financial assets that have been derecognised

In some cases, the Group may have transferred a financial asset in its entirety but may have continuing involvement in it. This arises in asset securitisations where loans and asset backed securities were derecognised as a result of the Group's continuing involvement, mainly within Non-Core, with CLOs, CDOs, RMBS and CMBS. Continuing involvement largely arises from providing financing into these structures in the form of retained notes, which do not bear first losses.

The table below shows the potential financial implications of such continuing involvement:

| Type of transfer | Continuing involvement as at | | | Gain/(loss) from continuing involvement | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | 31 December 2016 | | | For the year ended 31 December 2016 | Cumulative to 31 December 2016 |
| | Carrying amount £m | Fair value £m | Maximum exposure to loss £m | £m | £m |
| CLO and other assets | 10 | 10 | 10 | | (3) |
| US sub-prime and Alt-A | | | | | (95) |
| Total | 10 | 10 | 10 | | (98) |

| Type of transfer | Continuing involvement as at | | | Gain/(loss) from continuing involvement | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | 31 December 2015 | | | For the year ended 31 December 2015 | Cumulative to 31 December 2015 |
| | Carrying amount £m | Fair value £m | Maximum exposure to loss £m | £m | £m |
| CLO and other assets | 686 | 684 | 686 | 7 | (36) |
| US sub-prime and Alt-A | 38 | 37 | 38 | | (426) |
| Total | 724 | 721 | 724 | 7 | (462) |

Note

a Corporate loans and retained interest in corporate loans balances as at December 2015 were attributable to BAGL which is classified as held for sale in 2016.

39 Securitisations continued

Assets which represent the Group's continuing involvement in derecognised assets are recorded in the following line items:

| Type of transfer | Loans and advances £m | Trading portfolio assets £m | Total £m |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | |
| CLO and other assets | | 10 | 10 |
| US sub-prime and Alt-A | | | |
| Total | | 10 | 10 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | |
| CLO and other assets | 327 | 359 | 686 |
| US sub-prime and Alt-A | 38 | | 38 |
| Total | 365 | 359 | 724 |

40 Assets pledged

Assets are pledged as collateral to secure liabilities under repurchase agreements, securitisations and stock lending agreements or as security deposits relating to derivatives. Assets pledged as collateral include all assets categorised as encumbered in the disclosure on page 215, other than those held in commercial paper conduits. In these transactions, Barclays will be required to step in to provide financing itself under a liquidity facility if the vehicle cannot access the commercial paper market. The following table summarises the nature and carrying amount of the assets pledged as security against these liabilities:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | £m | £m |
| Trading portfolio assets | 51,241 | 49,308 |
| Financial assets at fair value | 3,195 | 2,534 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 30,414 | 51,038 |
| Cash collateral | 68,797 | 62,599 |
| Financial Investments | 13,053 | 11,666 |
| Non current assets held for sale | 117 | 1,930 |
| Assets pledged | 166,817 | 179,075 |

Explanation of Responses:

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Barclays has an additional £14bn (2015: £13bn) of loans and advances within its asset backed funding programmes that can readily be used to raise additional secured funding and are available to support future issuance.

Collateral held as security for assets

Under certain transactions, including reverse repurchase agreements and stock borrowing transactions, the Group is allowed to resell or re-pledge the collateral held. The fair value at the balance sheet date of collateral accepted and re-pledged to others was as follows:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|----------------|---------|
| | £m | £m |
| Fair value of securities accepted as collateral | 466,975 | 308,162 |
| Of which fair value of securities re-pledged/transferred to others | 405,582 | 266,015 |

The full disclosure as per IFRS 7 has been included in collateral and other credit enhancements (see pages 167 to 168).

Notes to the financial statements

Other disclosure matters

The notes included in this section focuses on related party transactions, Auditors remuneration and directors remuneration. Related parties include any subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, entities under common directorships and Key Management Personnel.

41 Related party transactions and Directors remuneration

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions, or one other party controls both. The definition includes subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and the Group's pension schemes.

Subsidiaries

Transactions between Barclays PLC and its subsidiaries also meet the definition of related party transactions. Where these are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed in the Group Financial Statements. Transactions between Barclays PLC and its subsidiary, Barclays Bank PLC are fully disclosed in Barclays PLC's balance sheet and income statement. A list of the Group's principal subsidiaries is shown in Note 36.

Associates, joint ventures and other entities

The Group provides banking services to its associates, joint ventures, the Group pension funds (principally the UK Retirement Fund) and to entities under common directorships, providing loans, overdrafts, interest and non-interest bearing deposits and current accounts to these entities as well as other services. Group companies also provide investment management and custodian services to the Group pension schemes. The Group also provides banking services for unit trusts and investment funds managed by Group companies, which are not individually material. All of these transactions are conducted on the same terms as third-party transactions. Summarised financial information for the Group's investments in associates and joint ventures is set out in Note 38.

Amounts included in the Group's financial statements, in aggregate, by category of related party entity are as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Associates | Joint | Pension |
| £m | ventures | funds, unit |

| | | £m | trusts and investment funds |
|--|------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | | | £m |
| For the year ended and as at 31 December 2016 | | | |
| Income | (20) | 7 | 4 |
| Impairment | (13) | | |
| Total assets | 72 | 2,244 | |
| Total liabilities | 94 | 95 | 260 |
| For the year ended and as at 31 December 2015 | | | |
| Income | (19) | 40 | 4 |
| Impairment | (4) | (2) | |
| Total assets | 36 | 1,578 | |
| Total liabilities | 158 | 133 | 184 |
| For the year ended and as at 31 December 2014 | | | |
| Income | (5) | 9 | 4 |
| Impairment | | (1) | |
| Total assets | 130 | 1,558 | |
| Total liabilities | 264 | 188 | 149 |

Guarantees, pledges or commitments given in respect of these transactions in the year were £940m (2015: £881m) predominantly relating to joint ventures. No guarantees, pledges or commitments were received in the year. Derivatives transacted on behalf of the pensions funds, unit trusts and investment funds were £3m (2015: £13m).

Key Management Personnel

The Group's Key Management Personnel, and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties for disclosure purposes. Key Management Personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Barclays PLC (directly or indirectly) and comprise the Directors of Barclays PLC and the Officers of the Group, certain direct reports of the Group Chief Executive and the heads of major business units and functions.

There were no material related party transactions with entities under common directorship where a Director or other member of Key Management Personnel (or any connected person) is also a Director or other member of Key Management Personnel (or any connected person) of Barclays.

41 Related party transactions and Directors remuneration continued

The Group provides banking services to Directors and other Key Management Personnel and persons connected to them. Transactions during the year and the balances outstanding were as follows:

Loans outstanding

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| | £m | £m |
| As at 1 January | 9.8 | 11.4 |
| Loans issued during the year | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Loan repayments during the year/change of key management personnel | (1.2) | (2.7) |
| As at 31 December | 9.2 | 9.8 |

No allowances for impairment were recognised in respect of loans to Directors or other members of Key Management Personnel (or any connected person).

Deposits outstanding

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| | £m | £m |
| As at 1 January | 116.5 | 103.0 |
| Deposits received during the year | 18.9 | 44.8 |
| Deposits repaid during the year/change of key management personnel | (128.1) | (31.3) |
| As at 31 December | 7.3 | 116.5 |

Total commitments outstanding

Total commitments outstanding refers to the total of any undrawn amounts on credit cards and/or overdraft facilities provided to Key Management Personnel. Total commitments outstanding as at 31 December 2016 were £0.2m (2015: £0.5m).

All loans to Directors and other Key Management Personnel (and persons connected to them), (a) were made in the ordinary course of business, (b) were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with other persons and (c) did not involve more than a

normal risk of collectability or present other unfavourable features.

Remuneration of Directors and other Key Management Personnel

Total remuneration awarded to Directors and other Key Management Personnel below represents the awards made to individuals that have been approved by the Board Remuneration Committee as part of the latest remuneration decisions, and is consistent with the approach adopted for disclosures set out on pages 99 to 133. Costs recognised in the income statement reflect the accounting charge for the year and are included within operating expenses. The difference between the values awarded and the recognised income statement charge principally relates to the recognition of deferred costs for prior year awards. Figures are provided for the period that individuals met the definition of Directors and other Key Management Personnel.

| | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Salaries and other short-term benefits | 31.9 | 31.3 |
| Pension costs | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other long-term benefits | 11.0 | 4.7 |
| Share-based payments | 21.9 | 11.0 |
| Employer social security charges on emoluments | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| Costs recognised for accounting purposes | 71.2 | 52.5 |
| Employer social security charges on emoluments | (6.2) | (5.2) |
| Other long-term benefits – difference between awards granted and costs recognised | (2.5) | 2.5 |
| Share-based payments – difference between awards granted and costs recognised | (8.9) | (2.3) |
| Total remuneration awarded | 53.6 | 47.5 |

Disclosure required by the Companies Act 2006

The following information regarding Directors is presented in accordance with the Companies Act 2006:

| | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Aggregate emoluments ^a | 8.1 | 7.0 |
| Amounts paid under LTIPs ^b | 8.1 | 9.2 |

There were no pension contributions paid to defined contribution schemes on behalf of Directors (2015: £nil). There were no notional pension contributions to defined contribution schemes.

As at 31 December 2016, there were no Directors accruing benefits under a defined benefit scheme (2015: nil).

Notes

a The aggregate emoluments include amounts paid for the 2016 year. In addition, a deferred share award for 2016 will be made to James E Staley and Tushar Morzaria which will only vest subject to meeting certain conditions. The total of the deferred share awards is £1.4m for 2016 (£0.7m for 2015).

b The figure of nil is shown for 2016 in Amounts paid under LTIPs because neither executive Director held an LTIP award that was released in 2016. The LTIP amount in the single total figure table for executive Directors 2016 remuneration in the Directors Remuneration report relates to the award that is scheduled to be released in 2017 in respect of the 2014-2016 LTIP cycle.

Notes to the financial statements

Other disclosure matters

41 Related party transactions and Directors remuneration continued**Directors and Officers shareholdings and options**

The beneficial ownership of ordinary share capital of Barclays PLC by all Directors and Officers of Barclays PLC (involving 24 persons) at 31 December 2016 amounted to 11,464,580 (2015: 10,586,812) ordinary shares of 25p each (0.07% of the ordinary share capital outstanding).

At 31 December 2016, executive Directors and Officers of Barclays PLC (involving 13 persons) held options to purchase a total of 22,527 (2015: 17,206) Barclays PLC ordinary shares of 25p each at prices ranging from 120p to 178p under Sharesave.

Advances and credit to Directors and guarantees on behalf of Directors

In accordance with Section 413 of the Companies Act 2006, the total amount of advances and credits made available in 2016 to persons who served as Directors during the year was £0.2m (2015: £0.3m). The total value of guarantees entered into on behalf of Directors during 2016 was £nil (2015:£nil).

42 Auditors remuneration

Auditors remuneration is included within consultancy, legal and professional fees in administration and general expenses and comprises:

| | Audit £m | Audit related £m | Taxation services £m | Other services £m | Total £m |
|---|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Audit of the Group's annual accounts | 14 | | | | 14 |
| Other services: | | | | | |
| Fees payable for the Company's associates | 27 | | | | 27 |
| Other services supplied ^b | | 3 | | | 3 |
| Other services relating to taxation compliance services advisory services | | | | | |
| Other | | 1 | | 4 | 5 |
| Total Auditors remuneration | 41 | 4 | | 4 | 49 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 2015 | | | | | |
| Audit of the Group's annual accounts | 13 | | | | 13 |
| Other services: | | | | | |
| Fees payable for the Company's associates | 21 | | | | 21 |
| Other services supplied ^b | | 3 | | | 3 |
| Other services relating to taxation | | | | | |
| compliance services | | | 1 | | 1 |
| advisory services | | | | | |
| Other | | 4 | | 1 | 5 |
| Total Auditors' remuneration | 34 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 43 |
| 2014 | | | | | |
| Audit of the Group's annual accounts | 11 | | | | 11 |
| Other services: | | | | | |
| Fees payable for the Company's associates | 24 | | | | 24 |
| Other services supplied ^b | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Other services relating to taxation | | | | | |
| compliance services | | | 1 | | 1 |
| advisory services | | | | | |
| Other | | 3 | | 1 | 4 |
| Total Auditors' remuneration | 35 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 44 |

The figures shown in the above table relate to fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and its associates, of which the fees paid in relation to discontinued operations were £12m (2015: £10m, 2014: £10m).

Fees paid to other auditors not associated with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in respect of the audit of discontinued operations were £5m (2015: £4m, 2014: £4m).

43 Financial risks, liquidity and capital management

To improve transparency and ease of reference, by concentrating related information in one place, and to reduce duplication, disclosures required under IFRS relating to financial risks and capital resources have been included within the Risk management and governance section as follows:

§ Credit risk, on pages 149 to 150;

§ Market risk, on page 151;

§ Capital resources, on pages 154 to 155; and

§ Liquidity risk, on pages 153 to 154.

Notes

a Comprises the fees for the statutory audit of the subsidiaries both inside and outside UK and fees for the work performed by associates of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in respect of the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

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- b Comprises services in relation to statutory and regulatory filings. These include audit services for the review of the interim financial information under the Listing Rules of the UK listing authority.
- c Includes consultation on tax matters, tax advice relating to transactions and other tax planning and advice.

44 Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale and associated liabilities

Accounting for non-current assets held for sale and associated liabilities

The group applies IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continuing use. In order to be classified as held for sale, the asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary and the sale must be highly probable. Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

On 1 March 2016, Barclays announced its intention to reduce the Group's 62.3% interest in BAGL. This reduction is intended to be to a level which will permit deconsolidation from an accounting and regulatory perspective, for which approval was granted by shareholders at the Group's general meeting held on 28 April 2016. On 5 May 2016 Barclays sold 12.2% of the Group's interest in BAGL resulting in a transfer to non-controlling interests of £601m. Following this sale, Barclays' interest represents 50.1% of BAGL's share capital. The BAGL disposal group includes all assets and liabilities of BAGL and its subsidiaries as well as Group balances associated with BAGL and expected contributions that will form part of the sale.

No impairment for BAGL has been recognised under IFRS 5 as at 31 December 2016. Impairment under IFRS 5 is calculated as the difference between fair value less disposal costs and the carrying value of the disposal group. The fair value is determined by reference to the quoted market price for BAGL and the foreign exchange rate for ZAR/GBP as at 31 December 2016, less the expected contributions. The fair value less disposal costs and the expected contribution exceeds the net asset value as at 31 December 2016.

Barclays continues to explore a sale through the disposal of its shares in BAGL during the course of 2017.

Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale

| | BAGL | | | Total 2015 £m |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | 2016 | Other 2016 | Total 2016 | |
| | £m | £m | £m | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 2,689 | 241 | 2,930 | 21 |
| Items in the course of collection from other banks | 549 | 21 | 570 | 24 |
| Trading portfolio assets | 3,044 | 40 | 3,084 | |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 5,546 | 1,438 | 6,984 | 696 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 1,992 | | 1,992 | |
| Financial investments | 4,995 | 2,742 | 7,737 | 1,230 |
| Loans and advances to banks | 1,184 | 482 | 1,666 | 74 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 41,793 | 1,711 | 43,504 | 5,513 |
| Prepayments, accrued income and other assets | 637 | 59 | 696 | 47 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 63 | 24 | 87 | 10 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 902 | 52 | 954 | 128 |
| Goodwill | 965 | 32 | 997 | |
| Intangible assets | 554 | 16 | 570 | 43 |
| Current and deferred tax assets | 124 | 25 | 149 | 22 |
| Retirement benefit assets | 33 | | 33 | |
| Total | 65,070 | 6,883 | 71,953 | 7,808 |
| Balance of impairment unallocated under IFRS 5 | | (499) | (499) | (444) |
| Total assets classified as held for sale | 65,070 | 6,384 | 71,454 | 7,364 |

Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale

| | BAGL | | | Total 2015 £m |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | 2016 | Other 2016 | Total 2016 | |
| | £m | £m | £m | |
| Deposits from banks | 2,113 | 36 | 2,149 | |
| Items in the course of collection due to banks | 350 | 23 | 373 | 74 |
| Customer accounts | 39,331 | 3,100 | 42,431 | 4,000 |
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing | 597 | | 597 | |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | 388 | | 388 | |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value | 3,748 | 3,577 | 7,325 | 346 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 1,610 | 1 | 1,611 | 3 |
| Debt securities in issue | 7,997 | | 7,997 | 1,474 |
| Subordinated liabilities | 934 | | 934 | |
| Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities | 1,061 | 119 | 1,180 | 39 |
| Provisions | 52 | 51 | 103 | 34 |
| Current and deferred tax liabilities | 154 | 8 | 162 | (6) |
| Retirement benefit liabilities | 26 | 16 | 42 | 33 |
| Total liabilities classified as held for sale | 58,361 | 6,931 | 65,292 | 5,997 |
| Net assets/(liabilities) classified as held for sale^a | 6,709 | (547) | 6,162 | 1,367 |
| Expected BAGL separation payments and costs ^{b,c} | 866 | | 866 | |
| Disposal group post contribution | 7,575 | (547) | 7,028 | 1,367 |

Notes

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- a The carrying value of the disposal group is stated after the elimination of internal balances between Barclays and BAGL of £595m. Internal balances have been considered in determining the carrying value of BAGL (of £7.3bn before the planned contributions in respect of BAGL) for the purposes of measuring the disposal group at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.
- b In December 2016, Barclays finalised proposals regarding planned contributions to the BAGL group relating to the reimbursement of certain expenses as well as contributions for investment to support separation activities. The cash and cash equivalents to make these planned contributions is included within the perimeter of the disposal group, also for the purposes of measuring the disposal group at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The planned contributions are reported within Cash and balances at central banks in the Group's consolidated balance sheet.
- c In December 2016, Barclays reimbursed BAGL for expenses incurred for an amount of £28m. This amount is excluded from the proposed overall potential reimbursement and contribution figure of £866m.

Notes to the financial statements

Other disclosure matters

44 Assets included in disposal groups held for sale and associated liabilities continued

The BAGL disposal group meets the requirements for presentation as a discontinued operation. As such, the results, which have been presented as the profit after tax and non-controlling interest in respect of the discontinued operation on the face of the Group income statement, are analysed in the income statement below.

BAGL group income statement

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| For the year ended 31 December | £m | £m |
| Net interest income | 2,169 | 1,950 |
| Net fee and commission income | 1,072 | 1,033 |
| Net trading income | 281 | 197 |
| Net investment income | 45 | 41 |
| Other income | 179 | 193 |
| Total income | 3,746 | 3,414 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (445) | (353) |
| Net operating income | 3,301 | 3,061 |
| Staff costs | (1,186) | (1,107) |
| Administration and general expenses | (653) | (545) |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | (513) | (442) |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | (58) | (47) |
| Operating expenses | (2,410) | (2,141) |
| Share of post-tax results of associates and joint ventures | 6 | 7 |
| Profit before tax | 897 | 927 |
| Taxation | (306) | (301) |
| Profit after tax | 591 | 626 |
| Attributable to: | | |
| Equity holders of the parent | 189 | 302 |
| Non-controlling interests | 402 | 324 |
| Profit after tax | 591 | 626 |

Other comprehensive income relating to discontinued operations is as follows:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| | £m | £m |
| For the year ended 31 December | | |
| Available for sale assets | (9) | (22) |
| Currency translation reserves | 1,451 | (1,223) |
| Cash flow hedge reserves | 89 | (101) |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax from discontinued operations | 1,531 | (1,346) |

The cash flows attributed to the discontinued operations are as follows:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|------------|----------------|
| | £m | £m |
| For the year ended 31 December | | |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | 1,164 | 794 |
| Net cash flows from investing activities | (691) | (1,883) |
| Net cash flows from financing activities | (105) | 133 |
| Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents | 37 | (865) |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 405 | (1,821) |

44 Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale and associated liabilities continued

Other held for sale assets

Sale of the French retail business

The disposal group includes the total assets and liabilities in the French retail business with assets of £4bn. An impairment of £456m has been recognised in expectation of the loss on sale, with the sale expected to be completed in 2017.

Sale of the Egypt banking business

The disposal group includes the total assets and liabilities in Barclays Bank Egypt, with assets of £1bn. Subject to regulatory approvals, the sale is expected to be completed in H1 2017.

Sale of Barclays Vida Y Pensiones

The majority of the disposal group have been sold during 2016. The sale of the remaining Spanish Life Insurance business, with assets of £657m, is expected to complete in 2017.

Sale of the Zimbabwe business

The disposal group includes the total assets and liabilities in the Zimbabwe business, with assets of £362m. The sale is expected to be completed in Q4 2017.

Sale of other businesses

Other disposals include £379m of assets, mainly comprised of the Italian business, with assets of £258m. The sale is expected to be completed in 2017. The remaining businesses mainly comprise of the Irish Insurance business, UK Trust and Vocalink, all of which are expected to be completed in 2017.

During the year, a number of disposal groups of held for sale assets have been disposed of. The sale of the Asia Wealth business took place in November 2016. A gain on sale of £164m has been recognised in the income statement within (loss)/profit on disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. The sales of Barclays Risk Analytics and Index Solutions Ltd in August 2016, the Spanish and Portuguese credit card businesses in November 2016, Italian insurance business in June 2016, Italian retail banking in August 2016, Portuguese retail and insurance businesses in April 2016, the Offshore Trust business in January 2016, the sale of the designated Market Maker business in April 2016 and part of the Spanish Insurance business in November 2016 also took place this year.

45 Barclays PLC (the Parent Company)

Other income

Other income of £334m (2015: £227m) includes £457m (2015: £345m) of income received from gross coupon payments on Barclays Bank PLC issued AT1 securities.

Non-Current Assets and Liabilities

Investment in subsidiaries

The investment in subsidiary of £36,553m (2015: £35,303m) represents investments made in Barclays Bank PLC, including £6,486m (2015: £5,350m) of AT1 securities. The increase of £1,250m during the year was mainly driven by a \$1.5bn AT1 issuance during the third quarter.

Loans and advances to subsidiaries, subordinated liabilities and debt securities in issue

During the period, Barclays PLC issued \$2.1bn of Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes included within the subordinated liabilities balance of £3,789m (2015: £1,766m), \$6.7bn of Fixed Rate Senior Notes, Yen 20bn of Fixed Rate Senior Notes, 2.7bn Fixed and Floating Rate Senior Notes, £1.3bn of Fixed Rate Senior Notes and AUD 0.2bn of Fixed Rate Senior Notes included within the debt securities in issue balance of £16,893m (2015: £6,224m). The proceeds raised through these transactions were used to invest in subsidiaries of Barclays Bank PLC accounted for as loans and advances to subsidiaries of £19,421m (2015: £7,990m).

Barclays PLC retains the discretion to manage the nature of its internal investments in subsidiaries according to their regulatory and business needs. As we implement our structural reform programme, Barclays PLC will invest capital and funding to Barclays Bank PLC and other group subsidiaries such as the Group Service Company, the US IHC and the UK ring-fenced bank.

Financial investments

The financial investment assets relate to loans made to subsidiaries of the Group. These instruments include a feature that allows for the loan to be written down in whole or in part by the borrower only in the event that the liabilities of the subsidiary would otherwise exceed its assets.

Derivative financial instrument

The derivative financial instrument of £268m (2015: £210m) held by the Parent Company represents Barclays PLC's right to receive a Capital Note for no additional consideration, in the event the Barclays PLC consolidated CRD IV Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio (FSA October 2012 transitional statement) falls below 7% at which point the notes are automatically assigned by the holders to Barclays PLC.

Total equity

Called up share capital and share premium of Barclays PLC was £21,842m (2015: £21,586m). Other equity instruments of £6,453m (2015: £5,321m) comprises of AT1 securities. For further details please refer to Note 31 Ordinary shares, share premium and other equity.

Refer to the financial statements

46 Related undertakings

The Group's corporate structure consists of a number of related undertakings, comprising subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and significant other interests. A full list of these undertakings, the country of incorporation and the ownership of each share class is set out below. The information is provided as at 31 December 2016.

The entities are grouped by the countries in which they are incorporated. The profits earned by the activities of these entities are in some cases taxed in countries other than the country of incorporation. Barclays' 2016 Country Snapshot provides details of where the Group carries on its business, where its profits are subject to tax and the taxes it pays in each country it operates in.

Wholly owned subsidiaries

Unless otherwise stated the undertakings below are wholly owned and consolidated by Barclays and the share capital disclosed comprises ordinary or common shares which are held by Group subsidiaries.

Wholly owned subsidiaries

Note

United Kingdom

1 Churchill Place, London, E14 5HP

| | |
|--|---------|
| Aequor Investments Limited | |
| Ardencroft Investments Limited | |
| B D & B Investments Limited | |
| B.P.B. (Holdings) Limited | |
| Barafor Limited | |
| Barclay Leasing Limited | |
| Barclays (Security Realisation) Limited | |
| Barclays Aegis Trust | D |
| Barclays Africa Group Holdings Limited | J, K |
| Barclays Aldersgate Investments Limited | |
| Barclays Asset Management Limited | |
| Barclays Bank PLC | A, F, I |
| Barclays BCL FI Trust | D |
| Barclays Bedivere Trust | D |
| Barclays BR Investments Trust | D |
| Barclays Cantal Investments Trust | D |
| Barclays Capital Asia Holdings Limited | |
| Barclays Capital Finance Limited | |
| Barclays Capital Japan Securities Holdings Limited | |
| Barclays Capital Luxembourg S.à.r.l. Trust | D |
| Barclays Capital Margin Financing Limited | |

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| | |
|--|------|
| Barclays Capital Nominees (No.2) Limited | |
| Barclays Capital Nominees (No.3) Limited | |
| Barclays Capital Nominees Limited | |
| Barclays Capital Principal Investments Limited | |
| Barclays Capital Securities Client Nominee Limited | |
| Barclays Capital Securities Limited | F, I |
| Barclays Capital Services Limited | A |
| Barclays CCP Funding LLP | B |
| Barclays Converted Investments (No.2) Limited | |
| Barclays Converted Investments Limited | |
| Barclays Direct Investing Nominees Limited | |
| Barclays Directors Limited | |
| Barclays Equity Index Investments Bare Trust | D |
| Barclays Executive Schemes Trustees Limited | |
| Barclays Fiduciary Services (UK) Limited | |
| Barclays Financial Planning Nominee Company Limited | |
| Barclays Funds Investments Limited | |
| Barclays Global Shareplans Nominee Limited | |
| Barclays Group Holdings Limited | |
| Barclays Group Operations Limited | |
| Barclays Industrial Development Limited | |
| Barclays Industrial Investments Limited | |
| Barclays Insurance Services Company Limited | |
| Barclays Investment Management Limited | |
| Barclays Lamorak Trust | D |
| Barclays Leasing (No.9) Limited | |
| Barclays Long Island Limited | |
| Barclays Luxembourg GBP Holdings Trust | D |
| Barclays Luxembourg USD Holdings Trust | D |
| Barclays Marlist Limited | |
| Barclays Mercantile Business Finance Limited | |
| Barclays Mercantile Limited | |
| Barclays Nominees (Branches) Limited | |
| Barclays Nominees (George Yard) Limited | |
| Barclays Nominees (K.W.S.) Limited | |
| Barclays Nominees (Monument) Limited | |
| Barclays Nominees (Provincial) Limited | |
| Barclays Pelleas Trust | D |
| Barclays Pension Funds Trustees Limited | |
| Barclays Private Bank | |
| Wholly owned subsidiaries | Note |
| Barclays Private Banking Services Limited | |
| Barclays Private Trust | |
| Barclays SAMS Limited | |
| Barclays Services (Japan) Limited | |
| Barclays Sharedealing | |
| Barclays Shea Limited | |
| Barclays Singapore Global Shareplans Nominee Limited | |
| Barclays Stockbrokers (Holdings) Limited | |
| Barclays Stockbrokers Limited | |
| Barclays Trust Company Limited | I, P |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | |
|--|---------|
| Barclays UK and Europe PLC | |
| Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited | |
| Barclays Unquoted Property Investments Limited | |
| Barclays USD Funding LLP | B |
| Barclays Wealth Nominees Limited | |
| Barclayshare Nominees Limited | |
| Barcosec Limited | |
| Barley Investments Limited | I, J, K |
| Barometers Limited | |
| Barsec Nominees Limited | |
| BB Client Nominees Limited | |
| BCLI GP Trust | D |
| BMBF (Bluewater Investments) Limited | |
| BMBF (No.12) Limited | |
| BMBF (No.21) Limited | |
| BMBF (No.24) Limited | |
| BMBF (No.3) Limited | |
| BMBF (No.6) Limited | |
| BMBF (No.9) Limited | |
| BMBF USD NO 1 Limited | |
| BMI (No.9) Limited | |
| BNRI ENG 2013 Limited Partnership | B |
| BNRI ENG 2014 Limited Partnership | B |
| BNRI ENG GP LLP | B |
| BNRI England 2010 Limited Partnership | B |
| BNRI England 2011 Limited Partnership | B |
| BNRI England 2012 Limited Partnership | B |
| Boudeuse Limited | |
| Capel Cure Sharp Limited | |
| Carnegie Holdings Limited | I, J, K |
| Chapelcrest Investments Limited | |
| Clydesdale Financial Services Limited | |
| Cobalt Investments Limited | |
| Condor No.1 Limited Partnership | B |
| Condor No.2 Limited Partnership | B |
| CP Flower Guaranteeco (UK) Limited | E |
| CP Propco 1 Limited | |
| CP Propco 2 Limited | |
| CP Topco Limited | J, K |
| CPIA England 2008 Limited Partnership | B |
| CPIA England 2009 Limited Partnership | B |
| CPIA England No.2 Limited Partnership | B |
| Denham Investments Limited | |
| DMW Realty Limited | |
| Durlacher Nominees Limited | |
| Eagle Financial and Leasing Services (UK) Limited | |
| Equity Value Investments Limited Liability Partnership | B |
| Equity Value Investments No.1 Limited | |
| Equity Value Investments No.2 Limited | F, I |
| Exshelfco (DZBC) | |
| Finpart Nominees Limited | |

Explanation of Responses:

FIRSTPLUS Financial Group PLC
Fitzroy Finance Limited

Z

46 Related undertakings continued**Wholly owned subsidiaries**

Note

1 Churchill Place, London, E14 5HP continued

| | |
|--|---------|
| Foltus Investments Limited | |
| Gerrard (OMH) Limited | |
| Gerrard Financial Planning Limited | |
| Gerrard Investment Management Limited | |
| Gerrard Management Services Limited | |
| Gerrard Nominees Limited | |
| Global Dynasty Natural Resource Private Equity Limited Partnership | B |
| Globe Nominees Limited | |
| GM Computers Limited | |
| Greig Middleton Holdings Limited | |
| Greig Middleton Nominees Limited | |
| Hawkins Funding Limited | |
| Heraldglen Limited | G, H, I |
| Investors In Infrastructure Limited | |
| J.V. Estates Limited | |
| Keepier Investments | |
| Kirsche Investments Limited | |
| Lindley Developments Limited | U |
| Lombard Street Nominees Limited | |
| Long Island Assets Limited | |
| Maloney Investments Limited | |
| Menlo Investments Limited | |
| Mercantile Credit Company Limited | |
| Mercantile Leasing Company (No.132) Limited | |
| MK Opportunities LP | B |
| Murray House Investment Management Limited | |
| Naxos Investments Limited | |
| North Colonnade Investments Limited | |
| Northwharf Investments Limited | I, X |
| Northwharf Nominees Limited | |
| PIA England No.2 Limited Partnership | B |
| Real Estate Participation Management Limited | |
| Real Estate Participation Services Limited | |
| Relative Value Investments UK Limited Liability Partnership | B |
| Relative Value Trading Limited | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | |
|---|------|
| Roder Investments No. 1 Limited | I, Y |
| Roder Investments No. 2 Limited | I, Y |
| Ruthenium Investments Limited | |
| RVT CLO Investments LLP | B |
| Scotlife Home Loans (No.3) Limited | |
| Sharelink Nominees Limited | |
| Solution Personal Finance Limited | |
| Surety Trust Limited | |
| Swan Lane Investments Limited | F, I |
| US Real Estate Holdings No.1 Limited | |
| US Real Estate Holdings No. 2 Limited | |
| US Real Estate Holdings No.3 Limited | |
| W.D. Pension Fund Limited | |
| Wedd Jefferson (Nominees) Limited | |
| Westferry Investments Limited | |
| Woolwich Assured Homes Limited | |
| Woolwich Homes (1987) Limited | E |
| Woolwich Homes Limited | |
| Woolwich Limited | |
| Woolwich Plan Managers Limited | |
| Woolwich Qualifying Employee Share Ownership Trustee Limited | |
| Woolwich Surveying Services Limited | |
| Zeban Nominees Limited | |
| Barclays Financial Planning (Entered Liquidation 26 January 2017) Hill House, 1 Little New Street, London, EC4A 3TR | |
| 54 Lombard Street Investments (In Liquidation) | |
| Barclays Global Investors Finance Limited (in Liquidation) | |
| Barclays Global Investors UK Holdings Limited (in Liquidation) | J, K |
| Barclays Mercantile Highland Finance Limited (in Liquidation) | |
| Barclays Physical Trading Limited (In Liquidation) | |
| Eldfell Investments Limited (in Liquidation) | |
| Fair and Square Limited (in Liquidation) | |
| Mercers Debt Collections Limited (In Liquidation) | |
| Pendle Shipping Limited (In Liquidation) | |
| Reflex Nominees Limited (In Liquidation) 5 The North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4BB | |
| Barclays Bayard Investments Trust | D |
| Wholly owned subsidiaries | Note |
| 5 The North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4BB continued | |
| BBR Holdings Trust | D |
| Barclays Capital Trading Luxembourg Trust | D |
| Barclays Luxembourg EUR Holdings Trust | D |
| Barclays Luxembourg Finance Index Trust | D |
| CPIA Canada Holdings | B |
| Leonis Investments LLP | B |

Preferred Liquidity Limited Partnership B
Aurora Building, 120 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, G2 7JS

Barclays SLCSM (No.1) Limited (In Liquidation)
R.C. Grieg Nominees Limited
50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh, EH3 9WJ

BNRI PIA Scot GP Limited
BNRI Scots GP, LLP B
Pecan Aggregator LP B
Logic House, Waterfront Business Park, Fleet Road, GU1 3SB

The Logic Group Holdings Limited J
The Logic Group Enterprises Limited

Argentina
855 Leandro N.Alem Avenue, 8th Floor, Buenos Aires

Compañía Sudamerica S.A.
Marval, O Farrell & Mairal, Av. Leandro N. Alem 882, Buenos Aires, C1001AAQ

Compañía Regional del Sur S.A.

Brazil
Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, No. 4.440, 12th Floor, Bairro Itaim Bibi,

Sao Paulo, CEP, 04538-132

Banco Barclays S.A.

Canada
333 Bay Street, Suite 4910, Toronto ON M5H 2R2

Barclays Capital Canada Inc
Stikeman Elliott LLP, 199 Bay Street, 5300 Commerce Court West,

Toronto ON M5L 1B9

Barclays Corporation Limited

Cayman Islands
Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309GT, Uglan House, South Church Street, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104

| | |
|---|---------|
| Alymere Investments Limited | G, H, I |
| Alymere Investments Two Limited (In Liquidation) | |
| Analytical Trade UK Limited | |
| Aquitaine Investments Limited (In Liquidation) | |
| Barclays Capital (Cayman) Limited | |
| Braven Investments No.1 Limited | |
| Capton Investments Limited | |
| Claudas Investments Limited | G, H, I |
| Claudas Investments Two Limited | |
| CPIA Investments No.1 Limited | V |
| CPIA Investments No.2 Limited | F, I |
| Cureton Investments No. 1 Limited (In Liquidation) | |
| Cuth Investments Limited | F, I, T |
| Furbridge Investments Limited | |
| Hamar Investments Limited | |
| Hurley Investments No.1 Limited | |
| Iris Investments 1 Limited | G, H, I |
| Mintaka Investments No. 4 Limited | |
| OGP Leasing Limited | |
| Pelleas Investments Limited | |
| Pelleas Investments Two Limited | |
| Pippin Island Investments Limited | |
| Razzoli Investments Limited | F, I |
| RVH Limited | F, I |
| Zanonne Investments Limited (In Liquidation) | |
| Zumboorok Investments Limited | |
| PO Box 1093, Queensgate House, Grand Cayman KY1-1102 | |

Blaytell Limited
 Coskwo Limited
 Godler Limited
 Harflane Limited
 Hentock Limited
 Hollyrice Limited
 Pilkbull Limited

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46 Related undertakings continued

Wholly owned subsidiaries

Note

PO Box 1093, Queensgate House, Grand Cayman KY1-1102 continued

Strickyard Limited

Winhall Limited

190 Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-9005

Calthorpe Investments Limited

Gallen Investments Limited

JV Assets Limited

Palomino Limited

Raglan Investments Limited

Wessex Investments Limited

Walkers Corporate Limited, Cayman Corporate Centre,

27 Hospital Road, George Town, KY1 9008

Long Island Holding B Limited

China

Room 213, Building 1, No. 1000 Chenhui Road,

Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park, Shanghai

Barclays Technology Centre (Shanghai) Company Limited

Egypt

Star Capital AI Tower, City Stars Project, 2 Ali Rashed Street,

Nasr City, Cairo

Barclays Bank Egypt SAE

France

183 avenue Daumesnil, Paris, 75012

L
Z

Barclays Courtage SAS
Barclays Diversification
Barclays Patrimoine S.C.S.
Barclays Vie SA
BBAIL SAS
32 avenue George V, Paris, 75008

Barclays France SA
Barclays Wealth Managers France SA

Germany

Bockenheimer Landstrasse 38-40, D-60323 Frankfurt Am Main

Barclays Capital Effekten GmbH
Sulm Investments GmbH (In Liquidation)
c/o SFM Deutschland GmbH, Grunenburgweg 58-62, 60322,

Frankfurt am Main

Baubecon Holding 1 GmbH (In Liquidation)
Opal 110. GmbH (In Liquidation)
Gasstrasse 4c, 22761, Hamburg, Germany

Baban Mantel AG (In Liquidation)

Gibraltar

Suite 1, Burns House, 19 Town Range

Frankland Properties Limited
Norfolk LP
Ringmer Properties Limited
Saveway Properties Limited
Stowmarket Investments Limited
Townmead Properties Limited
Trefield Holdings Limited

B

Guernsey

P.O. Box 33, Maison Trinity, Trinity Square, St. Peter Port,

GY1 4AT

Barclays Insurance Guernsey PCC Limited
PO BOX 41, Floor 2, Le Marchant House, Le Truchot, St Peter

Q

Port, GY1 3BE

Barclays Nominees (Guernsey) Limited

Hong Kong

42nd floor Citibank Tower, Citibank Plaza, 3 Garden Road

Barclays Bank (Hong Kong Nominees) Limited (In Liquidation)

Barclays Capital Asia Nominees Limited (In Liquidation)

Level 41, Cheung Kong Center, 2 Queen s Road Central

Barclays Asia Limited

Barclays Capital Asia Limited

India

208 Ceejay House, Shivsagar Estate, Dr A Beasant Road, Worli,

Mumbai, 400 018

Barclays Securities (India) Private Limited

Barclays Wealth Trustees (India) Private Limited

Wholly owned subsidiaries

67, Maker Tower F 6th Floor, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai, 400 005

Note

Barclays Holdings India Private Limited (In Liquidation)

**DLF IT Park 8th Floor, Building 9A and B, 1/124 Shivaji Gardens,
Mount Poonamallee Road, Manapakkam, Chennai, 600089**

Barclays Shared Services Private Limited

**Ground to Fourth Floor, Wing 3 Cluster A, Eon Free Zone, MIDC
Knowledge Park, Pune, 411014**

Barclays Technology Centre India Private Limited

**Level 10, Block B6, Nirlon Knowledge Park, Off Western Express
Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai, 40063**

Barclays Investments & Loans (India) Limited

F, I

Indonesia

Barclays House, 12th Floor, Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav22-23, Jakarta, 12920

PT Bank Barclays Indonesia (In Liquidation)

Plaza Lippo, 10th Floor, Jalan Jend, Sudirman Kav 25,

Jakarta, 12920

PT Bhadra Buana Persada (In Liquidation)

Explanation of Responses:

Ireland

Two Park Place, Hatch Street, Dublin 2

Barclaycard International Payments Limited
Barclays Assurance (Dublin) Designated Activity Company
Barclays Bank Ireland Public Limited Company
Barclays Insurance (Dublin) Designated Activity Company
Barclays Ireland Nominees Limited (In Liquidation)

Isle of Man

Barclays House, Victoria Street, Douglas, IM1 2LE

Barclays Nominees (Manx) Limited
Barclays Portfolio (IoM GP) No.2 Limited
Barclays Private Clients International Limited
2nd Floor, St Georges Court, Upper Church Street, Douglas,

J, K

IM1 1EE

Barclays Holdings (Isle of Man) Limited

Italy

Milano, Via della Moscova 18

Barclays Private Equity S.p.A. (In Liquidation)

Japan

10-1, Roppongi 6-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo

Barclays Funds and Advisory Japan Limited
Barclays Securities Japan Limited
Barclays Wealth Services Limited

Jersey

Third Floor, 37 Esplanade, St. Helier, JE2 3QA

CP Newco 1 Limited
CP Newco 2 Limited
CP Newco 3 Limited

J, K

La Motte Chambers, St Helier, JE1 1BJ

Barclays Services Jersey Limited
39-41 Broad Street, St Helier, JE2 3RR

Barclays Wealth Management Jersey Limited
BIFML PTC Limited
13 Castle Street, St. Helier, JE4 5UT

Barclays Index Finance Trust
Lime Grove House, Green Street, St Helier, JE1 2ST

S

Barbridge Limited
13 Library Place, St Helier, JE4 8NE

Barclays Nominees (Jersey) Limited
Barclaytrust Channel Islands Limited
Appleby Trust (Jersey) Limited, PO Box 20713-14

Esplanade, St Helier, JE1 1BD

MK Opportunities GP Ltd
Korea, Republic of
A-1705 Yeouido Park Centre, 28-3 Yeouido-dong,

Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul

Barclays Korea GP Limited

Luxembourg
9, allée Scheffer, L-2520

Barclays Aegis Investments S.à r.l.
Barclays Alzin Investments S.à r.l.
Barclays Bayard Investments S.à r.l.

J, K

46 Related undertakings continued

Wholly owned subsidiaries

Note

9, allée Scheffer, L-2520 continued

| | |
|---|-------|
| Barclays BCL Fixed Income S.à.r.l. | |
| Barclays BCLI no.1 S.à r.l | |
| Barclays BCLI no.2 S.à r.l. | |
| Barclays Bedivere Investments S.à r.l. | |
| Barclays Bordang Investments S.à r.l. | |
| Barclays BR Holdings S.à r.l. | |
| Barclays BR Investments S.à r.l. | |
| Barclays Cantal Investments S.à r.l. | J |
| Barclays Capital Luxembourg S.à r.l. | |
| Barclays Capital Trading Luxembourg S.à r.l. | J, K |
| Barclays Claudas Investments Partnership | B |
| Barclays Equity Index Investments S.à r.l. | |
| Barclays Lamorak Investments S.à r.l. | |
| Barclays Leto Investments S.à r.l. | |
| Barclays Luxembourg EUR Holdings S.à r.l | |
| Barclays Luxembourg Finance S.à r.l. | |
| Barclays Luxembourg GBP Holdings S.à r.l. | |
| Barclays Luxembourg Holdings S.à r.l. | I, AA |
| Barclays Luxembourg Holdings SSC | B |
| Barclays Luxembourg USD Holdings S.à r.l. | J, K |
| Barclays Pelleas Investments Partnership | B |
| Barclays Pelleas Investments S.à r.l. | G, I |
| Barclays US Investments S.à r.l. | J, K |
| Blossom Finance General Partnership | B |
| 68-70 Boulevard de la Petrusse, L-2320 | |

Adler Toy Holding Sarl

Malaysia

Uni80-01, Level 30, Tower A, Vertical Business Suite, Avenue 3,

Bangsar South, No.8, Jalan Kerinchi, Kuala Lumpur, 59200

Barclays Capital Markets Malaysia Sdn Bhd. (In Liquidation)

F, I

Mauritius

C/O Rogers Capital Corporate Services, St. Louis Business Centre, Cnr Desroches & St. Louis Streets, Port Louis

Barclays Capital Mauritius Limited

Barclays Capital Securities Mauritius Limited

Fifth Floor, Ebene Esplanade, 24 Cybercity, Ebene

Barclays (H&B) Mauritius Limited

Barclays Mauritius Overseas Holdings Limited

Mexico

Paseo de la Reforma 505, 41 Floor, Torre Mayor, Col.

Cuauhtemoc, CP 06500

Barclays Bank Mexico, S.A.

K, M

Barclays Capital Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V.

K, M

Grupo Financiero Barclays Mexico, S.A. de C.V.

K, M

Servicios Barclays, S.A. de C.V.

Monaco

31 Avenue de la Costa, BP 339

Barclays Wealth Asset Management (Monaco) S.A.M

Netherlands

Strawinskylaan 3105, 1077 ZX, Amsterdam

Barclays SLCSM Funding B.V.

De Boelelaan 7, 1083 HJ Amsterdam

Chewdef BidCo BV. (In Liquidation)

Nigeria

Southgate House, Udi Street, Osborne Estate, Ikoyi, Lagos

Barclays Group Representative Office (NIG) Limited

Philippines

21/F, Philamlife Tower, 8767 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City, 1226

Meridian (SPV-AMC) Corporation

Russian Federation

Four Winds Plaza, 1st Tverskaya-Yamskaya Str, Moscow 21, 125047

Limited Liability Company Barclays Capital (In Liquidation)

Saudi Arabia

18th Floor Al Faisaliah Tower, Riyadh, 11311

Barclays Saudi Arabia (In Liquidation)

[Wholly owned subsidiaries](#)

Note

Singapore

10 Marina Boulevard#24-01 Marina Bay Financial Centre, Tower 2, 018983

Barclays Bank (Singapore Nominees) Pte Ltd

Barclays Bank (South East Asia) Nominees Pte Ltd

Barclays Capital Futures (Singapore) Private Limited

Barclays Capital Holdings (Singapore) Private Limited

Barclays Merchant Bank (Singapore) Ltd.

Spain

Plaza De Colon 1, 28046, Madrid

Barclays Tenedora De Inmuebles SL.

Barclays Vida Y Pensiones, Compania De Seguros, S.A

The Logic Group Enterprises S.L

Z

Switzerland

Chemin de Grange Canal8-20, PO Box 3941, 1211, Geneva

Barclays Bank (Suisse) S.A.

BPB Holdings SA

Taiwan

11/F, 106Kin-Yi Road, Sec. 5, Taipei 110

Barclays Capital Securities Taiwan Limited (In Liquidation)

Thailand

87, M Thai Tower All Seasons Place, 23rd Floor, Wireless Road,

Lumpini, Phatumwan, Bangkok, 10330

Barclays Capital (Thailand) Ltd. (In Liquidation)

United States

Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center,

1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801

| | |
|---|------|
| Archstone Equity Holdings Inc | |
| Barclays BWA, Inc. | |
| Barclays Capital Commodities Corporation | |
| Barclays Capital Derivatives Funding LLC | C |
| Barclays Capital Energy Inc. | |
| Barclays Capital Real Estate Finance Inc. | |
| Barclays Capital Real Estate Holdings Inc. | |
| Barclays Capital Real Estate Inc. | |
| Barclays Commercial Mortgage Securities LLC | C |
| Barclays Delaware Holdings LLC | F, I |
| Barclays Electronic Commerce Holdings Inc. | |
| Barclays Financial LLC | C |
| Barclays Group US Inc. | |
| Barclays Investment Holdings LLC | |
| Barclays Oversight Management Inc. | |
| Barclays Receivables LLC | C |
| Barclays Services Corporation | |
| Barclays US CCP Funding LLC | C |
| Barclays US Funding LLC | C |
| Barclays US LLC | G, I |
| BCAP LLC | C |
| BNRI Acquisition No.4 LLC | C |
| BNRI Acquisition No.5, LP | B |
| CPIA Acquisition No.3 LLC | C |
| CPIA Equity No. 1 Inc. | |
| Crescent Real Estate Member LLC | C |
| Gracechurch Services Corporation | |
| Long Island Holding A LLC | C |
| LTDL Holdings LLC | C |
| Marbury Holdings LLC | |
| Persica Holdings LLC | C |
| Persica Lease LLC | C |
| Persica LL LLC | C |
| Persica Property LLC | C |
| Protium Finance I LLC | C |
| Protium Master Mortgage LP | B |
| Protium REO I LP | B |
| RB Special Assets, L.L.C. | C |
| Securitized Asset Backed Receivables LLC | C |
| Sutton Funding LLC | C |
| TPLL LLC | C |
| TPProperty LLC | C |
| TPWorks LLC | C |

Notes to the financial statements

46 Related undertakings continued

Wholly owned subsidiaries

Note

Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center,

1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801 continued

| | |
|--|------|
| US Secured Investments LLC | C |
| Vail 09 LLC | C |
| Vail Residential 09 LLC | C |
| Vail SC LLC | C |
| 1201 North Market Street, P.O. Box 1347 Wilmington, DE19801 | |
| | |
| Barclays Bank Delaware | F, I |
| Procella Investments LLC | C |
| Procella Investments No.1 LLC | C |
| Procella Investments No.2 LLC | C |
| Procella Investments No.3 LLC | C |
| Procella Swaps LLC | C |
| Verain Investments LLC | |
| 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington DE 19808 | |
| | |
| Analog Analytics Inc | |
| Barclays Capital Equities Trading GP | B |
| Barclays Capital Holdings Inc. | G, I |
| Lagalla Investments LLC | |
| Protium Master Grantor Trust | D |
| Relative Value Holdings, LLC | |
| 745 Seventh Avenue, New York NY 10019 | |
| | |
| Alynore Investments Limited Partnership | B |

Explanation of Responses:

Curve Investments GP
Preferred Liquidity, LLC
CT Corporation System, One Corporate Center, Floor 11, Hartford CT

B
J

06103-3220

Barclays Capital Inc.
c/o RL&F Service Corp, One Rodney Square, 10th Floor, Tenth and
King Streets, Wilmington DE 19801

Analytical Trade Holdings LLC
Analytical Trade Investments LLC
100 South West Street, Wilmington DE 19801

BB

Barclays Dryrock Funding LLC
Wilmington Riverfront Receivables LLC
100 South Wacker Drive, Suite 2000, Chicago IL 60606

C
J, K

BTXS Inc.
15 East North Street, Dover DE DE 19801

Barclays Services LLC
200 Park Avenue, New York, New York, 10166

C

HYMF, Inc.
CT Corporation System, 225 Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, NC 27603

Barclays US GPF Inc.
CT Corporation System, 350 North St. Paul Street, Dallas TX 75201

La Torretta Beverages LLC
La Torretta Hospitality LLC
La Torretta Operations LLC
Aon Insurance Managers (USA) Inc., 199 Water Street, New York

C
C
C

NY 10038

Barclays Insurance U.S. Inc.

Explanation of Responses:

Suite 1100, 50 W. Liberty St., Reno, Nev 89501

CPIA FX Investments Inc.

500 Forest Point Circle, Charlotte, North Carolina 28273

Equifirst Corporation (In Liquidation)

Zimbabwe

2 Premium Close, Mount Pleasant Business Park,

Mount Pleasant, Harare

Branchcall Computers (Pvt) Limited

2nd Floor, Barclays House, Corner Jason Moyo

Avenue/First Street, Harare

Afcarme Zimbabwe Holdings (Pvt) Limited

Other Related Undertakings

Unless otherwise stated, the undertakings below are consolidated and the share capital disclosed comprises ordinary or common shares which are held by subsidiaries of the Group. The Group's overall ownership percentage is provided for each undertaking.

| Other related undertakings | Percentage | Note |
|---|------------|------|
| United Kingdom | | |
| 1 Churchill Place, London, E14 5HP | | |
| Barclays Africa Limited | 50.10% | |
| Barclaycard Funding PLC | 75.00% | J |
| Claas Finance Limited | 51.00% | K |
| PSA Credit Company Limited (in liquidation) | 50.00% | J, L |
| Barclays Covered Bond Funding LLP | 50.00% | B |
| 1 Angel Lane, London, EC4R 3AB | | |
| Vocalink Holdings Limited | 15.18% | Z |
| 1 Poultry, London, England, EC2R 8EJ | | |
| Igloo Regeneration (General Partner) Limited | 25.00% | L, Z |
| 1 Robeson Way, Sharston Green Business Park, | | |

Manchester, M22 4SW

| | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| KDC Holdings Limited 3-5 London Road, Rainham, Kent, ME8 7RG | 37.41% | EE, Z |
| Trade Ideas Limited Derby Training Centre, Ascot Drive, Derby, DE24 8GW | 20.00% | Z |
| Develop Training Group Limited 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh, EH3 9BY | 70.01% | CC, Z |
| Equistone Founder Partner II L.P. | 20.00% | B, Z |
| Equistone Founder Partner III L.P. Building 6 Chiswick Park, 566 Chiswick High Road, | 35.00% | B, Z |
| London W4 5HR | | |
| Intelligent Processing Solutions Limited 13 Frensham Road, Sweet Briar Industrial Estate, | 19.50% | Z |
| Norwich, NR3 2BT | | |
| Warehouse Express Group Limited Oak House, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, CH65 9HQ | 62.88% | DD, Z |
| Elan Homes Holdings Limited 16 Palace Street, London, SW1E 5JD | 59.94% | J, L, Z |
| Barclays Alma Mater Management Limited Partnership 20-22 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4JS | 30.00% | B, Z |
| Cyber Defence Alliance Limited 30 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7PG | 25.00% | E, Z |
| Gresham Leasing March (3) Limited 80 New Bond Street, London, W1S 1SB | 30.00% | Z |
| GN Tower Limited | 50.00% | Z |
| GW City Ventures Limited Basepoint Business Centre 70-72 The Havens Ransomes Europ, IP3 9SJ, Ipswich | 50.00% | K, Z |
| Equity Estates Basingstoke Limited | 25.05% | J, Z |

Explanation of Responses:

5th Floor, 70 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3V 0XL

| | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| Camperdown UK Limited 5 North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4BB | 50.00% | J, Z |
| BEIF Management Limited Partnership | 30.00% | B, Z |
| Imalivest LP Blake House, Schooner Court, Crossways Business Park, Dartford, DA2 6QQ | 66.71% | J, K, Z |
| Lakeview Computers Group Limited Queens House, 8 Queen Street, London EC4N 1SP | 57.83% | J, Z |
| BIE Topco Limited No.1 Dorset Street, Southampton, Hampshire, SO15 2DP | 44.80% | J, Z |
| MCC (15) GH Limited 2nd Floor, 110 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 6EU | 72.25% | J, Z |
| Vectorcommand Limited (in Liquidation) 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU | 30.39% | J, K, Z |
| Formerly H Limited (In Liquidation) Countryside House, The Warley Hill Business Park, The Drive, Brentwood, Essex, CM13 3AT | 70.32% | J, Z |
| Woolwich Countryside Limited Haberfield Old Moor Road, Wennington, Lancaster, LA2 8PD | 50.00% | O, Z |
| Full House Holdings Limited 6th Floor 60 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3V 0HR | 67.43% | J, Z |
| BMC (UK) Limited Central House, 124 High Street, Hampton Hill, Middlesex TW12 1NS | 40.57% | F, J, Z |
| Rio Laranja Holdings Limited 13-15 York Buildings, London, WC2N 6JU | 45.00% | J, Z |
| Business Growth Fund PLC | 24.18% | Z |

46 Related undertakings continued

| Other related undertakings | Percentage | Note |
|---|------------|------------|
| Botswana | | |
| 5th Floor, Prime Plaza, Plot 74358, Central Business District, Gabarone Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited | 33.98% | |
| Deloitte & Touche House, Lot 50664 , Gaborone Barclays Insurance Services (Pty) Limited | 33.98% | |
| Khama Crescent, Plot 17938, Government Enclave Barclays Life Botswana Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Canada | | |
| 15th Floor, Bankers Court, 850 2nd Street, Calgary AB T2P 0R8 Clearbrook Resources Inc | 21.62% | Z |
| Cayman Islands | | |
| Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309GT, Ugland House, South Church Street, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104 Chrysaor Holdings Limited | 39.60% | F, J, Z |
| Cupric Canyon Capital LP | 40.03% | FF, Z |
| Southern Peaks Mining LP | 56.17% | FF, Z |
| Third Energy Holdings Limited | 77.82% | F, J, K, Z |
| Germany | | |
| Schopenhauerstraße 10D-90409, Nurnberg Eschenbach Holding GmbH | 21.70% | Z |
| Ghana | | |
| Barclays House, High Street, Accra Barclays Bank of Ghana Limited | 50.10% | |
| Hong Kong | | |
| 6/F, Kiu Fu Commercial Building, 300-306 Lockhart Road CR SpaClub at Sea (HK) Limited | 53.86% | Z |
| Indonesia | | |
| Wisma GKBI 39th Floor, Suite 3906, Jl. Jend. Sudirman No.28, Jakarta, 10210 PT Barclays Capital Securities Indonesia (In Liquidation) | 99.00% | |

Isle of Man

| | | |
|--|--------|--|
| 3rd Floor, St George s Court, Upper Church Street, Douglas, IM1 1EE | | |
| Absa Manx Holdings Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Manx Insurance Company Limited | 50.10% | |

Kenya

| | | |
|---|--------|---|
| 5th Floor, IKM Place, 5th Ngong Avenue, Nairobi | | |
| Barclays Life Assurance Kenya Limited | 31.99% | |
| The West End Building, Waiyaki Way, Nairobi | | |
| Barclays (Kenya) Nominees Limited | 34.32% | |
| Barclays Bank Insurance Agency Limited | 34.32% | |
| Barclays Bank of Kenya Limited | 34.32% | |
| Barclays Deposit-Taking Microfinance Limited | 34.32% | |
| Barclays Financial Services Limited | 34.32% | |
| Barclays Pension Services Limited | 31.20% | Z |
| 9th Floor, Williamson House, 4th Ngong Avenue, Nairobi | | |
| First Assurance Company Limited | 31.99% | |
| First Assurance Holdings Limited | 50.10% | |

Korea, Republic of

| | | |
|---|--------|---|
| 18th Floor, Daishin Finance Centre, 343, Samil-daeroJung-go, Seoul | | |
| Woori BC Pegasus Securitization Specialty Co., Limited | 70.00% | W |

Luxembourg

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|------|
| 9, allée SchefferL-2520 | | |
| BNRI Limehouse No.1 Sarl | 96.30% | R |
| Partnership Investments S.à r.l. | 33.40% | |
| Preferred Funding S.à r.l. | 33.33% | H |
| Preferred Investments S.à r.l. | 33.33% | H, I |

Malta

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| RS2 Buildings, Fort Road, Mosta MST 1859 | | |
| RS2 Software PLC | 18.25% | Z |
| Other related undertakings | Percentage | Note |

Mauritius

| | | |
|---|--------|------------|
| Barclays House, 68 Cyber City, Ebène | | |
| Barclays Bank Mauritius Limited | 50.10% | G, H, J, K |

Monaco

| | | |
|--|--------|--|
| 31 Avenue de la Costa, Monte Carlo | | |
| Societe Civile Immobiliere 31 Avenue de la Costa | 75.00% | |

Mozambique

| | | |
|--|--------|--|
| Avenida 25 de Setembro, No 1184, 15 Andar, Maputo | | |
| Barclays Bank Mocambique SA | 49.50% | |
| Rua da Imprensa, 183 R/C, Maputo | | |
| Global Alliance Seguros, S.A. | 50.10% | |

Namibia

| | | |
|--|--------|--|
| Bougain Villas, 78 Sam Nujoma Drive, Windhoek | | |
| EFS Namibia Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Unit 6, Ausspahn Plaza, Dr Agostinho Nero Road, Ausspahnplatz, Windhoek | | |
| Absa Namibia Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |

Netherlands

Explanation of Responses:

| | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| Alexanderstraat 18, 2514 JM, The Hague Tulip Oil Holding BV | 30.45% | J, L, Z |
| Nigeria | | |
| Plot 6, Block XII, Osborne Estate, Ikoyi, Lagos Absa Capital Representative Office Nigeria Limited | 50.10% | |
| Norway | | |
| Postbox 6783, ST Olavs plass, 0130 Oslo EnterCard Norge AS | 40.00% | Z |
| Skansegata 2, Stavanger, 4006, Rogland Origo Exploration Holding AS | 28.32% | F, I, Z |
| Seychelles | | |
| Capital City, Room1-01, 1st Floor, Independence Avenue, Victoria, Mahe Barclays Bank (Seychelles) Limited | 49.98% | |
| South Africa | | |
| Barclays Towers West, 15 Troye Street, Johannesburg, 2001 1900 Summerstrand Share Block Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Alternative Asset Management Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Asset Management Proprietary Limited | 50.05% | |
| Absa Bank Limited | 50.10% | I, J |
| Absa Capital Securities Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Consultants and Actuaries Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Development Company Holdings Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | F, I |
| Absa Estate Agency Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Financial Services Africa Holdings Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Financial Services Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Fleet Services Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Fund Managers Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa idirect Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Insurance and Financial Advisers Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Insurance Company Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Insurance Risk Management Services Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Investment Management Services Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Life Limited | 50.10% | F, I |
| Absa Mortgage Fund Managers Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Nominees Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Ontwikkelingsmaatskappy Eiendoms Beperk | 50.10% | |
| Absa Outsource Competency Centre Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Portfolio Managers Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Property Development Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Secretarial Services Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Stockbrokers and Portfolio Management Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Technology Finance Solutions Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Trading and Investment Solutions Holdings Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Trading and Investment Solutions Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |

Notes to the financial statements

46 Related undertakings continued

| Other related undertakings | Percentage | Note |
|--|------------|------|
| Barclays Towers West, 15 Troye Street, Johannesburg, 2001 continued | | |
| Absa Trust (Natal) Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Trust Limited | 50.10% | I, J |
| Absa Vehicle Management Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Absa Vehicle Management Solutions Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| ABSAN Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| ACS Nominees Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| AIMS Nominees (RF) Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Alberton Industrial Properties Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Allied Development Company Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Allied Grinaker Properties Proprietary Limited (In Liquidation) | 25.55% | |
| Allpay Consolidated Investment Holdings Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Allpay Eastern Cape Proprietary Limited (In Liquidation) | 33.07% | |
| Allpay Free State Proprietary Limited (In Liquidation) | 30.06% | |
| Allpay Gauteng Proprietary Limited (In Liquidation) | 30.06% | |
| Allpay Mpumalanga Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Allpay Western Cape Proprietary Limited (In Liquidation) | 33.07% | |
| Bankorptrust Limited | 50.10% | |
| Barclays Africa Group Limited | 50.10% | |
| Barclays Africa Regional Office Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Cedar Lakes Country Estates Proprietary Limited (Liquidated on 19 January 2017) | 50.10% | |
| Combined Mortgage Nominees Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Compro Holdings Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Draaikloof Properties Proprietary Limited (In Liquidation) | 40.08% | |
| FFS Finance South Africa (RF) Proprietary Limited | 25.05% | |
| Fradey Nominees (RF) Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Goldreef Village Share Block Limited | 50.10% | |
| Instant Life Proprietary Limited | 37.57% | |
| iSentials Proprietary Limited | 25.05% | |
| MAN Financial Services (SA) (RF) Proprietary Limited | 25.05% | |
| Marmanet Retirement Village Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Kempwest Proprietary Limited | 25.05% | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | |
|---|--------|------|
| Lekkerleef Eiendoms Beperk | 50.10% | |
| MB Acquired Operations Limited (In Liquidation) | 50.10% | |
| Meeg Asset Finance Proprietary Limited (In Liquidation) | 50.10% | |
| Merfin Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Nation-Wide Recovery Services Proprietary Limited | 25.05% | |
| NewFunds (RF) Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Newgold Issuer (RF) Limited | 50.10% | Z |
| Newgold Managers Proprietary Limited | 24.55% | |
| Olieven Properties Proprietary Limited (Liquidated on 19 January 2017) | 50.10% | |
| Ottawa Development Trust Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Palmietfontein Investments Proprietary Limited (Liquidated on 19 January 2017) | 50.10% | |
| Roodekop Townships Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| UBS Trust Limited | 50.10% | |
| United Development Corporation Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| United Towers Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Volkskas Eiendomsdienste Eiendoms Beperk | 50.10% | I, J |
| Volkskastrust Beperk | 50.10% | I, J |
| Woodbook Finance Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Woolworths Financial Services Proprietary Limited | 25.05% | |
| Absa Capital, 15 Alice Lane, Sandton, Gauteng | | |
| Barrie Island Property Investments Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Blue Age Properties 60 Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Culemborg Investment Properties Proprietary Limited | 28.69% | J, K |
| Diluculo Investments Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Diluculo Properties Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Diluculo Property Trading Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Ngwenya River Estate Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Nkwe Rosslyn Properties Proprietary Limited | 50.10% | |
| Pienaarsrivier Properties Proprietary Limited 18 Bompas Road, Dunkeld West | 50.10% | |
| African Spirit Trading 309 Proprietary Limited 52 Grosvenor Road, Bryanston, 2021 | 25.05% | Z |
| Campus on Rigel Proprietary Limited (In Liquidation) 9th Floor, Standard Bank Centre, 5 Simmonds Street, Johannesburg | 16.70% | Z |
| Integrated Processing Solutions Proprietary Limited Abcon House, Fairway Office Park, Bryanston | 25.05% | |
| Somerset West Autopark Proprietary Limited | 16.70% | Z |

Other related undertakings

| | Percentage | Note |
|---|------------|------|
| Corner Ian Halle, P O Box 44845, Claremont, 7735 | | |
| Northern Lights Trading 197 Proprietary Limited | 25.05% | Z |
| Pacific Heights Investments 196 Proprietary Limited | 25.05% | Z |
| Sweden | | |
| c/o ForeningsSparbanken AB, 105 34 Stockholm | | |
| EnterCard Holding AB | 40.00% | K, Z |
| EnterCard Sverige AB | 40.00% | Z |

Tanzania, United Republic of

Explanation of Responses:

Azali Certified Public Secretaries, Hillside Apartments, First Floor, Suite #04, Ragati Road Upperhill, Nairobi

First Assurance Company Limited (Tanzania) 16.79%
Barclays House, P O Box 5137, Ohio Street,

Dar es Salaam

Barclays Bank Tanzania Limited 50.10% G, I
Mezzanine Floor, NBC House, Sokoine Drive,

Dar es Salaam

National Bank of Commerce Limited 27.55%

Turkey

Bahcelievier Mah., Kaldirim Cad. No. 34/1, Cengelkoy-Uskudar, Istanbul
 CRKK RESORT OTEL ISLETMECILGI LIMITED SIRKETI 54.40% Z

Uganda

16 Kampala Road, Kampala
 Barclays Bank of Uganda Limited 50.10%

United States

777 Main Street, Fort Worth TX 76102

| | | |
|---|--------|------|
| CR Lenox Residences, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| CR Management, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| CRE Diversified Holdings LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Crown Greenway Plaza SPV LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Crown Land Holding SPV LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Plaza Hotel Owner GP, LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Plaza Hotel Owner, L.P. | 80.00% | B, Z |
| Crescent Plaza Residential LP, LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Plaza Residential, L.P. | 80.00% | B, Z |
| Crescent Plaza Residential, LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Plaza Restaurant GP, LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Property Services LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Real Estate Equities Limited Partnership | 80.00% | B, Z |
| Crescent Real Estate Equities, LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Real Estate Holdings LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Resort Development LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Tower Residences GP, LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Tower Residences, L.P. | 80.00% | B, Z |
| Crescent TRS Holdings LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent-Fearing, L.P. | 40.00% | B, Z |
| CREW Tahoe Holdings LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| DBL Texas Holdings LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Desert Mountain Development LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Desert Mountain Properties Limited Partnership | 74.40% | B, Z |
| East West Resort Development VII LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Mira Vista Development LLC | 78.40% | C, Z |
| Moon Acquisition Holdings LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Moon Acquisition LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Mountainside Partners LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Sonoma Golf Club, LLC | 64.00% | C, Z |

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| | | |
|--|--------|------|
| Sonoma Golf, LLC | 64.00% | C, Z |
| Sonoma National, LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| 8600 E. Rockcliff Road, Tucson AZ 85750 | | |
| Canyon Ranch Enterprises, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| CR Employment, Inc. | 54.40% | Z |
| CR Las Vegas, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| CR License, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| CR Miami Employment, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| CR Miami, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| CR Operating, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| CR Orlando, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| CR Products, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| CR Resorts, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| CR SpaClub at Sea, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| Spa Project Advisors, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| Tucson/Lenox Special Manager, Inc. | 54.40% | Z |

46 Related undertakings continued

| Other related undertakings | Percentage | Note |
|---|------------|------|
| 8600 E. Rockcliff Road, Tucson AZ 85750 continued | | |
| Tucson/Lenox, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| - 126 Riverfront Lane, 5th floor, Drawer 2770, Avon CO 81620 | | |
| Blue River Land Company, LLC | 39.55% | C, Z |
| East West Resort Development IV, L.P., L.L.L.P. | 71.11% | B, Z |
| East West Resort Development VI, L.P., L.L.L.P. | 35.86% | B, Z |
| East West Resort Development VIII, L.P., L.L.L.P. | 71.11% | B, Z |
| East West Resort Development XIV, L.P., L.L.L.P. | 33.52% | B, Z |
| EW Deer Valley, LLC | 29.28% | C, Z |
| EWRD Perry Holding, L.P., L.L.L.P. | 67.61% | B, Z |
| EWRD Perry-Riverbend, LLC | 54.31% | C, Z |
| EWRD Summit Holding, L.P., L.L.L.P. | 79.57% | B, Z |
| EWRD Summit, LLC | 79.10% | C, Z |
| MV Penthouses, LLC | 51.20% | C, Z |
| Water House on Main Street LLC | 35.26% | C, Z |
| 3001 Northstar Drive, C200, Truckee CA 96161 | | |
| CREW Tahoe LLC | 60.80% | C, Z |
| East West Resort Development V, L.P., L.L.L.P. | 74.75% | B, Z |
| Gray s Station, LLC | 56.96% | C, Z |
| Home Run Tahoe, LLC | 60.82% | C, Z |
| Northstar Mountain Properties, LLC | 60.82% | C, Z |
| Northstar Trailside Townhomes, LLC | 60.82% | C, Z |
| Northstar Village Townhomes, LLC | 56.93% | C, Z |
| Old Greenwood Realty, Inc. | 60.80% | Z |
| Old Greenwood, LLC | 60.80% | C, Z |
| Tahoe Club Company, LLC | 60.80% | C, Z |
| Tahoe Mountain Resorts, LLC | 60.82% | C, Z |
| The Glades Tahoe, LLC | 60.82% | C, Z |
| Corporation Service Company, 2711 Centreville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington DE 19808 | | |
| CR SPE1, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| Crescent CR Holdings LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| Crescent Fresh Series B Hold Co. | 80.00% | Z |
| Crescent McKinney Olive Holdings GP LLC | 80.00% | C, Z |
| MVWP Development LLC | 30.40% | C, Z |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| MVWP Investors LLC | 60.80% | C, Z |
| Stellar Residences, LLC | 60.82% | C, Z |
| Stellar Townhomes, LLC | 60.82% | C, Z |
| 1701 Wynkoop Street, Suite 140, Box 47, Denver CO 80202 | | |
| St. Charles Place, LLC | 47.63% | C, Z |
| The Park at One Riverfront, LLC | 47.63% | C, Z |
| Central Platte Valley Management, LLC | 51.78% | C, Z |
| Union Center LLC | 51.78% | C, Z |
| Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801 | | |
| DG Solar Lessee II, LLC | 50.00% | C, Z |
| DG Solar Lessee, LLC | 50.00% | C, Z |
| Cupric Canyon Capital LLC | 40.03% | FF, Z |
| VS BC Solar Lessee I LLC | 50.00% | C, Z |
| East West Partners, Inc., 126 Riverfront Lane, 5th Floor, Avon CO 81620 | | |
| Tahoe Club Employee Company | 60.80% | Z |
| 200 Renaissance Parkway Suite 20, Atlanta, Georgia 30308 | | |
| Overlook at Sugarloaf Inc | 50.10% | |
| C/O Capitol Services Inc., Suite B, 1675 South State Street, Dover DE 19901-5140 | | |
| Continental Intermodal Group LP | 37.58% | FF, Z |
| C/O W.J. Harrison & Associates, P.C., 3561 East Sunrise Dr., Ste. 201, Tucson AZ 85718 | | |
| CR Bodrum Management, LLC | 54.40% | C, Z |
| 6600 Mira Vista Blvd., Fort Worth TX 76132 | | |
| Mira Vista Golf Club, L.C. | 76.83% | Z |
| c/o National Corporate Research Ltd. 615 DuPont Highway, Dover, Kent County, DE 19901 | | |
| Surrey Funding Corporation | 99.45% | |
| Sussex Purchasing Corporation | 99.45% | |
| Zambia | | |
| 3rd Floor, Mpile Park, 74 Independence Avenue, Lusaka | | |
| Barclays Life Zambia Limited | 50.10% | |
| Other related undertakings | Percentage | Note |
| Stand No. 4643 and 4644, Elunda Office Park, Addis Ababa Roundabout, Lusaka | | |
| Barclays Bank Zambia PLC | 50.10% | |
| Kafue House, Cairo Road, Lusaka, 10101 | | |
| Kafue House Limited | 50.10% | |
| Zimbabwe | | |
| 2nd Floor, Barclay House, Corner First Street, Jason Moyo Avenue, PO Box 1279, Harare | | |
| Barclays Bank of Zimbabwe Limited | 67.68% | |
| Barclays Merchant Bank of Zimbabwe Limited (In Liquidation) | 67.68% | |
| Barclays Zimbabwe Nominees (Pvt) Limited | 67.68% | |
| Fincor Finance Corporation Limited | 67.68% | |
| 2 Premium Close, Mount Pleasant Business Park, Mount Pleasant, Harare | | |
| BRAINS Computer Processing (Pvt) Limited (In Liquidation) | 78.45% | F, I |

Subsidiaries by virtue of control

Explanation of Responses:

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The related undertakings below are subsidiaries in accordance with s.1162 Companies Act 2006 as Barclays can exercise dominant influence or control over them. The entities are owned by The Barclays Bank UK Retirement Fund.

| Subsidiaries by virtue of control | Percentage | Note |
|--|------------|------|
| United Kingdom | | |
| 1 Churchill Place, London, E14 5HP | | |
| Oak Pension Asset Management Limited | 0.00% | Z |
| Water Street Investments Limited | 0.00% | Z |
| Cayman Islands | | |
| PO Box 309GT, Uglan House, South Church Street, Grand Cayman KY1-1104 | | |
| Hornbeam Limited | 0.00% | Z |

Joint Ventures

The related undertakings below are Joint Ventures in accordance with s. 18, Schedule 4, The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and are proportionally consolidated.

| Joint Ventures | Percentage | Joint management factors |
|---------------------------------|------------|--|
| United Kingdom | | |
| 21 Garlick Hill, London, | | |
| EC4V 2AU | 50.00% | The Joint Venture Board comprises two Barclays representative directors, two JV partner directors and three non-JV partner directors. The Board is responsible for setting the company strategy and budgets. |
| Vaultex UK Limited | | |

Notes to the financial statements

46 Related undertakings continued

Notes

- A** Directly held by Barclays PLC
- B** Partnership Interest
- C** Membership Interest
- D** Trust Interest
- E** Guarantor
- F** Preference Shares
- G** A Preference Shares
- H** B Preference Shares
- I** Ordinary/Common Shares in addition to other shares
- J** A Ordinary Shares
- K** B Ordinary Shares
- L** C Ordinary Shares
- M** F Ordinary Shares
- N** O Ordinary Shares
- O** W Ordinary Shares
- P** Redeemable Ordinary Shares
- Q** Core Shares and Insurance (Classified) Shares
- R** B, C, D, E (94.36%), F (94.36%), G (94.36%), H (94.36%), I (94.36%), J (95.23%) and K Class Shares
- S** A and B Unit Shares
- T** Class A Residual Shares, Class B Residual Shares
- U** A Voting Shares and B Non-Voting Shares
- V** Class A Ordinary Shares, Class A Preference Shares (48.50%), Class B Ordinary Shares, Class C Ordinary Shares, Class C Preference Shares (92.53%), Class D Ordinary Shares, Class D Preference Shares, Class E Ordinary Shares, Class E Preference Shares, Class F Ordinary Shares, Class F Preference Shares, Class H 2012 Ordinary Shares, Class H 2012 Preference Shares, Class H Ordinary Shares, Class H Preference Shares (79.84%), Class I Preference Shares (50.00%), Class J Ordinary Shares, Class J Preference Shares
- W** First Class Common Shares, Second Class Common Shares
- X** PEF Carry Shares
- Y** EUR Tracker Shares, GBP Tracker Shares and USD Tracker Shares
- Z** Not Consolidated (see Note 37 Structured entities)
- AA** USD Linked Ordinary Shares
- BB** Redeemable Class B Shares
- CC** A Ordinary, Y Ordinary, Z Ordinary
- DD** A Ordinary, B Ordinary, ZA Ordinary, ZB Ordinary, D Ordinary
- EE** A Ordinary, ZI Ordinary

FF Class A Units / Interests

Shareholder information

[Resources for shareholders including
contact details for shareholder enquiries](#)

Shareholder information

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- § Useful contact details

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Shareholder information

[Your Barclays shareholding](#)

Key dates

5 April 2017

Final dividend payment date

28 April 2017

Q1 Results Announcement

10 May 2017

Annual General Meeting

18 September 2017

Interim dividend payment date^a

Annual General Meeting (AGM)

This year's AGM will be held at the Royal Festival Hall, Southbank Centre, Belvedere Road, London SE1 8XX on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 at 11.00am.

The Chairman and Chief Executive will update shareholders on our performance in 2016 and our goals for 2017. Shareholders will also have the opportunity to ask the Board questions at the meeting.

You can find out more at

home.barclays/agm

Dividends

The final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2016 will be 2.0 pence per share, making the 2016 total dividend 3.0 pence, in line with our intention to reduce the dividend in 2016 and 2017 to help us to continue the run down of Non-Core. The Board recognise the importance of paying a meaningful dividend and are committed to doing so in the future.

How do Barclays shareholders receive their dividends?

As at 31 December 2016, Barclays shareholders received their dividends in the following ways:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Direct to bank account | 53.5% |
| Cheque | 25.1% |
| Scrip dividend programme (new shares) | 21.4% |

Save time and receive your dividends faster by choosing to have them paid directly into your bank or building society account

It is easy to set up and your money will be in your bank account on the dividend payment date. If you hold 2,500 shares or less, you can provide your bank or building society details quickly and easily over the telephone using the Equiniti contact details overleaf. If you hold more than 2,500 shares, please contact Equiniti for details of how to change your payment instruction.

Scrip Dividend Programme

Shareholders can choose to have their dividends reinvested in new ordinary Barclays shares through the Scrip Dividend Programme. More information, including the Terms and Conditions and application form, are available on our website.

To find out more, contact Equiniti or visit

home.barclays/dividends

Keep your personal details up to date

Please remember to tell Equiniti if:

§ you move

§ you need to update your bank or building society details.

If you are a Shareview member, you can update your bank or building society account or address details online. If you hold 2,500 shares or less, you can update details quickly and easily over the telephone using the Equiniti contact details overleaf. If you hold more than 2,500 shares you will need to write to Equiniti. You must provide a copy of your share certificate, Sharestore statement or most recent dividend confirmation. If these are not available, you will need to provide a copy of a utility bill or bank statement dated in the last three months.

Donations to charity

We launched a Share Dealing Service in November 2016 aimed at shareholders with relatively small shareholdings for whom it might otherwise be uneconomical to deal. One option open to shareholders was to donate their sale proceeds to ShareGift. As a result of this initiative, more than £100,000 was donated.

Returning funds to shareholders

Over 60,000 shareholders did not cash their Shares Not Taken Up (SNTU) cheque following the Rights Issue in September 2013. In 2016, we continued the tracing process to reunite these shareholders with their SNTU monies and any unclaimed dividends. By the end of the year, we had returned over £1.65m to our shareholders.

Note

^aPlease note that this date is provisional and subject to change.

Useful contact details

Equiniti

The Barclays share register is maintained by Equiniti. If you have any questions about your Barclays shares, please contact Equiniti by visiting shareview.co.uk

Equiniti

0371 384 2055^b (in the UK)

+44 121 415 7004 (from overseas)

0371 384 2255^b (for the hearing impaired in the UK)

+44 121 415 7028 (for the hearing impaired from overseas)

Aspect House
Spencer Road
Lancing
West Sussex
BN99 6DA

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)

ADRs represent the ownership of Barclays PLC shares which are traded on the New York Stock Exchange. ADRs carry prices, and pay dividends, in US dollars.

If you have any questions about ADRs, please contact J.P.Morgan: jpmorgan.adr@wellsfargo.com or visit adr.com

J.P.Morgan Shareholder Services

+1 800 990 1135 (toll free in US and Canada)

+1 651 453 2128 (outside the US and Canada)

JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.
PO Box 64504
St Paul
MN 55164-0854
USA

Shareholder Relations

To give us your feedback or if you have any questions, please contact:
privateshareholderrelations@barclays.com

Shareholder Relations

Barclays PLC
1 Churchill Place
London
E14 5HP

Share price

Information on the Barclays share price and other share price tools are available at:
home.barclays/investorrelations

Alternative formats

Shareholder documents can be provided in large print, audio CD or braille free of charge by calling Equiniti.

0371 384 2055^b (in the UK)

+44 121 415 7004 (from overseas)

Audio versions of the Strategic Report will also be available at the AGM

[Managing your shares online](#)

Shareview

Barclays shareholders can go online to manage their shareholding and find out about Barclays performance by joining Shareview.

Through Shareview, you:

§ will receive the latest updates from Barclays direct to your email

§ can update your address and bank details online

§ can vote in advance of general meetings.

Shareholder security

Shareholders should be wary of any cold calls with an offer to buy or sell shares. Fraudsters use persuasive and high-pressure techniques to lure shareholders into high-risk investments or scams. You should treat any unsolicited calls with caution.

Please keep in mind that firms authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) are unlikely to contact you out of the blue. You should consider getting independent financial or professional advice from someone unconnected to the respective firm before you hand over any money.

Report a scam. If you suspect that you have been approached by fraudsters please tell the FCA using the share fraud reporting form at fca.org.uk/scams. You can also call the FCA Helpline on 0800 111 6768 or through Action Fraud on 0300 123 2040.

Note

b Lines open 8.30am to 5.30pm Monday to Friday, excluding public holidays.

home.barclays/annualreport

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Notes

The term Barclays or Group refers to Barclays PLC together with its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise stated, the income statement analysis compares the year ended 31 December 2016 to the corresponding twelve months of 2015 and balance sheet analysis as at 31 December 2016 with comparatives relating to 31 December 2015. The abbreviations £m and £bn represent millions and thousands of millions of Pounds Sterling respectively; the abbreviations \$m and \$bn represent millions and thousands of millions of US Dollars respectively; and the abbreviations m and bn represent millions and thousands of millions of Euros respectively.

Comparatives have been restated to reflect the implementation of the Group business reorganisation. These restatements were detailed in our announcement on 14 April 2016, accessible at home.barclays/results.

There are a number of key judgement areas, for example impairment calculations, which are based on models and which are subject to ongoing adjustment and modifications. Reported numbers reflect best estimates and judgements at the given point in time.

Notable items as set out on page 244 and are considered to be significant items impacting comparability of performance.

Relevant terms that are used in this document but are not defined under applicable regulatory guidance or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are explained in the results glossary that can be accessed at home.barclays/results.

The information in this announcement, which was approved by the Board of Directors on 22 February 2017, does not comprise statutory accounts within the meaning of Section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. Statutory accounts for the year ended 31 December 2015, which included certain information required for the Joint Annual Report on Form 20-F of Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and which contained an unqualified audit report under Section 495 of the Companies Act 2006 (which did not make any statements under Section 498 of the Companies Act 2006) have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with Section 441 of the Companies Act 2006.

These results will be furnished as a Form 20-F to the SEC as soon as practicable following their publication. Once furnished with the SEC, copies of the Form 20-F will also be available from the Barclays Investor Relations website home.barclays/results and from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Barclays is a frequent issuer in the debt capital markets and regularly meets with investors via formal road-shows and other ad hoc meetings. Consistent with its usual practice, Barclays expects that from time to time over the coming quarter it will meet with investors globally to discuss these results and other matters relating to the Group.

Non-IFRS performance measures

Barclays management believes that the non-IFRS performance measures included in this document provide valuable information to the readers of the financial statements as they enable the reader to identify a more consistent basis for comparing the business performance between financial periods, and provide more detail concerning the elements of performance which the managers of these businesses are most directly able to influence or are relevant for an assessment of the Group. They also reflect an important aspect of the way in which operating targets are defined and performance is monitored by Barclays management. However, any non-IFRS performance measures in this document are not a substitute for IFRS measures and readers should consider the IFRS measures as well. Refer to pages 259 to 266 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document, and the most directly comparable IFRS measures.

Forward-looking statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the Group. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as may, will, seek, continue, aim, anticipate, target, projected, expect, estimate, intend, plan, goal, believe, achieve or other similar words and phrases, which are intended to indicate that the statements represent forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding the Group's future financial position, income growth, assets, impairment charges, provisions, notable items, business strategy, structural reform, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, payment of dividends (including dividend pay-out ratios and expected payment strategies), projected levels of growth in the banking and financial markets, projected costs or savings, original and revised commitments and targets in connection with the strategic cost programme and the Group Strategy Update, rundown of assets and businesses within Barclays Non-Core, sell down of the Group's interest in Barclays Africa Group Limited, estimates of capital expenditures and plans and objectives for future operations, projected employee numbers and other statements that are not historical fact. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. These may be affected by changes in legislation, the development of standards and interpretations under International Financial Reporting Standards, evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting and regulatory standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations, future levels of conduct provisions, future levels of notable items, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, geopolitical risks and the impact of competition. In addition, factors including (but not limited to) the following may have an effect: capital, leverage and other regulatory rules (including with regard to the future structure of the Group) applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Africa, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions; the effects of continued volatility in credit markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; effects of changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; volatility in capital markets; changes in credit ratings of any entities within the Group or any securities issued by such entities; the potential for one or more countries exiting the Eurozone; the implications of the results of the 23 June 2016 referendum in the United Kingdom and the disruption that may result in the UK and globally from the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union; the implementation of the strategic cost programme; and the success of future acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Group's control. As a result, the Group's actual future results, dividend payments, and capital and leverage ratios may differ materially from the plans, goals, expectations and guidance set forth in the Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in our filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, our annual report on form 20-F for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2016), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Subject to our obligations under the applicable laws and regulations of the United Kingdom and the United States in relation to disclosure and ongoing information, we undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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9914916

www.fhflondon.co.uk

Building the bank
of the future

Barclays PLC
Strategic Report 2016

What's inside this report

The Strategic Report

An overview of our 2016 performance, a focus on our strategic direction, and a review of the businesses underpinning our strategy.

Completing the restructuring of Barclays

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The Strategic Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 22 February 2017 and signed on its behalf by the Chairman.

Report of the Auditor The Auditor's report on the full accounts for the year ended 31 December 2016 was unqualified, and their statement under section 496 (whether the Strategic Report and the Directors report are consistent with the accounts) of the Companies Act 2006 was unqualified.

Status of the Strategic Report 2016 The Strategic Report 2016 is a standalone report that summarises the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016. For further information and a fuller understanding of the results and the state of affairs of the Group, please refer to the full Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016 at home.barclays/annualreport

Notes, Non-IFRS performance measures and forward-looking statements Barclays management believes that the non-IFRS performance measures included in this document provide valuable information to the readers of the financial statements. This document also contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the Group. For full details on Notes, Non-IFRS performance measures, and forward-looking statements used within this document, please see the back cover.

Details on how to obtain a copy of the full Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016 can be found in the Shareholder enquiries section.

Chairman's letter

While much is yet to be done, business restructuring will largely be completed in 2017...

Summary

Today the Group is smaller, safer, more focused, less leveraged, better capitalised and highly liquid, with the customer at the centre of the business. The sale of Africa, the settlement of legacy conduct matters and the exit of Non-Core will improve this significantly going forward.

For further information, see home.barclays/annualreport
2016 was pivotal for Barclays, which is engaged in one of the largest restructurings in history.

Jes Staley has had an impressive first year. Initially, he set out a new strategic agenda for the Group as a leading UK and transatlantic bank, with the customer at its heart, placing it at the forefront of our industry, and re-embracing banking as a profession.

Under his leadership, the Core business was redefined and reorganised in preparation for structural reform, together with plans to bring its returns above hurdle rates. It was decided to exit Africa and accelerate the reduction in Non-Core. The senior management team was strengthened with key internal and external appointments, and plans put in place to achieve successful structural reform in the UK and the US, as well as a major medium-term initiative to embrace digital technology, to upgrade our systems architecture, to become fully cyber ready and improve our control effectiveness.

While much is yet to be done, including the full transfer of business to the UK ring-fenced bank during the first half of 2018, business restructuring will largely be completed in 2017, and subject to the future impact of a number of legacy conduct issues, this should allow the Group to return to a good and more stable financial performance in 2018, and possibly in the late months of 2017.

The year itself saw external surprises, including the decision by the UK to exit the EU, a consequent decline in Sterling, as well as a new political climate emerging in the UK and the US. We also faced regulatory pressure to

increase capital levels, and the need to improve further our control effectiveness and corporate culture.

Notwithstanding such pressures, I'm pleased with the progress that we have made. The Group implemented its geographic refocus around the UK and North America, while retaining international coverage for our clients. The business was reorganised into Barclays International (corporate/investment banking and international consumer) and Barclays UK (local consumer, small business, UK wealth and credit cards) in preparation for structural reform and to leverage the core competitive advantages of the Group. New senior management joined in Risk,

Corporate and Investment Banking and Operations and Technology, and a new Group Executive Committee was constituted, with Jes investing heavily in its cohesion and effectiveness.

Overall, the Group returned to bottom-line profitability in the year, with attributable profits up £2.0bn and with basic earnings per share of 10.4p. Capital was strengthened, and the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio improved by 100bps to 12.4%. The Cost: Income ratio improved from 84% to 76%.

The Core business had a good year with attributable profit doubling to £3.4bn, together with an equivalent improvement in Return on Tangible Equity to 8.4% and basic earnings per share of 20.5p.

This was offset significantly by the £1.9bn loss (11.3p per share) associated with the run down of Non-Core, which saw its risk weighted assets reduce by 41% to £32bn with transactions announced in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and in Asia. Given this progress, we now expect the run down of Non-Core to be completed six months earlier than planned, at the end of the first half of 2017. This will leave an anticipated residual £25bn of RWAs that will be re-absorbed by the Core businesses.

A major decision was made to sell down our 62% shareholding in Barclays Africa Group Ltd (BAGL) and the process began with a reduction to just over 50%. This investment became non-viable economically under current regulatory capital rules, and the UK bank levy. BAGL had a reasonable year in 2016, although profits were slightly down on 2015. Our shareholding benefitted from an improvement in the exchange rate and an increase in its stock price.

From these statistics, we can see the merits of improving further the Core return, the elimination of the drag from Non-Core, the sale of Africa, and further progressing the resolution of historical conduct matters.

It is worth stepping back to remind shareholders of the enormous changes that are taking place at Barclays. At our peak in 2008 we had:

§ £2.1trn in assets against £1.2trn today, down over 40% and declining

§ shareholders equity was £36.6bn, and is now £58.4bn, up 60%

§ balance sheet leverage (total assets to ordinary shareholders funds) was stretched 56 times, and has been reduced to 21 times

§ shareholders capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets was 8.5% and is now almost double at 16%.

Today therefore, the Group is smaller, safer, more focused, less leveraged, better capitalised and highly liquid, with the customer at the centre of the business. The sale of Africa, the settlement of legacy conduct matters and the exit of Non-Core will improve this significantly going forward.

Despite this progress, significant challenges remain. The interest rate and growth environment remains subdued in our core markets. Our Core business overall is still operating below our cost of equity. In the near term, we need to exit Non-Core and complete the sale of Africa at the best financial outcome possible. UK and US structural reform also needs to be implemented, with a major event involving the transfer of business from Barclays Bank PLC to the ring-fenced bank. A number of potentially material legacy conduct matters need to be resolved at acceptable cost. A way forward to capture the opportunity and mitigate the risk of the UK's exit from the EU needs to be found, depending on the final international agreement. Finally, we need to reach our required regulatory capital and desired control levels. I am confident we have the capacity to work our way through these.

Looking forward therefore, a great deal has changed at Barclays and much will change going forward. We are a major full-service player in the UK, have leadership in several important segments and are the digital banking leader. We also have a major corporate, investment banking and cards presence in the US. For example, our cards and consumer

and payments businesses there, now produce more revenues than our equivalent UK business. We also retain a focused international presence to serve our customers internationally and bring overseas customers to our core markets.

12.4%

Common Equity Tier 1 ratio

2016 CET1 ratio up 100bps vs 2015

(2015: 11.4%)

£58.4bn

Shareholders equity

2016 shareholders equity up 7% vs 2015

(2015: £54.5bn)

This foundation gives us a new beginning and subject to the resolution of legacy conduct matters and the satisfactory execution of the near-term agenda. I genuinely believe we can see the light at the end of the tunnel. Restructuring will largely be completed in 2017, and subject to legacy matters, this should allow the Group to return to a good and more stable financial performance in 2018, and possibly in the late months of 2017. This augurs well for completion of the turnaround at Barclays, for future value creation, and at the appropriate time, a reconsideration of the dividend.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our Board for their contribution to our company. I am also grateful for the enormous progress made by our senior management team, and thank our staff across the organisation for coming every day to serve our customers, without whom we would not have an enterprise. Finally, I would pay respect to our shareholders for their ongoing patience and support.

John McFarlane
Chairman

Chief Executive's review

positioning ourselves for growth while delivering
a positive impact on society.

Summary

We will stay wedded to a fundamental principle of finance: earn and maintain the trust of your customers and clients. Just as 327 years ago when we were founded, Barclays will be known for the way in which we do business, the integrity with which we operate, having a positive impact on society, and delivering shareholder value.

For further information, see home.barclays/annualreport

A year ago we laid out our intention to accelerate the restructuring of Barclays and refocus our business as a transatlantic, consumer, corporate and investment bank, anchored in the two financial capitals of the world, London and New York.

I am pleased to report that the strategic actions we have undertaken in 2016 have allowed us to make strong progress against this agenda, including: reorganising our business into Barclays UK and Barclays International; renewing our commitment to operate a leading global corporate and investment bank; reducing our stake in Barclays Africa, over time, to a non-consolidated level; and accelerating the run down of our Non-Core assets.

Barclays UK and Barclays International are doing well, our Corporate and Investment Bank has solidified its position in the bulge bracket, our Non-Core run-down is ahead of schedule, and we expect to close that unit in the middle of 2017. We are also on track to complete the planned sell-down of our Barclays Africa stake to a non-consolidated level in due course. Certain legacy conduct issues remain and we intend to make further progress on them.

In short, we have accomplished a lot in a year, and I am thankful to each and every one of our colleagues who have made this possible. Their efforts mean that, in 2017, we can begin to move on from the restructuring of Barclays, shifting our focus solely to the future, and in particular to how we can generate attractive, sustainable, and distributable, returns for you, our shareholders.

This means increasing management focus on Barclays UK and Barclays International, the future of your firm. Together, they encompass a diverse set of market-leading consumer and wholesale businesses. From retail and business banking operations and our merchant acquiring business in the UK; to our corporate and investment banking and cards businesses in the US. Barclays UK and Barclays International are diversified by product, by customer and client, by currency and by geography. We deliver everything from institutional advisory to international cards and payments; from equity capital markets to corporate lending; from macro markets execution to mortgages.

We have accomplished a lot in a year, and I am thankful to each and every one of our colleagues who have made this possible. Their efforts mean that, in 2017, we can begin to move on from the restructuring of Barclays, shifting our focus solely to the future, and in particular to how we can generate attractive, sustainable, and distributable, returns for you, our shareholders.

It is worth noting that just over half of our income in 2016 was from our consumer businesses, and just under half from our wholesale businesses. This balance between the two is a huge strength for Barclays, giving us opportunities for growth across a wide waterfront, and resilience in earnings if one side of the mix comes under pressure. I firmly believe that this model gives us the capacity to generate strong sustainable returns for you, our shareholders, through any cycle, especially with the reinvestment capacity we expect to generate through cost savings from the single core operational foundation that we are building.

Operational and technological strength is going to be a key competitive advantage for any global bank in the future. And so our intent is to build Barclays on a foundation of world class core operations and technology. This will strengthen our core processes, provide our businesses with the ability to use data in new and innovative ways, allowing us to fundamentally rethink the way we run Barclays, and how we serve our customers and clients. Upon this foundation, we can generate efficiency from scale while at the same time ensuring that we deliver world-class customer experience which is key to driving loyalty and long-term growth.

As we complete the restructuring of our bank we will stay wedded to a fundamental principle of finance: earn and maintain the trust of your customers and clients. Just as 327 years ago when we were founded, Barclays will be known for the way in which we do business, the integrity with which we operate, having a positive impact on society, and delivering shareholder value.

We will do that through providing great service, as well as playing our full part in the communities in which we live and work. I am very proud in particular of how, following the EU referendum last June, Barclays continued to be a constructive partner to our customers and clients, and to the Government, as we dealt with the initial impact of that decision.

We stayed truly open for business throughout 2016, lending £3.6bn to small and medium-sized businesses in the UK. We wrote nearly £19bn of mortgages to almost 90,000 households across the country, including to over 18,000 first-time buyers. We processed some £260bn of payments for consumers and businesses in the UK, with £1 in every 3 spent on cards going through our systems. We enhanced our customers' experiences, by introducing market-leading innovations like voice security, contactless cash, a new direct investing platform, and our collect cash management service for businesses.

I was particularly proud when we became the first major UK bank to run TV advertising on how people can protect themselves from fraud. We also helped to up-skill 1.7 million people through a range of regional partnerships and our LifeSkills programme. More than 43,000 colleagues also contributed 212,000 hours of time volunteering for a range of charities and causes.

Our people, and their commitment to Barclays' customers and clients, are the reason why I have such confidence in our capacity to realise our potential as a company. Regardless of role or location, seniority or business unit, I am continually amazed by the talent that we have within Barclays and the dedication people show to this institution. That dedication is one of the company's strongest assets, and it is because of it that bright years lie ahead for our bank. I look forward to discussing this future with you when we meet at our AGM.

James E. Staley
Group Chief Executive

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Operating environment

Our decision making considers developments

in the external environment

Summary

As a consumer, corporate and investment bank with operations around the world, Barclays is impacted by a wide range of macroeconomic, political, regulatory and accounting, technological, social and environmental developments. We continue to live in a period of significant change and uncertainty, which requires us to be vigilant in our review and assessment of the operating environment and as nimble as possible in the delivery of our strategy.

Global economic growth has been modest in recent years and 2016 was characterised by ongoing uncertainty with periods of volatility in global markets and a continuation of the low interest rate environment. A low growth, low interest rate environment makes income growth more challenging.

We experienced significant developments in the global political environment in 2016, including the UK's vote to leave the EU in June and the presidential election in the US in November. Significant policy uncertainty remains around the implications of these events and there is further potential political change in 2017 with several major European countries holding elections. We remain alert to the risks, including those posed by policy-induced disruptions of global trade and investment, as well as the impact of current and potential geopolitical tensions. However, we do not see these events impacting the broad direction of our strategy set out in March 2016 to be a leading transatlantic bank with global reach.

Over recent years a significant objective of change in financial regulation has been to create a stronger banking environment through enhancing capital, liquidity and funding in the sector. A sounder banking environment has been further supported by an increased focus on stress testing, with the UK regulatory authorities completing their third comprehensive stress testing of the sector in November 2016. A key element of the regulatory agenda, known as Structural Reform, requires banks to ring-fence certain activities and these requirements, particularly in the UK and

US, were reflected in our strategy update in March 2016. The implementation of these changes requires significant focus and we continue to execute our approach in accordance with regulatory timelines. An additional consideration relates to future accounting changes, specifically the introduction of IFRS9 in 2018 which will see significant change in the accounting for impairment.

Regulatory scrutiny around conduct remains in sharp focus and we continue to embed a conduct-focused culture across the organisation, through the delivery of our strategy, in order to drive positive outcomes for all our stakeholders. We are also working to put legacy conduct issues behind us and the FCA's proposed deadline of the end of June 2019 for PPI complaints, although not yet confirmed, is a significant development.

Technological change continues at pace, significantly impacting customer expectations and leading to the ongoing review of established banking operating models and systems.

One of the key benefits of digitisation and the growth in mobile banking has been improved customer and client experiences as transactions and interactions become faster and more convenient.

However, the rapid speed of innovation also presents challenges. We have seen agile, digital players entering the market while new avenues for increasingly sophisticated fraudulent and criminal activity have been created. We continue to develop new technology and invest in digital and mobile capabilities to improve and differentiate our offering, while remaining constantly vigilant to, and investing in, fraud prevention, cyber risk, IT security and the appropriate management of data.

During 2016 there has been activity to further the financial sector's understanding of the potential financial, operational and strategic implications of climate change. In addition, there has been an increase in the level of interest in companies' responses to climate change, largely driven by the ratification of the UN Climate Change Conference requirements and publication of draft recommendations by the Financial Stability Board's Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures for annual reports.

Developments in the external environment present both opportunities and risks. Without active risk management to address these external factors our long-term goals could be adversely impacted. Our approach to risk management and material existing and emerging risks to the Group's future performance are outlined in the Risk Review section on page 137 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016.

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[Our business model](#)

we create value for our stakeholders and deliver

broader economic benefits to society

Our strategy

...where success for us is to be a leading, diversified, transatlantic bank.

Summary

Our goal is to become the bank of choice by providing superior services to customers and clients and supporting our stakeholders via a commercially successful business that generates long-term sustainable returns.

The strategy of Barclays PLC Group is to build on our strength as a transatlantic consumer, corporate and investment bank, anchored in our two homes markets of the UK and US, with global reach. Our two clearly defined divisions, Barclays UK and Barclays International, provide diversification by business line, geography and customer, enhancing financial resilience and helping to contribute to the delivery of consistent returns through the business cycle. We have a strong core business with exciting prospects, well positioned to deliver long-term value for our shareholders.

Consistent with the objective of delivering long-term sustainable value for all our stakeholders, we have developed our Shared Growth Ambition – our approach to citizenship and the sustainability of the business model we operate. The aim is to make decisions and do business that provides our clients and customers, and the communities which we serve, with access to a prosperous future.

The delivery of our strategy is underpinned by the energy, commitment and passion of our people, and we are clear on our common purpose: to help people achieve their ambitions, in the right way. Our shared values inform the way we work and how we act, guiding the choices we make every day.

Building the Barclays of the future

In March 2016 we announced the following actions to materially progress our restructuring and lay the foundations for increased stability and improved performance:

§ the creation of two clearly defined divisions, Barclays UK and Barclays International, consistent with the regulatory requirements of ring-fencing in the UK

§ the sell-down of our 62.3% stake in Barclays Africa Group Limited (BAGL) to a non-controlling, regulatory deconsolidated, position

§ a one-time increase to Barclays Non-Core, with a plan to accelerate the run down.

The priorities that emerged from our March 2016 announcement can be broadly summarised as:

§ simplifying our core business

§ accelerating the run down of our Non-Core operations

§ continuing to address our remaining legacy conduct issues and improving our control environment.

Simplifying our core business

Our two divisions represent a balanced business mix that we believe helps to enhance our resilience to developments in the external environment, while remaining focused on helping our customers and clients

achieve their ambitions.

Barclays UK is our UK consumer and business bank differentiated by scale and proven digital capability. Barclays UK will become the ring-fenced bank for the UK during 2018, providing transactional, lending and investment products and services to over 24 million Personal, Wealth and Business Banking customers and clients. For further information on Barclays UK's performance, please see page 26.

Barclays International is our diversified transatlantic wholesale and consumer bank which will be housed within Barclays Bank PLC, the future non-ring-fenced bank. We seek to compete in markets where we have the competitive advantage and provide best-in-class service to our clients and customers. On 1 July 2016 our US Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) became operational, as part of Barclays International. For further information on Barclays International's performance, please see page 32.

Our objective is to maintain solid investment grade ratings for our rated entities.

Barclays UK and Barclays International will be supported by a Group Service Company, a subsidiary which houses the majority of Barclays' Group Functions and the Chief Operating Office, which includes Operations and Technology.

Further details on the structure of the Group under Structural Reform can be found in the Supervision and Regulation section on page 236 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016.

We are also reducing our stake in Barclays Africa Group Limited to a non-controlling, regulatory deconsolidated position, subject to required approvals. Having completed the first sell-down, to 50.1%, in 2016, we expect to continue to reduce our ownership and will execute this change in our investment responsibly.

Accelerating the run down of our Non-Core operations

Our Non-Core businesses act as a significant drag on Group profitability and exiting these businesses will enable us to focus on a simplified Group, centred on our key areas of strength. Over the year we have continued to run down our Non-Core business, reducing risk weighted assets and strengthening our Common Equity Tier 1 ratio in the process.

We have made strong progress in executing our strategy and are fully committed to the early closure of Non-Core in June 2017. For further details please refer to the Non-Core Performance Review on page 36.

Continuing to address remaining legacy conduct issues and improving our control environment

We are working hard to resolve our remaining legacy conduct matters as soon as is practical, while improving our control environment.

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We aspire to be one of the world's most respected and well-regarded banks. We put our customers and clients at the heart of everything we do and seek to strengthen trust in the profession of banking, using transparency and integrity to engender the trust of our customers, clients and wider society.

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Our strategy

where success for us is to be a leading

diversified, transatlantic bank

Risk management

We balance risk against opportunity

Summary

Risk management at Barclays is directed and overseen by the independent Risk Management function. The function's primary roles are to define the level of risk taking for the Group in normal and stressed economic conditions and to oversee that business activities are undertaken to be consistent with these levels.

For further information, see home.barclays/annualreport

The Risk Management function is accountable to the CEO and the Risk Committee of the Board. In 2016, Barclays financial condition and our results were subject to various external developments, including market volatility related to the UK's vote to leave the EU in June, as well as reflationary expectations related to the US elections in November. In 2017, we will continue to monitor the external environment, including: macro-economic risks in the UK and Europe, heightened risk of global reflation and the possible end of central bank quantitative easing, as well as ongoing regulatory developments.

Barclays engages in activities which entail risk taking, every day, throughout its business. The firm is vulnerable to credit losses in its lending and banking transactions. It experiences gains and losses from market risk in its traded positions. It is subject to treasury risk (including liquidity, leverage and capital gains or losses) in its financial management. Many important activities are managed and controlled through models, which introduce risk in themselves. Across its business, the firm is subject to operational risks, including from fraud, and process or technology failure. Our reputation is important when it comes to trust in the firm's integrity and competence. In addition Barclays may, in its activities, create conduct risk in relation to its customers, clients and the markets in which it operates. Lastly, Barclays faces the risk of being penalised for not meeting its legal obligations.

The firm sets a risk appetite based on current and anticipated exposures, and views on the evolution of markets and the economy in normal and stressed conditions. In effect, the risk appetite is designed to measure the amount of market volatility and stress the firm can withstand, while still meeting its financial goals and regulatory requirements. This enables the Risk function to set, monitor and enforce appropriate risk limits.

The overall governance of Risk is defined in an Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which describes how Barclays identifies and manages risk. The framework defines the Principal Risks to which the firm is subject to (see table overleaf). Model risk, reputation risk and legal risk are newly classified as Principal Risks in the latest version of the ERMF, reflecting the heightened importance of these risk types in the current environment. Other risks may also arise from time to time, for example, the firm is also subject to political and regulatory risks. While these risks are not considered Principal Risks, they are also subject to the principles set out in the ERMF and overseen by Risk Management.

The firm sets a risk appetite based on current and anticipated exposures, and views on the evolution of markets and the economy in normal and stressed conditions.

All colleagues have a specific responsibility for risk management under a Three Lines of Defence model. The First Line includes customer and client-facing colleagues and supporting functions. The role of the first line is to identify and manage risks. The Risk and Compliance functions form the Second Line. They set and monitor compliance with the rules and limits needed to stay within risk appetite. Finally, Internal Audit is the Third Line, who provide assurance to the Board on the effectiveness of risk management. The ERMF also sets out Risk governance principles and committee structures. The ERMF is approved by the Board.

Risk management

We balance risk against opportunity

Principal Risks are overseen by a dedicated Second Line function^a

Risks are classified into Principal Risks, as below

How risks are incurred/managed

Credit Risk The risk of loss to the firm from the failure of clients, customers or counterparties, including sovereigns, to fully honour their obligations to the firm, including the whole and timely payment of principal, interest, collateral and other receivables.

We incur credit risk when we lend money, e.g. to individual customers (including mortgages, credit cards and personal loans), small and medium-sized businesses, loans to large companies; and from derivatives contracts.

Market Risk The risk of loss arising from potential adverse changes in the value of the firm's assets and liabilities from fluctuation in market variables including, but not limited to, interest rates, foreign exchange, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads, implied volatilities and asset correlations.

We incur market risk via trading activities with clients and via the liquid assets Barclays holds to ensure we can meet our short-term obligations.

Treasury and Capital Risk Liquidity Risk:
The risk that the firm is unable to meet its contractual or contingent obligations or that it does not have the appropriate amount, tenor and composition of funding and liquidity to support its assets.

We can incur liquidity risk in the event of severe financial market disruptions or Barclays idiosyncratic events that impede the bank's ability to secure funding.

Capital risk is mainly due to large unexpected losses, which can arise, e.g., from economic or

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| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Capital Risk: | | market events or fines. Changes in regulations can also affect the assessment of capital adequacy. |
| | The risk that the firm has an insufficient level or composition of capital to support its normal business activities and to meet its regulatory capital requirements under normal operating environments or stressed conditions (both actual and as defined for internal planning or regulatory testing purposes). This includes the risk from the firm's pension plans. | Interest rate risk arises because assets, such as loans to customers, and liabilities, such as deposits, carry different interest rates. Losses can occur when interest rate changes affect the performance of assets and liabilities differently. Interest rates have different impacts on assets and liabilities due to contractual differences, e.g. fixed vs floating interest rate profiles. |
| | Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book: The risk that the firm is exposed to capital or income volatility because of a mismatch between the interest rate exposures of its (non-traded) assets and liabilities. | |
| Operational Risk | The risk of loss to the firm from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or due to external events (e.g. fraud) where the root cause is not due to credit or market risks. | Operational risks are inherent in the firm's activities, and can arise, e.g. from fraud, process or technology failures. |
| Model Risk | The risk of the potential adverse consequences from financial assessments or decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs and reports. | Model risk is incurred through model misuse and poorly designed/implemented models. |
| Reputation Risk | The risk that an action, transaction, investment or event will reduce trust in the firm's integrity and competence by clients, counterparties, investors, regulators, employees or the public. | Reputation risk is managed by maintaining a positive and dynamic culture within Barclays, ensuring that we act with integrity, enabling strong and trusted relationships to be built with customers and clients, colleagues and broader society. |
| Conduct Risk | The risk of detriment to customers, clients, market integrity, competition or Barclays from the inappropriate supply of financial services, | All colleagues are responsible for the management and mitigation of conduct risk. The Compliance function sets the minimum standards |

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including instances of wilful or negligent misconduct.

that are required to ensure this risk is managed and provide oversight to ensure these risks are effectively managed and escalated where appropriate.

Legal

Risk

The risk of loss or imposition of penalties, damages or fines from the failure of the firm to meet its legal obligations including regulatory or contractual requirements.

The Group conducts diverse activities in a highly regulated global market and therefore is exposed to the risk of fines and other sanctions relating to the conduct of its business. The Group General Counsel and the Legal function support colleagues to mitigate legal risk.

Note

a Legal risk is overseen by the Group General Counsel and the Legal function, which are not part of the Three Lines of Defence.

In 2016, markets experienced three distinct phases of volatility. At the start of the year, fears of a slowdown in China led to a sharp decline in global interest rates and equity markets. Mid-year, closer to home, the UK's vote to leave the EU led not just to volatility in financial markets but also drove a steep decline in Sterling to levels not seen in 30 years. Moreover, the referendum has sparked fears, which still persist, of resultant real weakness in the UK economy. Toward the end of the year, US election results buoyed international equity markets, and sparked rate rises on the anticipation of global reflation. The firm has aimed to prudently manage its exposures to financial markets over the last year, consistent with our risk appetite and engagement in global financial markets. The results of the UK referendum and the US elections will likely be felt over 2017 and beyond, and require continued care in managing the firm's exposures, not just in financial markets but in credit portfolios. In addition to financial risk, the firm continues to monitor its risk processes and operational risks closely.

Focus areas in 2016 have included credit risk, with a management review of the UK and US cards portfolio impairment modelling leading to process enhancements, and operational risk focus areas including technology and information security. The number of well-publicised instances of cyber-attacks and related fraud has been increasing in both scope and size, placing a greater need to increase protection. Barclays also continues to pay careful attention to the management of conduct and reputational risks (please see pages 160 and 161 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016).

All colleagues have a specific responsibility for risk management under a Three Lines of Defence model.

The firm continues to respond to evolving regulatory requirements, including in relation to IFRS9, stress testing, UK Structural Reform, and the institution of the Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) in the US. These changes require considerable risk management effort and monitoring (please see material existing and emerging risks outlined in the Risk Review section on page 137 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016). In particular, IFRS9 implementation is expected to result in higher impairment loss allowances that are recognised earlier, on a more forward-looking basis and on a broader scope of financial instruments. Finally, in 2016, the firm commenced the re-organisation of the risk management function by legal entity. This is being done in compliance with the requirements of Structural Reform and to support the IHC.

In summary, the scale, complexity and requirements of Risk Management have been steadily increasing since the financial crisis of 2008-2009, and will continue to do so. At the same time, the market and economic environment are showing greater signs of flux, after a relatively long period of improving credit conditions and quiescent volatility. The combination of these factors will likely pose important challenges for Risk Management in 2017.

C.S. Venkatakrishnan

Chief Risk Officer

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Our key performance indicators

and positive outcomes for our stakeholders
are integral to our long-term strategic success.

Summary

In 2013, we introduced a Balanced Scorecard to allow delivery of our strategy to be measured over a five-year time horizon. As we are now approaching the end of this period, we believe that a revised approach to measuring financial and non-financial performance, aligned to the strategic update announced on 1 March 2016, is more appropriate.

We comment in this section on our performance against the Balanced Scorecard in 2016, and introduce the revised performance measurement framework that we will use going forward to assess progress against our strategy.

In 2016, the Balanced Scorecard was used by the organisation as part of its performance management framework, to assess our performance against nine specific metrics that were designed to allow progress against our strategy to be measured. These metrics were aligned to five categories: Company, Customer and Client, Colleague, Citizenship and Conduct. In revising our approach to performance measurement going forward, we have kept elements of the Balanced Scorecard consistent, such as the objective of delivering positive outcomes for all our stakeholders and many of the metrics, but broadened the scope of the evaluation to produce a more detailed and informed reflection of how we are delivering against our strategic objectives.

Overall in 2016, the majority of these Balanced Scorecard metrics remained broadly stable, with the exception of our CET1 ratio and the percentage of women in senior leadership, both of which improved. Below you will find a summary of our performance in 2016 against the each of the Balanced Scorecard categories.

Company: our financial metrics were revised within the Balanced Scorecard at the beginning of 2016 when we announced our intention to simplify our financial targets for Barclays PLC Group to focus on three key metrics. We aligned our focus to Return on Tangible Equity, from Return on Equity, taking on board the feedback from our stakeholders and aligning ourselves to how many of our peers report their returns. We are also committed to the continued management of our cost base, as a proportion of income, and incorporated Cost: Income ratio as a new metric. Finally, we continue to focus on our CET1 ratio, by driving the capital strength and resilience of Barclays and ensuring a safer bank for all of our stakeholders. Further detail on how we performed against our financial metrics under our revised performance measurement framework can be found on page 19.

Delivery of 2016 Barclays PLC Group performance against our Balanced Scorecard

| | Primary metrics | 2014 Actual | 2015 Actual | 2016 | 2018 Target | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----|
| Company^a | Return on Tangible Equity | Excluding notable items ^b | 5.9% | 5.8% | 4.4% | N/A |
| | | Including notable items | (0.3%) | (0.7%) | 3.6% | |
| | Cost: Income ratio ^c | Excluding notable items ^b | 70% | 69% | 72% | N/A |
| | | Including notable items | 81% | 81% | 74% | |
| | Common Equity Tier 1 ratio | 10.3% | 11.4% | 12.4% | N/A | |
| Customer | Net Promoter Score (NPS) | 4th | 4th | 4th | 1st | |
| and Client | Client Franchise Rank (CFR) | 5th | 5th | 5th | Top three | |
| Colleague | Sustained engagement of colleagues score | 72% | 75% | 75% | 87-91% | |
| | % of women in senior leadership | 22% | 23% | 24% | 26% | |
| Citizenship | Citizenship Plan initiatives on track or ahead of plan | 11/11 | 10/11 | 8/10 | Plan targets | |
| Conduct | Conduct Reputation (YouGov survey) | 5.3/10 | 5.4/10 | 5.4/10 | 6.5/10 | |

Note:

- a New Company targets were introduced on 1 March 2016. The Adjusted Return on Equity metric was replaced with Return on Tangible Equity and the Cost: Income ratio was introduced.
- b Notable items comprise provisions for UK customer redress of £1bn (2015:2.8bn), a £615m (2015: £nil) gain on disposal of Barclays' share of Visa Europe Limited, and an own credit loss of £35m (2015: gain of £430m).
- c Cost: Income ratio for the Balanced Scorecard expressed as total operating expenses of the Group, including Africa, divided by the total income of these businesses (both excluding notable items).

Customer and Client: despite improvements to our NPS across most consumer businesses, our ranking of 4th relative to our peer group remained the same, as improvements continued across the industry. We focused on making further enhancements to customer journeys and strengthening the level of engagement we have with customers, while continuing to offer innovative products and services that meet their needs. We were pleased that our Client Franchise Rank remained flat on 2015, demonstrating the strength of our banking and markets franchises in our home markets of the UK and US, despite the execution of our strategic realignment announced on 1 March 2016. Further detail on how we delivered positive outcomes for Customers and Clients under our revised performance measurement framework can be found on page 20.

We remain resolutely focused on creating an environment in which our colleagues feel enabled to fulfil their potential.

Colleague: we saw an improvement in the gender diversity of our leadership, with initiatives to promote diversity proving successful. Our colleague engagement remained constant despite some significant organisational change. We remain resolutely focused on creating an environment in which our colleagues feel enabled to fulfil their potential. Further detail on how we delivered positive outcomes for Colleagues under our revised performance measurement framework

Citizenship: previously, performance was measured against 11 metrics embedded in the 2015 Citizenship Plan, which has now been completed. In June 2016, Barclays launched the Shared Growth Ambition and we have developed new metrics as part of the evolution of our performance measurement framework. 2016 is a transition year in moving to our new approach, with distinct performance frameworks for Barclays Group (excluding Africa) and Barclays Africa.

For Barclays Group (excluding Africa), performance was assessed against six initiatives: three reflecting the new Shared Growth Ambition focus areas of access to financing, access to financial and digital empowerment and access to employment; and three initiatives that are consistent with the previous Citizenship Plan, namely Barclays Way training, carbon emissions reduction and payment of our suppliers on time. We exceeded our objectives on all six of these initiatives in 2016 (see page 23 for more detail).

Barclays Africa has a Citizenship strategy that is closely aligned, but focused on four regionally specific objectives. In 2016, Barclays Africa delivered strong performance on investment in education and SME financing, both of which were on track for 2016. However, performance on two initiatives in Africa was off-track due to external challenges which impacted the delivery of planned employability and financial inclusion interventions, and resulted in an overall Group score of 8/10 for Citizenship on the Balanced Scorecard.

Conduct: our Conduct Reputation measure was flat on 2015, at 5.4/10, as stakeholder audience perceptions weakened slightly across the components of the Conduct measure, with the exception of Has high quality products and services. While below our expectations, overall performance on the Conduct reputation measure remains stronger than two of the three prior years and

can be found on page 22.

reflects our ongoing commitment to promoting a positive conduct and values-based culture. In 2016, the Group continued to incur significant costs in relation to litigation and conduct matters and resolution of these matters remains a necessary and important part of delivering the Group's strategy, together with an ongoing commitment to improve oversight of culture and conduct. As we transition to our revised performance measurement framework (see page 18 for more detail), how we behave through our conduct and culture underpins our objective of achieving positive outcomes for all our stakeholders and is embedded across the organisation.

Supporting the UK economy

Barclays added £8.5bn^a in economic benefit to the UK through our employment, supply chain and purchasing power, which creates a positive ripple throughout the economy. This is a bigger benefit than the entire UK pharma, IT or aviation industry.

Note

a From April 2015 to March 2016.

Our key performance indicators

and positive outcomes for our stakeholders

are aligned to our long-term strategic goals

Revised performance measurement framework

Evolving our approach to measuring progress towards our strategic goals and delivering positive outcomes for all our stakeholders.

In line with our objective of delivering a simplified bank, focused on delivering long-term sustainable value for all our stakeholders through the strategic actions announced on 1 March 2016, we are now evolving our approach to performance measurement to reflect better the way in which management monitors the performance of the Group. The framework incorporates a balance of key financial performance metrics, while broadening our approach to strategic non-financial measures, and represents an evolution from the Balanced Scorecard that has been used since 2013.

Our revised approach retains a similar focus on achieving positive outcomes for our key stakeholders. However, rather than focusing on a few narrowly defined targets to measure our performance, the revised approach allows for a more holistic assessment, and provides a better reflection of our progress towards the strategic goals of the organisation.

The revised approach will support the sustained delivery of our strategy over the medium to long-term and will influence executive remuneration from 2017. Our strategic success is intrinsically linked to the positive impact we have on all our stakeholders and society as a whole.

Financial performance metrics

The financial metrics are aligned to Barclays PLC Group Financial Targets: Group Return on Tangible Equity (RoTE) to converge with Core RoTE; Cost: Income ratio below 60%; and CET1 ratio 150-200bps above the minimum regulatory level, and will be reported quarterly as part of our financial results. Achieving these three targets within a reasonable timeframe is consistent with our aim of generating long-term sustainable returns for the shareholders of Barclays PLC Group.

Strategic non-financial performance measures

Non-financial measures remain an important element of how we evaluate our strategic performance, in achieving our ambition of delivering a sustainable business for all our stakeholders. We focus on the impact we make on our customers and clients, colleagues, and the benefit we bring to society via our new citizenship strategy – our Shared Growth Ambition. These measures are underpinned by how we behave towards all our stakeholders, through our conduct and our culture.

To assess our performance, we draw on a broad range of information sources that are aligned to our management reporting framework, including internal management reports and external measures, ensuring a balanced view. As our management reporting framework develops, the sources may also evolve, but we will retain a consistent approach,

with quantitative and qualitative evaluation to provide context to the performance assessment.

Financial performance metrics

Key outcomes we will look to achieve include:

Achieving Barclays PLC Group financial targets within a reasonable timeframe, consistent with our aim of generating long-term sustainable returns for the shareholders.

How we measure success

Current financial targets that we aim to achieve within a reasonable timeframe:

§ Group Return on Tangible Equity (RoTE) to converge with Core RoTE

§ Cost: Income ratio below 60%

§ CET1 ratio 150-200bps above the minimum regulatory level.

How and why we are renewing our approach

On 1 March 2016, we set out three financial targets to allow shareholders to track our progress towards our strategic objectives. Our revised approach aligns our financial performance metrics to the Barclays PLC Group targets, which are reported quarterly in line with our financial results.

How we are doing

3.6%

Group Return on Tangible Equity

Explanation of Responses:

(2015: (0.7%))

8.4%

Core Return on Tangible Equity

(2015: 4.8%)

RoTE measures our ability to generate acceptable returns for shareholders. It is calculated as profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders, divided by average shareholders' equity for the year, excluding non-controlling interests and other equity instruments adjusted for the deduction of intangible assets and goodwill.

Group RoTE increased to 3.6% (2015: (0.7%)) predominately reflecting the significantly lower impact of notable items in 2016, as profit before tax increased 182% to £3,230m. Notable items totalled a net loss before tax of £420m (2015: £3,330m) comprising provisions for UK customer redress of £1,000m (2015: £2,772m), a £615m (2015: £nil) gain on disposal of Barclays' share of Visa Europe Limited and an own credit loss of £35m (2015: gain of £430m). Excluding notable items, Group RoTE was 4.4% (2015: 5.8%).

Core RoTE increased to 8.4% (2015: 4.8%), or 9.4% (2015: 11.2%) excluding notable items, on an average tangible equity base that was £4.2bn higher at £41.0bn. While we expect Group and Core RoTE to converge over time, Group RoTE in 2016 was significantly impacted by the loss before tax of £2,786m (2015: £2,603m) incurred by Non-Core as its run-down was accelerated.

76%

Cost: Income ratio

(2015: 84%)

Cost: Income ratio measures operating expenses as a percentage of total income, and is used to gauge the efficiency and productivity of our business.

Group Cost: Income ratio reduced to 76% (2015: 84%) primarily as a result of lower litigation and conduct charges, as total operating expenses declined 12% to £16,338m. Group Cost: Income ratio, excluding notable items, was 73% (2015: 70%), with the increase primarily driven by negative income in Non-Core reflecting the acceleration of the run-down. Core Cost: Income ratio, excluding notable items, was 61% (2015: 62%), as Core income increased by 7% to £22,035m, while total operating expenses increased by 6% to £13,507m. We are on track to achieve our Group target of below 60% over time.

Our key performance indicators

and positive outcomes for our stakeholders

are integral to our long-term strategic success

12.4%

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio

(2015: 11.4%)

The CET1 ratio is a measure of the capital strength and resilience of Barclays. The Group's capital management objective is to maximise shareholder value by prudently managing the level and mix of its capital to: ensure the Group and all of its subsidiaries are appropriately capitalised relative to their minimum regulatory and stressed capital requirements; support the Group's risk appetite, growth and strategic options, while seeking to maintain a robust credit proposition for the Group and its subsidiaries.

The ratio expresses Barclays' capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets (RWAs), as defined by the PRA, in the context of Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRDIV – an EU Directive prescribing capital adequacy and liquidity requirements), and is part of the regulatory framework governing how banks and depository institutions are supervised.

The Group's CRD IV fully loaded CET1 ratio increased to 12.4% (2015: 11.4%) due to an increase in CET1 capital to £45.2bn (2015: £40.7bn), driven largely by profits generated during the year. This was partially offset by an increase in RWAs to £366bn (2015: £358bn), driven by the appreciation of US Dollar, Euro and South African Rand against Sterling.

We have increased our expected end-state management buffer from a 100-150bps range to 150-200bps above the minimum regulatory level, providing 400-450bps buffer to the Bank of England stress test systemic reference point. On this basis we currently expect our end-state CET1 ratio to be in a range of 12.3-12.8% and we remain confident in our capital trajectory.

For full details of our financial performance, please refer to the financial statements from page 267.

Strategic non-financial performance measures: Customer and Client

Key outcomes we will look to achieve include:

- § Building trust with our customers and clients, such that they are happy to recommend us to others
- § Successfully innovating and developing products and services that meet their needs
- § Offering suitable products and services in an accessible way, ensuring excellent customer and client experience.

How we measure success

Progress towards these outcomes is informed by a number of sources including internal dashboards, regular management reporting materials and external measures, ensuring a balanced review of performance. Evaluation includes, but is not limited to:

- § Net Promoter Scores (NPS)¹
- § Client rankings and market shares
- § Complaints performance
- § Lending volumes provided to customers and clients.

How and why we are renewing our approach

These measures build on the previous Balanced Scorecard metrics for Customer and Client, defined as Relationship NPS and Client Franchise Rank. Our revised approach allows for a broader consideration of how well we are serving our customers and clients, including our complaints performance and the volume of lending we have provided to support consumers and businesses, as well as examples of innovation.

How we are doing

In 2016, we focused on delivering excellent customer and client experience, by offering innovative products and services to meet their needs in an appropriate and accessible way, while also promoting fair, open and transparent markets. Although our NPS increased across many of our businesses, customer expectations also continued to increase, meaning continual improvements to our customer journeys across our businesses are necessary. And while the repositioning of our CIB involved challenging strategic choices to reduce our activities in certain products and geographies, our client rankings and market shares demonstrate the strength of our proposition in our home markets of the UK and US. Complaints reduction remains a priority and we have more work to do, as can be seen from our position in the FCA complaint tables in the UK². This is a key focus area for management as part of our ongoing commitment to improve our oversight of conduct.

Net Promoter Scores¹

Relationship NPS (RNPS) across Barclays UK in 2016 reached a high of +13, an increase of 6 points compared to 2015, with more customers advocating our brands across key product categories, notably UK current accounts and UK credit cards. The continuous improvements we made to customer journeys through automation, digitisation and omni-channel capabilities were reflected in an average increase of five Transactional NPS (TNPS) points, with particularly strong scores in Barclays Mobile Banking and Pingit. Our Barclaycard International business also continued to have strong RNPS, driven by a clear focus on advocacy and improvements in our products and digital experience. Despite minor improvements to our NPS in business banking, we are intently focused on improving customer experience in 2017 to meet and exceed industry benchmarks. We are placing particular focus on our TNPS for business banking telephony and complaints, which are below expectations.

Client rankings and market shares

In Barclays International, within the Corporate and Investment Bank, we ranked in 2016: 5th by fee share, up from 6th in 2015, across our UK and US home markets in M&A, equity and debt capital markets and syndicated loan transactions (Dealogic) and 4th based on 2016 Global Fixed Income market share (Greenwich Associates). Among our largest UK corporate clients, 90% considered the service they receive from Barclays to be good, very good or excellent, broadly stable with 2015 (Charterhouse³).

Complaints

Underlying complaint volumes in Barclays UK reduced by 11% as a result of our ongoing focus on improving customer journeys. However, with PPI complaints increasing by 16%, total Barclays UK complaint volumes were up 1% year on year in 2016. Barclays International complaints increased 8%, mostly in our consumer business, driven by 6% growth in US credit card average open accounts, although complaints per account still remain close to an all-time low.

Lending volumes

Barclays is an important provider of financial services to UK businesses – we provided around £70bn of loans, up 6%, and just over £3.6bn to SMEs, demonstrating our commitment to supporting growth in the UK. We also extended or renewed mortgage facilities worth nearly £19bn, up 8% year on year, to nearly 90,000 UK households. Building on the success of our digital consumer loan offering to existing customers, we recently became the first UK bank to offer instant business lending via a mobile app. And we processed one third of all payments made in the UK, through customer spending and our merchant acquiring network.

In 2016 we focused on delivering excellent customer and client experience, by offering innovative products and services to meet their needs in an appropriate and accessible way.

Making customers and clients lives easier

We are making our customers and clients lives much easier through pioneering innovation. For example, Barclays will be the first UK bank to offer a contactless mobile withdrawal service of up to £100 with the tap of a smartphone. We also launched our new online direct investing service (Smart Investor) and are the first high street bank to provide fully integrated banking and investments via online banking. Barclaycard also continued to lead in innovation, being the first of our competitors to launch a proprietary contactless Android capability through its app.

We also offered initiatives to help high-growth businesses flourish – for example, our Barclays Eagle Labs provided innovation hubs for pioneering businesses in bank branches around the UK (see case study on page 28). Our UK credit cards Specialist Support team won the Vulnerable Customer Support Initiative Award at the 2016 Collections and Customer Service Awards; testament to the significant work we have done to provide the best possible experience to customers in difficult situations.

Our customers and clients are at the heart of our purpose and strategy. For further information on our customer propositions provided via our two core divisions, Barclays UK and Barclays International, please refer to pages 26 to 35.

Notes

- 1 NPS is a ranking widely used in banking and other industries that facilitates comprehensive benchmarking and identifies best practice. Relationship NPS is measured at a business level, whereas Transactional NPS is measured for key customer journeys.
- 2 FCA reporting methodology changes were implemented for the second half of 2016, with reporting to commence from the end of February 2017.
- 3 Charterhouse Research Business Banking survey, 804 interviews with businesses in the UK turning over £25m-£1bn in 2016. Data is weighted to be representative of the UK business market. Percentage rating for overall service of bank named as main bank.

Our key performance indicators

and positive outcomes for our stakeholders

are integral to our long-term strategic success

Strategic non-financial performance measures: Colleague

Key outcomes we will look to achieve include:

Promoting and maintaining:

§ A diverse and inclusive workforce in which employees of all backgrounds are treated equally and have the opportunity to be successful and achieve their potential

§ Engaged and enabled colleagues

§ A positive conduct and values-based environment.

How we measure success

Progress towards these outcomes is informed by a number of sources including internal dashboards, regular management reporting and external measures, ensuring a balanced review of performance. Evaluation includes, but is not limited to:

§ Diversity and Inclusion statistics

§ Employee sustainable engagement survey scores

§ Conduct and culture measures.

How and why we are renewing our approach

Explanation of Responses:

These measures build on the previous Balanced Scorecard Colleague metrics, the sustainable engagement of colleagues and proportion of women in senior leadership. Our revised approach allows for broader consideration of the extensive initiatives at Barclays that promote a diverse and inclusive environment where colleagues are engaged and enabled, while maintaining a positive conduct and values-based culture.

Although this is evidence of good progress, we continue to strengthen our gender pipeline and enable women to fulfil their career aspirations.

Supporting our employees

We provide 2m hours of training to our employees.

How we are doing

In 2016, we received positive external recognition for our work towards promoting a diverse workforce, with initiatives ongoing across each of our diversity pillars. At the same time, engagement of our colleagues remained stable overall, with opportunities identified to enable our colleagues to deliver excellent performance. We also made solid progress in embedding a positive conduct and values-based environment which will continue to evolve into 2017 and beyond.

For further information on our People, please see page 95 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016.

Diversity of our workforce and inclusion of our colleagues^a

In 2016 we remained committed to increasing the diversity of our workforce, with increased female representation at all levels remaining a key focus – on our Board this remained at 31% (2020 target of 33%). Across our senior leadership, female representation was 24% (2018 Women in Leadership goal of 26%). Following the recommendations from the Hampton Alexander Review, from 2017, we will publish the combined number of women on the Group Executive Committee and their direct reports, which was 25% at the end of 2016 (2020 target of 33%). In addition, in 2016 we increased female graduate hires to 39% from 31% in 2014.

Although this is evidence of good progress, we continue to strengthen our gender pipeline and enable women to fulfil their career aspirations, through activity such as: the 2016 Barclays Global Women in Leadership summit, promoting Dynamic Working, our Encore! Returnship Programme, our HeForShe campaign and the Barclays Women's Initiatives Network.

The other pillars of our global Diversity and Inclusion strategy are:

§ **Disability:** Barclays' Able to Enable Apprenticeship Programme launched in 2016 along with the Business Disability Forum awarding Barclays a score of 98%, the highest company rating in the history of the index

§ **LGBT:** Our Spectrum Allies programme includes over 7,000 colleagues supporting our LGBT agenda

§ **Multicultural:** 30% of our apprentices identify as Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic, 19% points above the national apprenticeship average

§ **Multigenerational:** Barclays Armed Forces Transitioning, Employment and Resettlement (AFTER) programme with nearly 400 ex-military hires since 2010.

External recognition from organisations such as Stonewall, The Times Top 50 Places to Work for Women, 100% on the Human Rights Campaign Corporate Equality Index and a Working Mother Media's Top Employer for Women, confirms the progress we have made. In 2017, we will focus on our multicultural agenda through the launch of our Embracing Us Campaign and partnerships with organisations including the Wall Street Project and Race for Opportunity.

Note

a Under Companies Act 2006, we are also required to report on the gender breakdown of our employees and senior managers – a narrower scope than our Women In Senior Leadership definition. Of our global workforce of 119,300 (60,100 male, 59,200 female), 756 were senior managers (531 male, 225 female), which include Officers of the Group, certain direct reports of the Chief Executive, heads of major business units, certain senior Managing Directors, and directors on the boards of undertakings of the Group, but exclude individuals who sit as directors on the Board of the Company.

Engaged and enabled colleagues

Engaged employees are critically important as they are more likely to remain at and recommend Barclays, and deliver beyond the day to day requirements of their role. By promoting internal mobility and career development, we hope to not only attract talented individuals, but retain them. In 2016 we launched our 'Apply Within' internal mobility campaign, increasing our rate of internal hiring to 48%, from 37% at the end of 2015 (excluding Africa).

This year our annual 'Your View' employee opinion survey became a quarterly pulse survey (excluding Africa) allowing for more real-time feedback on how it feels to work at Barclays. At the end of 2016, sustainable engagement of our colleagues remained stable at 75%. Areas of particular strength from the survey included: colleagues feeling proud of the contribution Barclays makes to the community and society (88% favourable, up 3% points on 2015) and employees feeling respected regardless of their job (83% favourable, up 4% points on 2015).

Areas of opportunity include removing the obstacles people face in doing their jobs well and ensuring people have the necessary tools and resources to achieve excellent performance (both 52% favourable). To address this we continue to look at ways to improve the simplicity and efficiency of our systems, tools and resources to drive a culture of excellence.

A positive conduct and values-based culture

Fostering the right culture at Barclays is critical to our success and we continue to build a positive conduct and values-based culture through initiatives aimed at strengthening the profession of banking. The 'Let's talk about how' performance management campaign, launched this year, supports the behaviours that underpin our values and reinforces the importance that we place on measuring and rewarding both what our employees deliver and how they deliver.

During 2016, we developed a culture measurement framework, anchored in our values, to manage and measure progress in embedding a positive conduct and values-based culture. The initial results demonstrate that we have been particularly successful in continuing to embed Stewardship and Integrity through focus on innovation and citizenship and by creating an environment where colleagues feel increasingly safe to speak up (81% favourable, up 6% points on 2015); and are unafraid to report unethical behaviour (first reported outcome 86% favourable). In addition, Service and Respect remain strong with 83% of colleagues agreeing with the proposition that Barclays is truly focused on achieving good customer and client outcomes and 89% of colleagues agreeing that Leaders at Barclays support diversity in the workplace. Excellence remains our biggest opportunity for improvement with 36% of colleagues agreeing that Barclays has been successful in eliminating obstacles to efficiency.

Strategic non-financial performance measures: Citizenship

Key outcomes we will look to achieve include:

Explanation of Responses:

§ Making decisions and doing business that provides our clients, customers, shareholders, colleagues and the communities which we serve with access to a prosperous future, through our Shared Growth Ambition

§ Proactively managing the environmental and societal impacts of our business.

How we measure success

Progress towards these outcomes is informed by an assessment against our Shared Growth Ambition. These are supplemented by internal dashboards and external measures. Evaluation includes, but is not limited to:

§ Delivery against our Shared Growth Ambition

§ Colleague engagement in Citizenship activities

§ External benchmarks and surveys.

How and why we are renewing our approach

Since 2012, we have measured progress against initiatives in our four-year Citizenship plan. In June 2016, we launched our new plan, the Shared Growth Ambition.

Our long-term aim is to create and grow a collection of products, services and partnerships that improve the lives of people in the communities which we serve, while providing the commercial return our shareholders deserve.

We are moving away from setting narrow targets for our Shared Growth Ambition, as we focus more on impact and use a broader range of quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess performance. We will continue to have targets for carbon emissions reduction and training on the Barclays Way. We aim to enhance the impact of our Shared Growth Ambition over time and may expand our assessment to include additional measures in future years.

LifeSkills

Since 2013, 3.6m young people have participated in the programme, gaining real-world experiences for a better future.

Our key performance indicators

and positive outcomes for our stakeholders

are integral to our long-term strategic success

How we are doing

We exceeded our own objectives on all six initiatives in the first year of our Shared Growth Ambition. Performance was ahead of plan against our internal milestones for three initiatives around access to financing, access to digital and financial empowerment and access to employment. We also exceeded our 2016 targets for Barclays Way training, carbon emissions reduction and payment of suppliers on time.

Access to financing: We continued to deliver innovative financing solutions for areas including renewable energy, water and low carbon technologies; social infrastructure; development institutions; and small business financing. Barclays delivered £21.1bn in financing for selected social and environmental segments across our business lines. This included a range of green bond transactions for corporate, supranational and municipal clients as well as lending facilities for renewable energy projects. For further information, please see our Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) Supplement 2016 available at home.barclays/annualreport

Access to financial and digital empowerment: Inclusive financial systems are key to achieving economic and societal progress, but there can be several barriers to access. We believe digital offerings can help break down these barriers. We helped empower around 249,000 people in 2016 through initiatives such as Barclaycard Initial for those with a limited credit history; our Digital Eagles network, who are specially trained Barclays employees working to provide free technology support to customers and non-customers; and the continued development of learning platforms such as Financial Wings and Digital Wings.

Access to employment: In the 21st century new jobs are increasingly coming from fast-growing small businesses and entrepreneurs, which require support to scale up. Barclays is committed to working on both the supply and demand side – enhancing supply by helping people gain access to skills, and facilitating demand by supporting entrepreneurs to drive job creation. We helped upskill over 1.7 million people in 2016, driven by a range of regional partnerships and our LifeSkills programme. We also launched Unreasonable Impact in partnership with Unreasonable Group, focused on scaling ventures that solve environmental and societal problems. The first cohorts in the UK started in September and in the US in November 2016, with Asia launching in 2017.

Business conduct and environmental impact

The Barclays Way outlines the Purpose and Values which govern our way of working across our business globally. It constitutes a reference point covering all aspects of colleagues' working relationships. 99.6% of our colleagues completed annual training on The Barclays Way in 2016 (Target: above 97%).

We reduced carbon emissions by 15.8% against the 2015 baseline, making good progress against our new target of 30% reduction by 2018. We also achieved 88% on-time payment by value to our suppliers (Target: 85%).

Engaging our colleagues

Our people are Barclays' greatest ambassadors, contributing time, skills and expertise to create a positive and sustainable societal impact. In 2016 more than 43,000 colleagues participated in a range of causes, contributing over 212,000 hours, donating a total of almost £25m, including Barclays matched funding.

We reduced carbon emissions by 15.8% against the 2015 baseline, making good progress against our new target of 30% reduction by 2018.

Benchmarking our performance

In 2016, we improved our performance and maintained membership of both the Dow Jones Sustainability Index series, where our score increased by 2 percentage points to 84%, and the FTSE4Good Index series, with an absolute score of 3.9/5, up from 3.6 in 2015.

Further detail on policies, including Barclays Group Statement on Modern Slavery, can be found on our website at **home.barclays/citizenship**

We also provide disclosures on key initiatives aligned to the Global Reporting Initiative guidelines, in the Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) Supplement 2016 available at home.barclays/annualreport

home.barclays/annualreport

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Performance review

Barclays UK

Summary

Our aim at Barclays UK is to help people move forward. We do this by creating meaningful relationships with our customers, offering them relevant products and services, and by using our leading data and analytic capabilities to ensure suitability and delivery of excellent customer experience.

During 2018, Barclays UK will become the ring-fenced bank for the UK, continuing to provide transactional, lending and investment products and services to over 24 million Personal, Wealth and Business Banking customers and clients, via a separate legal entity.

Ashok Vaswani is the CEO for Barclays UK and has spent the last seven years with Barclays in a variety of roles following an extensive career at Citigroup. Ashok represents Barclays as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of Barclays Africa Group Limited and is a member of the Board of Directors of Telenor ASA. He also sits on the advisory boards of a number of institutions such as Citizens Advice, FICO, Rutberg & Co and is Founder Director of

Market and environment in which the division operates

2016 was a year in which a number of significant events took place, such as the UK's vote to leave the EU and the presidential election in the US – both of which impacted our customers and our operating environment.

In addition, the UK retail banking environment is increasingly competitive and dynamic, and is experiencing significant regulatory and technological change. The speed of change and innovation is expected to continue to accelerate with the introduction of new data regulations, such as the Open Banking Standards. Unfortunately, we are also seeing significant growth in sophisticated cyber-fraud.

Customer expectations are also increasing. Our customers want prompt responses to their banking requirements. They want their transactions to be accurate and efficient, yet still have that personalised support during key moments in their lives.

Barclays UK has a tremendous opportunity to grow our business and generate sustainable returns by building meaningful relationships with the 24 million customers we currently do business with. By innovating and harnessing technology we are able to provide simple and relevant solutions for our customers and clients, build sustainable revenue flows, structurally remove cost and achieve prudent, balanced growth within our risk appetite.

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Lend-a-Hand, a non-profit organisation focused on rural education in India.

We achieve this through:

§ leveraging our data capabilities to identify when our customers need solutions e.g. SmartBusiness, our first big data product providing SMEs with key information, metrics and insights to help them grow their business

§ enhancing functionality on mobile and internet banking to enable customers to undertake all their routine transactional banking quickly and easily. Over 9.5 million of our customers are digitally active

§ building the Direct Bank. We have built capabilities, such as voice recognition and video banking, which allow us to interact with our customers 24/7, increase capacity, and have more meaningful interactions with our customers

§ tailoring services, such as pre-selecting existing banking customers for a Barclaycard, providing instant digital fulfilment and personalised experience through Barclays Mobile Banking

§ providing fully-integrated banking and investments with new, sophisticated digital platforms with a range of helpful tools, planners and information to help customers make informed decisions and take control of their investments

§ giving customers and clients market data they need to make personalised choices across business, property, education or investment by using our annual Barclays UK Prosperity Map or through our Unlock Britain campaign

§ keeping our customers and clients safe with increased focus and investment in tackling cyber-fraud.

We are also leading the digital revolution with our colleagues, working hand in hand with our communities, and helping our customers feel comfortable in the digital environment by introducing them to our Digital Eagles and our Digital Wings initiatives.

Barclays UK provides diversification to the Group with our balance of products and services in the UK banking sector. This diversification helps protect revenue flows in the changing environment, and allows us to remain close to our customers for all their banking needs.

Risks to the operating model

We monitor the market environment closely in particular the effect of low interest rates, the expected growth in credit and unsecured lending, and adjust our financial and economic assumptions in a considered

manner. As a large UK retail bank, we are cognisant of the credit risk faced through our lending. Our conservative risk profile for lending through products such as mortgages and credit cards, is continually monitored to ensure our exposure is aligned to our risk appetite.

Barclays UK is the largest contributor to margin-led income for the Group. Our focus on pricing discipline, reflected in our stable net interest margin in recent years, and our structural hedge programme – investing in interest rate swaps to provide a smoothing effect on interest rate step changes – have both provided protection against adverse changes in the interest rate environment in 2016, and will continue to do so going forward, albeit the beneficial impact of the structural hedge will decline over time.

We are committed to ensuring continued growth of the UK business, and are developing our product offering and services to suit customers' needs, in their local environments. We understand the challenges posed by significant technological change and know it is essential that we stay relevant and provide up-to-date solutions for our customers. The pace of development also means a changing set of risks; from data integrity to continuity of service. We ensure our contingency systems are pressure-tested to ensure there is no disruption to customer service. Cyber-risk is a continuing concern, and we have invested heavily in cyber-crime prevention, working very closely with the UK government and other providers to create a secure digital environment.

We want to ensure we can put past conduct issues behind us, and have continued to de-risk and simplify our product portfolio.

You can read more about changes in regulation, and risks to the business in the Risk section and the Supervisory and Regulation sections in the Annual Report.

Business highlights

One of our highlights of 2016 has been the creation of Barclays UK and an even greater focus on transforming how we interact with our customers and use data to identify opportunities to meet their needs.

In 2016, Barclays UK RoTE excluding notable items was 19.3% (2015: 21.1%), as profit before tax decreased 5% to £2,587m driven by an increase in credit impairment charges, partially offset by a reduction in total operating expenses. Including notable items, reflecting provisions for UK customer redress, RoTE was 9.6% (2015: (0.3%)). We have seen strong deposit growth, a stable net interest margin and prudent growth in loans and advances, focused on remortgage and lower loan-to-value segments, and unsecured loans to existing customers.

We now have 5.7 million registered users on Barclays Mobile Banking. On average, customers come into our mobile app 31 times a month, an indication of deep engagement.

This year, we launched automated valuations for home purchases, shaving four to five days off processing time and transforming both the colleague and customer experience. We've also introduced Mortgage Agreement in Principle in

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338 branches, allowing a customer to obtain a mortgage decision in less than 15 minutes. We are also offering bespoke mortgage products for Premier customers. Overall, our mortgage business is seeing significant sustainable growth.

We have focused on automating the end-to-end customer journey across all parts of our business, which is resulting in improved customer experience, reduced costs and a double-digit drop in customer complaints. We have made it easier for business clients to open accounts and borrow money from us with digital on-boarding, the Solicitor Portal – a dedicated portal for managing the end-to-end business lending journey – and pre-approved limits. Business Instant Lending has reduced cycle times for customers requesting unsecured loans of less than £25,000, from five days to a matter of minutes.

We have also launched an exciting new product for SMEs. SmartBusiness is a data analytics tool that allows a business to know its monthly sales, annual debit card transactions, year-on-year sales, or average transaction values in a simple snapshot, using all of our debit card and credit card data for that business. We believe providing these analytics to small businesses will help move their business forward.

We are delivering on significant opportunities in UK Cards, both by providing credit cards to existing current account customers, leveraging what we have learnt in digital delivery of consumer lending, and by extending programmes like SmartSpend and Features Store to all UK Cards customers.

Pingit, our app where you can undertake a transaction whether or not you are a Barclays customer, now has 3.2 million registered users. Its companion app is our reference tool, Claudit, which allows all correspondence with the bank to be stored on a customer's personal cloud.

We are the only bank in Europe to have launched video banking, rolling it out at scale, and encrypting the process. And we're the first bank in the UK to introduce contactless cash – a completely new way for our customers to withdraw cash, using contactless technology.

We have made significant changes to our business in 2016, and I am confident that in 2017 we will continue on our path of innovation and growth.

Ashok Vaswani

CEO, Barclays UK

[Barclays UK operational model](#)

Performance review

Barclays UK

Personal Banking

Summary

Personal Banking provides simple and transparent banking products to around 16 million customers, helping them to anticipate and fulfil their financial needs. This can range from opening a first bank account as a young person to managing finances in retirement, or from everyday insurance to buying a home.

A core element of our Personal Banking business is to use technology to automate transactions, enabling us to interact with customers about what is important to them, when and how they want.

The scale and reach of Personal Banking offers a unique opportunity to help people move forward, with confidence, in an increasingly dynamic and changing financial environment.

We are continuing to transform our customer experience, by building innovative technology to make banking easier. This more efficient technology also allows our colleagues more time to spend with customers, all of which positions us well for the future.

Our focus is, therefore, on delivering an outstanding experience for our customers, our colleagues and the communities in which we operate. We believe in building relationships that show we understand individual and collective circumstances to such a degree that we can provide a solution that is both relevant and meaningful. We offer choice and flexibility in how to meet the different needs of our diverse customer base and we are proud to be the first UK bank to launch voice security and secure video banking.

Discovering the value of connecting customers with other people within their communities has proved to be a great success. Our branches are providing spaces for Incubators and Barclays Accelerator projects, for Digital Eagle sessions and also Eagle Labs – not only educating customers on new and different technologies, but providing them with space to meet, collaborate, network and build on ideas.

Our innovative technology is industry leading and we are award-winners for our work on intuitive products and ways of banking that suit customer needs. Launching such a broad combination of products, services and convenient ways to conduct everyday banking has meant, however, that we continue to see counter transactions decline. Nevertheless, we have evolved our physical estate and invested in areas such as Newcastle, with our new city centre branch, and also redesigned our Fenchurch Street and Hanover Square branches in London, to better suit the banking needs of the communities there. Our highly-automated consumer lending business to existing customers is growing fast, making Barclays the biggest digital unsecured personal lender in the UK.

Significant improvements have been made to the customer experience, by looking at the end-to-end experience from our customers' viewpoint. This is an ongoing programme, but has already resulted in a double-digit drop in customer complaints, as well as helping to lower costs and improve control.

Rewarding customers' loyalty has been a focus for 2016. Blue Rewards, including cashback, Premier Exclusives and the launch of welcome gifts for first-time homebuyers, are good examples of this. We wanted to create moments that stand out for our customers, and to make their lives easier by simplifying our processes. This supports our ambition to build better relationships with our customers at all levels.

We are continuing to transform our customer experience by building innovative technology to make banking easier.

We have improved the support we offer the communities we serve, making it easier for students and young professionals to open an account. In addition, we are continuing our support to military personnel to improve their access to banking.

We are creating an environment for our colleagues that inspires them to be passionate and empathetic and that makes them feel empowered to find solutions for our customers – in turn, helping our customers move forward and achieve their financial ambitions.

Barclaycard Consumer UK

Summary

Barclaycard Consumer UK is a leading credit card provider in the UK.

We are a responsible lender and help consumers fund purchases by providing credit based on their credit history, ability to afford credit and our risk appetite. We enable consumers to pay in the way that suits them by card, online, mobile or using a wearable device, including Barclaycard Contactless Mobile and Apple Pay.

We are customer focused and invest in people, processes and future technologies in order to continue to play a leading role in the industry and help our customers move forward every day.

In 2016, Barclaycard celebrated its 50th anniversary, having launched the first credit card in the UK in 1966. We have been responsible for many firsts – from company credit cards through Chip & PIN to contactless, mobile payments and most recently our range of wearable payment options. As Barclays is the only major UK card issuer and payment acceptance provider, we are in a unique position to shape the payments landscape, make businesses more successful and give people greater control over their money.

In UK Cards, we offer three core credit card products. Our Barclaycard Initial credit card is aimed at customers who are looking for a first credit card, or have a limited credit history, and helps them to build a credit profile. Our Barclaycard Platinum card offers promotional savings on balance transfers and purchases for borrowers with good credit history. Alternatively, shoppers can earn reward points everywhere they shop with our Barclaycard Freedom Rewards credit card. All our products are underpinned by terms and conditions that have received the Plain English Crystal Mark.

Explanation of Responses:

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Every Barclaycard comes with additional features and benefits, including ways to manage accounts online and on the go with the Barclaycard App. We offer free Experian Credit Scores and a range of entertainment benefits. We also give support to consumers by providing guides on how to protect themselves from fraud, how they can protect their purchases and what to do if they have money worries.

We're continuously looking for ways to improve the customer experience we deliver. We track our Transactional Net Promoter Score (TNPS) after customer interactions and use social media as a way to get feedback from our customers and improve our processes. Since UK Cards was brought under the Barclays UK structure in March, we have been looking for ways to enhance the services we provide to our joint customers. For example, Barclays customers can now apply for a Barclaycard through the Barclays Mobile Banking app, with guaranteed pre-approvals for eligible customers.

The unsecured lending and consumer payments markets continue to experience considerable change, driven by new entrants, new technologies, changing consumer expectations and behaviour. We are continuing to invest in new technology and to develop pioneering new products and services for our consumers, for example we launched proprietary contactless Android capability through our app, six months ahead of our nearest competitor.

We are pleased to have won a number of awards, acknowledging the market-leading products and services we offer our consumers. We won Best Overall Credit Card Provider at the Money Pages Personal Finance Awards 2016/17. In addition, we have won awards for our support for vulnerable customers and our use of social media.

Performance review

Barclays UK

Wealth, Entrepreneurs and

Business Banking

Summary

Barclays wealth offering delivers a truly holistic wealth management service that includes domestic private banking, wealth planning, trust and fiduciary services, investment management and brokerage.

Business Banking supports over one million clients, across the UK, run and grow their business, from start-ups to mid-sized businesses. Our model is relationship-based and digitally-driven.

We aim to allow clients to access the products they need, in the way they want – online, mobile or by working with a Relationship Manager. We put our clients at the heart of our business, delivering the service they need, in the way they choose.

Wealth Overview

In our Wealth business, our bankers provide overall advice to our clients and co-ordinate access to specialists within Wealth and the wider Barclays UK division. Clients benefit from our expertise in personal banking, credit cards, business banking and digital innovation.

A sharp focus on our fundamental business drivers in Wealth, throughout 2016, has resulted in strong underlying asset growth, generating both sustainable income growth and an improvement in our Cost: Income ratio.

We have continued to enhance our Wealth client experience in 2016, most notably with the launch of the Barclays Mobile Banking for Wealth app, which introduced innovative features, such as historical performance analysis, benchmark comparison functionality and asset class drilldowns.

We have reduced our risk by refocusing our Wealth business on our core markets in the UK. The overall wealth market remains stable and we anticipate that it will remain competitive. We feel the business is relatively insulated from the effects of FinTech on traditional financial services, as our clients have a preference for personal service and human interaction.

Business Banking Overview

We provide coverage for clients across the UK at every stage of their business cycle in every industry, delivering distribution models which match clients' needs and sophistication. We serve our clients through a relationship-based and digitally-driven model, combining an on-the-ground and direct relationship model with unique digital solutions. A number of innovations were launched in 2016, including instant lending online, and on mobile, plus on-demand cash pick-up. We are the only UK bank to offer these services.

In 2016, we launched new tools for our Business Banking colleagues bringing relevant, up-to-date industry information together in one place, enhancing our service to clients through deeper insights and understanding.

The Industry Knowledge Hub, for example, brings together 150 client-shareable industry snapshots, external industry news, industry marketing and thought leadership into one easily-accessible place for colleagues. We are looking to continue enhancements to the platform in 2017, including the ability for colleagues to personalise their industry reports and bookmark their most used reports.

We ensure a strong focus on conduct and customer outcomes through creating a secure and controlled environment and have mobilised comprehensive and experienced teams to monitor, anticipate and resolve issues.

[home.barclays/annualreport](#)

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Performance review

Barclays International

Summary

Barclays International is a diversified transatlantic, wholesale and consumer bank which will be housed within Barclays Bank PLC, the future non-ring-fenced bank. We seek to compete in markets where we have the competitive advantage and scale to provide best-in-class service to our clients and customers. We seek to maintain and further our position as a leading provider of financial services to corporates, institutions and individuals.

Market and environment in which the division operates

In 2016, heightened political uncertainty in both of our home markets, caused significant volatility in capital markets and material movements in currency markets, particularly in Sterling.

In spite of this, the environment in which we are operating in is more stable than it has been for a number of years. The implications of a number of post-crisis regulations on the business models of banks, in particular investment banks, have become clearer through 2016 as a number of key regulations have either taken effect or been clarified. As part of complying with Section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Act, Barclays and other large foreign banking organisations operating in the US were required to establish a US Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) by 1 July 2016. The IHC is an umbrella holding company for the Bank's US subsidiaries, and is subject to Federal Reserve prudential standards to ensure safety and soundness, particularly around capital, liquidity and risk management. Barclays' IHC became operational on 1 July 2016 and its key subsidiaries include Barclays Capital Inc. (US broker-dealer) that operates key investment banking businesses and Barclays Bank Delaware that operates Barclaycard US.

The implementation of our strategy, which is in-line with the UK ring-fencing regulations, has resulted in the creation of Barclays International as a sister division to Barclays UK under the Barclays PLC Group umbrella. Barclays Bank PLC, the future non-ring fenced banking entity, will continue to house the Barclays International division.

Supported by the newly created Group Service Company, Barclays International is reliant on the support of internal operations and technology to maximise efficiency for customers and clients and meet the requirements of our regulators. In a dynamic environment we need to be setting trends, by using forward-looking technology and adapting quickly and proactively to the evolving regulatory and market conditions.

For example, in the payments space, technological evolution, regulation and consumer behaviour is driving disruption, which is likely to transform the way in which consumers and businesses transact.

Barclays International encompasses the following businesses:

§ Corporate & Investment Bank (CIB)

§ Consumer, Cards & Payments (CC&P)

These businesses combine to form a diversified, yet highly complementary portfolio of businesses that has proved to be resilient in a year of significant uncertainty and change. We consciously focus our efforts and resources on products, sectors and geographies where we have a meaningful competitive advantage.

Our dual home markets, in the UK and US, anchor our business in the two most important global financial centres and two of the most resilient western economies.

Barclays International brings together a portfolio of businesses serving consumers, SMEs, corporates and institutional investors. On the consumer side, Barclaycard International provides consumers with credit cards and lending. In Private Bank & Overseas Services, we provide banking, investment and wealth management services across the client continuum, globally. For SMEs and corporates, we enable payment acceptance, commercial card payments and point-of-sale finance. Through our CIB, we also serve corporates by providing advice on raising new equity or debt capital, and support our institutional investors by enabling them to trade stocks and bonds.

Our business model in Barclays International, especially CIB, is dependent upon client relationships and the services that we provide to these clients. Armed with these financial tools, we help our clients execute their business strategies and grow their businesses. This may result in capital raised to build a new production centre and in turn, create employment as well as product creation for pension funds to invest in.

Risks to the operating model

Global volatility and macroeconomic uncertainty in some markets remains a risk. While the UK's vote to leave the EU does not change our overall strategic objectives, we realise that it will add complexity in the shorter term to our operations in the EU.

The volume and reach of regulatory change continues to require significant attention and presents a number of challenges in the medium term. However, we have demonstrated our ability to react early to regulatory changes, and the impact they have on our operating environment, often turning challenges into competitive advantages.

Data and technology drive benefits for our customers and clients. The importance of complying adequately with data protection laws and protecting this information from increasingly sophisticated criminals remains at the forefront of our operations.

The frequency and reach of cyber-attacks has markedly increased, and financial institutions, such as Barclays, are obvious targets for malicious cyber-activity. We are very focused on ensuring our cyber-defences stay ahead of the increasingly sophisticated threats that we face.

In addition, preparing the business for structural reform continues. Barclays International is now operating as a separate segment within the Group, but a number of execution milestones remain before we achieve the Group's target state structure. We are very conscious of ensuring that our clients and customers face the minimum possible disruption from this transition.

We continue to strengthen our resilience to conduct risk and are working to put legacy conduct issues behind us.

Business highlights

Barclays International RoTE was 8.0% (2015: 9.5%), excluding notable items, as profit before tax decreased 3% to £3,747m driven by increased credit impairment charges and increased operating expense. This was partially offset by strong income growth, including the benefit from the appreciation of the US Dollar and the Euro against GBP. On a statutory basis, RoTE was 9.8% (2015: 7.2%).

Barclays has taken a leadership role in Blockchain technology in the banking sector, together with enhancements in data analytics, cyber-security and innovative identification and verification techniques. This has enabled us to utilise innovation to deliver improved client service.

We became the first organisation in the world to use a Blockchain-enabled trade transaction to transfer original shipping documentation. The initiative helped the client complete a process that usually takes 10 days in just 4 hours, mostly due to allowing for paperless exchange of documents, full transparency through the supply chain and mitigation of financial crime risks. For further information refer to the case study on page 7.

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Transparency and the intelligent use of data has been a key focus. We continued to roll out the SPECS platform across Barclays. SPECS provides buy-side traders with an online portal to view, verify and request changes to client order handling settings. It meets requirements for greater control, transparency, trade analytics and a consolidated view of order settings.

Our payments expertise and dedication to our customers and clients has enabled us to retain and grow relationships with partners and clients such as American Airlines, in US Cards, and TfL, through our payment acceptance proposition, as well as launching new partnerships such as with JetBlue Airways. In addition, we expanded our lending offering with new personal loans launched in the US and Germany and a new partnership with Apple on the iPhone upgrade programme in the UK.

We have made encouraging progress in fraud and cyber-protection in 2016, and will continue to focus on this critical area. For instance, in the Corporate Bank we have introduced cutting-edge malware and remote attack detection solutions and introduced a new PIN Pad reader and Barclays Biometrics reader in the UK, to tackle PIN capture fraud.

The services we offer to our customers and clients have been recognised by industry awards: International Financing Review (IFR) magazine named Barclays its house of the year for North America high-yield bonds, Americas loans and sterling bonds in its 2016 review of the year. Our research platform ranked third for Developed Markets Research across Equities and Fixed Income in the Institutional Investor 2016 survey, reflecting alignment with our transatlantic strategy. In addition, we won Best Investment Bank Western Europe in the 2016 Euromoney Awards for Excellence.

Tim Throsby

President, Barclays International and Chief Executive Officer,

Corporate and Investment Bank

[Barclays International operational model](#)

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Performance review

Barclays International

Corporate and Investment Bank

Summary

The CIB offers wholesale banking products and services to corporate and institutional investor clients. The business is anchored around our two home markets – two of the largest capital markets in the world. We have adapted early to regulatory and markets changes, positioning the business to retain our position as a leading European CIB.

The creation of Barclays International has helped us to better align our businesses so that we now present a single integrated view of Barclays to our corporate and institutional clients through our CIB and deliver synergies to the business. The CIB offers clients a full service capability through its two divisions:

§ Banking offers long-term strategic advice on mergers and acquisitions, corporate finance and strategic risk management solutions, equity and credit origination capabilities, coupled with lending and transaction banking products

§ Markets provides execution, prime brokerage and risk management services across the full range of asset classes, including equity and fixed income and currency products.

We have extensively simplified our CIB over the past three years, making challenging strategic choices to reduce our activities in certain products and geographies, to better position the business for the regulatory and market conditions that we now face. In spite of the heightened political uncertainty that we have seen through 2016, the environment that we are operating in is more stable than it has been for a number of years, and we are beginning to see the positive implications of making early strategic decisions on our CIB business model. We aim to retain our position as a leading European CIB, competing with the US-domiciled banks in our chosen products and markets.

As part of our Banking division, we aim to help clients large and small, improve performance and enable businesses to grow. We review individual business needs to offer bespoke solutions suited to particular business objectives. For example, through our asset finance operations, Barclays can be an enabler in the transition to greener operations through financing more efficient manufacturing sites and green supply chains. We support lending to high growth businesses who typically have difficulty accessing bank finance, as well as through larger infrastructure project finance, where we have supported the financing of over 500 Mega Watts of clean energy in the UK and Ireland in 2016, equivalent to powering c.220,000 homes per annum.

Further information can be found in the case study below, and in the ESG supplement available at home.barclays.com/annualreport

Performance

Our Banking business had a strong performance in 2016 gaining share, particularly in our home markets of the UK and US where we ranked 5th by fee share for all clients in M&A, equity and debt capital markets and syndicated loan transactions in 2016 (Dealogic). This momentum helps us retain and hire talented individuals and further develop our relationships with our corporate client base. Landmark transactions that we have closed in 2016 include:

§ financial advisor to Teva Pharmaceutical in its acquisition of Allergan's generic drug business

§ joint bookrunner on the two largest US leveraged loan financings of 2016 for Dell and Avago

§ active joint bookrunner and global coordinator in the second-largest corporate investment grade bond offering ever, ABInBev's M&A IG Bond financing.

Markets income increased compared to 2015 with strong performances in the underlying businesses. Credit income benefitted from a strong performance in fixed income flow credit and emerging markets businesses, which benefitted from increased market volatility and client demand. Macro income benefitted from an increase in activity post the UK's vote to leave the EU and US elections. These performances were partially offset by a decrease in Equities, reflecting the simplification of the EMEA business and lower client activity in Asia.

Consumer, Cards and Payments

Summary

Consumer, Cards and Payments is the consolidated reporting structure for Barclaycard International and the Private Bank and Overseas Services.

Barclaycard International provides branded and co-branded consumer credit cards and lending to our customers and business solutions to our clients, globally.

Private Bank and Overseas Services provides banking, investment and wealth management services to over 163,000 clients, globally.

Barclaycard US

Our core co-brand and branded credit card business in the US has continued to grow strongly; we remain the ninth-largest issuer by balances, growing 14% over the last year. We have strengthened our relationship with existing partners, for example signing a major deal with American Airlines, and have launched a new partnership programme with JetBlue Airways. Our Barclaycard brand continues to get stronger in the US; with our Barclaycard Arrival Plus World Elite MasterCard winning the Best Travel Credit Card for Frequent Fliers by MONEY[®] Magazine.

Our successful online retail deposits business has reached US\$11bn, supporting our overall funding strategy in the US. In November we launched a personal loans offering, further diversifying our product mix.

Barclaycard Business Solutions

Barclaycard provides payment acceptance, commercial payments and point-of-sale finance solutions to all client segments in the UK. We are a leading provider in all areas, including being the second-largest payment acceptance provider in Europe by volume.

Among our achievements this year, we have launched market-leading business card propositions, developed full omni-channel capabilities including strong data security features, and partnered with Apple to help launch their Apple

Explanation of Responses:

iPhone Upgrade.

Our large corporate portfolio continued to grow, with a number of major new client wins and retentions, including TfL, Greggs and Centrica.

Barclaycard Germany and EnterCard

This year, Barclaycard Germany celebrated its 25th anniversary and now serves over 1.1 million customers. With a share of 34%, Barclaycard Germany is the leading issuer for revolving credit cards in Germany by outstanding balances. In the instalment loans market, Barclaycard Germany has a strong challenger position with a growth rate of 15% and 1% share. Innovative products and features such as the fully digital Express-Kredit or the Equal Payment Plan, as well as continued customer focus, drive exceptional customer satisfaction rankings, with the business leading the market for credit cards and in the top two for loans, respectively.

We also provide cards and lending in Norway, Sweden and Denmark via our EnterCard joint venture.

Travis Perkins PLC

Travis Perkins PLC, a leading company in the builders merchant and home improvement markets, was looking for a unified customer payments platform across its different brands. It wanted to work with a partner that would reduce the complexity of managing and maintaining a highly secure, diverse payments environment, while allowing the flexibility to innovate and explore new customer interactions.

Barclaycard Business Solutions was able to provide a true omni-channel payments platform that offers single point management across multiple brands and channels, from online pay pages to in-store points of sale. The implementation has already seen Travis Perkins PLC benefit from increased card payment security and protection of its brand, as well as cutting transaction response times by up to 94%.

For further information, see
the-logic-group.com/cp/case-studies

Private Bank

The Private Bank strategy going forward is to deliver personalised banking, investment and wealth management solutions to high net worth and ultra high net worth individuals, providing full access to complex and innovative products and services across Barclays platforms. Clients are supported by a dedicated Private Banker and team of investment and wealth specialists. In addition, the Private Bank facilitates access to Barclays Corporate and Investment Bank full suite of products and services. The Private Bank is now even more focused on our core competencies and poised to grow, demonstrated by strong underlying asset and income growth in 2016.

Overseas Services

With a full suite of banking, credit, investment and wealth management operations principally in the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey, our Overseas Services business supports client types that stretch across the client continuum, personal to corporate. Overseas Services is the gateway to the wider Barclays Group, providing offshore capabilities and expertise. The business delivered solid results in 2016, with strong liability growth, coupled with continued focus on cost management, resulting in a strong Cost:Income ratio and returns in 2016.

Supporting our communities

Building on our commitment to make a positive difference to the communities in which we live and work, we delivered a number of successful initiatives across Barclaycard International in 2016. In the UK, we have launched a major new partnership with The Prince's Trust, helping young people build their skills and confidence, and have won The Prince's Trust Service to Young People Award for corporate volunteering. In the US and Germany we have been supporting start-ups through our programmes with West End Neighbourhood House and our Social Impact Lab incubator respectively, and helping individuals develop essential coding skills through our Apps Camp programme and partnerships with Tech Impact and Delaware State University.

Performance review

Non-Core and Africa

Non-Core

Summary

The Non-Core run-down is a key driver of the simplification of Barclays, helping to improve Group returns and deliver value for shareholders. After our accelerated progress in 2016, we now intend to close Non-Core six months early at 30 June 2017.

Non-Core was formed in 2014 to oversee the divestment of Barclays non-strategic assets and businesses, releasing capital to support strategic growth in our Core businesses. Non-Core brought together businesses and assets that did not fit our strategy, remained sub-scale with limited growth opportunities, or were challenged by the regulatory capital environment.

Non-Core is run by a dedicated management team operating within a clear governance framework to optimise shareholder value as businesses and assets are divested. It maintains a robust risk management framework to mitigate the risks inherent in our businesses and assets, as well as our divestiture and run-down processes. The clearly defined objectives for Non-Core are to bring down RWAs, reduce the ongoing operational cost base and simplify the residual portfolio and risks in preparation for their return to Core.

To divest Non-Core successfully we are partly dependent on external factors that can impact our planned run-down profile. For instance, the income from our businesses and assets, the quantum of associated RWAs and finally market appetite for Non-Core components are all influenced by the market environment. In addition, our ability to complete divestitures depends on regulatory approvals in various jurisdictions and regulatory changes in the treatment of RWAs can impact our stock of RWAs.

2016 was an important year for Non-Core as RWAs were reduced by 41% to £32bn, preparing the division for reintegration into the Core in 2017. The loss before tax increased to £2.8bn, reflecting the acceleration of the run-down during the year, where significant progress was made across all three components of Non-Core. Business RWAs were reduced by £4bn, with the completion of the sales of Barclays Risk Analytics and Index Solutions, the Asia Wealth and Investment Management business, the Southern European cards business, and the Italian retail business. We also made good progress in the run-down of Derivatives, reducing RWAs by £10bn, and Securities & Loans by £3bn respectively.

Given the progress made in 2016, we intend to close Non-Core six months early at 30 June 2017, with c.£25bn of RWAs, meaning that we will have reduced Non-Core RWAs by c.£85bn in just over three years. We expect Non-Core losses in 2017 to be significantly lower than in 2016, with further reductions thereafter once the remaining assets are

reabsorbed back into the Core where they will continue to be managed down.

Africa

Summary

As part of the strategic review on 1 March 2016, Barclays announced its intention to sell down its stake in BAGL to a level that would permit regulatory deconsolidation.

Barclays Africa Group Limited (BAGL) is a leading pan-African diversified financial services provider headquartered in South Africa, with meaningful operations across the continent (Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia), and is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

During 2016, we sold a 12.2% stake, reducing our previous 62.3% holding to 50.1%. Further sell-down to a level that will permit regulatory deconsolidation is expected, and it is currently the Boards intention to maintain a minority shareholding and a commercial relationship with BAGL. Both would need to be consistent with the aim of achieving regulatory deconsolidation.

BAGL is represented in Barclays accounts through Africa Banking. Africa Banking represents BAGL accounts converted to GBP, in addition to Barclays goodwill on acquisition and Head Office allocations that are deemed to be incrementally incurred as a consequence of Barclays operations in Africa, such as the UK bank levy. For clarity, the income statement is provided on page 257 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016. As Africa Banking meets the requirements for presentation as a discontinued operation, the results are presented as two lines in the Group income statement, representing profit after tax relating to our 50.1% stake, and the 49.9% portion attributable to the non-controlling interests in BAGL. This can be seen in the Group income statement on page 49.

Barclays and BAGL have been working closely together to plan and prepare for the successful separation and migration of BAGL's operations from the Barclays Group while Barclays assesses sell-down options, both on and off-market. This work has culminated in the agreement of terms for transitional services and supporting arrangements with BAGL, the details of which have been submitted to relevant regulators as part of a request for approval for Barclays to sell down to below a 50% holding.

A successful regulatory deconsolidation of BAGL's operations will lead to further simplification for the Group, resulting in CET1 ratio uplift and will constitute a further step towards focusing on our core transatlantic consumer, corporate and investment bank operations.

Details on the performance of BAGL can be found at barclaysafrica.com

Governance overview

Our shared values guide the choices we make every day

Summary

A comprehensive corporate governance framework is vital – it helps ensure that your investment in Barclays is protected, while at the same time recognising the interests of our wider stakeholders.

For your Board, 2016 was a year of continued focus on execution and managing through a period of change. Our Group Chief Executive Officer, Jes Staley, completed his first full year in the role and the momentum that has been achieved under his leadership over a relatively short period has been notable. During this time, he has articulated a clear strategy for the future and put together an executive management team that is focused on delivering that strategy and generating sustainable returns for our shareholders. A comprehensive corporate governance framework is vital in supporting executive management in its execution of strategy and in driving long-term sustainable performance. It helps ensure that your investment in Barclays is protected, while at the same time recognising the interests of our wider stakeholders.

Supporting strategy execution

The Board's agenda during 2016 was focused on overseeing and supporting executive management in delivering on Barclays' strategic objectives. You will read elsewhere in this report of the progress that has been made with the performance of our Core business, with the accelerated run-down of the Non-Core businesses and with the sell-down of our holding in Barclays Africa. As a Board, we also spent a considerable amount of our time on Structural Reform, in particular the project to separate our retail banking operations into an independent legal entity within the Barclays Group. This is a significant and far-reaching change to Barclays' operating structure. In tracking the progress of implementation, your Board debated the risks and challenges across the stakeholder spectrum, including the potential impacts on shareholders, employees, clients and customers. Structural Reform will also have a profound impact on the way in which the Barclays Board itself operates, especially in terms of how it interacts with the boards of the newly-established legal entities and with regard to talent management and succession planning for executive management and board appointments across the Barclays Group.

Personal accountability is a central tenet of our culture, enabling us to achieve the highest standards of performance and deliver value for our customers and clients. It is also key to ensuring that trust finds its way back into banking and therefore underpins our long-term success.

It is during such periods of transformational change that leadership and good governance are more important than ever. The challenge was heightened during 2016 by the result of the UK's referendum on its membership of the EU. Your Board spent time assessing Barclays' contingency plans and evaluating the potential impact of the UK exiting the EU on each of Barclays' businesses. This included the possible consequences for capital, operations and regulation, along with the impact for employees, clients and customers. Of course, the precise terms of the UK's exit from the EU and the long-term effects are not yet known and will only become clear over time. However, our strategy remains focused on building on our strengths as a transatlantic consumer, corporate and investment bank, anchored in the UK and the US.

Culture, values and accountability

As Chairman, an important part of my role is to promote the highest standards of corporate governance in Barclays and to ensure that this is supported by the right culture, values and behaviours from the top down. The implementation in March 2016 of the UK's Senior Managers Regime introduced new regulatory standards for individual accountability and conduct, which align closely with our established purpose, culture and values. Personal accountability is a central tenet of our culture, enabling us to achieve the highest standards of performance and deliver value for our customers and clients. It is also key to ensuring that trust finds its way back into banking and therefore underpins our long-term success.

John McFarlane

Chairman

22 February 2017

Your Board

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| John McFarlane | Group Chairman |
| Jes Staley | Group Chief Executive; Executive Director |
| Mike Ashley | Non-executive Director |
| Tim Breedon | Non-executive Director |
| Mary Francis | Non-executive Director |
| Crawford Gillies | Non-executive Director |
| Sir Gerry Grimstone | Deputy Chairman and Senior Independent Director |
| Reuben Jeffery | Non-executive Director |
| Tushar Morzaria | Group Finance Director; Executive Director |
| Dambisa Moyo | Non-executive Director |
| Diane de Saint Victor | Non-executive Director |

Diane Schueneman
Steve Thieke

Non-executive Director
Non-executive Director

Board diversity **gender balance**

For further information, see pages 39 to 133
of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016.

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Governance overview

Our shared values guide the choices we make every day

Summary

A snapshot of how Barclays complies with the requirements of the UK Corporate Governance Code (the Code) is set out below.

Compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code

Leadership

There is clear division of responsibilities between the Chairman, who runs the Board, and the Group Chief Executive, who runs the Group's business. Individual roles on the Board and their responsibilities are set out in Barclays' *Charter of Expectations*.

The Senior Independent Director, Sir Gerry Grimstone, provides a sounding board for the Chairman, acts as an intermediary for the other Directors when necessary and is available to shareholders if they have concerns that have not been addressed through the normal channels.

The Board has set out Barclays' culture, values and behaviours in Barclays' *Purpose and Values* and *The Barclays Way*, which are embedded throughout the Group.

Directors are expected to provide rigorous and constructive challenge on matters that, owing to their strategic, financial or reputational implications or consequences, are considered significant to the Group.

Effectiveness

The skills, knowledge and experience needed for an effective Board are recorded on a skills matrix, which is used by the Board Nominations Committee to inform Director recruitment, induction and on-going development.

The composition of principal Board Committees meets the independence criteria of the Code and there is appropriate cross-membership to further promote effectiveness.

10 of 13 Directors are independent non-executive Directors (77%), while the Chairman was independent on appointment.

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At the end of 2016, there were four women Directors (31%), compared to our target of 33% by 2020.

The Board Nominations Committee regularly considers Board and senior management succession plans.

Appointments to the Board are made via a formal, rigorous and transparent process, based on merit, taking into account the skills, experience and diversity needed on the Board in the context of Barclays' strategic direction.

All Directors are expected to commit sufficient time to fulfil their duties to Barclays. In 2016, Directors' attendance at scheduled Board meetings was 98% and across the scheduled Board Committee meetings was an average of 98%.

The Board assesses its effectiveness and that of its Committees and the individual Directors annually in a process that is externally facilitated by an independent third party.

Directors are subject to re-election each year by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Barclays' *Charter of Expectations* sets out responsibilities for providing the Board with accurate, timely and high-quality information necessary for it to fulfil its duties.

Accountability

The Board is responsible for setting Barclays' Risk Appetite, i.e. the risks it is prepared to take in the context of achieving Barclays' strategic objectives.

Barclays' *Enterprise Risk Management Framework* is designed to identify and set minimum requirements in respect of the main risks to achieving the Barclays' strategic objectives and to provide reasonable assurance that internal controls are effective.

The Board conducts robust assessments of the principal risks facing Barclays, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. It reports on this in the annual viability statement (opposite).

The Directors also review the effectiveness of the Group's systems of internal control and risk management.

The Board has put in place processes to support the presentation to shareholders of fair, balanced and understandable information.

The Board Audit Committee, comprising independent non-executive Directors, oversees the effectiveness of Barclays' internal and external auditors.

Remuneration

The Board Remuneration Committee, comprising independent non-executive Directors, sets overarching Group remuneration policy and approves the remuneration arrangements of the Chairman, the executive Directors and other senior executives.

The Board Remuneration Committee seeks the views of Barclays' major shareholders on remuneration matters. This engagement is meaningful and contributes directly to the decisions it makes.

Barclays' reward framework is simple and transparent and is designed to support and drive business strategy and long-term success.

To ensure alignment with shareholder interests, a significant part of performance-related pay is delivered through Barclays shares.

Unvested deferred remuneration is subject to malus. Clawback also applies to any variable remuneration awarded to PRA Material Risk Takers after 1 January 2015.

Engagement

The Chairman and Senior Independent Director, together with other Board representatives and the Company Secretary, hold meetings with investors focusing on corporate governance matters.

The Chief Executive and Group Finance Director present quarterly results briefings and the Group Finance Director holds briefings for equity and debt sellside analysts.

Regular engagement with Barclays brokers ensures that the Group's strategy and performance is being communicated effectively and provides a better understanding of investor views.

The Board receives feedback on investor relations activity, along with regular reports of changes in holdings of substantial shareholders and reports on share price movements.

A number of events are held throughout the year to maintain an open dialogue with investors, of which the AGM is the most important.

Viability statement

While the financial statements and accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, the UK Corporate Governance Code requires the Directors to make a statement in the Annual Report regarding the viability of the Group, including explaining how they assessed the prospects of the Group, the period of time for which they have made the assessment and why they consider that period to be appropriate.

In light of the analysis set out below, the Board has assessed the Group's viability and confirms that the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next three years. This timeframe is used in management's Working Capital and Viability Report (WCR) dated 16 February 2017. The availability of the WCR gives management and the Board sufficient visibility and confidence on the future operating environment for this time period. The three year timeframe has also been chosen because:

- § it is within the period covered by the Group's future projections of profitability, cash flows, capital requirements and capital resources;
- § it is also within the period over which regulatory and internal stress testing is carried out and in the current environment it is necessary for the Board to ensure confidence in the Group is maintained over the shorter term; and
- § as a consequence of the unparalleled level of regulatory change in the financial services industry, a three year timeframe is appropriate.

The Directors are satisfied that this period is sufficient to enable a reasonable assessment of viability to be made.

In making their assessment the Board has:

- § carried out a regular and robust assessment of the Group's risk profile and material existing and emerging risks. Notable among these are risks which senior management believe could cause the Group's future performance (i.e. results of operations or financial condition) to differ materially from current expectations, including the ability to meet dividend expectations, maintain minimum levels of regulatory capital and meet solvency targets (including capital, leverage and total loss absorbing capacity including TLAC/MREL) over the period of the assessment;

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- § reviewed how those risks are managed and controlled (see below and also further detail provided on pages 146 to 162 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016);
 - § considered the WCR which provides an assessment of forecast CET1, leverage ratio, Tier 1 and total capital ratios, as well as the build-up of MREL up to 2022;
 - § reviewed the Group's liquidity and funding profile, particularly Barclays' internal liquidity risk appetite (LRA) and regulatory liquidity coverage ratios;
 - § considered the Group's viability under specific internal and regulatory stress scenarios (further details below);
 - § considered the stability of the major markets in which it operates, the risks posed by the simplification of the business model and regulatory changes;
 - § reviewed the statutory accounts and the in-depth disclosure of the financial performance of the Group;
 - § considered the Group's medium term plan (MTP); and
 - § reviewed the legal, competition and regulatory matters set out in Note 29 to the financial statements on pages 330 to 338 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016.
- Conduct, capital and operational risks are controlled and managed in line with the Enterprise Risk Management Framework and the relevant Principal Risk Frameworks. Executive management set a Risk Appetite for the Group, which is then approved by the Board. The second line
- set limits, within which the first line are required to operate. Management and the Board then oversee the associated Risk Profile. In relation to regulatory change, the firm has a fully resourced project team, dedicated to understanding and implementing changes required by Structural Reform.
- Particular risks to viability identified by the Board are detailed below. These have been chosen on the basis of their ability to impact viability over the timeframe of the assessment. In some instances, however, the risks exist beyond this timeframe:
- § legacy conduct matters and the potential risk of fines and other sanctions;
 - § the cost and scale of regulatory change in the financial services industry, including the implementation of structural reform, which could impact ratings, alter the behaviour of depositors and affect the ability of the firm to maintain appropriate capital and liquidity ratios; and

§ evolving operational risks (notably cyber security, technology and resilience) and potential impact on operations and/or payment systems.

The Board has also considered the Group's viability under specific internal and regulatory stress scenarios.

The latest internal stress test conducted in Q4 2016 (which was concluded on 16 February 2017) considered the potential impacts of:

§ a severe global recession;

§ decelerating growth in China and emerging markets;

§ UK housing market weakness; and

§ a significant and sustained fall in commodity prices.

Litigation matters and remediation/redress are assessed as part of the stress testing process. Capital risk appetite and LRA were set at a level which would enable the Group to withstand the stress scenario, based on expected financial performance. Management also identified actions, including cost reductions and withdrawal from lines of business, available to restore the Group to its desired capital flightpath under a range of operating environments.

The Group-wide stress testing framework also includes reverse stress testing techniques which aim to identify and analyse the circumstances under which the Group's business model would no longer be viable, leading to a significant change in business strategy and to identify appropriate mitigating actions. Examples include extreme macroeconomic downturn (severely adverse) scenarios, or specific idiosyncratic events, covering both operational risk (e.g. cyber attack) and capital/liquidity events.

These internal stress tests informed the conclusions of the WCR. Based on current forecasts, incorporating key known regulatory changes to be enacted and having considered possible stress scenarios, the current liquidity and capital position of the Group continues to support the Board's assessment of the Group's viability.

The Board also reviewed external regulatory stress test results which are designed to assess the resilience of banks to adverse economic developments and ensure that we have robust forward looking planning processes for the risks associated with our business profile. Barclays was not required to submit revised capital plans as a result of these tests.

The Board's assessment of the Group's viability over the next three years is subject to material existing and emerging risks highlighted on pages 137 to 144 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016. Future events, such as the crystallisation of any of these risks may require the Board to review dividend policy.

Our culture and our people

and the energy, commitment and passion

of our colleagues enhances our success

Summary

We recognise that fostering the right culture at Barclays is critical to our success and we want to play a leading role in defining the future of banking, restoring trust and respect for our profession.

We are four years into a cultural change journey at Barclays and we have a clear set of values that guide how we work and how we act. We are continuing to make progress to further embed and sustain a values-based culture through initiatives aimed at strengthening the profession of banking. We recognise that fostering the right culture at Barclays is critical to our success and we want to play a leading role in defining the future of banking, restoring trust and respect for our profession. We have placed continued focus on the importance of a values-based culture and with that in mind, conduct, culture and values were established as part of our key strategic priorities for the year. Throughout 2016 we have launched a number of initiatives to foster the right culture at Barclays and we developed a culture measurement framework, anchored in our values, to measure and manage progress in embedding a values-based culture across the organisation. We also seek to share across different parts of the business the initiatives that are having a positive impact on our culture and engagement of our employees.

Having constructive and empathetic conversations with customers reflect our continued focus on a values-based culture.

To ensure we constantly review and reappraise to see what is working, in 2016 the annual Your View survey became a quarterly pulse survey (excluding Africa), providing colleagues the opportunity on a more regular basis to say what they are experiencing and how it feels to work at Barclays. In the third quarter of the year, we surveyed 50% of all colleagues and the remaining 50% were surveyed in the fourth quarter. Starting from 2017,

each quarter, 25% of colleagues (excluding Africa) will be invited to take part in Your View.

The Your View results have continued to measure Sustainable Engagement and this year we have been provided with more regular snapshots. The quarterly results were then aggregated at the end of the year into an overall annual picture of engagement. At the end of 2016, Sustainable Engagement of our colleagues has remained stable year-on-year at 75%. The quarterly results of the Your View survey and the indicators and insights from our culture measurement framework help us to assess what we are doing well and guide and focus management action as required across our businesses and functions. Each quarter the results are analysed in depth and our senior leadership teams across the businesses and functions work to identify relevant actions that will continue to foster a culture that builds the Barclays of the future. The results from the Your View survey, and the insights from the quarterly indicators within the culture measurement framework, evidence that we continue to make strong progress in embedding a values-based culture across the bank.

Apply within , our internal mobility programme, and the Let s talk about how performance management campaign, both launched this year, are initiatives that support the behaviours that underpin our values. The Let s talk about how campaign reinforces the importance that we place on both what our employees deliver and how they deliver. A new event launched this year, sponsored by the Group CEO, this was a step forward in developing the next generation of enterprise leaders who actively contribute towards rebuilding the profession of banking through their own leadership and their influence of others. By bringing together high potential senior leaders from across our businesses and functions we seek to strengthen collaboration and an enterprise-wide perspective amongst our senior leaders to deliver improved solutions and products for our customers and clients.

Our Wellbeing programme; Barclays Shared Growth Ambition which focuses on access to employment, access to financial and digital empowerment and access to financing; as well as the Conversation Framework and Empathy Diagnostic launched in Barclays UK to support colleagues in having constructive and empathetic conversations with customers, reflect our continued focus on a values-based culture that ensures we do the right thing for our customers and clients.

Tristram Roberts

Group Human Resources Director

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Remuneration framework

so our remuneration is reflective
of the way we do business.

Summary

The Committee remains focused on aligning our pay to performance and setting pay at a level which allows us to attract, retain and motivate, but is no more than necessary to ensure that we accelerate the delivery of shareholder value. The inherent tension between these important considerations continues to be a key component of the Committee's deliberations.

2016 represented a year of strong progress against our strategy. The Committee's deliberations on the 2016 incentive pool reflected Group performance and strategic delivery in both the Core and Non-Core businesses. We reached the decision that an overall Group incentive pool of £1,533m, down slightly from £1,544m in 2015, is appropriate notwithstanding strong 2016 delivery. This level of incentive pool also absorbs the material adverse impact of foreign exchange movements through the year, which more than offset the impact of reductions in staff numbers in the year.

The Core compensation to net income (excluding notable items) ratio decreased from 34.0% in 2015 to 32.7% in 2016 excluding the impact of deferral changes, increasing slightly to 34.7% including the impact of these changes. At a Group level, the ratio increases to 40.2% (2015: 37.7%) driven by Non-Core as it continues to be run down.

From 2016, a change in the recognition timing of deferral costs, together with a harmonisation of deferral levels across the Group, will result in improvements to the Group's operational flexibility going into 2017 and beyond. Further information on deferral changes can be found on page 104 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016.

We will be seeking shareholder approval for a new Directors' remuneration policy at the 2017 AGM. More details can be found on page 45.

During 2017, the Committee will continue to focus on ensuring that remuneration is aligned to the delivery of our strategy and sustainable shareholder returns. The Committee will also continue to monitor the competitiveness of our remuneration in the light of recent regulatory changes by the PRA, FCA and EBA. We will also continue to progress

further our agenda to address pay inequality, which is in line with the proposals in the Government's Green Paper on Corporate Governance Reform.

The Committee is grateful for the feedback received from our larger shareholders on our remuneration proposals and values the insight the discussions provide.

Crawford Gillies

Board Remuneration Committee (Chairman)

**We continue to focus on aligning
reward and performance**

Barclays Group incentive pool

2010 £3,484m

2011 £2,578m

2012 £2,168m

2013 £2,378m

2014 £1,860m

2015 £1,544m

2016 £1,533m

Note

The 2015 number has been restated from £1,669m to reflect the treatment of Africa Banking as a discontinued operation. The 2010-2014 numbers have not been restated.

Distribution of 2016 total

remuneration to Group

employees by banding

364 £1m+

11,962 £100k-£1m

Explanation of Responses:

39,990 £25k-£100k

33,989 £0-25k

Note

The number of employees paid above £1m is slightly down year on year on a constant currency basis (364 in 2016 vs. 369 in 2015).

Directors remuneration policy

Barclays' new Directors' remuneration policy is subject to shareholder approval at the 2017 AGM on 10 May 2017 and, if approved, is intended to apply immediately, for three years to the date of the 2020 AGM. The new policy has evolved from the existing policy and has been updated for regulatory changes, and simplified where possible.

Full details of our Directors' remuneration policy

can be found on pages 108 to 120 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016.

The key changes to the policy can be summarised as follows:

Key changes

- Fixed pay
- § Fixed Pay introduced, replacing salary and Role Based Pay
 - § Fixed Pay delivered 50% in cash and 50% in shares (subject to 5 year holding period lifting pro-rata)
 - § Fixed Pay will not change during the policy period for either of the current executive Directors
 - § Pension allowance retained at current levels, but limited to 10% of Fixed Pay for new hires

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Variable pay | § Bonus and Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) combined for regulatory deferral purposes |
| Performance measures | § Bonus: Financial measures ³ 60% § LTIP: Financial measures ³ 70% |
| Delivery | § Any bonus deferral vests in equal tranches between the third and seventh anniversary of award § LTIP performance is tested at end of 3 year performance period and vests in equal tranches between the third and seventh anniversary of award |
| Shareholding requirement | § Requirement increased to 200% of Total fixed pay (i.e. Fixed Pay plus Pension) within 5 years from the date of appointment (from 400% of salary to equivalent of 457% of salary for CEO) § New requirement to hold shares worth 100% of Total fixed pay (or pro-rata thereof) for 2 years post-termination |
| Employment contracts | § For new hires, asymmetry for notice periods removed i.e. 6 months from the Company and 6 months from the Director (from 12 months from the Company and 6 months from the Director) |

2017 remuneration

The following summarises how the Directors remuneration policy would be implemented in 2017 assuming the new policy is approved by shareholders.

| | Fixed Pay | Annual bonus^a | LTIP^a |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Jes Staley | £2,350,000 | Maximum 80% of Total fixed pay | Maximum 120% of Total fixed pay |
| Tushar Morzaria | £1,650,000 | Maximum 80% of Total fixed pay | Maximum 120% of Total fixed pay |
| plus competitive benefits and pension | | | |
| Note | | | |

a Total fixed pay is defined as Fixed Pay plus Pension.

2016 remuneration

The following tables show a single total figure for 2016 remuneration in respect of qualifying service for each executive and non-executive Director together with comparative figures for 2015.

Executive Directors: Single total figure for 2016 remuneration (audited)

| | Salary | | Role Based Pay | | Taxable benefits | | Annual bonus | | LTIP | | 2015 |
|-------------------------|--------|------|----------------|------|------------------|------|--------------|------|-------|------|------|
| | £000 | | £000 | | £000 | | £000 | | £000 | | |
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | |
| Jes Staley ^a | 1,200 | 100 | 1,150 | 96 | 169 | 48 | 1,318 | | | | 39 |
| Tushar Morzaria | 800 | 800 | 750 | 750 | 44 | 82 | 854 | 701 | 1,008 | | 20 |

a The 2015 figures for Jes Staley relate to the period from 1 December 2015 when he joined the Board as Group Chief Executive.

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Remuneration framework

Our remuneration is reflective of the way we do business.

Additional information in respect of each element of pay for the executive Directors (audited)

Role Based Pay (RBP)

Executive Directors received RBP which was delivered quarterly in shares, subject to a holding period with restrictions lifting over five years (20% each year). The value shown is of shares at the date awarded.

Taxable benefits

Taxable benefits include private medical cover, life and ill health income protection, tax advice, relocation, car allowance, the use of a Company vehicle and driver when required for business purposes and other benefits that are considered minor in nature.

Annual bonus

The 2016 bonus awards reflect the Committee's assessment of the extent to which the executive Directors achieved their Financial (50% weighting) and Balanced Scorecard (35% weighting) performance measures, and their personal objectives (15% weighting). A summary of the assessment against the performance measures is provided below. For more information please see pages 121 and 122 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016.

Financial (50% weighting)

| Performance measure | Weighting | Threshold | Maximum | 2016 | 2016 |
|---|------------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|
| | | 25% | 100% | Actual | Outcome |
| Profit before tax (excluding notable items) | 20% | £3.45bn | £4.20bn | £3.65bn | 9% |
| Costs (excluding notable items) | 10% | £14.6bn | £13.7bn | £15.3bn | 0% |
| CET1 ratio | 20% | 11.1% | 11.6% | 12.4% | 20% |
| Total financial | 50% | | | | 29% |

Balanced Scorecard (35% weighting)

Progress in relation to each of the 5Cs of the Balanced Scorecard was assessed by the Committee. The Committee took a similar approach as for 2015 i.e. based on a three-point scale in relation to each measure, with 0% to 2% for below target, 3% or 4% for a met target, and 5% to 7% for above target progress against a particular Balanced Scorecard component. Based on this approach, the Committee agreed an 18% outcome out of a maximum of 35%.

Personal objectives (15% weighting)

- (i) Jes Staley: The Committee concluded that Jes Staley had delivered a very strong performance throughout the year. By the end of 2016, a clear new strategy was firmly embedded and a new Core organisational structure consistent with structural reform has been implemented. The Core businesses have performed well, delivering improved profitability and cost income efficiency. At the same time significant progress has been made in exiting the Non-Core businesses. Jes Staley has demonstrated strong leadership, strengthened the management team and has instilled a more effective performance ethic and culture within the organisation. Given his very strong performance, the Committee judged that 13% of a maximum of 15% was appropriate.
- (ii) Tushar Morzaria: The Committee concluded that Tushar Morzaria had delivered an outstanding performance in 2016. In doing so, the Committee noted the role provided by Tushar Morzaria in reshaping the business and in particular, recognised his contribution in the significant progress in exiting Non-Core, resulting in a reduction of £22bn in Risk Weighted Assets and his focus in delivering an organisation with a significantly higher CET1 ratio and lower Cost: Income ratio. In doing so, it was also noted that Tushar Morzaria has continued to develop very strong working relationships with shareholders, investors and regulators, while also improving the performance delivery within the Finance Functions. Given his exceptional personal performance during 2016, the Committee judged that 14% of a maximum of 15% was appropriate.

Overall summary

In aggregate, the performance assessment for Jes Staley resulted in an overall formulaic outcome of 60% of maximum bonus opportunity being achieved. The resulting bonus is £1,318,000 of which 70% is deferred under the Share Value Plan and will vest in five equal tranches from the third to seventh anniversary (subject to the rules of the Share Value Plan as amended from time to time).

In aggregate, the performance assessment for Tushar Morzaria resulted in an overall formulaic outcome of 61% of maximum bonus opportunity being achieved. The resulting bonus is £854,000 of which 60% is deferred under the Share Value Plan and will vest in five equal tranches from the third to seventh anniversary (subject to the rules of the Share Value Plan as amended from time to time).

LTIP

The LTIP amount included in Tushar Morzaria's 2016 single total figure is the value of the amount scheduled to be released in relation to the LTIP award granted in 2014 in respect of performance period 2014-2016 (by reference to Q4 2016 average share price). Jes Staley was not a participant in this cycle. The performance achieved against the performance targets is as follows.

Performance

| Performance measure | Weighting | Threshold | Maximum vesting | Actual | % of award vesting |
|--|------------------|--|---|--|---------------------------|
| Return on risk weighted assets (RoRWA) | 50% | 23% of award vests for average annual RoRWA of 1.08% | Average annual RoRWA of 1.52% | 0.33% | 0% |
| Loan loss rate | 20% | 7% of award vests for average annual loan loss rate of 70bps or below | Average annual loan loss rate of 55bps or below | 50bps | 20% |
| Balanced Scorecard | 30% | Performance against the Balanced Scorecard was assessed by the Committee to determine the percentage of the award that may vest between 0% and 30%. Each of the 5Cs in the Balanced Scorecard has equal weighting. | | See page 123 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016. | 14% |

The Committee was also satisfied that the discretionary underpin in respect of the underlying financial health of the Group based on profit before tax was met, and accordingly determined that 34% of the maximum number of shares under the total award should be considered for release in March 2017. After release, the shares are subject to an additional two year holding period.

Pension

Executive Directors are paid cash in lieu of pension contributions. This is market practice for senior executives in comparable roles.

Chairman and non-executive Directors: Single total figure for 2016 fees (audited)

| Fees | | Benefits | | Total | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 |
| £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| | | | | | |

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| Chairman | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| John McFarlane ^a | 800 | 628 | 1 | 11 | 801 | 639 |
| Sir David Walker ^b | | 285 | | 6 | | 291 |
| Non-executive Directors | | | | | | |
| Mike Ashley | 207 | 207 | | | 207 | 207 |
| Tim Breedon | 220 | 232 | | | 220 | 232 |
| Mary Francis ^c | 29 | | | | 29 | |
| Crawford Gillies | 195 | 178 | | | 195 | 178 |
| Sir Gerry Grimstone ^d | 250 | | | | 250 | |
| Reuben Jeffery III | 120 | 135 | | | 120 | 135 |
| Wendy Lucas-Bull ^e | 64 | 358 | | | 64 | 358 |
| Dambisa Moyo | 135 | 152 | | | 135 | 152 |
| Frits van Paasschen ^f | 35 | 88 | | | 35 | 88 |
| Diane de Saint Victor | 118 | 135 | | | 118 | 135 |
| Diane Schueneman ^{g,h} | 232 | 74 | | | 232 | 74 |
| Steve Thieke ^h | 221 | 184 | | | 221 | 184 |
| Sir Michael Rake ⁱ | | 250 | | | | 250 |
| Sir John Sunderland ^j | | 60 | | | | 60 |
| Total | 2,626 | 2,966 | 1 | 17 | 2,627 | 2,983 |

Non-executive Directors are reimbursed expenses that are incurred for business reasons. Any tax that arises on these reimbursed expenses is paid by Barclays.

The Chairman is provided with private medical cover and the use of a Company vehicle and driver when required for business purposes.

Notes

aJohn McFarlane joined the Board as a non-executive Director with effect from 1 January 2015 and as Chairman from 24 April 2015. The 2015 total includes non-executive Director fees of £78,000 for the period from 1 January 2015 to 24 April 2015.

bSir David Walker retired from the Board with effect from 23 April 2015.

cMary Francis joined the Board as a non-executive Director with effect from 1 October 2016.

dSir Gerry Grimstone joined the Board as a non-executive Director from 1 January 2016 and succeeded Sir Michael Rake as Senior Independent Director and Deputy Chairman with effect from 1 January 2016.

eWendy Lucas-Bull retired from the Board with effect from 1 March 2016. Figures include fees received by Wendy Lucas-Bull for her role as Chairman of Barclays Africa Group Limited.

fFrits van Paasschen retired from the Board with effect from 28 April 2016.

gDiane Schueneman joined the Board as a non-executive Director with effect from 25 June 2015.

hDiane Schueneman and Steve Thieke both served in 2016 on the US Governance Review Board, which was an advisory board set up as the forerunner of the board of our US intermediate holding company which was established during 2016. They each subsequently joined the board of the US intermediate holding company on its formation. The 2015 figures for Diane Schueneman and Steve Thieke included fees of \$37,500 and \$75,000 respectively for their roles on the US Governance Review Board. The 2016 figures include fees of \$138,000 and \$150,000 respectively for their roles on the US Governance Review Board and the board of the US intermediate holding company. In addition, Steve Thieke waived fees of \$63,000.

i Sir Michael Rake retired from the Board with effect from 31 December 2015.

j Sir John Sunderland retired from the Board with effect from 23 April 2015.

Financial performance

Our strategy is on track with good progress in 2016.

Summary

2016 reflected good operational performance of Barclays UK and Barclays International reflecting the benefits of diversification across customers and clients, geographies and products.

The Core business generated a RoTE excluding notable items of 9.4% (2015: 11.2%) on a £4bn increased average allocated tangible equity base of £41bn. The Core business also generated positive cost: income jaws and we intend to continue to reduce the Group's structural cost base, targeting a Group cost: income ratio of less than 60% over time. The accelerated Non-Core run-down resulted in a reduction in RWAs of £22bn to £32bn resulting in the decision to close the unit six months ahead of plan on 30 June 2017. Capital ratio progression towards end state requirements of 150bps to 200bps above the minimum regulatory level was strong with a CET1 ratio of 12.4% (December 2015: 11.4%), largely reflecting profit generation in the period.

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio | 12.4% | 11.4% |
| Cost: income ratio | 76% | 84% |
| Return on average tangible shareholders' equity (RoTE) | 3.6% | (0.7%) |
| Total operating expenses | £16,338m | £18,536m |
| Non-Core RWAs | £32bn | £54bn |
| Group performance | | |

§ Return on average tangible shareholders' equity was 3.6% (2015: (0.7%)) and basic earnings per share was 10.4p (2015: (1.9p))

§ Profit before tax increased to £3,230m (2015: £1,146m). The Group performance reflected good Core results while being impacted by the Non-Core loss before tax of £2,786m (2015: £2,603m) and provisions for UK customer redress of £1,000m (2015: £2,772m). The appreciation of average US Dollar and Euro against Sterling positively impacted income and adversely affected impairment and operating expenses

- § Total income decreased 3% to £21,451m as Non-Core income reduced £1,776m to a net expense of £1,164m due to the acceleration of the Non-Core run-down, while Core income increased 6% to £22,615m driven by Barclays International
- § Credit impairment charges increased £611m to £2,373m including a £320m charge in Q316 following the management review of the UK and US cards portfolio impairment modelling. This resulted in a 11bps increase in the loan loss rate to 53bps
- § Total operating expenses reduced 12% to £16,338m reflecting lower litigation and conduct charges. This was partially offset by the non-recurrence of the prior year gains of £429m on the valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability, increased structural reform implementation costs, and a £150m charge in Barclays International in Q316, relating to a reduction in the real estate footprint which will generate savings in future periods. Operating expenses also included a £395m additional charge in Q416 relating to 2016 compensation awards
- § The effective tax rate on profit before tax decreased to 30.7% (2015: 100.3%) principally as a result of a reduction in non-deductible charges
- § Profit after tax in respect of continuing operations increased to £2,237m (2015: loss of £3m). Profit after tax in relation to the Africa Banking discontinued operation decreased 6% to £591m as increased credit impairment charges and operating expenses were partially offset by income growth
- § Notable items totalled a net loss before tax of £420m (2015: £3,330m) comprising provisions for UK customer redress of £1,000m (2015: £2,772m), a £615m (2015: £nil) gain on disposal of Barclays share of Visa Europe Limited and an own credit loss of £35m (2015: gain of £430m)

Group capital and leverage

- § The fully loaded CRD IV CET1 ratio increased to 12.4% (December 2015: 11.4%) reflecting an increase in CET1 capital of £4.5bn to £45.2bn, despite RWAs increasing by £7bn to £366bn

The increase in CET1 capital was largely driven by profits of £2.1bn generated in the period, after absorbing the impact of notable items. Other favourable movements included the currency translation reserve as a result of the appreciation of all major currencies against Sterling

The increase in RWAs was principally due to the appreciation of US Dollar, Euro and South African Rand against Sterling and business growth, which more than offset RWA reductions in Non-Core

Financial performance

Barclays PLC Group results

| | 31.12.16 £m | 31.12.15 £m | YoY % Change |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| For the year ended | | | |
| Total income | 21,451 | 22,040 | (3) |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (2,373) | (1,762) | (35) |
| Net operating income | 19,078 | 20,278 | (6) |
| Operating expenses | (14,565) | (13,723) | (6) |
| UK bank levy | (410) | (426) | 4 |
| Litigation and conduct | (1,363) | (4,387) | 69 |
| Total operating expenses | (16,338) | (18,536) | 12 |
| Other net income/(expenses) | 490 | (596) | |
| Profit before tax | 3,230 | 1,146 | |
| Tax charge | (993) | (1,149) | 14 |
| Profit/(loss) after tax in respect of continuing operations | 2,237 | (3) | |
| Profit after tax in respect of discontinued operation ^a | 591 | 626 | (6) |
| Non-controlling interests in respect of continuing operations | (346) | (348) | 1 |
| Non-controlling interests in respect of discontinued operation ^a | (402) | (324) | (24) |
| Other equity holders ^b | (457) | (345) | (32) |
| Attributable profit/(loss) | 1,623 | (394) | |
| Performance measures | | | |
| Return on average tangible shareholders' equity | 3.6% | (0.7%) | |
| Average tangible shareholders' equity (£bn) | 48.7 | 47.7 | |
| Cost: income ratio | 76% | 84% | |
| Loan loss rate (bps) | 53 | 42 | |
| Basic earnings/(loss) per share ^b | 10.4p | (1.9p) | |
| Dividend per share | 3.0p | 6.5p | |
| Balance sheet and capital management | | | |
| Tangible net asset value per share | 290p | 275p | |
| Common equity tier 1 ratio | 12.4% | 11.4% | |
| Common equity tier 1 capital | £45.2bn | £40.7bn | |
| Risk weighted assets | £366bn | £358bn | |
| Leverage ratio | 4.6% | 4.5% | |
| Notable items | | | |
| Total income | | | |
| Own credit | (35) | 430 | |
| Gain on disposal of Barclays' share of Visa Europe Limited | 615 | | |

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| | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Gains on US Lehman acquisition assets | | 496 |
| Litigation and conduct | | |
| Provisions for UK customer redress | (1,000) | (2,772) |
| Provisions for ongoing investigations and litigation including Foreign Exchange | | (1,237) |
| Operating expenses | | |
| Gain on valuation of a component of the defined retirement benefit liability | | 429 |
| Impairment of goodwill and other assets relating to businesses being disposed | | (96) |
| Other net expenses | | |
| Losses on sale relating to the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian businesses | | (580) |
| Total notable items | (420) | (3,330) |

Notes

a Attributable profit in respect of the Africa Banking discontinued operation is reported at the Group level only. Allocated tangible equity, RWAs and leverage exposure are reported in Head Office within Core.

b The profit after tax attributable to other equity holders of £457m (2015: £345m) is offset by a tax credit recorded in reserves of £128m (2015: £70m). The net amount of £329m (2015: £275m), along with non-controlling interests (NCI) is deducted from profit after tax in order to calculate earnings per share and return on average tangible shareholders' equity.

Financial performance

Condensed consolidated income statement (audited)

| | Year ended 31.12.16 £m | Year ended 31.12.15 £m |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Continuing operations | | |
| Net interest income | 10,537 | 10,608 |
| Net fee and commission income | 6,768 | 6,859 |
| Net trading income | 2,768 | 3,426 |
| Net investment income | 1,324 | 1,097 |
| Other income | 54 | 50 |
| Total income | 21,451 | 22,040 |
| Credit impairment charges and other provisions | (2,373) | (1,762) |
| Net operating income | 19,078 | 20,278 |
| Staff costs | (9,423) | (8,853) |
| Administration and general expenses | (6,915) | (9,683) |
| Operating expenses | (16,338) | (18,536) |
| Profit/(loss) on disposal of undertakings and share of results of associates and joint ventures | 490 | (596) |
| Profit before tax | 3,230 | 1,146 |
| Tax | (993) | (1,149) |
| Profit/(loss) after tax in respect of continuing operations | 2,237 | (3) |
| Profit after tax in respect of discontinued operation | 591 | 626 |
| Profit after tax | 2,828 | 623 |
| Attributable to: | | |
| Ordinary equity holders of the parent | 1,623 | (394) |
| Other equity holders | 457 | 345 |
| Total equity holders | 2,080 | (49) |
| Profit attributable to non-controlling interests in respect of continuing operations | 346 | 348 |
| Profit attributable to non-controlling interests in respect of discontinued operation | 402 | 324 |
| Profit after tax | 2,828 | 623 |
| Earnings per share | | |
| Basic earnings/(loss) per ordinary share ^a | 10.4 | (1.9) |
| Basic earnings/(loss) per ordinary share in respect of continuing operations | 9.3 | (3.7) |
| Basic earnings per ordinary share in respect of discontinued operations | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| Diluted earnings/(loss) per ordinary share ^a | 10.3 | (1.9) |

Note

aThe profit after tax attributable to other equity holders of £457m (2015: £345m) is offset by a tax credit recorded in reserves of £128m (2015: £70m).

The net amount of £329m (2015: £275m), along with NCI, is deducted from profit after tax in order to calculate earnings per share.

Financial performance

Condensed consolidated balance sheet (audited)

| | As at | As at |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | 31.12.16 | 31.12.15 |
| | £m | £m |
| Assets | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 102,353 | 49,711 |
| Items in the course of collection from other banks | 1,467 | 1,011 |
| Trading portfolio assets | 80,240 | 77,348 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 78,608 | 76,830 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 346,626 | 327,709 |
| Financial investments | 63,317 | 90,267 |
| Loans and advances to banks | 43,251 | 41,349 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 392,784 | 399,217 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | 13,454 | 28,187 |
| Current and deferred tax assets | 5,430 | 4,910 |
| Prepayments, accrued income and other assets | 2,893 | 3,010 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 684 | 573 |
| Goodwill and intangible assets | 7,726 | 8,222 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 2,825 | 3,468 |
| Retirement benefit assets | 14 | 836 |
| Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale | 71,454 | 7,364 |
| Total assets | 1,213,126 | 1,120,012 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Deposits from banks | 48,214 | 47,080 |
| Items in the course of collection due to other banks | 636 | 1,013 |
| Customer accounts | 423,178 | 418,242 |
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing | 19,760 | 25,035 |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | 34,687 | 33,967 |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value | 96,031 | 91,745 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 340,487 | 324,252 |
| Debt securities in issue ^a | 75,932 | 69,150 |
| Subordinated liabilities | 23,383 | 21,467 |
| Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities | 8,871 | 10,610 |
| Current and deferred tax liabilities | 766 | 1,025 |
| Provisions | 4,134 | 4,142 |
| Retirement benefit liabilities | 390 | 423 |
| Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale | 65,292 | 5,997 |
| Total liabilities | 1,141,761 | 1,054,148 |
| Equity | | |
| Called up share capital and share premium | 21,842 | 21,586 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | |
|---|---------------|--------|
| Other reserves | 6,051 | 1,898 |
| Retained earnings | 30,531 | 31,021 |
| Shareholders' equity attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent | 58,424 | 54,505 |
| Other equity instruments | 6,449 | 5,305 |
| Total equity excluding non-controlling interests | 64,873 | 59,810 |
| Non-controlling interests | 6,492 | 6,054 |
| Total equity | 71,365 | 65,864 |

Note

aDebt securities in issue include covered bonds of £12.4bn (2015: £12.3bn).

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Shareholder information

[Your Barclays shareholding](#)

Key dates

5 April 2017

Final dividend payment date

28 April 2017

Q1 Results Announcement

10 May 2017

Annual General Meeting

18 September 2017

Interim dividend payment date^a

Annual General Meeting (AGM)

This year's AGM will be held at the Royal Festival Hall, Southbank Centre, Belvedere Road, London SE1 8XX on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 at 11.00am.

The Chairman and Chief Executive will update shareholders on our performance in 2016 and our goals for 2017. Shareholders will also have the opportunity to ask the Board questions at the meeting.

You can find out more at

Explanation of Responses:

home.barclays/agm

Dividends

The final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2016 will be 2.0 pence per share, making the 2016 total dividend 3.0 pence, in line with our intention to reduce the dividend in 2016 and 2017 to help us to continue the run down of Non-Core. The Board recognise the importance of paying a meaningful dividend and are committed to doing so in the future.

How do Barclays shareholders receive their dividends?

As at 31 December 2016, Barclays shareholders received their dividends in the following ways:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Direct to bank account | 53.5% |
| Cheque | 25.1% |
| Scrip dividend programme (new shares) | 21.4% |

Save time and receive your dividends faster by choosing to have them paid directly into your bank or building society account

It is easy to set up and your money will be in your bank account on the dividend payment date. If you hold 2,500 shares or less, you can provide your bank or building society details quickly and easily over the telephone using the Equiniti contact details overleaf. If you hold more than 2,500 shares, please contact Equiniti for details of how to change your payment instruction.

Scrip Dividend Programme

Shareholders can choose to have their dividends reinvested in new ordinary Barclays shares through the Scrip Dividend Programme. More information, including the Terms and Conditions and application form, are available on our website.

To find out more, contact Equiniti or visit home.barclays/dividends

Keep your personal details up to date

Please remember to tell Equiniti if:

§ you move

§ you need to update your bank or building society details.

If you are a Shareview member, you can update your bank or building society account or address details online. If you hold 2,500 shares or less, you can update details quickly and easily over the telephone using the Equiniti contact details overleaf. If you hold more than 2,500 shares you will need to write to Equiniti. You must provide a copy of your share certificate, Sharestore statement or most recent dividend confirmation. If these are not available, you will need to provide a copy of a utility bill or bank statement dated in the last three months.

Donations to charity

We launched a Share Dealing Service in November 2016 aimed at shareholders with relatively small shareholdings for whom it might otherwise be uneconomical to deal. One option open to shareholders was to donate their sale proceeds to ShareGift. As a result of this initiative, more than £100,000 was donated.

Returning funds to shareholders

Over 60,000 shareholders did not cash their Shares Not Taken Up (SNTU) cheque following the Rights Issue in September 2013. In 2016, we continued the tracing process to reunite these shareholders with their SNTU monies and any unclaimed dividends. By the end of the year, we had returned over £1.65m to our shareholders.

Note

a Please note that this date is provisional and subject to change.

Useful contact details

Equiniti

The Barclays share register is maintained by Equiniti. If you have any questions about your Barclays shares, please contact Equiniti by visiting shareview.co.uk

Equiniti

0371 384 2055^b (in the UK)

+44 121 415 7004 (from overseas)

0371 384 2255^b (for the hearing impaired in the UK)

+44 121 415 7028 (for the hearing impaired from overseas)

Aspect House
Spencer Road
Lancing
West Sussex
BN99 6DA

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)

ADRs represent the ownership of Barclays PLC shares which are traded on the New York Stock Exchange. ADRs carry prices, and pay dividends, in US dollars.

If you have any questions about ADRs, please contact J.P.Morgan: jpmorgan.adr@wellsfargo.com or visit adr.com

J.P.Morgan Shareholder Services

+1 800 990 1135 (toll free in US and Canada)

+1 651 453 2128 (outside the US and Canada)

JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.
PO Box 64504
St Paul
MN 55164-0854

USA

Shareholder Relations

To give us your feedback or if you have any questions, please contact:
privateshareholderrelations@barclays.com

Shareholder Relations

Barclays PLC
1 Churchill Place
London
E14 5HP

Share price

Information on the Barclays share price and other share price tools are available at:
home.barclays/investorrelations

Alternative formats

Shareholder documents can be provided in large print, audio CD or braille free of charge by calling Equiniti.

0371 384 2055^b (in the UK)

+44 121 415 7004 (from overseas)

Audio versions of the Strategic Report will also be available at the AGM

[Managing your shares online](#)

Shareview

Barclays shareholders can go online to manage their shareholding and find out about Barclays performance by joining Shareview.

Through Shareview, you:

§ will receive the latest updates from Barclays direct to your email

§ can update your address and bank details online

§ can vote in advance of general meetings.

Shareholder security

Shareholders should be wary of any cold calls with an offer to buy or sell shares. Fraudsters use persuasive and high-pressure techniques to lure shareholders into high-risk investments or scams. You should treat any unsolicited calls with caution.

Please keep in mind that firms authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) are unlikely to contact you out of the blue. You should consider getting independent financial or professional advice from someone unconnected to the respective firm before you hand over any money.

Report a scam. If you suspect that you have been approached by fraudsters please tell the FCA using the [share fraud reporting form at \[fca.org.uk/scams\]\(http://fca.org.uk/scams\)](#). You can also call the FCA Helpline on 0800 111 6768 or through Action Fraud on 0300 123 2040.

Note

bLines open 8.30am to 5.30pm Monday to Friday, excluding public holidays.

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Notes

The term Barclays or Group refers to Barclays PLC together with its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise stated, the income statement analysis compares the year ended 31 December 2016 to the corresponding twelve months of 2015 and balance sheet analysis as at 31 December 2016 with comparatives relating to 31 December 2015. The abbreviations £m and £bn represent millions and thousands of millions of Pounds Sterling respectively; the abbreviations \$m and \$bn represent millions and thousands of millions of US Dollars respectively; and the abbreviations m and bn represent millions and thousands of millions of Euros respectively.

Comparatives have been restated to reflect the implementation of the Group business reorganisation. These restatements were detailed in our announcement on 14 April 2016, accessible at home.barclays/results.

There are a number of key judgement areas, for example impairment calculations, which are based on models and which are subject to ongoing adjustment and modifications. Reported numbers reflect best estimates and judgements at the given point in time.

Notable items as set out on page 49 and are considered to be significant items impacting comparability of performance.

Relevant terms that are used in this document but are not defined under applicable regulatory guidance or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are explained in the results glossary that can be accessed at home.barclays/results.

The information in this announcement, which was approved by the Board of Directors on 22 February 2017, does not comprise statutory accounts within the meaning of Section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. Statutory accounts for the year ended 31 December 2015, which included certain information required for the Joint Annual Report on Form 20-F of Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and which contained an unqualified audit report under Section 495 of the Companies Act 2006 (which did not make any statements under Section 498 of the Companies Act 2006) have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with Section 441 of the Companies Act 2006.

These results will be furnished as a Form 20-F to the SEC as soon as practicable following their publication. Once furnished with the SEC, copies of the Form 20-F will also be available from the Barclays Investor Relations website home.barclays/results and from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Barclays is a frequent issuer in the debt capital markets and regularly meets with investors via formal road-shows and other ad hoc meetings. Consistent with its usual practice, Barclays expects that from time to time over the coming quarter it will meet with investors globally to discuss these results and other matters relating to the Group.

Non-IFRS performance measures

Barclays management believes that the non-IFRS performance measures included in this document provide valuable information to the readers of the financial statements as they enable the reader to identify a more consistent basis for comparing the business performance between financial periods, and provide more detail concerning the elements of performance which the managers of these businesses are most directly able to influence or are relevant for an assessment of the Group. They also reflect an important aspect of the way in which operating targets are defined and performance is monitored by Barclays' management. However, any non-IFRS performance measures in this document are not a substitute for IFRS measures and readers should consider the IFRS measures as well. Refer to pages 259 to 266 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2016 for further information, reconciliations and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document, and the most directly comparable IFRS measures.

Forward-looking statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the Group. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as may, will, seek, continue, aim, anticipate, target, projected, expect, estimate, intend, plan, goal, believe, achieve or other meaning. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding the Group's future financial position, income growth, assets, impairment charges, provisions, notable items, business strategy, structural reform, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, payment of dividends (including dividend pay-out ratios and expected payment strategies), projected levels of growth in the banking and financial markets, projected costs or savings, original and revised commitments and targets in connection with the strategic cost programme and the Group Strategy Update, rundown of assets and businesses within Barclays Non-Core, sell down of the Group's interest in Barclays Africa Group Limited, estimates of capital expenditures and plans and objectives for future operations, projected employee numbers and other statements that are not historical fact. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. These may be affected by changes in legislation, the development of standards and interpretations under International Financial Reporting Standards, evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting and regulatory standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations, future levels of conduct provisions, future levels of notable items, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, geopolitical risks and the impact of competition. In addition, factors including (but not limited to) the following may have an effect: capital, leverage and other regulatory rules (including with regard to the future structure of the Group) applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Africa, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions; the effects of continued volatility in credit markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; effects of changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; volatility in capital markets; changes in credit ratings of any entities within the Group or any securities issued by such entities; the potential for one or more countries exiting the Eurozone; the implications of the results of the 23 June 2016 referendum in the United Kingdom and the disruption that may result in the UK and globally from the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union; the implementation of the strategic cost programme; and the success of future acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Group's control. As a result, the Group's actual future results, dividend payments, and capital and leverage ratios may differ materially from the plans, goals, expectations and guidance set forth in the Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in our filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, our annual report on form 20-F for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2016), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Subject to our obligations under the applicable laws and regulations of the United Kingdom and the United States in relation to disclosure and ongoing information, we undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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Registered in England. Registered No: 48839

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Building the bank
of the future

Barclays PLC

Pillar 3 Report 2016

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Barclays PLC Pillar 3 Report

C.S. Venkatakrishnan

Tushar Morzaria

Chief Risk Officer

Group Finance Director

We have made strong progress in 2016 to accelerate the restructuring of Barclays and refocus our business as a transatlantic, consumer, corporate and investment bank anchored in London and New York.

Capital position and risk management in 2016

Our annual disclosures contain extensive information on risk as well as capital management. The Pillar 3 report provides a detailed breakdown of Barclays regulatory capital adequacy and how this relates to Barclays risk management:

§ the fully loaded CRD IV Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio increased significantly to 12.4% (2015: 11.4%) primarily driven by an increase in CET1 capital of £4.5bn to £45.2bn

§ the increase in capital was driven largely by profits generated during the period and favourable movements in other qualifying reserves

§ the leverage ratio increased to 4.6% (2015: 4.5%) primarily driven by the increase in Tier 1 capital of £5.8bn to £52.0bn.

Strategic repositioning of the business underpinned by accelerated Non-Core business rundown:

§ Non-Core risk weighted assets (RWAs) reduced £22bn to £32bn, which represents a 66% decrease since the business unit was created

§ Non-Core leverage exposures reduced £48bn to £101bn primarily driven by reduced potential future exposure on derivatives and trading portfolio assets

§ Core RWAs increased £30bn to £334bn, mainly driven by the appreciation of ZAR, USD and EUR against GBP and business growth

§ Core leverage exposures increased £145bn to £1,024bn, largely driven by IFRS assets increase as a result of the appreciation of major currencies against GBP, an increase in liquidity pool assets and lending growth in Barclays UK and Barclays International.

Increases in credit impairments and market risk management Value at Risk:

§ credit impairment charges increased 35% to £2.4bn, reflecting the management review of the UK and US cards portfolio impairment modelling

§ market risk levels increased with average management value at risk up 24% year on year reflecting volatility in credit spreads.

We have updated our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF):

§ 3 new Principal Risks (Model, Legal and Reputation)

§ simplified three lines of defence model

§ additional emphasis on first line accountability for managing the risks which arise their activities, including ownership of Operational Risk policies

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Summary of risk profile

This section presents a high-level summary of Barclays' risk profile and its interaction with the Group's risk appetite. Please see page 187 for a comprehensive index of all risk disclosures.

The Board makes use of the Risk Appetite Framework to set appetite, and continuously monitors existing and emerging risks.

The Group sets its risk appetite in terms of performance metrics as well as a set of mandate and scale limits to monitor risks. During 2016, the Group's performance was in line with its risk appetite. The following risk metrics reflect the Group's risk profile:

Key metrics

Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (see page 16)

12.4%

2015: 11.4%

Common Equity Tier 1 capital (see page 16)

£45.2bn

2015: £40.7bn

Risk weighted assets (see page 23)

£366bn

2015: £358bn

Leverage ratio (see page 28)

4.6%

2015: 4.5%

Loan loss rate (see page 120)

Explanation of Responses:

53bps

2015: 42bps

Management Value at Risk (see page 83)

£21m

2015: £17m

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Summary of risk profile

- § Fully loaded CRD IV CET1 ratio increased significantly to 12.4% (2015: 11.4%) reflecting an increase in CET1 capital of £4.5bn to £45.2bn, partly offset by an RWA increase of £7bn to £366bn.
- § The increase in CET1 capital was largely driven by profits generated in the period, after absorbing the impact of notable items, and favourable movements in other qualifying reserves which included the currency translation reserves as a result of the appreciation of all major currencies against GBP.
- § The RWAs increase was principally due to the appreciation of ZAR, USD and EUR against GBP and business growth which more than offset RWA reductions in Non-Core.
- § The leverage ratio increased to 4.6% (2015: 4.5%), reflecting an increase in Tier 1 capital of £5.8bn to £52.0bn, partly offset by an increase in exposure of £97bn to £1,125bn; the leverage exposure increase was driven by an increase in IFRS balance sheet assets primarily due to the appreciation of major currencies against GBP, an increase in liquidity pool assets and lending growth in Barclays UK and Barclays International, partly offset by the rundown and exit of Non-Core assets.
- § The loan loss rate (LLR) increased to 53bps (2015: 42bps) reflecting increased charges following the management review of impairment modelling for UK and US cards portfolios and the impairment of a number of single name exposures.
- § Average management value at risk increased by 24% to £21m (2015: £17m), mainly driven by credit and basis risk. Another component of the Group's risk appetite is a set of mandate and scale limits to help mitigate concentration risk, keep business activities within our mandate and allow Barclays to remain of an appropriate scale. During 2016, Barclays has made enhancement in the management of leveraged finance lending including a new framework of notional and stress loss limits and triggers to control concentration risk to this higher risk lending segment.

The material existing and emerging risks section on page 136 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report describes the main risks currently faced by the Group.

Please see page 110 for a discussion of risk appetite, and page 136 of the Annual Report for a discussion of material and emerging risks.

The Pillar 3 report provides detailed regulatory risk measures that reflect the Group's risk profile and strategy. 2016 measures show the progress accomplished in strategically repositioning the Group's risk profile as follows:

Explanation of Responses:

| RWA | 2016 £bn | 2015 £bn |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Credit risk | 241.5 | 230.4 |
| 2 Counterparty credit risk | 42.4 | 45.0 |
| 3 Market risk | 25.0 | 26.3 |
| 4 Operational risk | 56.7 | 56.7 |

1. Credit risk increased £11.1bn to £241.5bn primarily driven by foreign exchange movements due to the appreciation of ZAR, USD and EUR against GBP, offset by the rundown and exit of Non-Core assets including the sale of the Portuguese and Italian businesses

2. Counterparty credit risk decreased £2.6bn to £42.4bn primarily driven by the effect of collateral modelling for mismatched FX collateral on average CVA

3. Market risk decreased £1.3bn to £25.0bn driven by risk reduction in Barclays International and Non-Core

4. Operational risk remained unchanged at £56.7bn (2015: £56.7bn).

We hold RWAs for credit risk (discussed on page 32), market risk (page 80), and operational risk (page 105). See pages 25 to 26 for the main drivers of movements for each of these risk types.]

| RWA | 2016 £bn | 2015 £bn |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Barclays UK | 67.5 | 69.5 |
| 2 Barclays International | 212.7 | 194.8 |
| 3 Head Office | 53.3 | 39.7 |
| 4 Barclays Non-Core | 32.1 | 54.3 |

RWAs increased 2% to £365.6bn (2015: £358.4bn):

Explanation of Responses:

1. Barclays UK decreased £2.0bn to £67.5bn primarily driven by mortgage model changes following approval
2. Barclays International increased £17.9bn to £212.7bn primarily driven by appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP, increased trading activity and business growth including the acquisition of the JetBlue credit card portfolio in Consumer, Cards and Payments
3. Head Office, which includes Africa Banking, increased £13.6bn to £53.3bn primarily driven by appreciation of ZAR against GBP and the reallocation of operational risk RWAs associated with exited businesses and assets from Non-Core
4. Non-Core decreased £22.2bn to £32.1bn, primarily driven by rundown and disposals including the sale of Portuguese and Italian businesses, as well as the reallocation of operational risk RWAs to Head Office.

Notes on basis of preparation

Pillar 3 report regulatory framework

The Pillar 3 report is prepared in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation and Directive IV (CRR and CRD IV, also known as the CRD IV legislative package). In particular, articles 431 to 455 of the CRR specify the Pillar 3 framework requirements. The CRD IV legislative package came into force on 1 January 2014.

See Application of the Basel framework on page 7 for a more detailed description.

Key changes in the 2016 Pillar 3 report

The report includes 27 new tables that have been early adopted, as proposed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) and implemented in line with European Banking Authority (EBA) guidelines. These tables are part of the drive to make Pillar 3 disclosures comparable and consistent across the industry. The first phase of these changes should be fully implemented by 2017 year end.

A geographical Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) disclosure has been introduced in line with new regulatory technical standards, in line with regulatory guidance.

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) RWAs have been reclassified as a subset of counterparty credit risk, rather than market risk.

In 2016 Barclays announced a reorganisation of its structure, so that it would be simplified. As such, business unit comparative information has been restated to reflect the new structure.

See Appendix E on page 178 for a CRD IV reference.

Presentation of risk data in the Pillar 3 disclosures vs. the Annual Report and Accounts

This document discloses Barclays assets in terms of exposures and capital requirements. For the purposes of this document:

[Asset/exposure classes](#)

Throughout this report, tables show credit exposures or capital requirements split into various exposure classes (for instance, industry or type of borrower). Some of these classes are specified in CRD IV. Where the regulations are not explicit, such as in industry and geographic analyses, Barclays shows exposure class splits at an appropriate level of granularity.

Credit losses

Where impairment or losses are disclosed within this document, Barclays has followed the IFRS definitions used in the Annual Report.

Scope of application

Where this document discloses credit exposures or capital requirements, Barclays has followed the scope and application of its Pillar 1 capital adequacy calculations (unless noted otherwise).

Definition of credit exposures

§ Credit exposure, or Exposure at Default (EAD) is defined as the estimate of the amount at risk in the event of a default (before any recoveries) or through the decline in value of an asset. This estimate takes account of contractual commitments related to undrawn amounts.

§ In contrast, an asset in the Group's balance sheet is reported as a drawn balance only. This is one of the reasons why exposure values in the Pillar 3 report will differ from asset values as reported in the Annual Report.

Table 23 provides a reconciliation between IFRS and EAD for credit risk. Tables 42 to 47 provide a reconciliation between the IFRS impairment provision and the regulatory impairment allowance.

Policy, validation and sign-off

Throughout the year ended 31 December 2016, and to date, Barclays

has operated a system of risk management and internal control which provides reasonable assurance over the information disclosed in this report as well as with regards to compliance with laws and regulations.

See Appendix E for a reference to Barclays' compliance with the CRD IV.

This report was validated and approved internally by Barclays in line with its Pillar 3 policy. Businesses attest to the accuracy of their data submissions. Consistency checks and reconciliations are performed with accounts and regulatory returns.

The Pillar 3 policy, approved by the Board Risk Committee, also requires that Barclays' external disclosures (which include the Pillar 3 report, half yearly Results Announcement and the Annual Report) convey its risk profile comprehensively, subject to the information being material and not proprietary or confidential. The policy also covers frequency of disclosures.

During the publication process the report is subject to reviews by Barclays' Legal and Technical Committee. This committee is responsible for reviewing the Group's financial reports and disclosures to ensure that they are fit for

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purpose for external disclosures, and reports its conclusions to the Disclosure Committee.

The Disclosure Committee, which is chaired by the Group Finance Director, considers the content and accuracy of the disclosures, reporting its conclusions to the Board Audit Committee (BAC). The BAC reviews the report, with final approval provided on behalf of the Board.

This governance process is in place to ensure both management and the Board are given sufficient opportunity to review and challenge the Group's financial statements and other significant disclosures before they are made public.

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Scope of application of Basel rules

This section explains the scope of application of Basel rules in relation to capital adequacy.

§ Figure 1 shows a representation of Barclays' entities within the scope of regulatory consolidation and how this differs from IFRS consolidation.

§ Table 1 shows how IFRS balances contribute to the regulatory scope of consolidation on a line-by-line basis.

§ The regulatory risk type associated with each balance sheet line is indicated in Table 2.

§ Tables 3 and 4 show the scope of permission of calculation approaches that summarise the various approaches to calculate RWAs, and Barclays' permission to use them.

Scope of application of Basel rules

Application of the Basel framework

Overview of Pillar 3

Barclays has applied the Basel framework since its implementation. The framework is made up of three pillars:

Pillar 1:

covers the calculation of risk weighted assets for credit risk, counterparty credit risk, market risk and operational risk

Pillar 2:

covers the consideration of whether additional capital is required over and above the Pillar 1 risk calculations. A firm's own internal models and assessments support this process

Pillar 3:

covers external communication of risk and capital information by banks as specified in the Basel rules to promote transparency and good risk management

Pillar 3 requires the disclosure of exposures and associated risk weighted assets for each risk type and approach to calculating capital requirements for Pillar 1.

Distinct regulatory capital approaches are followed for each of the following risk and exposure types:

§ credit risk (including certain non-traded equity exposures)

Explanation of Responses:

§ counterparty credit risk (CCR)

§ credit valuation adjustment

§ market risk

§ securitisations

§ operational risk.

Approaches to calculating capital requirements under CRD IV

Calculation of capital for credit risk

The credit risk weighted assets calculation is based on an estimate of the Exposure at Default. In addition, where Barclays has the necessary regulatory waivers, it estimates Probabilities of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) (see page 127 and the online glossary for definitions):

§ Standardised approach: assesses capital requirements using standard industry-wide risk weightings based on a detailed classification of asset types, ratings and maturity.

§ Internal Ratings-Based approach (IRB): assesses capital requirements using the Group's specific data and internal models to calculate risk weightings. As such internal calculations of PD, LGD and credit conversion factors are used to model risk exposures (AIRB).

See page 32 for more details on capital requirements for credit risk. Also, the Internal Ratings-Based approach to credit risk section on page discusses credit risk modelling in detail.

Calculation of capital for counterparty credit risk

CCR differs from credit risk, above, in how the EAD is calculated and applies to traded exposures. It arises where a counterparty default may lead to losses of an uncertain nature as they are market driven. This uncertainty is factored into the valuation of the Group's credit exposure arising from such transactions. The Group uses three methods under the regulatory framework to calculate CCR exposure:

§ the Mark to Market method (MTM, also known as Current Exposure Method), which is the sum of the current market value of the instrument plus an add-on (dependent on potential future exposure, or PFE) that accounts for the potential change in the value of the contract until a hypothetical default of the counterparty

§ the Internal Model Method (IMM), subject to regulatory approval, allows the use of internal models to calculate an effective expected positive exposure (EEPE), multiplied by a factor stipulated by the regulator called alpha. For Barclays this is set at 1.4

§ the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method (FCCM), which is the net position of securities financing transactions after the application of volatility haircuts prescribed by CRR.

See page 67 for more details on capital requirements for counterparty credit risk exposures.

Calculation of credit valuation adjustment capital charge

The CVA is the capital charge accounting for potential MTM losses due to credit quality deterioration of a counterparty (that does not necessarily default). As for CCR, two approaches can be used to calculate the adjustment:

§ Standardised approach: takes account of the external credit rating of each counterparty, and incorporates the effective maturity and EAD from the CCR calculation

§ Advanced approach: this approach requires the calculation of the charge as: a) a 10-day 99% value at risk (VaR) measure for the current one-year period; and b) the same measure for a stressed period. The sum of the two VaR measures is tripled to yield the capital charge.

See page 79 for more details on CVA.

Calculation of capital for market risk

Risk weighted assets calculations for market risk assess the losses from extreme movements in the prices of financial assets and liabilities:

§ Standardised approach: a calculation is prescribed that depends on the type of contract, the net position at portfolio level, and other inputs that are relevant to the position. For instance, for equity positions a general market risk component captures changes in the market, while specific market risk is calculated based on features of the specific security (for instance, country of issuance)

§ Model-based approach: with their regulator's permission, firms can use proprietary value at risk models to calculate capital requirements. Under the Basel framework, stressed VaR, incremental risk charge and all-price risk models must also be used to ensure that sufficient levels of capital are maintained.

See page 80 for more details on capital requirements for market risk.

Calculation of capital for securitisation exposures

A separate regulatory framework exists for the calculation of securitisation risk weighted asset exposures, the scope of which is defined by the CRR. Securitisations give rise to credit, market and other risks. Whilst CRR prescribes a standardised and advanced approach for the calculation of risk weights, Barclays has approval to use, and therefore

applies, the IRB approach which includes:

§ the Ratings Based Approach, where external ratings are available

§ for unrated transactions and where certain criteria is met the look through approach can be used, which considers the risk of the underlying assets

§ the Internal Assessment Approach, which is also used for unrated backed commercial paper programmes, which applies a similar methodology to rating agency models.

See page 92 for more details on capital requirements for securitisation exposures.

Calculation of capital for operational risk

Capital set aside for operational risk is deemed to cover the losses or

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Scope of application of Basel rules

Application of the Basel framework

costs resulting from human factors, inadequate or failed internal processes and systems or external events.

To assess capital requirements for operational risk, the following methods apply:

§ Standardised approach: the capital requirement is calculated as a percentage of the income, averaged over the last three years. The Group does not use this approach

§ Basic Indicator approach (BIA): sets the capital requirement as 15% of the net interest and non-interest income, averaged over the last three years. If the income in any year is negative or zero, that year is not considered in the average

§ Advanced Management approach (AMA): under the AMA, and subject to the regulatory approval, the capital requirement is calculated using the Group's own models.

Note that only two of the above methods can be used concurrently. Barclays uses the AMA for the majority (94%) of its exposures, and the BIA for the remainder.

See page 105 for more details on capital requirements for operational risk.

Calculation of capital for large exposures

Barclays has not exceeded the large exposure limit set in CRR, and as such no capital charge applies.

Regulatory minimum capital and leverage requirements

Capital

Barclays' current regulatory requirement is to meet a fully loaded CRD IV CET1 ratio comprising the required 4.5% minimum CET1 ratio and, phased in from 2016, a Combined Buffer Requirement. This currently comprises a Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) of 2.5% and a Globally Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) buffer determined by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) in line with guidance from the Financial Stability Board (FSB). Both buffers are subject to phased implementation, the CCB is phased in at 25% per annum with 0.625% applicable for 2016. The G-SII buffer for 2016 and 2017 has been set at 2% and is also phased in at 25% per annum with 0.5% applicable for 2016 and 1% for 2017. On 21 November 2016 the FSB confirmed that the G-SII buffer for 2018 will be 1.5% with 1.1% applicable for 2018 and taking full effect from 2019 onwards.

Also forming part of the Combined Buffer Requirement is a Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) and a Systemic Risk Buffer (SRB). On 30 November 2016 the Financial Policy Committee (FPC) reaffirmed that it expects to

Explanation of Responses:

maintain a CCyB of 0% on UK exposures until at least June 2017. Other national authorities also determine the appropriate CCyBs that should be applied to exposures in their jurisdiction. During 2016, CCyBs started to apply for Barclays' exposures to other jurisdictions; however, based on current exposures these are not material. No SRB has been set to date.

In addition, Barclays' Pillar 2A requirement as per the PRA's Individual Capital Guidance (ICG) for 2016 based on a point in time assessment was 3.9% of which 56% needs to be met in CET1 form, equating to approximately 2.2% of RWAs. The Pillar 2A requirement is subject to at least annual review and for 2017 Barclays' Pillar 2A add-on will be 4.0%, with approximately 2.3% of RWAs needing to be met in CET1 form. All capital, RWA and leverage calculations reflect Barclays' interpretation of the current rules.

The CRD IV CET1 transitional minimum capital requirement for 2016 is 7.8% including the 4.5% CET1 ratio requirement, 2.2% of Pillar 2A, a 0.625% CCB buffer, a 0.5% G-SII buffer and a 0% CCyB.

Leverage

Effective 1 January 2016, Barclays is required to disclose a leverage ratio and an average leverage ratio applicable to the Group:

§ the leverage ratio is consistent with the December 2015 method of calculation and has been included in our disclosure. The calculation uses the end point CRR definition of Tier 1 capital for the numerator and the CRR definition of leverage exposure. The current expected minimum fully loaded requirement is 3%, but this could be impacted by the Basel Consultation on the Leverage Framework

§ the average leverage ratio as outlined by the PRA Supervisory Statement SS45/15 and the updated PRA rulebook is calculated as the capital measure divided by the exposure measure, where the capital and exposure measure is based on the average of the last day of each month in the quarter. The expected end point minimum requirement is 3.5% comprising of the 3% minimum requirement, a fully phased in G-SII additional leverage ratio buffer (G-SII ALRB) and a countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (CCLB). The minimum requirement is on a phased basis in line with CET1 G-SII buffer which results in a minimum requirement of 3.175% at 31 December 2016.

In August 2016, the PRA implemented the FPC's recommendation to allow firms to exclude qualifying central bank claims from the calculation of the leverage exposure measure, as long as these are matched by deposits denominated in the same currency, subject to firms obtaining permission from the PRA. This change in reporting requirements is effective 1 April 2017, which will result in a modification to the calculation of the exposure measure for the purpose of calculating the UK leverage ratio. At 31 December 2016, Barclays' reported leverage ratio and average leverage ratio disclosed is unaffected by this announcement as firms are required to disclose based on the existing rules.

Impact of new regulations

Structural reform of banking groups

The UK Financial Services (Banking Reform) Act 2013 (the UK Banking Reform Act) and associated secondary legislation and regulatory rules, require the separation of the Group's UK Retail and SME deposit-taking activities into a legally, operationally and economically separate and independent entity and restrict the types of activity such an entity may conduct (so-called 'ring fencing'). Changes resulting from this work will impact the way the Group operates, given the consequent increased focus on legal entity management and performance.

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At the European level, Structural Reform Regulation is still being developed as highlighted by the European Union proposal issued in November 2016 for Intermediate Holding Companies. The impact of final rules on Barclays businesses is still to be assessed once European regulation is finalised. Final rules will need to be considered alongside EU Referendum implications. The implementation date for these proposals will depend on the date on which any final legislation is agreed. Accordingly, the potential impact on the Group remains unclear.

Please see page 236 of the Annual Report for a more complete discussion of structural reform.

In January 2017, the BCBS announced that its finalisation of reforms to Basel III had been delayed. The BCBS is now expected to issue updated standards on the calculation of operational risk, the standardised framework for credit risk, restrictions on the use of internal models (including the application of RWA floors based on standardised approaches), the leverage ratio (including a leverage ratio buffer for G-SIBs) and an output floor based on a standardised approach, later in 2017. As these measures will require EU and domestic legislation to be implemented, it is not clear when they will become effective.

Please see page 230 of the Annual Report for a more complete discussion of prudential developments.

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Scope of application of Basel rules

[Risk and capital position review](#)

Scope of consolidation

In this report, Barclays PLC is presented on a consolidated basis. All disclosures are published for Barclays PLC for the year ended 31 December 2016. The consolidation basis used is the same as that used for reporting regulatory capital adequacy to the UK PRA. This scope of consolidation is similar to that used for statutory accounting reporting for most of the Group's activities, except for:

§ subsidiaries engaged in non-financial activities such as insurance and securitisation vehicles that are fully consolidated for statutory purposes but are not consolidated for regulatory purposes (exposures to securitisation vehicles are subject to a specific capital treatment, see page 92 for further details). Entities not consolidated for regulatory purposes are adequately capitalised

§ associates, joint ventures and participations, that are financial in nature and accounted for on an equity basis in the statutory accounts, are consolidated in proportion to the participation for regulatory calculations

§ entities that are not financial in nature, as well as private equity investments treated as associates, are accounted for on an equity basis in the statutory accounts, but are deducted from capital for regulatory calculations.

The chart below summarises Barclays' structure with an indication of the sizes of subsidiaries in terms of their respective contribution to total assets.

Barclays also reports on a solo consolidation basis in accordance with its regulatory waiver. The solo consolidation is not reported on a standalone basis in this report.

[Figure 1: Summary of regulatory scope of consolidation as at 31 December 2016^a](#)

Significant subsidiaries (not wholly owned)

CRD IV regulations require Barclays to prepare its Pillar 3 disclosures at a consolidated Group level. Significant subsidiaries must also report limited Pillar 3 information on their capital resources on a standalone basis. Barclays

Explanation of Responses:

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Bank PLC is the main operating subsidiary of the Group.

Barclays also has a significant subsidiary in Barclays Africa Group Limited (BAGL). BAGL's primary regulator is the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). BAGL discloses its own separate Pillar 3 report in compliance with the SARB's regulation. These disclosures may be found in the investor relations section of BAGL's website: barclaysafrica.com

On 1 March 2016, Barclays announced its intention to sell down the Group's interest in BAGL. This sell down is intended to be to a level which will permit deconsolidation from an accounting and regulatory perspective, subject to shareholder and regulatory approvals if and as required. For IFRS reporting purposes BAGL is currently presented as a discontinued operation, for the purposes of regulatory reporting BAGL's treatment currently remains unchanged.

Please see page 155 for information on transferability of capital between parent and subsidiaries.

Notes:

a Solus Assets refers to the assets of Barclays Bank PLC, excluding those of its subsidiaries.

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Scope of application of Basel rules

Risk and capital position review

Table 1: Barclays PLC balance sheet – statutory versus regulatory view

This table shows a reconciliation between Barclays PLC balance sheet for statutory and regulatory purposes. Please note that the amount shown under the regulatory scope of consolidation is not a risk weighted asset measure; it is based on an accounting measure and cannot be directly reconciled to other tables in this report.

| As at 31 December 2016 | Accounting balance sheet per published financial statements £m | Deconsolidation of insurance/ other entities £m | Consolidation of banking associates/ other entities £m | Balance sheet per regulatory scope of consolidation £m |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Assets | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 102,353 | (1) | 35 | 102,387 |
| Items in the course of collection from other banks | 1,467 | | | 1,467 |
| Trading portfolio assets | 80,240 | | 6,640 | 86,880 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 78,608 | | 218 | 78,826 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 346,626 | | (1,808) | 344,818 |
| Financial investments | 63,317 | (533) | 100 | 62,884 |
| Loans and advances to banks | 43,251 | | 93 | 43,344 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 392,784 | (6,756) | 1,264 | 387,292 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | 13,454 | | | 13,454 |
| Prepayments, accrued income and other assets | 2,893 | 1,032 | 14 | 3,939 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 684 | (124) | (477) | 83 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 2,825 | | 13 | 2,838 |
| Goodwill and intangible assets | 7,726 | | 10 | 7,736 |
| Current tax assets | 561 | | (1) | 560 |
| Deferred tax assets | 4,869 | (16) | 1 | 4,854 |
| Retirement benefit assets | 14 | | | 14 |
| Assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale | 71,454 | (5,878) | | 65,576 |
| Total assets | 1,213,126 | (12,276) | 6,102 | 1,206,952 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Deposits from banks | (48,214) | 873 | (911) | (48,252) |
| | (636) | | | (636) |

Explanation of Responses:

585

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Items in the course of collection due to other banks | | | | |
| Customer accounts | (423,178) | | 1,430 | (421,748) |
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing | (19,760) | | | (19,760) |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | (34,687) | | (5,938) | (40,625) |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value | (96,031) | | (579) | (96,610) |
| Derivative financial instruments | (340,487) | | | (340,487) |
| Debt securities in issue | (75,932) | 7,461 | | (68,471) |
| Subordinated liabilities | (23,383) | | (2) | (23,385) |
| Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities | (8,871) | (1,631) | (48) | (10,550) |
| Provisions | (4,134) | 2 | | (4,132) |
| Current tax liabilities | (737) | 10 | | (727) |
| Deferred tax liabilities | (29) | | (44) | (73) |
| Retirement benefit liabilities | (390) | 3 | (6) | (393) |
| Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale | (65,292) | 5,580 | | (59,712) |
| Total liabilities | (1,141,761) | 12,298 | (6,098) | (1,135,561) |
| Total equity | | | | |
| Called up share capital and share premium | (21,842) | | | (21,842) |
| Other equity instruments | (6,449) | (1) | | (6,450) |
| Other reserves | (6,051) | (80) | (1) | (6,132) |
| Retained earnings | (30,531) | (57) | (3) | (30,591) |
| Total equity excluding non-controlling interests | (64,873) | (138) | (4) | (65,015) |
| Non-controlling interests | (6,492) | 116 | | (6,376) |
| Total equity | (71,365) | (22) | (4) | (71,391) |
| Total liabilities and equity | (1,213,126) | 12,276 | (6,102) | (1,206,952) |

Scope of application of Basel rules

[Risk and capital position review](#)

Table 2: Regulatory calculation drivers split by IFRS account classification

| IFRS classification | Driver for regulatory calculations | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | Credit risk page 32 | Counterparty credit risk ^a page 67 | Market risk page 80 |
| Assets | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | | | |
| Items in course of collection from other banks | | | |
| Trading portfolio assets | | | |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | | | |
| Derivative financial instruments | | | |
| Financial investments | | | |
| Loans and advances to banks | | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | | | |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | | | |
| Other assets ^b | | | |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Deposits from banks | | | |
| Items in course of collection due to other banks | | | |
| Customer accounts | | | |
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing | | | |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | | | |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value: | | | |
| Derivative financial instruments | | | |
| Debt securities in issue | | | |
| Subordinated liabilities | | | |
| Other liabilities ^c | | | |

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Scope of application of Basel rules

Risk and capital position review

Scope of permission for calculation approaches

Barclays seeks permission from its regulators to use modelled approaches where possible, to enable risk differentiation.

Barclays has regulatory approval to use its internal credit models in the calculation of the majority of its credit risk and counterparty credit risk exposures. The following table summarises the principal portfolios within Barclays that use the Standardised and Advanced IRB approaches as at 31 December 2016.

Table 3: The scope of the Standardised and IRB approaches for credit and counterparty credit risk excluding CVA

| Business as at 31 December 2016 | Credit risk (see Tables 20 & 21) | | | Counterparty credit risk excl. CVA (see Tables 49 & 50) | | | Advanced Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approaches |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | RWA £m | Average risk weight | EAD post-CRM £m | RWA £m | Average risk weight | EAD post-CRM £m | |
| Barclays UK | 55,183 | 21% | 257,529 | 47 | 102% | 46 | UK managed retail and wholesale portfolios; UK cards UK Corporate Portfolio; Germany retail credit cards; Most investment banking portfolios |
| Barclays International | 135,528 | 40% | 339,686 | 27,251 | 31% | 89,180 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--|
| Head Office and Other Operations^a | 36,170 | 52% | 69,588 | 1,234 | 12% | 10,248 | Small number of portfolios; Retail mortgages, current accounts, personal loans and credit cards in South Africa |
| Barclays Non-Core | 14,659 | 31% | 47,574 | 7,161 | 32% | 22,518 | Certain legacy investment banking portfolios, Models related to retail exposures in Continental Europe |
| Group Total | 241,540 | 34% | 714,377 | 35,693 | 29% | 121,992 | |

Barclays AIRBoll-out plans are discussed with our regulators and updated on an agreed schedule.

Barclays has permission to use the Internal Model Method to calculate its counterparty credit risk exposures. The permission is comprehensive and applies to the majority of its trades and portfolios. Exceptions include certain contracts entered into by Barclays Capital Inc., for instance exchange traded derivatives and margin loans.

Note:

^aIncludes Africa Banking discontinued operation.

Scope of application of Basel rules

Risk and capital position review

Table 4: Summary of the scope of application of regulatory methodologies for CVA, market and operational risk

As at 31 December 2016

| | Risk weighted assets | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Risk type | £m | Scope |
| Credit value adjustment | 6,743 | Barclays calculates CVA risk for all contracts in scope as defined by article 382 of the CRR. Barclays has permission to use an internal model for the specific risk of debt instruments and therefore is allowed to use the Advanced method for CVA for such instruments where applicable. The Standardised method for CVA is used otherwise. |
| Market risk | 25,013 | As explained from page 141, the risk of loss from changes in the prices of assets in the trading book are captured by a combined RWA calculation for general and specific market risks. The regulatory permission for Barclays to use models considers risk types and legal entities; see Table 9 on page 23 for capital requirements related to each approach and risk factor. Barclays has regulatory approval for VaR modelling for general market risk, which is designed to capture the risk of loss arising from changes in market interest rates, along with the risk of losses arising from changes in foreign exchange, commodities and equity market value. The capital charge for specific market risk is designed to protect against losses from adverse movements in the price of an individual security owing to factors related to the individual issuer. Barclays has permission to model specific market risk, including credit spread, migration, and default risks, for certain legal entities and product types. Where the Group does not have permission to use a model (notably in Barclays Capital Inc), the Standardised approach is applied. |
| Operational risk | 56,660 | Barclays has regulatory approval to calculate its operational risk capital requirement using a CRD IV AMA. Recently acquired |

Explanation of Responses:

590

businesses are excluded from this approval. The former account for 94% of operational risk RWAs as at 2016 year end. Barclays uses the BIA while it transitions these businesses to AMA.

Risk and capital position review

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| Analysis of operational risk | 105 |

Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

This section details Barclays' capital position providing information on both capital resources and capital requirements, and the leverage ratio and exposures.

Key metrics and movements in 2016

12.4%

Fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio

The fully loaded CRD IV CET1 ratio increased to 12.4% (2015: 11.4%) reflecting an increase in CET1 capital of £4.5bn to £45.2bn, despite RWAs increasing by £7bn to £366bn.

The increase in CET1 capital was largely driven by profits of £2.1bn generated in the period, after absorbing the impact of notable items. Other favourable movements included the currency translation reserve as a result of the appreciation of all major currencies against GBP.

The increase in RWAs was principally due to the appreciation of ZAR, USD and EUR against GBP, which more than offset RWA reductions in Non-Core.

4.6%

Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio increased to 4.6% (2015: 4.5%) driven by a £5.8bn increase in fully loaded Tier 1 capital to £52.0bn partially offset by an increase in the leverage exposure of £97bn to £1,125bn.

Leverage exposure increased 9% to £1,125bn, while total assets increased 8% to £1,213bn from December 2015.

Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 5: Capital resources

This table shows the Group's capital resources. Table 7 presents the components of regulatory capital on both a transitional and fully loaded basis as at 31 December 2016.

Key capital ratios

As at 31 December

Fully Loaded CET1^{a, b}**2016****12.4%****2015**

11.4%

PRA Transitional Tier 1^c**15.6%**

14.7%

PRA Transitional Total Capital^c**19.6%**

18.6%

Capital resources (audited)**2016****2015**

As at 31 December

£m**£m****Shareholders' equity (excluding non-controlling interests) per the balance sheet****64,873**

59,810

Less: other equity instruments (recognised as AT1 capital)

(6,449)

(5,305)

Adjustment to retained earnings for foreseeable dividends

(388)

(631)

Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)

1,825

950

Other regulatory adjustments and deductions

Additional value adjustments (PVA)

(1,571)

(1,602)

Goodwill and intangible assets

(9,054)

(8,234)

Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding temporary differences

(494)

(855)

Explanation of Responses:

595

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------|
| Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges | (2,104) | (1,231) |
| Excess of expected losses over impairment | (1,294) | (1,365) |
| Gains or losses on liabilities at fair value resulting from own credit | 86 | 127 |
| Defined benefit pension fund assets | (38) | (689) |
| Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments | (50) | (57) |
| Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold) | (183) | |
| Other regulatory adjustments | 45 | (177) |
| Fully loaded CET1 capital | 45,204 | 40,741 |
| Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital | | |
| Capital instruments and related share premium accounts | 6,449 | 5,305 |
| Qualifying AT1 capital (including minority interests) issued by subsidiaries | 5,445 | 6,718 |
| Other regulatory adjustments and deductions | (130) | (130) |
| Transitional AT1 capital | 11,764 | 11,893 |
| PRA transitional Tier 1 capital | 56,968 | 52,634 |
| Tier 2 (T2) capital | | |
| Capital instruments and related share premium accounts | 3,769 | 1,757 |
| Qualifying T2 capital (including minority interests) issued by subsidiaries | 11,366 | 12,389 |
| Other regulatory adjustments and deductions | (257) | (253) |
| PRA transitional total regulatory capital | 71,846 | 66,527 |

Notes

aThe transitional regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital are no longer applicable resulting in CET1 capital on a fully loaded basis being equal to that on a transitional basis.

bThe CRD IV CET1 ratio (FSA October 2012 transitional statement) as applicable to Barclays Tier 2 Contingent Capital Notes was 13.7% based on £50.0bn of transitional CRD IV CET1 capital and £366bn RWAs.

cThe PRA transitional capital is based on the PRA Rulebook and accompanying supervisory statements.

Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 6: Summary of movements in capital resources

Movement in PRA transitional total capital

| | 2016 £m |
|--|--------------------|
| Opening fully loaded CET1 capital | 40,741 |
| Profit for the period attributable to equity holders | 2,080 |
| Own credit | (41) |
| Dividends paid and foreseen | (843) |
| Increase in retained regulatory capital generated from earnings | 1,196 |
| Net impact of share schemes | 535 |
| Available for sale reserves | (391) |
| Currency translation reserves | 3,674 |
| Other reserves | (778) |
| Increase in other qualifying reserves | 3,040 |
| Retirement benefit reserve | (988) |
| Defined benefit pension fund asset deduction | 651 |
| Net impact of pensions | (337) |
| Minority interests | 875 |
| Additional value adjustments (PVA) | 31 |
| Explanation of Responses: | 598 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Goodwill and intangible assets | (820) |
| Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences | 361 |
| Excess of expected loss over impairment | 71 |
| Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments | 7 |
| Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold) | (183) |
| Other regulatory adjustments | 222 |
| Increase in regulatory capital due to adjustments and deductions | 564 |
| Closing fully loaded CET1 capital | 45,204 |
| Opening PRA transitional AT1 capital | 11,893 |
| Capital instruments and related share premium accounts | 1,144 |
| Qualifying AT1 capital (including minority interests) issued by subsidiaries | (1,273) |
| Decrease in AT1 capital | (129) |
| Closing PRA transitional AT1 capital | 11,764 |
| Opening PRA transitional T2 capital | 13,893 |
| Capital instruments and related share premium accounts | 2,012 |
| Qualifying T2 capital (including minority interests) issued by subsidiaries | (1,023) |
| Other regulatory adjustments and deductions | (4) |
| Increase in T2 capital | 985 |
| Closing PRA transitional T2 capital | 14,878 |
| Total PRA transitional regulatory capital | 71,846 |

§ The CET1 ratio improved to 12.4% (2015: 11.4%) primarily driven by an increase in CET1 capital of £4.5bn to £45.2bn as a result of profits of £2.1bn generated in the year, after absorbing the impact of notable items. Regulatory capital generated from earnings after absorbing the impacts of own credit and dividends paid and foreseen increased CET1 capital by £1.2bn. Other significant movements in the year were:

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a £3.0bn increase in other qualifying reserves including a £3.7bn increase in the currency translation reserves as USD, EUR and ZAR strengthened against GBP; partially offset by a £0.4bn decrease as a result of preference share redemptions and a £0.4bn decrease in AFS reserves

a £0.3bn decrease, net of tax, as a result of movements relating to pensions. There was a £1.0bn decrease in the retirement benefit reserve largely due to the UKRF, which is the Group's main pension scheme, moving from a £0.8bn surplus in December 2015 to a £27m deficit in December 2016. The decrease in reserves was partially offset by the removal of a £0.7bn capital deduction for the UKRF asset in December 2015

a £0.9bn increase in minority interest following the sale of 12.2% of BAGL's issued share capital was partially offset by £0.3bn higher capital deductions

§ Transitional AT1 capital remained largely flat in the period as redemptions and repurchases of £1.3bn of CRD IV end point non-qualifying preference shares, tier one notes and reserve capital instruments were offset by the issuance of \$1.5bn of end point qualifying AT1 capital instruments.

Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 7: Regulatory capital

This table shows the components of regulatory capital presented on both a transitional and fully loaded basis as at 31 December 2016.

This disclosure has been prepared using the format set out in Annex IV and Annex VI of the final Implementing technical standards with regard to disclosure of own funds requirements for institution (Commission implementing regulation- EU 1423/2013).

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves

| | 31 December 2016 Transitional position | Transitional impacts | 31 December 2016 Fully loaded position |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| 1 Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts | 21,842 | | 21,842 |
| <i>of which: ordinary shares</i> | <i>21,842</i> | | <i>21,842</i> |
| 2 Retained earnings | 30,531 | | 30,531 |
| 3 Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves) | 6,051 | | 6,051 |
| 5 Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1) | 1,825 | | 1,825 |
| 5a Independently reviewed interim net profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend | (388) | | (388) |
| 6 Scope of consolidation adjustment | 45 | | 45 |
| | 59,906 | | 59,906 |

Explanation of Responses:

601

| | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments | | | |
| Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments | | | |
| 7 | Additional value adjustments | (1,571) | (1,571) |
| 8 | Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) | (9,054) | (9,054) |
| 10 | Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability) | (494) | (494) |
| 11 | Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges | (2,104) | (2,104) |
| 12 | Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected losses amounts | (1,294) | (1,294) |
| 14 | Gains or losses on liabilities at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing | 86 | 86 |
| 15 | Defined-benefit pension fund assets | (38) | (38) |
| 16 | Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments | (50) | (50) |
| 21 | Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability) | (183) | (183) |
| 28 | Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) | (14,702) | (14,702) |
| 29 | Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital | 45,204 | 45,204 |
| Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments | | | |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--------|---------|--------|
| 30 | Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts | 6,449 | | 6,449 |
| 31 | <i>of which: classified as equity under IFRS</i> | 6,449 | | 6,449 |
| 34 | Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties | 5,445 | (4,975) | 470 |
| 35 | <i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i> | 5,481 | (5,481) | |
| 36 | Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments | 11,894 | (4,975) | 6,919 |
| | Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments | | | |
| 37 | Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments | (130) | | (130) |
| 43 | Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital | (130) | | (130) |
| 44 | Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital | 11,764 | (4,975) | 6,789 |
| 45 | Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) | 56,968 | (4,975) | 51,993 |

Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 7: Regulatory capital continued

| | 31 December 2016 Transitional position £m | Transitional impacts £m | 31 December 2016 Fully loaded position £m |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Tier 2 (T2) capital | | | |
| 46 Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts | 3,769 | | 3,769 |
| Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests) | | | |
| 48 issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties | 11,366 | 901 | 12,267 |
| 49 <i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i> | 1,578 | (1,578) | |
| 51 Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments | 15,135 | 901 | 16,036 |
| Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments | | | |
| 52 Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans | (250) | | (250) |
| Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of | | | |
| financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of | | | |
| 55 eligible short positions) | (7) | | (7) |
| 57 Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital | (257) | | (257) |
| 58 Tier 2 (T2) capital | 14,878 | 901 | 15,779 |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 59 | Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) | 71,846 | (4,074) | 67,772 |
| 60 | Total risk weighted assets | 365,649 | | 365,649 |
| | Capital ratios and buffers | | | |
| 61 | Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) | 12.4% | | 12.4% |
| 62 | Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) | 15.6% | | 14.2% |
| 63 | Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) | 19.6% | | 18.5% |
| | Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with article 92 (1) (a) plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, plus systemic risk buffer, plus the systemically important institution buffer (G-SII or O-SII buffer) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount) | | | |
| 64 | | 5.6% | | 8.5% |
| 65 | <i>of which: capital conservation buffer requirement</i> | 0.6% | | 2.5% |
| 66 | <i>of which: countercyclical buffer requirement</i> | 0.0% | | 0.0% |
| | <i>of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution</i> | | | |
| 67a | <i>(O-SII) buffer</i> | 0.5% | | 1.5% |
| 68 | Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) | 7.9% | | 7.9% |
| | Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting) | | | |
| | Direct and indirect holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not | | | |

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| | | | |
|----|--|-------|-------|
| | have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short | | |
| 72 | positions) | 2,257 | 2,257 |
| | Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities | | |
| | where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and | | |
| 73 | net of eligible short positions) | 516 | 516 |
| | Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10% threshold, net of related | | |
| 75 | tax liability) | 4,539 | 4,539 |
| | Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 | | |
| 77 | Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach | 1,073 | 1,073 |
| 79 | Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach | 1,139 | 1,139 |
| | Capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2013 and 1 Jan 2022) | | |
| 82 | Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements | 5,757 | |
| 83 | Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) | 73 | |
| 84 | Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements | 2,126 | |

Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 8: Summary of terms and conditions of capital resources

This table breaks down the Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital issued by instrument and provides selected key terms and conditions. All Tier 1 capital comprises perpetual instruments with no maturity date. Regulatory capital might differ from the amounts recorded under IFRS due to PRA requirements relating to: capital eligibility criteria; amortisation of principal in the final five years to maturity; and the exclusion of the impact of fair value hedging.

Transitional provisions contained within CRR Article 486 are not applicable on an instrument-by-instrument basis and therefore instruments have been included in their transitional tiers rather than their tiers under fully loaded rules.

Further details on the terms of each instrument of subordinated liabilities can be found on pages 339 to 342 of the 2016 Annual Report and online at home.barclays/annualreport. The online disclosure has been prepared using the format set out in Annex II of the EBA Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1423/2013 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to disclosure of own funds requirements for institutions.

| Instrument | Initial call date | Regulatory balance | | IFRS balance | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | | 2016 £m | 2015 £m | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
| Additional Tier 1 Capital | | | | | |
| Additional Tier 1 Equity Instruments | | | | | |
| Barclays PLC | | | | | |
| 8.25% Perpetual Subordinated Contingent Convertible Securities (USD 2,000m) | 2018 | 1,232 | 1229 | 1,232 | 1229 |
| 7.00% Perpetual Subordinated Contingent Convertible Securities | 2019 | 695 | 695 | 695 | 695 |
| 6.625% Perpetual Subordinated Contingent Convertible Securities (USD 1,211m) | 2019 | 711 | 712 | 711 | 712 |
| 6.5% Perpetual Subordinated Contingent Convertible Securities (EUR 1,077m) | 2019 | 856 | 844 | 856 | 844 |
| 8.0% Perpetual Subordinated Contingent Convertible Securities (EUR 1,000m) | 2020 | 830 | 830 | 830 | 830 |
| 7.875% Perpetual Subordinated Contingent Convertible Securities | 2022 | 994 | 995 | 994 | 995 |
| 7.875% Perpetual Subordinated Contingent Convertible Securities (USD 1,500m) | 2022 | 1,131 | | 1,131 | |
| Total Additional Tier 1 Equity Instruments | | 6,449 | 5,305 | 6,449 | 5,305 |

Explanation of Responses:

607

Preference Shares**Barclays Bank PLC**

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 6.00% non cumulative callable preference shares | 2017 | 203 | 203 | 203 | 203 |
| 4.75% non cumulative callable preference shares | 2020 | 211 | 211 | 211 | 211 |
| 6.278% non cumulative callable preference shares | 2034 | 318 | 318 | 318 | 318 |
| 6.625% non cumulative callable preference shares | Any dividend payment date | | 406 | | 406 |
| 7.1% non cumulative callable preference shares | Any dividend payment date | 657 | 657 | 657 | 657 |
| 7.75% non cumulative callable preference shares | Any dividend payment date | | 550 | | 550 |
| 8.125% non cumulative callable preference shares | Any dividend payment date | 1,309 | 1,309 | 1,309 | 1,309 |
| Absa Bank Limited | | | | | |
| Absa Preference Shares | | 277 | 201 | 277 | 201 |
| Total Preference Shares | | 2,975 | 3,855 | 2,975 | 3,855 |

Tier One Notes (TONs) Barclays Bank PLC

| | | | | | |
|---|------|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| 6% Callable Perpetual Core Tier One Notes | 2032 | 13 | 13 | 17 | 16 |
| 6.86% Callable Perpetual Core Tier One Notes (USD 179m) | 2032 | 145 | 383 | 232 | 626 |
| Total Tier One Notes | | 158 | 396 | 249 | 642 |

Reserve Capital Instruments (RCIs) Barclays Bank PLC

| | | | | | |
|--|------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 5.926% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments | 2016 | | 107 | | 113 |
| 7.434% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments (USD 117m) | 2017 | 95 | 79 | 100 | 85 |
| 6.3688% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments | 2019 | 33 | 33 | 37 | 38 |
| 14% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments | 2019 | 2,184 | 2,178 | 3,124 | 3,062 |
| 5.3304% Step-up Callable Perpetual Reserve Capital Instruments | 2036 | 36 | 35 | 54 | 51 |
| Total Reserve Capital Instruments | | 2,348 | 2,432 | 3,315 | 3,349 |

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Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 8: Summary of terms and conditions of capital resources continued

| Instrument | Initial call date | Regulatory balance | | IFRS balance | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 |
| | | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Tier 2 Capital | | | | | |
| Undated subordinated liabilities | | | | | |
| Barclays Bank PLC | | | | | |
| 6.375% Undated Subordinated Notes | 2017 | 133 | 134 | 140 | 143 |
| 7.7% Undated Subordinated Notes (USD 99m) | 2018 | 80 | 67 | 84 | 69 |
| 8.25% Undated Subordinated Notes | 2018 | 140 | 140 | 148 | 149 |
| 7.125% Undated Subordinated Notes | 2020 | 158 | 158 | 193 | 195 |
| 6.125% Undated Subordinated Notes | 2027 | 34 | 195 | 45 | 245 |
| | Any interest | | | | |
| Junior Undated Floating Rate Notes (USD 38m) | payment date | 31 | 74 | 31 | 74 |
| | Any interest | | | | |
| Undated Floating Rate Primary Capital Notes Series 3 | payment date | 21 | 145 | 21 | 145 |
| Bonds Barclays Bank PLC | | | | | |
| 9.25% Perpetual Subordinated Bonds (ex-Woolwich Plc) | 2021 | 75 | 75 | 91 | 91 |
| 9% Permanent Interest Bearing Capital Bonds | At any time | 40 | 40 | 47 | 45 |
| Loans Barclays Bank PLC | | | | | |
| 5.03% Reverse Dual Currency Undated Subordinated Loan (JPY 8,000m) | 2028 | 56 | 45 | 54 | 42 |
| 5% Reverse Dual Currency Undated Subordinated Loan (JPY 12,000m) | 2028 | 83 | 67 | 77 | 59 |
| Total undated subordinated liabilities | | 851 | 1,140 | 931 | 1,257 |

Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 8: Summary of terms and conditions of capital resources continued

| Instrument | Initial call date | Maturity date | Regulatory balance | | IFRS balance | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | 2016 £m | 2015 £m | 2016 £m | 2015 £m |
| Barclays PLC issued | | | | | | |
| 2.625% Fixed Rate Subordinated Callable Notes (EUR 1,250m) | 2020 | 2025 | 1,066 | 916 | 1,084 | 918 |
| 4.375% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (USD 1,250m) | | 2024 | 1,017 | 842 | 1,054 | 883 |
| 5.20% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (USD 2,050m) | | 2026 | 1,686 | | 1,590 | |
| Barclays Bank PLC issued | | | | | | |
| 6.05% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (USD 1,556m) | | 2017 | 233 | 404 | 1,316 | 1,124 |
| Floating Rate Subordinated Notes (EUR 40m) | | 2018 | 10 | 15 | 34 | 29 |
| 6% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (EUR 1,750m) | | 2018 | 318 | 532 | 1,590 | 1,377 |
| CMS-Linked Subordinated Notes (EUR 100m) | | 2018 | 19 | 30 | 90 | 77 |
| CMS-Linked Subordinated Notes (EUR 135m) | | 2018 | 28 | 44 | 120 | 103 |
| Fixed/Floating Rate Subordinated Callable Notes | 2018 | 2023 | 500 | 500 | 548 | 555 |
| 7.75% Contingent Capital Notes (USD 1,000m) | 2018 | 2023 | 810 | 672 | 822 | 679 |
| Floating Rate Subordinated Notes (EUR 50m) | | 2019 | 23 | 29 | 42 | 36 |
| 5.14% Lower Tier 2 Notes (USD 1,094m) | | 2020 | 752 | 718 | 956 | 808 |
| 6% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (EUR 1,500m) | | 2021 | 1,096 | 1,104 | 1,444 | 1,252 |
| 9.5% Subordinated Bonds (ex-Woolwich Plc) | | 2021 | 186 | 200 | 286 | 293 |
| Subordinated Floating Rate Notes (EUR 100m) | | 2021 | 76 | 74 | 85 | 73 |

Explanation of Responses:

610

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| | | | | | |
|--|------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 10% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes | 2021 | 1,760 | 1,955 | 2,345 | 2,317 |
| 10.179% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (USD 1,521m) | 2021 | 1,153 | 1,027 | 1,285 | 1,083 |
| Subordinated Floating Rate Notes (EUR 50m) | 2022 | 43 | 37 | 43 | 37 |
| 6.625% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes (EUR 1,000m) | 2022 | 853 | 733 | 1,042 | 891 |
| 7.625% Contingent Capital Notes (USD 3,000m) | 2022 | 2,437 | 2,016 | 2,390 | 1,984 |
| Subordinated Floating Rate Notes (EUR 50m) | 2023 | 43 | 37 | 43 | 37 |
| 5.75% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes | 2026 | 273 | 604 | 384 | 802 |
| 5.4% Reverse Dual Currency Subordinated Loan (JPY 15,000m) | 2027 | 105 | 84 | 103 | 80 |
| 6.33% Subordinated Notes | 2032 | 50 | 50 | 64 | 60 |
| Subordinated Floating Rate Notes (EUR 68m) | 2040 | 58 | 74 | 58 | 74 |
| Absa Bank Limited issued^a | | | | | |
| 10.28% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 600m) | 2017 | | | | 26 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 400m) | 2017 | | | | 18 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 1,805m) | 2017 | 108 | 78 | | 79 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 2,007m) | 2018 | 120 | 87 | | 88 |
| 8.295% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 1,188m) | 2018 | 71 | 51 | | 42 |
| 5.50% CPI-linked Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 1,500m) | 2023 | | | | 86 |
| Barclays Africa Group Limited Issued^a | | | | | |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 370m) | 2019 | 22 | 16 | | 16 |
| 10.835% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 130m) | 2019 | 8 | 6 | | 6 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 1,693m) | 2020 | 101 | 73 | | 74 |
| 10.05% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 807m) | 2020 | 48 | 34 | | 36 |
| 11.4% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 288m) | 2020 | 30 | 22 | | 23 |
| 11.365% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 508m) | 2020 | 26 | 19 | | 19 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 437m) | 2020 | 17 | 13 | | 13 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 31m) | 2021 | 2 | | | |
| | 2021 | 12 | | | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 12.43% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 200m) | | | | | |
| 11.81% Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 737m) | 2022 | 2027 | 44 | 32 | 33 |
| Subordinated Callable Notes (ZAR 30m) | 2022 | 2027 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Other capital issued by Barclays Africa^a | | 2019 | | | 3 |
| Capital issued by other subsidiaries | | 2017-2019 | | 70 | 84 |
| Total dated subordinated liabilities | | | 15,206 | 13,129 | 18,888 |
| | | | | | 16,219 |
| Non controlling tier 2 capital Barclays Bank PLC | | | | | |
| Undated Floating Rate Primary Capital Notes Series 1 (USD 167m) | Any interest payment date | | 93 | 222 | 222 |
| Undated Floating Rate Primary Capital Notes Series 2 (USD 295m) | Any interest payment date | | 179 | 264 | 264 |
| Total non controlling tier 2 capital | | | 272 | 486 | 272 |
| Note | | | | | 486 |

a Instruments forming part of the BAGL group have been reclassified to liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale. For more information refer to Note 44 in the Barclays Plc Annual Report on page 363.

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Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 9: Risk weighted assets by risk type and business

This table shows risk weighted assets by business and risk type.

RWAs by risk type and business

| | Credit risk | | Counterparty | | | CVA | Market risk Std | IMA |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Std | AIRB | credit risk | | Settlement risk | | | |
| | | | Std | AIRB | | | | |
| | | | £m | £m | | | | |
| As at | | | | | | | | |
| 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| Barclays UK Barclays | 5,592 | 49,591 | 47 | | | | | |
| International Head Office | 53,201 | 82,327 | 13,515 | 13,706 | 30 | 3,581 | 9,343 | 9,460 |
| Total Core | 9,048 | 27,122 | 77 | 1,157 | | 927 | 482 | 2,323 |
| Barclays Non-Core | 67,841 | 159,040 | 13,639 | 14,863 | 30 | 4,508 | 9,825 | 11,783 |
| Barclays Group | 4,714 | 9,945 | 1,043 | 6,081 | 37 | 2,235 | 477 | 2,928 |
| | 72,555 | 168,985 | 14,682 | 20,944 | 67 | 6,743 | 10,302 | 14,711 |
| As at | | | | | | | | |
| 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| Barclays UK Barclays | 6,562 | 50,763 | 26 | | | | | |
| International Head Office | 45,892 | 77,275 | 10,463 | 11,055 | 516 | 3,406 | 8,373 | 10,196 |
| Total Core | 8,291 | 20,156 | 54 | 538 | 8 | 382 | 399 | 1,903 |
| Barclays Non-Core | 60,745 | 148,194 | 10,543 | 11,593 | 524 | 3,788 | 8,772 | 12,099 |
| | 8,704 | 12,797 | 1,653 | 9,430 | 1 | 7,480 | 1,714 | 3,679 |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| Barclays Group | 69,449 | 160,991 | 12,196 | 21,023 | 525 | 11,268 | 10,486 | 15,778 |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|

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Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 10: Overview of risk weighted assets by risk type and capital requirements

The table shows RWAs, split by risk type and approach. For credit risk, RWAs are shown by credit exposure class.

Please see additional disclosures for each risk type in the Analysis of Credit Risk (page 32), Counterparty Credit Risk (page 67), Market Risk (page 80), Securitisation Exposures (page 92) and Operational Risk sections (page 105).

Overview of RWAs and Cap requirements

| | RWA | | Minimum | Minimum |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | As at | As at | Capital | Capital |
| | 31 December | 31 December | Requirements | Requirements |
| | 2016 | 2015 | As at | As at |
| | 2016 | 2015 | December | December |
| | £m | £m | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR) | 225,393 | 216,273 | 18,032 | 17,302 |
| 1 Of which standardised approach | 71,264 | 68,728 | 5,701 | 5,498 |
| 2 Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach | | | | |
| 3 Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach | 154,129 | 147,545 | 12,331 | 11,804 |
| 4 Of which Equity IRB under the Simple risk-weight or the internal models approach | | | | |
| 5 CCR | 41,978 | 44,060 | 3,358 | 3,525 |
| 6 Of which mark to market | 3,839 | 4,312 | 307 | 345 |
| 7 Of which original exposure | | | | |
| 8 Of which standardised approach | | | | |
| 9 Of which financial collateral comprehensive method | 8,013 | 5,194 | 641 | 416 |
| 9a Of which internal model method | 22,080 | 22,181 | 1,766 | 1,774 |
| 10 Of which risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP | 1,303 | 1,104 | 104 | 88 |
| 11 Of which CVA | 6,743 | 11,268 | 539 | 901 |
| 12 Settlement risk | 67 | 525 | 5 | 42 |
| 13 Securitisation exposures in banking book (after cap) | 3,937 | 3,569 | 315 | 286 |
| 14a | 84 | 125 | 7 | |

Explanation of Responses:

615

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| | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|---------|---------------|--------|
| | Of which capital deduction approach (CAPD) | | | | |
| 14b | Of which look through approach (KIRB) | 644 | 1,499 | 52 | 120 |
| 15 | Of which IRB approach | 2,754 | 1,556 | 220 | 124 |
| | Of which IRB supervisory formula approach (SFA) | | | | |
| 16 | Of which internal assessment approach (IAA) | 455 | 389 | 36 | 31 |
| 18 | Of which standardised approach | | | | |
| 19 | Market risk | 25,013 | 26,264 | 2,001 | 2,101 |
| 20 | Of which the standardised approach | 10,302 | 10,486 | 824 | 839 |
| 21 | Of which IMA | 14,711 | 15,778 | 1,177 | 1,262 |
| 22 | Large exposures | | | | |
| 23 | Operational risk | 56,660 | 56,660 | 4,533 | 4,533 |
| 24 | Of which basic indicator approach | 3,252 | 3,708 | 260 | 297 |
| 25 | Of which standardised approach | | | | |
| | Of which advanced measurement approach | | | | |
| 26 | | 53,408 | 52,952 | 4,273 | 4,236 |
| | Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) | | | | |
| 27 | | 12,601 | 11,025 | 1,008 | 881 |
| 28 | Floor adjustments | | | | |
| 29 | Total | 365,649 | 358,376 | 29,252 | 28,670 |

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Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 11: Movements in risk weighted assets

The below tables show movements in RWAs, split by risk types and macro drivers.

Movement analysis of risk weighted assets

| | Credit Risk | Counterparty Credit Risk^{a,b} | Market Risk | Operational Risk | Total |
|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | £bn | £bn | £bn | £bn | £bn |
| As at 1 January 2016 | 230.4 | 45.0 | 26.3 | 56.7 | 358.4 |
| Book size | 0.8 | 1.2 | (0.6) | | 1.4 |
| Acquisitions and disposals | (6.4) | (0.2) | | | (6.6) |
| Book quality | (0.5) | (0.4) | 0.6 | | (0.3) |
| Model updates | (2.9) | (2.0) | (0.3) | | (5.2) |
| Methodology and policy | 1.1 | (1.2) | (1.0) | | (1.1) |
| Foreign exchange movement ^c | 19.0 | | | | 19.0 |
| Other | | | | | |
| As at 31 December 2016 | 241.5 | 42.4 | 25.0 | 56.7 | 365.6 |
| Total RWA movement | | | | | |

RWAs increased £7.2bn to £365.6bn, driven by:

§ Book size increased RWAs by £1.4bn primarily due to an increase in trading activity in Barclays International and business growth in corporate and consumer lending partially offset by securitisation transactions

§ Acquisitions and disposals decreased RWAs by £6.6bn primarily due to the rundown of Non-Core portfolios, including the sale of Portuguese and Italian businesses

§ Model updates decreased RWAs by £5.2bn primarily driven by model changes in Barclays UK mortgages

§ Methodology and Policy decreased RWAs by £1.1bn primarily driven by the effect of collateral modelling for mismatched FX collateral on average CVA and a new treatment for sovereign exposures, partly offset by modelled wholesale recalibration

§ Foreign exchange movements increased RWAs by £19.0bn primarily driven by the appreciation of ZAR, USD and EUR against GBP.

Tables 12, 13 and 14 below show a subset of the information included in Table 11, focused on positions captured under modelled treatment.

Table 12: RWA flow statement of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

Movement analysis of risk weighted assets and capital requirements

| | RWA amount | Capital requirements |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | £bn | £bn |
| 1 As at 1 January 2016 | 161.0 | 12.9 |
| 2 Asset size | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| 3 Asset quality | (1.0) | (0.1) |
| 4 Model updates | (2.9) | (0.2) |
| 5 Methodology and policy | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| 6 Acquisitions and disposals | (3.7) | (0.3) |
| 7 Foreign exchange movements | 12.3 | 0.9 |
| 8 Other | | |
| 9 As at 31 December 2016 | 169.0 | 13.5 |

Advanced credit risk RWAs increased £8.0bn to £169.0bn, driven by:

§ Asset size increased RWAs by £1.3bn primarily due to business growth across Barclays UK, changes across corporates and institutions exposures within Africa Banking, partly offset by securitisation transactions in Barclays International

§ Model updates decreased RWAs by £2.9bn, driven by the model changes in Barclays UK mortgages

§ Methodology and policy increased RWAs by £2.0bn driven by modelled wholesale recalibration and a new treatment for sovereign exposures

§ Acquisitions and disposals decreased RWAs by £3.7bn primarily due to the run-down of Non-Core portfolios, including the sale of Portuguese and Spanish businesses

§ Foreign exchange movements increased RWAs by £12.3bn primarily driven by the appreciation of ZAR, USD and EUR against GBP.

Notes

aRWAs in relation to default fund contributions are included in counterparty credit risk.

Explanation of Responses:

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bRWAs in relation to credit valuation adjustment (CVA) are included in counterparty credit risk.

cForeign exchange movement does not include FX for modelled counterparty risk or modelled market risk.

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Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 13: RWA flow statement of counterparty credit risk exposures under the IMM

The total in this table shows the contribution of IMM exposures to CCR RWAs (under both standardised and AIRB) and will not directly reconcile to CCR AIRB RWAs in Table 9.

Movement analysis of risk weighted assets and capital requirements

| | RWA amount £bn | Capital requirements £bn |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 As at 1 January 2016 | 22.6 | 1.8 |
| 2 Asset size | 1.9 | 0.1 |
| 3 Credit quality of counterparties | (1.5) | (0.1) |
| 4 Model updates (IMM only) | | |
| 5 Methodology and policy (IMM only) | (0.3) | |
| 6 Acquisitions and disposals | | |
| 7 Foreign exchange movements | | |
| 8 Other | | |
| 9 As at 31 December 2016 | 22.7 | 1.8 |

IMM RWAs increased £0.1bn to £22.7bn, driven by:

§ Asset size increased RWAs by £1.9bn primarily due to an increase in trading activity in Barclays International

§ Credit quality of counterparties decreased RWAs by £1.5bn in Barclays International primarily driven by new treatment for sovereign exposures.

Table 14: RWA flow statement of market risk exposures under the IMA**Movement analysis of risk weighted assets and capital requirements**

| | VaR £bn | SVaR £bn | IRC £bn | CRM £bn | Other £bn | Total RWA | Total Capital requirements £bn |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1 As at 1 January 2016 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 15.8 | 1.3 |
| 2 Movement in risk levels | (0.2) | (0.1) | 0.5 | (0.1) | (0.9) | (0.8) | (0.1) |
| 3 Model updates/changes | (0.2) | (0.1) | | | | (0.3) | |

Explanation of Responses:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 4 | Methodology and policy | | | | | | |
| 5 | Acquisitions and disposals | | | | | | |
| 6 | Other | | | | | | |
| 7 | As at 31 December 2016 | 3.5 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 14.7 | 1.2 |

Internal Model Approach RWAs decreased £1.1bn to £14.7bn with no individually significant movements. For further details on market risk, please refer to Table 67.

Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Basis of preparation for movements in risk weighted assets

This analysis splits RWA movement by credit, counterparty credit, market and operational risk. Seven categories of drivers have been identified and are described below. Not all the drivers are applicable to all risk types; however all categories have been listed below for completeness purposes.

Book size

Credit risk and counterparty risk (inc. CVA)

This represents RWA movements driven by changes in the size and composition of underlying positions, measured using EAD values for existing portfolios over the period. This includes, but is not exclusive to:

§ new business and maturing loans

§ changes in product mix and exposure growth for existing portfolios

§ book size reductions owing to risk mitigation and write-offs.

Market risk

This represents RWA movements owing to the changes in trading positions and volumes driven by business activity.

Book quality

Credit risk and counterparty risk (inc. CVA)

This represents RWA movements driven by changes in the underlying credit quality and recoverability of portfolios and reflected through model calibrations or realignments where applicable. This includes, but is not exclusive to:

§ PD migration and LGD changes driven by economic conditions

§ ratings migration for standardised exposures.

Market risk

This is the movement in RWAs owing to changing risk levels in the trading book, caused by fluctuations in market conditions.

Model updates

Credit risk and counterparty risk (inc. CVA)

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of both internal and external model updates. This includes, but is not exclusive to:

§ updates to existing model inputs driven by both internal and external review

§ model enhancements to improve models performance.

Market risk

This is the movement in RWAs reflecting change in model scope, changes to market data levels, volatilities, correlations, liquidity and ratings used as input for the internal modelled RWA calculations.

Methodology and policy

Credit risk and counterparty risk (inc. CVA)

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of both internal and external methodology, policy and regulatory changes. This includes, but is not exclusive to:

§ updates to RWA calculation methodology, communicated by the regulator

§ the implementation of credit risk mitigation to a wider scope of portfolios.

Market risk

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of both internal and external methodology, policy and regulatory changes for market risk.

Acquisitions and disposals

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of the disposal or acquisition of business operations impacting the size of banking and trading portfolios. This includes credit RWA reductions relating to Non-Core.

Foreign exchange movements

This is the movement in RWAs as a result of changes in the exchange rate between the functional currency of the Barclays business area or portfolio and our presentational currency for consolidated reporting. It should be noted that foreign exchange movements shown in Table 11 do not include the impact of foreign exchange for the counterparty credit risk IMM and modelled market risk RWAs.

Other

This is the movement in RWAs driven by items that cannot be reasonably assigned to the other driver categories. In relation to market risk RWAs, this includes changes in measurement that are not driven by methodology, policy or model updates. This category had a nil balance for the year ended 31 December 2016.

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Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Leverage ratio and exposures

At 31 December 2016, Barclays' leverage ratio was 4.6% (2015: 4.5%) and the average leverage ratio was 4.3%, which exceeds the transitional minimum requirements for Barclays of 3.175% and expected end point minimum requirement of 3.5%.

The impact of the PRA rule modification to allow firms to exclude qualifying central bank claims from the calculation of the leverage exposure measure would have resulted in an average leverage ratio of 4.5% and a leverage ratio at 31 December 2016 of 5.0%.

Table 15: Leverage ratio

| | As at 31.12.16 £bn | As at 31.12.15 £bn |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Leverage exposure | | |
| Accounting assets | | |
| Derivative financial instruments | 347 | 328 |
| Cash collateral | 67 | 62 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | 13 | 28 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value ^a | 79 | 77 |
| Loans and advances and other assets | 707 | 625 |
| Total IFRS assets | 1,213 | 1,120 |
| Regulatory consolidation adjustments | (6) | (10) |
| Derivatives adjustments | | |
| Derivatives netting | (313) | (293) |
| Adjustments to cash collateral | (50) | (46) |
| Net written credit protection | 12 | 15 |
| Potential Future Exposure (PFE) on derivatives | 136 | 129 |
| Total derivatives adjustments | (215) | (195) |
| Securities financing transactions (SFTs) adjustments | 29 | 16 |
| Regulatory deductions and other adjustments | (15) | (14) |
| Weighted off-balance sheet commitments | 119 | 111 |
| Total leverage exposure | 1,125 | 1,028 |
| Fully loaded CET1 capital | 45.2 | 40.7 |
| Fully loaded AT1 capital | 6.8 | 5.4 |
| Fully loaded Tier 1 capital | 52.0 | 46.2 |

Explanation of Responses:

625

Leverage ratio

4.6%

4.5%

Note

aIncluded within financial assets designated at fair value are reverse repurchase agreements designated at fair value of £63bn (2015: £50bn).

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Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

The leverage ratio increased to 4.6% (2015: 4.5%) primarily driven by a £5.8bn increase in fully loaded Tier 1 capital to £52.0bn (December 2015: £46.2bn), partially offset by an increase in the leverage exposure of £97bn to £1,125bn (2015: £1,028bn):

§ the IFRS asset increase was mainly driven by loans and advances and other assets which increased £82bn to £707bn. The increase was primarily due to the appreciation of major currencies against GBP, an increase in liquidity pool assets, and lending growth in Barclays UK and Barclays International. This was partially offset by the rundown and exit of Non-Core assets

§ SFT adjustments increased by £13bn to £29bn, primarily as a result of a change in treatment of securities pre-positioned for use against undrawn central bank lending facilities

§ PFE on derivatives increased by £7bn to £136bn primarily driven by the appreciation of major currencies against GBP, partially offset by compression activity, sale of positions and maturity of trades

§ weighted off-balance sheet commitments increased by £8bn to £119bn primarily driven by the appreciation of major currencies against GBP.

The average leverage exposure measure for Q4 16 was £1,206bn, resulting in an average leverage ratio of 4.3%. The CET1 capital held against the 0.175% transitional G-SII ALRB was £2bn. The impact of the CCLB is currently nil.

The difference between the average leverage ratio and the leverage ratio was primarily driven by higher positions in October and November within trading portfolio assets, reverse repurchase agreements and settlements balances.

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Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

The following leverage tables show the components of the leverage ratio using the CRR definition for the leverage exposure and Tier 1 capital, on a fully loaded basis as at 31 December 2016.

This disclosure has been prepared using the format set out in Annex I and Annex II of the final Implementing technical standards with regard to disclosure of the leverage ratio for institutions (Commission implementing regulation-EU 2016/200) .

Table 16: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

This table is a summary of the total leverage exposure and comprises of total IFRS assets used for statutory purposes, regulatory consolidation and other leverage adjustments.

| | As at 31.12.16 £bn | As at 31.12.15 £bn |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Total assets as per published financial statements | 1,213 | 1,120 |
| 2 Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation | (6) | (10) |
| 4 Adjustments for derivative financial instruments | (215) | (195) |
| 5 Adjustments for securities financing transactions SFTs | 29 | 16 |
| 6 Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures) | 119 | 111 |
| 7 Other adjustments | (15) | (14) |
| 8 Total leverage ratio exposure | 1,125 | 1,028 |

Table 17: Leverage ratio common disclosure

This table shows the leverage ratio calculation and includes additional breakdowns for the leverage exposure measure.

| | As at 31.12.16 £bn | As at 31.12.15 £bn |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) | | |
| On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets, but including collateral) | 734 | 659 |
| 2 (Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital) | (15) | (14) |
| 3 | 719 | 645 |

Explanation of Responses:

| | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets) | | | |
| Derivative exposures | | | |
| 4 | Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin) | 72 | 68 |
| 5 | Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions (mark-to-market method) | 136 | 129 |
| 7 | (Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions) | (38) | (34) |
| 8 | (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) | | |
| 9 | Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives (Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives) | 384 | 404 |
| 10 | | (372) | (389) |
| 11 | Total derivative exposures | 182 | 178 |
| Securities financing transaction exposures | | | |
| 12 | Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions | 264 | 184 |
| 13 | (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets) | (188) | (106) |
| 14 | Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets | 29 | 16 |
| 16 | Total securities financing transaction exposures | 105 | 94 |
| Other off-balance sheet exposures | | | |
| 17 | Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount | 350 | 322 |
| 18 | (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts) | (231) | (211) |
| 19 | Other off-balance sheet exposures | 119 | 111 |
| Capital and total exposures | | | |
| 20 | Tier 1 capital | 52 | 46 |
| 21 | Total leverage ratio exposures | 1,125 | 1,028 |
| Leverage ratio | | | |
| 22 | Leverage ratio | 4.6% | 4.5% |
| Choice on transitional arrangements and amount of derecognised fiduciary items | | | |
| EU- | | | |
| 23 | Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure | Fully phased in | |

Risk and capital position review

Group capital resources, requirements and leverage

Table 18: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures)

The table shows a breakdown of the on-balance sheet exposures excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures, by asset class.

| | As at 31.12.16 £bn | As at 31.12.15 £bn |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which: | 734 | 659 |
| EU-1 Trading book exposures | 119 | 97 |
| EU-2 Banking book exposures, of which: | 615 | 562 |
| EU-3 Covered bonds | | 1 |
| EU-4 Exposures treated as sovereigns | 174 | 138 |
| EU-5 Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE | | |
| EU-6 NOT treated as sovereigns | 6 | 5 |
| EU-7 Institutions | 35 | 40 |
| EU-8 Secured by mortgages of immovable properties | 158 | 163 |
| EU-9 Retail exposures | 68 | 59 |
| EU-10 Corporate | 130 | 128 |
| EU-11 Exposures in default | 6 | 4 |
| EU-12 Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets) | 38 | 24 |

Barclays manages the risk of excessive leverage through the Group's Capital Management process which is outlined in the Annual Report. Barclays' leverage exposure is continually monitored against internal targets, which are approved by the Group Executive Committee and take into consideration the risk appetite, growth and strategic aims of the Group. Additionally, agreed leverage exposure limits are regularly monitored against early warning indicators which trigger actions to mitigate risk. The Group's leverage exposure is also subject to regular internal and external stress testing.

Further details on the key movements during the reporting period are disclosed on page 29.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

This section details Barclays' credit risk profile, focusing on regulatory measures such as exposure at default and risk weighted assets. The risk profile is analysed by business segment, country and industry concentrations, residual maturities, probabilities of default and actual losses.

RWAs for credit risk increased 4.8% to £241.5bn, primarily driven by foreign exchange movements due to the appreciation of ZAR, USD and EUR against GBP, offset by the rundown and exit of Non-Core assets including the sale of the Portuguese and Italian businesses.

Key metrics

Risk weighted assets for credit risk increased in the year

£11.1bn

Total RWA

Driven by:

+£19.0bn

Foreign exchange movement due to the appreciation of ZAR, USD and EUR against GBP

-£6.4bn

Rundown of Non-Core portfolios, including the sale of Portuguese and Italian businesses

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Analysis of capital requirements for credit risk and exposures

Table 19: Minimum capital requirements and exposure for credit risk – Note on pre- and post- credit risk mitigation (CRM) EAD

This table summarises credit risk information presented in the rest of this report and shows exposure at default pre- and post-CRM, and the associated capital requirements. In accordance with regulatory requirements, credit mitigation is either reflected in regulatory measures for exposure at default (EAD), or in the risk inputs: probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD). For the majority of Barclays' exposures, in particular mortgages and those under the AIRB treatment, the impact of CRM is primarily reflected in the PD or LGD rather than EAD measures.

RWAs and post-CRM exposures are analysed by business on pages 35 to 38. Pre-CRM exposures are further analysed by geography on page 41, industry on page 43 and residual maturity on page 45. Information on the impact of CRM on EAD is set out on page 39.

Credit exposure class

| | EAD pre-CRM ^a | | EAD post-CRM ^a | | Capital requirements Average | | Capital reqs |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | Year end £m | Average ^b £m | Year end £m | Average ^b £m | RWA £m | RWA ^b £m | |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 100,736 | 113,470 | 100,323 | 113,348 | 2,754 | 2,725 | 220 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | 620 | 486 | 547 | 486 | 13 | 33 | 1 |
| Public sector entities | 572 | 440 | 572 | 435 | 285 | 159 | 23 |
| Multilateral development banks | 5,884 | 5,372 | 5,884 | 5,372 | | | |
| International organisations | 1,884 | 2,326 | 1,884 | 2,326 | | | |
| Institutions | 8,425 | 7,190 | 8,425 | 7,144 | 2,391 | 2,163 | 191 |
| Corporates | 43,725 | 49,387 | 32,755 | 37,131 | 30,468 | 31,704 | 2,437 |
| Retail | 32,096 | 30,096 | 31,413 | 29,377 | 23,559 | 22,020 | 1,885 |
| Secured by mortgages | 12,407 | 13,315 | 12,407 | 13,315 | 4,965 | 5,396 | 397 |
| Exposures in default | 2,625 | 2,493 | 2,587 | 2,448 | 3,272 | 3,056 | 262 |
| Items associated with high risk | 1,827 | 1,833 | 1,737 | 1,752 | 2,648 | 2,787 | 212 |
| Covered bonds | 100 | 430 | 100 | 430 | 20 | 86 | 2 |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | | |

Explanation of Responses:

633

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Collective investment undertakings | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Equity positions | 475 | 497 | 475 | 497 | 1,102 | 1,148 | 88 |
| Other items | 3,922 | 3,456 | 3,922 | 3,456 | 1,077 | 844 | 86 |
| Total standardised approach credit risk exposure | 215,299 | 230,792 | 203,032 | 217,518 | 72,555 | 72,122 | 5,804 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 66,573 | 40,494 | 66,520 | 40,353 | 5,646 | 4,298 | 452 |
| Institutions | 24,645 | 29,024 | 23,689 | 28,241 | 6,539 | 7,135 | 523 |
| Corporates | 164,018 | 162,217 | 157,568 | 155,614 | 76,356 | 76,443 | 6,108 |
| Retail | | | | | | | |
| Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) | 9,125 | 8,815 | 9,125 | 8,815 | 4,245 | 4,041 | 340 |
| Secured by real estate collateral | 156,254 | 157,056 | 156,255 | 157,056 | 23,677 | 24,445 | 1,894 |
| Qualifying revolving retail | 46,074 | 45,902 | 46,074 | 45,902 | 20,323 | 20,008 | 1,626 |
| Other retail | 10,828 | 10,169 | 10,828 | 10,169 | 9,975 | 9,582 | 798 |
| Equity | | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | 29,131 | 21,424 | 29,131 | 21,424 | 3,546 | 2,972 | 284 |
| Non-credit obligation assets | 12,297 | 11,553 | 12,297 | 11,553 | 18,678 | 17,620 | 1,494 |
| Total advanced IRB credit risk exposure | 518,945 | 486,654 | 511,487 | 479,127 | 168,985 | 166,544 | 13,519 |
| Total credit exposure | 734,244 | 717,446 | 714,519 | 696,645 | 241,540 | 238,666 | 19,323 |

Notes

a Collateral and guarantees for advanced IRB are not included within EAD as these are incorporated in loss given default (LGD) calculations.

b Averages are calculated from the past four quarters. This is to show intra-year fluctuations.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 19: Minimum capital requirements and exposure for credit risk Note on pre- and post- credit risk mitigation (CRM) EAD continued

| Credit exposure class | EAD pre-CRM ^a | | EAD post-CRM ^a | | Capital requirements Average | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | Year end £m | Average ^b £m | Year end £m | Average ^b £m | RWA £m | RWA ^b £m | Capital reqs £m |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 113,327 | 105,769 | 113,183 | 105,716 | 2,509 | 2,512 | 201 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | 881 | 638 | 881 | 638 | 121 | 46 | 10 |
| Public sector entities | 213 | 306 | 204 | 297 | 45 | 112 | 4 |
| Multilateral development banks | 4,181 | 4,145 | 4,181 | 4,145 | | 7 | |
| International organisations | 2,394 | 2,634 | 2,394 | 2,634 | | | |
| Institutions | 7,735 | 8,004 | 7,663 | 7,863 | 1,990 | 2,160 | 161 |
| Corporates | 48,749 | 49,394 | 36,638 | 36,754 | 31,211 | 31,142 | 2,497 |
| Retail | 27,109 | 26,746 | 26,476 | 26,033 | 19,828 | 19,596 | 1,586 |
| Secured by mortgages | 13,860 | 14,913 | 13,860 | 14,913 | 5,714 | 6,130 | 457 |
| Exposures in default | 2,247 | 2,183 | 2,199 | 2,145 | 2,800 | 2,710 | 224 |
| Items associated with high risk | 2,034 | 1,625 | 2,034 | 1,625 | 3,339 | 2,722 | 267 |
| Covered bonds | 1,209 | 1,118 | 1,209 | 1,118 | 242 | 224 | 19 |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Equity positions | 526 | 627 | 526 | 627 | 1,161 | 1,362 | 93 |
| Other items | 2,167 | 2,933 | 2,167 | 2,933 | 488 | 558 | 39 |
| Total Standardised approach credit risk exposure | 226,633 | 221,035 | 213,616 | 207,441 | 69,449 | 69,281 | 5,558 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 14,782 | 13,135 | 14,782 | 13,135 | 2,648 | 3,054 | 212 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Institutions | 28,219 | 30,023 | 28,219 | 30,023 | 7,096 | 6,895 | 568 |
| Corporates | 159,011 | 155,311 | 151,520 | 147,720 | 72,926 | 73,460 | 5,833 |
| Retail | | | | | | | |
| Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) | 7,897 | 8,432 | 7,897 | 8,432 | 3,609 | 3,889 | 289 |
| Secured by real estate collateral | 155,977 | 158,534 | 155,977 | 158,534 | 27,023 | 27,601 | 2,162 |
| Qualifying revolving retail | 44,003 | 44,198 | 44,003 | 44,198 | 18,766 | 19,389 | 1,501 |
| Other retail | 8,596 | 8,963 | 8,596 | 8,963 | 8,658 | 9,013 | 693 |
| Equity | | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | 17,367 | 20,237 | 17,367 | 20,237 | 3,141 | 4,178 | 251 |
| Non-credit obligation assets | 11,319 | 11,663 | 11,319 | 11,663 | 17,124 | 17,080 | 1,370 |
| Total Advanced IRB credit risk exposure | 447,171 | 450,496 | 439,680 | 442,905 | 160,991 | 164,559 | 12,879 |
| Total credit exposure | 673,804 | 671,531 | 653,296 | 650,346 | 230,440 | 233,840 | 18,437 |

The key movements by business are shown in Tables 20 and 21 while further details are provided in Tables 24 to 41.

Exposure at default pre-CRM increase is primarily driven by an increase in cash at Central Banks as the Group strengthened its liquidity position and foreign exchange movements due to appreciation of ZAR, USD and EUR against GBP.

Exposures to Central governments or central banks have been subject to a change in classification between Standardised and Advanced approaches during the year as a result of a change in treatment for Sovereign exposures.

Securitisation positions have increased due to securitisation of corporate loans (see Analysis of securitisation exposures on page 92 for more details). The corresponding decrease is primarily in Corporates which has been offset by increases due to appreciation of ZAR, USD and EUR against GBP and business growth.

Notes

a Collateral and guarantees for advanced IRB are not included within EAD as these are incorporated in loss given default (LGD) calculations.

b Averages are calculated from the past four quarters. This is to show intra-year fluctuations.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Credit risk exposures

The following tables analyse credit risk exposures and risk weighted assets.

Table 20: Detailed view of exposure at default, post-CRM by business

This table shows exposure at default post-CRM by business and credit exposure class for credit risk.

EAD post-CRM credit exposure class

| As at 31 December 2016 | Barclays UK £m | Barclays International £m | Head Office £m | Total Core £m | Barclays Non-Core £m | Total £m |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Credit risk | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 28,118 | 58,951 | 6,326 | 93,395 | 6,928 | 100,323 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | 169 | 329 | 11 | 509 | 38 | 547 |
| Public sector entities | 151 | 228 | 175 | 554 | 18 | 572 |
| Multilateral development banks | 1,896 | 3,439 | 126 | 5,461 | 423 | 5,884 |
| International organisations | 605 | 1,104 | 40 | 1,749 | 135 | 1,884 |
| Institutions | 1,907 | 5,925 | 181 | 8,013 | 412 | 8,425 |
| Corporates | 559 | 27,490 | 3,334 | 31,383 | 1,372 | 32,755 |
| Retail | 1,777 | 27,112 | 2,068 | 30,957 | 456 | 31,413 |
| Secured by mortgages | 6,136 | 5,486 | 203 | 11,825 | 582 | 12,407 |
| Exposures in default | 577 | 1,565 | 189 | 2,331 | 256 | 2,587 |
| Items associated with high risk | 33 | 521 | 271 | 825 | 912 | 1,737 |
| Covered bonds | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 97 | 100 |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Equity positions | | | 334 | 334 | 141 | 475 |
| Other items | 1,690 | 1,899 | 278 | 3,867 | 55 | 3,922 |
| Total Standardised approach credit risk exposure | 43,619 | 134,051 | 13,536 | 191,206 | 11,826 | 203,032 |

Explanation of Responses:

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 19,000 | 36,767 | 6,054 | 61,821 | 4,699 | 66,520 |
| Institutions | 1,676 | 11,006 | 1,305 | 13,987 | 9,702 | 23,689 |
| Corporates | 6,509 | 121,556 | 20,586 | 148,651 | 8,917 | 157,568 |
| Retail | | | | | | |
| Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) | 7,231 | 157 | 1,737 | 9,125 | | 9,125 |
| Secured by real estate collateral | 130,914 | | 15,227 | 146,141 | 10,114 | 156,255 |
| Qualifying revolving retail | 39,245 | 3,497 | 3,332 | 46,074 | | 46,074 |
| Other retail | 5,987 | | 4,841 | 10,828 | | 10,828 |
| Equity | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | 1,576 | 25,313 | 422 | 27,311 | 1,820 | 29,131 |
| Non-credit obligation assets | 1,777 | 7,476 | 2,548 | 11,801 | 496 | 12,297 |
| Total Advanced IRB credit risk exposure | 213,915 | 205,772 | 56,052 | 475,739 | 35,748 | 511,487 |
| Total credit risk exposure | 257,534 | 339,823 | 69,588 | 666,945 | 47,574 | 714,519 |

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 20: Detailed view of exposure at default, post-CRM by business continued

EAD post-CRM credit exposure class

| As at 31 December 2015 | Barclays UK £m | Barclays International £m | Head Office £m | Total Core £m | Barclays Non-Core £m | Total £m |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Credit risk | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 17,729 | 46,386 | 42,557 | 106,672 | 6,511 | 113,183 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | 94 | 473 | 267 | 834 | 47 | 881 |
| Public sector entities | 2 | 177 | | 179 | 25 | 204 |
| Multilateral development banks | 538 | 1,892 | 1,537 | 3,967 | 214 | 4,181 |
| International organisations | 308 | 1,083 | 880 | 2,271 | 123 | 2,394 |
| Institutions | 795 | 4,113 | 1,791 | 6,699 | 964 | 7,663 |
| Corporates | 1,635 | 28,762 | 3,069 | 33,466 | 3,172 | 36,638 |
| Retail | 1,940 | 21,145 | 1,827 | 24,912 | 1,564 | 26,476 |
| Secured by mortgages | 7,365 | 5,204 | 153 | 12,722 | 1,138 | 13,860 |
| Exposures in default | 501 | 1,102 | 125 | 1,728 | 471 | 2,199 |
| Items associated with high risk | | 238 | 583 | 821 | 1,213 | 2,034 |
| Covered bonds | 132 | 464 | 436 | 1,032 | 177 | 1,209 |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Equity positions | | 78 | 222 | 300 | 226 | 526 |
| Other items | 1,163 | 636 | 269 | 2,068 | 99 | 2,167 |
| Total Standardised approach credit risk exposure | 32,202 | 111,753 | 53,717 | 197,672 | 15,944 | 213,616 |
| Advanced IRB Approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 1,249 | 3,561 | 8,601 | 13,411 | 1,371 | 14,782 |
| Institutions | 1,127 | 16,033 | 3,241 | 20,401 | 7,818 | 28,219 |
| Corporates | 6,531 | 120,170 | 13,522 | 140,223 | 11,297 | 151,520 |
| Retail | | | | | | |

Explanation of Responses:

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|--|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) | 6,781 | 9 | 1,107 | 7,897 | | 7,897 |
| Secured by real estate collateral | 130,530 | | 10,782 | 141,312 | 14,665 | 155,977 |
| Qualifying revolving retail | 38,646 | 2,734 | 2,220 | 43,600 | 403 | 44,003 |
| Other retail | 5,389 | | 3,199 | 8,588 | 8 | 8,596 |
| Equity | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | | 13,514 | 667 | 14,181 | 3,186 | 17,367 |
| Non-credit obligation assets | 1,734 | 6,674 | 1,995 | 10,403 | 916 | 11,319 |
| Total Advanced IRB credit risk exposure | 191,987 | 162,695 | 45,334 | 400,016 | 39,664 | 439,680 |
| Total credit risk exposure | 224,189 | 274,448 | 99,051 | 597,688 | 55,608 | 653,296 |

Exposure at default post-CRM increased by £61.2bn to £714.5bn. The key movements by business were as follows:

§ Barclays UK increased by £33.3bn to £257.5bn, primarily driven by cash held at central banks as the Group strengthened its liquidity position

§ Barclays International increased by £65.4bn to £339.8bn, primarily driven by foreign exchange movements due to appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP, cash held at central banks as the Group strengthened its liquidity position and a change in the allocation of the Group liquidity pool to businesses

§ Head Office decreased by £29.5bn to £69.6bn, driven by a change in the allocation of the Group liquidity pool to businesses, offset by foreign exchange movements due to appreciation of ZAR against GBP

§ Barclays Non-Core decreased by £8.0bn to £47.6bn, driven by business rundown and disposal, including the sale of Portuguese and Italian businesses.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 21: Detailed view of credit risk RWAs by business

This table shows RWAs for credit risk by business, broken down by credit exposure class for credit risk in the banking book.

**Risk weighted assets
credit exposure class**

| As at 31 December 2016 | Barclays UK £m | Barclays International £m | Head Office £m | Total Core £m | Barclays Non-Core £m | Total £m |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Credit risk | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 75 | 47 | 1,964 | 2,086 | 668 | 2,754 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 |
| Public sector entities | 30 | 76 | 175 | 281 | 4 | 285 |
| Multilateral development banks | | | | | | |
| International organisations | | | | | | |
| Institutions | 376 | 1,755 | 143 | 2,274 | 117 | 2,391 |
| Corporates | 539 | 25,376 | 3,432 | 29,347 | 1,121 | 30,468 |
| Retail | 1,333 | 20,333 | 1,551 | 23,217 | 342 | 23,559 |
| Secured by mortgages | 2,264 | 2,334 | 152 | 4,750 | 215 | 4,965 |
| Exposures in default | 662 | 2,047 | 239 | 2,948 | 324 | 3,272 |
| Items associated with high risks | 49 | 682 | 402 | 1,133 | 1,515 | 2,648 |
| Covered bonds | | 1 | | 1 | 19 | 20 |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Equity positions | | | 736 | 736 | 366 | 1,102 |
| Other items | 264 | 537 | 254 | 1,055 | 22 | 1,077 |
| Total Standardised approach credit risk exposure | 5,592 | 53,201 | 9,048 | 67,841 | 4,714 | 72,555 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 1,049 | 2,166 | 2,150 | 5,365 | 281 | 5,646 |
| Institutions | 185 | 2,836 | 467 | 3,488 | 3,051 | 6,539 |
| Corporates | 3,549 | 59,817 | 11,119 | 74,485 | 1,871 | 76,356 |
| Retail | | | | | | |
| Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) | 3,227 | 54 | 964 | 4,245 | | 4,245 |
| Secured by real estate collateral | 16,043 | | 4,012 | 20,055 | 3,622 | 23,677 |
| Qualifying revolving retail | 17,052 | 1,472 | 1,799 | 20,323 | | 20,323 |
| Other retail | 6,479 | | 3,496 | 9,975 | | 9,975 |
| Equity | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | 192 | 3,063 | 44 | 3,299 | 247 | 3,546 |
| Non-credit obligation assets | 1,815 | 12,919 | 3,071 | 17,805 | 873 | 18,678 |
| Total Advanced IRB credit risk exposure | 49,591 | 82,327 | 27,122 | 159,040 | 9,945 | 168,985 |
| Total credit risk weighted assets | 55,183 | 135,528 | 36,170 | 226,881 | 14,659 | 241,540 |

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 21: Detailed view of credit risk RWAs by business continued

Risk weighted assets credit exposure class

| As at 31 December 2015 | Barclays UK £m | Barclays International £m | Head Office £m | Total Core £m | Barclays Non-Core £m | Total £m |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Credit risk | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 6 | 9 | 1,305 | 1,320 | 1,189 | 2,509 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | | 111 | | 111 | 10 | 121 |
| Public sector entities | | 40 | | 40 | 5 | 45 |
| Multilateral development banks | | | | | | |
| International organisations | | | | | | |
| Institutions | 127 | 1,178 | 497 | 1,802 | 188 | 1,990 |
| Corporates | 1,352 | 24,370 | 3,000 | 28,722 | 2,489 | 31,211 |
| Retail | 1,563 | 15,770 | 1,530 | 18,863 | 965 | 19,828 |
| Secured by mortgages | 2,757 | 2,269 | 115 | 5,141 | 573 | 5,714 |
| Exposures in default | 570 | 1,441 | 163 | 2,174 | 626 | 2,800 |
| Items associated with high risk | | 363 | 875 | 1,238 | 2,101 | 3,339 |
| Covered bonds | 26 | 94 | 87 | 207 | 35 | 242 |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Equity positions | | 150 | 497 | 647 | 514 | 1,161 |
| Other items | 161 | 97 | 221 | 479 | 9 | 488 |
| Total Standardised approach credit risk exposure | 6,562 | 45,892 | 8,291 | 60,745 | 8,704 | 69,449 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 235 | 622 | 1,659 | 2,516 | 132 | 2,648 |
| Institutions | 262 | 3,717 | 740 | 4,719 | 2,377 | 7,096 |
| Corporates | 4,111 | 58,754 | 7,464 | 70,329 | 2,597 | 72,926 |
| Retail | | | | | | |

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|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) | 2,998 | 2 | 609 | 3,609 | | 3,609 |
| Secured by real estate collateral | 19,399 | | 3,018 | 22,417 | 4,606 | 27,023 |
| Qualifying revolving retail | 15,842 | 1,141 | 1,433 | 18,416 | 350 | 18,766 |
| Other retail | 6,161 | | 2,496 | 8,657 | 1 | 8,658 |
| Equity | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | | 1,720 | 67 | 1,787 | 1,354 | 3,141 |
| Non-credit obligation assets | 1,755 | 11,319 | 2,670 | 15,744 | 1,380 | 17,124 |
| Total Advanced IRB credit risk exposure | 50,763 | 77,275 | 20,156 | 148,194 | 12,797 | 160,991 |
| Total credit risk weighted assets | 57,325 | 123,167 | 28,447 | 208,939 | 21,501 | 230,440 |

Risk weighed assets increased by £11.1bn to £241.5bn. The key movements by business were as follows:

§ Barclays UK decreased by £2.1bn to £55.2bn, primarily driven by model changes in mortgages

§ Barclays International increased by £12.4bn to £135.5bn, primarily driven by foreign exchange movements due to the appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP, acquisitions of credit card portfolios and business growth. This has been partially offset by securitisation of corporate loans

§ Head Office increased by £7.4bn to £36.2bn, primarily driven by foreign exchange movements due to the appreciation of ZAR against GBP

§ Barclays Non-Core decreased by £6.8bn to £14.7bn, driven by business rundown and disposal, including the sale of Portuguese and Italian businesses.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 22: Standardised Credit Risk exposure and CRM effect

This table shows the impact of CRM and credit conversion factors (CCF) on exposure values, broken down by credit exposure class. This table includes exposures subject to the Standardised approach only. For details of key movements in these exposure classes please see Tables 19, 20, & 21.

The term 'before CCF and CRM' means the original gross exposures before the application of credit conversion factor and before the application of risk mitigation techniques.

Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

| | Exposures before | | Exposures post-CCF | | RWA and RWA density | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | CCF and CRM | | and CRM | | | |
| | On-balance | Off-balance | On-balance | Off-balance | RWA | RWA density |
| | sheet amount | sheet amount | sheet amount | sheet amount | £m | £m |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | |
| Central governments | | | | | | |
| 1 or central banks | 98,612 | 989 | 100,146 | 177 | 2,754 | 3% |
| Regional governments | | | | | | |
| 2 or local authorities | 539 | 72 | 540 | 7 | 13 | 2% |
| 3 Public sector entities | 468 | 193 | 468 | 104 | 285 | 50% |
| Multilateral | | | | | | |
| 4 development banks | 5,884 | | 5,884 | | | 0% |
| International | | | | | | |
| 5 organisations | 1,884 | | 1,884 | | | 0% |
| 6 Institutions | 9,542 | 966 | 8,042 | 383 | 2,391 | 28% |
| 7 Corporates | 29,520 | 33,199 | 21,712 | 11,043 | 30,468 | 93% |
| 8 Retail | 31,906 | 78,184 | 31,269 | 144 | 23,559 | 75% |
| 9 Secured by mortgages | 12,344 | 84 | 12,344 | 63 | 4,965 | 40% |
| on immovable | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| property | | | | | | |
| 10 Exposures in default | 2,467 | 317 | 2,430 | 157 | 3,272 | 126% |
| Items associated with | | | | | | |
| 11 particularly high risk | 1,850 | 77 | 1,707 | 30 | 2,648 | 152% |
| 12 Covered bonds | 100 | | 100 | | 20 | 20% |
| Claims on institutions | | | | | | |
| 13 and corporate | | | | | | |
| with a short-term | | | | | | |
| credit assessment | | | | | | 0% |
| Claims in the form of | | | | | | |
| 14 CIU | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 100% |
| 15 Equity exposures | 475 | | 475 | | 1,102 | 232% |
| 16 Other items | 3,922 | | 3,922 | | 1,077 | 27% |
| 17 Total | 199,514 | 114,081 | 190,924 | 12,108 | 72,555 | 36% |

As at 31 December 2015

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Central governments | | | | | | |
| 1 or central banks | 110,699 | 691 | 113,165 | 19 | 2,509 | 2% |
| Regional governments | | | | | | |
| 2 or local authorities | 770 | 189 | 770 | 111 | 121 | 14% |
| 3 Public sector entities | 213 | 3 | 204 | 1 | 45 | 22% |
| Multilateral | | | | | | |
| 4 development banks | 4,181 | | 4,181 | | | 0% |
| International | | | | | | |
| 5 organisations | 2,394 | | 2,394 | | | 0% |
| 6 Institutions | 8,902 | 760 | 7,264 | 399 | 1,990 | 26% |
| 7 Corporates | 36,239 | 33,768 | 25,892 | 10,745 | 31,211 | 85% |
| 8 Retail | 26,920 | 64,957 | 26,327 | 149 | 19,828 | 75% |
| Secured by mortgages | | | | | | |
| on immovable | | | | | | |
| 9 property | 13,811 | 83 | 13,811 | 49 | 5,714 | 41% |
| 10 Exposures in default | 2,149 | 111 | 2,100 | 98 | 2,800 | 127% |
| Items associated with | | | | | | |
| 11 particularly high risk | 1,959 | 95 | 1,959 | 75 | 3,339 | 164% |
| 12 Covered bonds | 1,209 | | 1,209 | | 242 | 20% |
| Claims on institutions | | | | | | |
| and corporate with a | | | | | | |
| 13 short term credit | | | | | | |
| assessment | | | | | | 0% |
| Claims in the form of | | | | | | |
| 14 CIU | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 100% |
| 15 Equity exposures | 525 | 2 | 525 | 1 | 1,161 | 221% |
| 16 Other items | 2,166 | | 2,167 | | 488 | 23% |
| 17 Total | 212,138 | 100,659 | 201,969 | 11,647 | 69,449 | 33% |

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 23: Banking book reconciliation of IFRS balance sheet and credit risk calculation

This table provides a bridge between the IFRS balance sheet and regulatory exposures subject to credit risk calculation.

The table expands upon Table 1, which shows the difference between the IFRS and regulatory scope of consolidation. In addition, the following balances are excluded for the purpose of determining exposures subject to credit risk calculations:

§ assets not subject to credit risk – this includes items subject to market risk, counterparty credit risk calculations, and settlement balances

§ specific regulatory adjustments – this includes adjustments to account for differences in IFRS and regulatory netting, items treated as regulatory capital deductions and other adjustments to IFRS balances as prescribed by CRD IV

§ off balance sheet – this captures items that are off-balance sheet for the purpose of IFRS disclosures, but within the scope of credit risk calculations. These balances are shown after applying credit conversion factors to reflect the conversion of credit facilities into drawn balances.

The total regulatory exposure is disclosed pre-CRM, as the differences between EAD pre- and post-CRM are already expressed through other tables within the document.

| As at 31 December 2016 | Accounting balance sheet per published financial statements £m | Deconsolidation of insurance/ other entities £m | Consolidation of banking associates/ other entities £m | Balance sheet per regulatory scope of consolidation £m | Balances not subject to credit risk calculations £m | Specific regulatory adjustments and balances adjusted directly through | Regulatory exposures value of IFRS off balance sheet items post CRM |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|

Capital

£m

| Assets | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Cash and balances at central banks and items in the course of collection from other banks | 103,820 | (1) | 35 | 103,854 | | | |
| Trading portfolio assets | 80,240 | | 6,640 | 86,880 | (86,880) | | |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 78,608 | | 218 | 78,826 | (64,446) | | |
| Derivative financial instruments | 346,626 | | (1,808) | 344,818 | (344,818) | | |
| Financial investments | 63,317 | (533) | 100 | 62,884 | | | |
| Loans and advances to banks | 43,251 | | 93 | 43,344 | (23,324) | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | 392,784 | (6,756) | 1,264 | 387,292 | (69,068) | 18,958 | 117,4 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | 13,454 | | | 13,454 | (13,454) | | |
| Other assets | 91,026 | (4,986) | (440) | 85,600 | (14,059) | 512 | 6,3 |
| Total assets | 1,213,126 | (12,276) | 6,102 | 1,206,952 | (616,048) | 19,470 | 123,8 |

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 24: Geographic analysis of credit exposure

This table shows exposure at default pre-CRM, broken down by credit exposure class and geographic location of the counterparty.

EAD pre-CRM credit exposure class

| | United Kingdom £m | Europe £m | Americas £m | Africa and Middle East £m | Asia £m | Total £m |
|---|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 49,526 | 41,927 | 4,577 | 4,655 | 51 | 100,736 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | 11 | 599 | 10 | | | 620 |
| Administrative bodies and non-commercial undertakings | 72 | 176 | 45 | 175 | 104 | 572 |
| Multilateral development banks | 80 | 3,979 | 1,384 | 202 | 239 | 5,884 |
| International organisations | | 1,884 | | | | 1,884 |
| Institutions | 2,334 | 986 | 1,894 | 114 | 3,097 | 8,425 |
| Corporates | 11,549 | 8,362 | 15,917 | 5,726 | 2,171 | 43,725 |
| Retail | 6,410 | 2,695 | 20,671 | 2,302 | 18 | 32,096 |
| Secured by mortgages | 7,687 | 2,315 | 1,652 | 585 | 168 | 12,407 |
| Past due items | 1,142 | 536 | 652 | 268 | 27 | 2,625 |
| Private equity positions | 696 | 160 | 925 | 3 | 43 | 1,827 |
| Covered bonds | | 100 | | | | 100 |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Equity positions | 38 | 91 | | 346 | | 475 |
| Other items | 3,115 | 520 | | 273 | 14 | 3,922 |
| Total Standardised approach credit risk exposure | 82,660 | 64,330 | 47,727 | 14,650 | 5,932 | 215,299 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 904 | 17,866 | 31,431 | 5,080 | 11,292 | 66,573 |
| Institutions | 13,906 | 4,464 | 2,185 | 1,340 | 2,750 | 24,645 |
| Corporates | 71,586 | 16,348 | 54,445 | 20,149 | 1,490 | 164,018 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Retail | 183,536 | 13,598 | 6 | 25,139 | 2 | 222,281 |
| Equity | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | 10,651 | 2,658 | 15,475 | 208 | 139 | 29,131 |
| Non-credit obligation assets | 8,891 | 211 | 1,227 | 1,778 | 190 | 12,297 |
| Total Advanced IRB credit risk exposure | 289,474 | 55,145 | 104,769 | 53,694 | 15,863 | 518,945 |
| Total credit risk exposure | 372,134 | 119,475 | 152,496 | 68,344 | 21,795 | 734,244 |

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 24: Geographic analysis of credit exposure continued

EAD pre-CRM credit exposure class

| | United Kingdom £m | Europe £m | Americas £m | Africa and Middle East £m | Asia £m | Total £m |
|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 31,591 | 44,299 | 32,974 | 4,202 | 261 | 113,327 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | 41 | 728 | 11 | 101 | | 881 |
| Public sector entities | 47 | 154 | 3 | | 9 | 213 |
| Multilateral development banks | | 2,866 | 1,147 | 86 | 82 | 4,181 |
| International organisations | | 2,394 | | | | 2,394 |
| Institutions | 3,569 | 981 | 753 | 120 | 2,312 | 7,735 |
| Corporates | 15,094 | 8,680 | 15,404 | 6,012 | 3,559 | 48,749 |
| Retail | 6,564 | 3,188 | 15,099 | 2,150 | 108 | 27,109 |
| Secured by mortgages | 9,235 | 2,231 | 1,451 | 596 | 347 | 13,860 |
| Exposures in default | 844 | 622 | 553 | 198 | 30 | 2,247 |
| Items associated with high risk | 998 | 409 | 603 | 3 | 21 | 2,034 |
| Covered bonds | | 1,209 | | | | 1,209 |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Equity positions | 120 | 136 | 17 | 226 | 27 | 526 |
| Other items | 1,775 | 94 | 2 | 280 | 16 | 2,167 |
| Total Standardised approach credit risk exposure | 69,878 | 67,991 | 68,017 | 13,975 | 6,772 | 226,633 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 4,385 | 2,247 | 106 | 3,672 | 4,372 | 14,782 |
| Institutions | 11,695 | 5,425 | 7,342 | 925 | 2,832 | 28,219 |
| Corporates | 79,355 | 20,140 | 43,434 | 13,742 | 2,340 | 159,011 |
| Retail | 181,481 | 17,648 | 16 | 17,322 | 6 | 216,473 |
| Equity | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | 3,521 | 886 | 12,634 | 151 | 175 | 17,367 |
| Non-credit obligation assets | 7,976 | 329 | 1,618 | 1,210 | 186 | 11,319 |
| Total Advanced IRB credit risk exposure | 288,413 | 46,675 | 65,150 | 37,022 | 9,911 | 447,171 |
| Total credit risk exposure | 358,291 | 114,666 | 133,167 | 50,997 | 16,683 | 673,804 |

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Exposures at default pre-CRM increased by £60.4bn to £734.2bn. The key movements by geographical area were as follows:

§ Exposures in United Kingdom increased by £13.8bn to £372.1bn primarily driven by cash held at the Bank of England as the Group strengthened its liquidity position. Securitisation exposures increased by £7.1bn to £10.7bn primarily driven by securitisation of corporate loans. This was primarily offset by a decrease in Corporates exposures

§ Exposures in Americas increased by £19.3bn to £152.5bn primarily driven by foreign exchange movements due to the appreciation of USD against GBP, business growth and acquisitions of card portfolios

§ Exposures in Africa and Middle East increased by £17.3bn to £68.3bn primarily driven by appreciation of ZAR against GBP

§ Exposures in Asia increased by £5.1bn to £21.8bn primarily driven by cash held at the Bank of Japan as the Group strengthened its liquidity position.

Exposures to Central government or central banks have been subject to a change in classification between Standardised and Advanced approached during the year as a result of a change in treatment for sovereign exposures.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 25: Industry analysis of credit exposure

This table shows exposure at default pre-CRM, broken down by credit exposure class and the industrial sector associated with the obligor or counterparty.

EAD pre-CRM credit exposure class

| | Government and central banks | | Other financial institutions | | Manufacturing | Construction | Property | Energy and water | Wholesale and retail, distribution and leisure | Business and other services | Home loans | Cards and unsecured loans other personal lending |
|---|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|--|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 100,736 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional governments or local authorities | 100 | | | | | | 4 | 10 | | 498 | | 8 |
| Public sector entities | 195 | 41 | | | 3 | | | 130 | | 170 | | 31 |
| Multilateral development banks | | 5,796 | | | | | | | | 88 | | |
| International organisations | | | 1,884 | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutions | 7 | 6,814 | 200 | 29 | | | | 30 | | 1,304 | | 41 |
| Corporates | 58 | 314 | 15,187 | 5,070 | 557 | 1,631 | 2,425 | 3,788 | 9,785 | 21 | 2,447 | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Retail | 1 | 61 | 42 | 7 | 1 | 32 | | 9 | 803 | 172 | 30,968 |
| Secured by mortgages | | 4 | 1,327 | 7 | 3 | 527 | 3 | 143 | 2,233 | 3,602 | 4,539 |
| Exposures in default | | 28 | 145 | 84 | 6 | 302 | 101 | 212 | 621 | 33 | 1,017 |
| Items associated with high risk | | 142 | 614 | 271 | 4 | 194 | 188 | 4 | 378 | | |
| Covered bonds | | 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equity positions | | | 403 | 4 | 27 | | | | | | |
| Other items | 8 | 279 | 15 | 18 | 6 | | 7 | 66 | 107 | 161 | |
| Total Standardised approach credit exposure | 101,106 | 13,579 | 19,817 | 5,493 | 604 | 2,690 | 2,864 | 4,252 | 15,987 | 3,989 | 39,051 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 66,573 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutions | 7,450 | 12,252 | 333 | | | | 317 | | 4,246 | | |
| Corporates | 496 | 3,430 | 16,339 | 28,159 | 4,982 | 28,684 | 19,014 | 15,516 | 32,448 | | 38,000 |
| Retail | 1 | 12 | 2 | 480 | 525 | 1,399 | 14 | 1,837 | 1,537 | 157,064 | 52,636 |
| Equity | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | | 2 | 21,557 | 1,923 | 37 | 319 | 804 | 1,879 | 1,962 | | |
| Non-credit obligation assets | | 1,744 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Advanced IRB approach credit exposure | 74,520 | 17,440 | 38,231 | 30,562 | 5,544 | 30,402 | 20,149 | 19,232 | 40,193 | 157,064 | 52,674 |
| Total credit exposures | 175,626 | 31,019 | 58,048 | 36,055 | 6,148 | 33,092 | 23,013 | 23,484 | 56,180 | 161,053 | 91,725 |

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 25: Industry analysis of credit exposure continued

EAD pre-CRM credit exposure class

| As at | Government and central banks | | Other financial institutions | | Manufacturing | Construction | Property | Energy and water | Wholesale and retail, distribution and leisure | Business and other services | Home loans | Cards, unsecured loans, other personal lending | Other |
|---|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------|----------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------|--|-------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 December 2015 | 113,327 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 113,327 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional governments or local authorities | 109 | | | | | | 11 | | | 753 | | 8 | |
| Public sector entities | 149 | | | | | | 9 | | | 50 | | | |
| Multilateral development banks | | 4,181 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International organisations | 21 | | 533 | | | | | | | 1,840 | | | |
| Institutions | 86 | 6,953 | 284 | | | | | 114 | 195 | | | 102 | |
| Corporates | 49 | 872 | 14,198 | 4,911 | 577 | 1,675 | 2,430 | 3,625 | 14,012 | | | 3,784 | 2,611 |
| Retail | | | | 7 | 3 | 26 | 1 | 14 | 775 | | 141 | 26,055 | 8,111 |
| Secured by mortgages | | 154 | 781 | 11 | 9 | 669 | | 315 | 2,504 | 3,649 | | 5,713 | 5,111 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| Exposures in default | 2 | 1 | 79 | 119 | 23 | 422 | 45 | 89 | 347 | 32 | 937 | 15 |
| Items associated with high risk Covered bonds | | 3 | 685 | 235 | | 110 | 189 | 76 | 336 | | | 40 |
| Securitisation positions | | 851 | 358 | | | | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equity positions | | 5 | 372 | 7 | 11 | | | 5 | 85 | | | 4 |
| Other items | | 242 | 16 | | | | | | | 113 | | 1,79 |
| Total Standardised approach credit exposure | 113,744 | 13,262 | 17,306 | 5,290 | 623 | 2,902 | 2,685 | 4,238 | 20,897 | 3,935 | 36,599 | 5,15 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 14,782 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutions | 6,312 | 17,902 | 1,374 | | | 2 | 87 | | 2,499 | | | 4 |
| Corporates | 344 | 1,821 | 10,538 | 27,967 | 4,818 | 30,028 | 20,490 | 15,850 | 32,826 | | 69 | 14,26 |
| Retail | | | | 412 | 458 | 1,230 | 5 | 1,703 | 1,596 | 156,290 | 49,887 | 4,89 |
| Equity Securitisation positions | | | 16,916 | | | | | | 446 | | | |
| Non-credit obligation assets | | 1,138 | | | | | | | | | | 10,18 |
| Total Advanced IRB approach credit exposure | 21,438 | 20,861 | 28,828 | 28,379 | 5,276 | 31,260 | 20,582 | 17,553 | 37,367 | 156,290 | 49,956 | 29,38 |
| Total credit exposures | 135,182 | 34,123 | 46,134 | 33,669 | 5,899 | 34,162 | 23,267 | 21,791 | 58,264 | 160,225 | 86,555 | 34,53 |

Exposures at default pre-CRM increased by £60.4bn to £734.2bn. The key movements by industry sector were as follows:

§ Governments and central banks increased by £40.4bn to £175.6bn primarily driven by cash held at central banks as the Group strengthened its liquidity position

§ Other financial institutions increased by £11.9bn to £58.0bn primarily driven by holding of securitisation positions

§ Cards, Unsecured Loans, other personal lending increased by £5.2bn to £91.7bn primarily driven by foreign exchange movements due to appreciation of USD against GBP, business growth and acquisitions of card portfolios

§ Others increase by £4.3bn to £38.8bn primarily driven by foreign exchange movements due to appreciation of ZAR against GBP.

Exposures to Central government or central banks have been subject to a change in classification between Standardised and Advanced approaches during the year as a result of a change in treatment for Sovereign exposures.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 26: Residual maturity analysis credit exposures

This table shows exposure at default pre-CRM, broken down by credit exposure class and residual maturity. Residual maturity is the remaining number of years before an obligation becomes due according to the existing terms of the agreement.

EAD pre-CRM credit exposure class

| As at 31 December 2016 | On demand | | | | | | Total £m | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--|-------------|---|
| | Standardised approach | and qualifying revolving £m | Under one year £m | Over one year but not more than three years £m | Over three years but not more than five years £m | Over five years but not more than 10 years £m | | Over 10 years or undated ^a £m |
| Central governments or central banks | | 53,618 | 15,197 | 8,864 | 8,979 | 8,093 | 5,985 | 100,736 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | | 8 | 4 | 501 | 10 | 97 | | 620 |
| Public sector entities | | | 263 | 199 | 52 | 16 | 42 | 572 |
| Multilateral development banks | | | 298 | 2,489 | 1,358 | 1,716 | 23 | 5,884 |
| International organisations | | | 1,479 | 405 | | | | 1,884 |
| Institutions | | 618 | 7,490 | 169 | 97 | 3 | 48 | 8,425 |
| Corporates | | 2,177 | 17,019 | 8,316 | 8,363 | 2,082 | 5,768 | 43,725 |
| Retail | | 24,629 | 950 | 2,606 | 2,377 | 1,155 | 379 | 32,096 |
| Secured by mortgages | | 9 | 2,795 | 2,461 | 1,766 | 2,897 | 2,479 | 12,407 |
| Exposures in default | | 388 | 1,018 | 469 | 348 | 382 | 20 | 2,625 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Items associated with high risk Covered bonds | 33 | 284 | 225 | 66 | | 1,219 | 1,827 |
| Securitisation positions | | | 30 | 70 | | | 100 |
| Collective investment undertakings | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Equity positions | | | 129 | 346 | | | 475 |
| Other items | 302 | 69 | 221 | 60 | 25 | 3,245 | 3,922 |
| Total Standardised approach credit exposure | 81,783 | 46,866 | 27,084 | 23,892 | 16,466 | 19,208 | 215,299 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 44,329 | 4,630 | 5,393 | 9,907 | 974 | 1,340 | 66,573 |
| Institutions | 3,754 | 4,859 | 4,690 | 1,055 | 369 | 9,918 | 24,645 |
| Corporates | 19,529 | 31,822 | 34,212 | 53,284 | 6,476 | 18,695 | 164,018 |
| Retail | 50,722 | 4,075 | 6,860 | 11,660 | 23,739 | 125,225 | 222,281 |
| Equity Securitisation positions | | 2,681 | 2,955 | 2,233 | 18,500 | 2,762 | 29,131 |
| Non-credit obligation assets | 619 | 639 | 338 | | | 10,701 | 12,297 |
| Total Advanced IRB approach credit exposure | 118,953 | 48,706 | 54,448 | 78,139 | 50,058 | 168,641 | 518,945 |
| Total credit exposures | 200,736 | 95,572 | 81,532 | 102,031 | 66,524 | 187,849 | 734,244 |

Note:

aThe 'Over 10 years or undated' category includes some items without contractual liquidity such as cash and tax assets. These are found in the 'Other items' and 'Non-credit obligations assets' lines.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 26: Residual maturity analysis credit exposures continued**EAD pre-CRM credit exposure class**

| As at 31 December 2015 | On demand and qualifying revolving £m | Under one year £m | Over one year but not more than three years £m | Over three years but not more than five years £m | Over | Over 10 years or undated ^a £m | Total £m |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|--|---|-------------|
| | | | | | five years but not more than 10 years £m | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 34,059 | 23,825 | 12,904 | 15,058 | 16,872 | 10,609 | 113,327 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | | 111 | 572 | 105 | 93 | | 881 |
| Public sector entities | | 9 | 7 | 151 | 10 | 36 | 213 |
| Multilateral development banks | | 93 | 1,316 | 1,067 | 1,573 | 132 | 4,181 |
| International organisations | 6 | | 2,267 | | 121 | | 2,394 |
| Institutions | 655 | 6,685 | 122 | 122 | 114 | 37 | 7,735 |
| Corporates | 5,187 | 19,160 | 8,669 | 8,061 | 2,297 | 5,375 | 48,749 |
| Retail | 19,280 | 1,107 | 2,339 | 2,624 | 1,383 | 376 | 27,109 |
| Secured By | | | | | | | |
| mortgages | 27 | 2,970 | 2,862 | 2,130 | 3,067 | 2,804 | 13,860 |
| Exposures in default | 293 | 1,128 | 294 | 134 | 365 | 33 | 2,247 |
| Items associated with high risk | | 640 | 157 | 43 | | 1,194 | 2,034 |
| Covered bonds | | 97 | 995 | 52 | 65 | | 1,209 |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Equity positions | | 33 | 175 | 222 | | 96 | 526 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Other items | 228 | | 72 | | | 1,867 | 2,167 |
| Total Standardised approach credit exposure | 59,736 | 55,858 | 32,751 | 29,769 | 25,960 | 22,559 | 226,633 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 1,058 | 5,357 | 6,850 | 1,517 | | | 14,782 |
| Institutions | 3,053 | 9,499 | 5,126 | 2,664 | 178 | 7,699 | 28,219 |
| Corporates | 18,505 | 24,202 | 41,011 | 49,931 | 5,805 | 19,557 | 159,011 |
| Retail | 48,174 | 3,030 | 6,392 | 10,229 | 21,729 | 126,919 | 216,473 |
| Equity Securitisation positions | | 2,636 | 3,366 | 4 | 9,834 | 1,527 | 17,367 |
| Non-credit obligation assets | 351 | 764 | 202 | | | 10,002 | 11,319 |
| Total Advanced IRB approach credit exposure | 71,141 | 45,488 | 62,947 | 64,345 | 37,546 | 165,704 | 447,171 |
| Total credit exposures | 130,877 | 101,346 | 95,698 | 94,114 | 63,506 | 188,263 | 673,804 |

Exposure at default pre-CRM increased by £60.4bn to £734.2bn. The key movements by maturity band were as follows:

§ On demand and qualifying revolving increased by £69.9bn to £200.7bn primarily driven by an increase in cash held at central banks as the Group strengthened its liquidity positions, foreign exchange movements due to appreciation of USD against GBP, business growth and acquisitions of card portfolios

§ Exposures over one year but not more than three years decreased by £14.2bn to £81.5bn primarily driven by a change in the maturity profile of the loan portfolio

§ Exposures over three years but not more than five years increased by £7.9bn to £102.0bn primarily driven by a change in the maturity profile of the loan portfolio.

Exposures to Central government or central banks have been subject to a change in classification between Standardised and Advanced approaches during the year as a result of a change in treatment for Sovereign exposures.

Note:

aThe 'Over 10 years or undated' category includes some items without contractual liquidity such as cash and tax assets. These are found in the 'Other items' and 'Non-credit obligations assets' lines.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Credit risk mitigation

Barclays employs a range of techniques and strategies to actively mitigate credit risks. Within the regulatory framework this is commonly referred to as credit risk mitigation (CRM) and is fully discussed on pages 135 of this document. In the case of collateral, the recognition of the mitigant is reflected through regulatory calculations in several different ways. This is dependent on the nature of the collateral and the underlying approach applied to the exposure.

Table 27: Exposures covered by guarantees and credit derivatives

This table shows the proportion of credit risk exposures, covered by funded credit protection and unfunded credit protection in the form of guarantees or credit derivatives.

Under the Standardised approach, the risk weight of the underlying exposure covered is substituted by that of the credit protection provider – generally a central government or institution. Any uncovered exposure is risk weighted using the normal framework. The below table has been populated post-substitution effect for Standardised approach.

Under the Advanced approach, Barclays typically recognises eligible collateral by reducing the modelled downturn loss given default (LGD) metric.

The below table represents exposures covered by eligible collateral for Advanced calculations.

Financial collateral includes, but is not exclusive of, cash, debt securities, equities and gold, that can be used to directly reduce credit exposures subject to the Standardised approach. The impact of financial collateral CRM can be observed on pages 33 and 34, as a component of the difference between EAD pre-CRM and EAD-post CRM.

Credit exposure class

| | Exposures covered by unfunded credit protection | | Exposures covered by funded credit protection |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| | Standardised £m | Advanced IRB £m | Advanced IRB £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | | 334 | 117 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Institutions | 1,561 | 1,094 | 1,169 |
| Corporates | 520 | 7,445 | 42,116 |
| Retail | | 4,559 | 437,457 |
| Exposures in default | | | |
| Items associated with high risk | 75 | | |
| Securitisation positions | | | |
| Non-credit obligation assets | | | |
| Total | 2,156 | 13,432 | 480,859 |

As at 31 December 2015

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Central governments or central banks | | 436 | |
| Institutions | 1,937 | 1,330 | 5,078 |
| Corporates | 1,183 | 6,225 | 35,811 |
| Retail | 3 | 5,016 | 423,633 |
| Exposures in default | 1 | | |
| Items associated with high risk | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Securitisation positions | | | |
| Non-credit obligation assets | | | |
| Total | 3,124 | 13,007 | 464,522 |

The exposures covered by funded credit protection increased £16.3bn to £480.9bn primarily driven by appreciation of ZAR against GBP and growth in exposure, partially offset by the sale of the Italian business.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Credit quality analysis of Standardised exposures

Credit rating agencies

Under the Standardised approach, ratings assigned by External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) are used in the calculation of RWAs. The PRA determines which agencies may be used to determine the correct risk weight. Barclays uses ratings assigned by the following agencies for credit risk calculations:

§ Standard & Poor's

§ Moody's

§ Fitch

These ratings are used in the calculation of risk weights for the central governments and central banks, institutions and corporate exposure classes^a.

Rated and unrated counterparties

The following section summarises the rules governing standardised calculations.

Each exposure must be assigned to one of six credit quality steps if a rating is available, as defined in the table below^b. After assignment to a quality step, exposure class and maturity are then used to determine the risk weight percentage. Exposures cannot be assigned a risk weight lower than that of the sovereign risk of the country in which the asset is located. The following table is a simplified version of the risk weight allocation process.

Where a credit rating is not available, a default treatment is applied as specified by regulatory guidance. In most cases this default risk weight equates to that which is applied to credit quality step 3.

Table 28: Relationship of long-term external credit ratings to credit quality steps under the Standardised approach

Credit Quality Step

| | Standard and Poor's | Moody's | Fitch |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Credit Quality Step 1 | AAA to AA- | Aaa to Aa3 | AAA to AA- |

Explanation of Responses:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Credit Quality Step 2 | A+ to A- | A1 to A3 | A+ to A- |
| Credit Quality Step 3 | BBB+ to BBB- | Baa1 to Baa3 | BBB+ to BBB- |
| Credit Quality Step 4 | BB+ to BB- | Ba1 to Ba3 | BB+ to BB- |
| Credit Quality Step 5 | B+ to B- | B1 to B3 | B+ to B- |
| Credit Quality Step 6 | CCC+ and below | Caa1 and below | CCC+ and below |

Table 29: Credit quality steps and risk weights under the standardised approach

This table shows the prescribed risk weights associated with credit quality steps.

Credit Quality Step

| Credit Quality Step | Institution (includes banks) | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Corporates | Sovereign method Credit assessment method | Credit assessment method Maturity > 3 months | Maturity 3 months or less | Central governments or central banks |
| Credit Quality Step 1 | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 0% |
| Credit Quality Step 2 | 50% | 50% | 50% | 20% | 20% |
| Credit Quality Step 3 | 100% | 100% | 50% | 20% | 50% |
| Credit Quality Step 4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 50% | 100% |
| Credit Quality Step 5 | 150% | 100% | 100% | 50% | 100% |
| Credit Quality Step 6 | 150% | 150% | 150% | 150% | 150% |

Exposures to international organisations are generally assigned a risk weight of 0%.

If considered fully and completely secured by residential or commercial property, a retail exposure is assigned a risk weight of 35% or 50% respectively. If only partially secured, a more complex framework is applied. Other retail exposures are generally assigned a risk weight of 75%.

The unsecured portion of a past due exposure is assigned a risk weight of either 150% or 100%, depending on the specific credit risk adjustments recognised.

Items of high risk are assigned a risk weight of 150%, whereas Equity positions not subject to threshold calculations are generally assigned a risk weight of 100%.

Other Items are assigned a risk weight of 100%, unless they relate to cash in hand (0%) or items in the course of collection (20%).

Notes:

aThe rating agency DBRS is used to calculate risk weight for securitisation exposures only. Please see page 148 for further details.

bThe mapping of external ratings to credit quality steps applicable as at year-end 2016 is found in Supervisory Statement SS10/13, published by the Prudential Regulation Authority in December 2013 (see <http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/pru/Documents/publications/ss/2013/ss1013.pdf>). Implementing technical standards that will update these mappings have been finalised by the Joint Committee of the three European Supervisory Authorities (EBA, ESMA and EIOPA) and are awaiting endorsement by the European Commission (see eba.europa.eu/regulation-and-policy/external-credit-assessment-institutions-ecai).

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 30: Analysis of exposures by asset classes and risk weight pre-CCF and CRM under the standardised approach

This table shows exposure at default pre-CRM, broken down by Credit Exposure Class and risk weight. This table includes exposures subject to the Standardised approach only.

EAD by asset classes and risk weights pre CCF and CRM

| As at 31 December 2016 | 0% | 2% | 4% | 10% | 20% | 35% | 50% | 70% | 75% | 100% | 150% | 250% | 3 |
|---|--------|----|----|-----|-------|--------|-------|-----|---------|--------|------|------|---|
| 1 Central governments or central banks | 96,449 | | | | 299 | | 456 | | | 2,396 | | 1 | |
| 2 Regional governments or local authorities | 521 | | | | 80 | | | | | 10 | | | |
| 3 Public sector entities | | | | | 448 | | | | | 213 | | | |
| 4 Multilateral development banks | 5,884 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 International organisations | 1,884 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Institutions | | | | | 8,697 | | 1,292 | | | 519 | | | |
| 7 Corporates | | | | | 2,012 | | 3,061 | | | 57,110 | | 536 | |
| 8 Retail | | | | | | | | | 110,058 | 32 | | | |
| 9 Secured by mortgages on immovable | | | | | | 11,268 | 21 | | 431 | 708 | | | |

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|---|---------|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-----|
| property | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 Exposures in default | | | | | 3 | 1,264 | 1,517 | | |
| 11 Items associated with particularly high risk | | | | | | | | 1,794 | 133 |
| 12 Covered bonds | | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 14 Claims in the form of CIU | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 15 Equity exposures | | | | | | | | 99 | 364 |
| 16 Other items | 1,331 | 1,893 | | | | 698 | | | |
| 17 Total | 106,069 | 13,529 | 11,268 | 4,830 | 110,492 | 62,951 | 3,947 | 497 | |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--|-------|-----|
| 1 Central governments or central banks | 108,464 | 204 | | 449 | | 2,272 | | 1 | |
| 2 Regional governments or local authorities | 728 | 109 | | | | 122 | | | |
| 3 Public sector entities | | 202 | | 9 | | 5 | | | |
| 4 Multilateral development banks | 4,181 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 International organisations | 2,394 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Institutions | 690 | 7,601 | | 989 | | 382 | | | |
| 7 Corporates | | 2,047 | | 3,203 | 124 | 60,445 | | 496 | |
| 8 Retail | | | | | 91,873 | 4 | | | |
| 9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property | | | 12,292 | 10 | 525 | 1,066 | | 1 | |
| 10 Exposures in default | | | | | 1 | 1,006 | | 1,253 | |
| 11 Items associated with particularly high risk | | | | | | | | 1,765 | 289 |
| 12 Covered bonds | | 1,209 | | | | | | | |

Explanation of Responses:

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|-----------|---------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--|--------|--------|-------|
| 14 | Claims in the form of CIU | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 15 | Equity exposures | | | | | | | 163 | 355 |
| 16 | Other items | 1,159 | 648 | | | | | 359 | |
| 17 | Total | 117,616 | 12,020 | 12,292 | 4,660 | | 92,523 | 65,662 | 3,679 |

Exposures at default pre-CRM increased primarily as a result of portfolio growth in retail unsecured and foreign exchange movements due to appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP. This was offset by a decrease in standardised exposure to central governments or central banks, due to a change in classification between standardised and advanced approaches during the year, as a result of a change in treatment for sovereign exposures.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 31: Analysis of exposures by asset classes and risk weight post-CCF and CRM under the standardised approach

The difference between exposure at default pre-CRM set out in Table 30 and exposure at default post-CRM below is the impact of financial collateral as described in Table 22.

EAD by asset classes and risk weights pre CCF and CRM

| As at 31 December 2016 | 0% | 2% | 4% | 10% | 20% | 35% | 50% | 70% | 75% | 100% | 150% | 250% | 370% |
|--|--------|----|----|-----|-------|--------|-------|-----|--------|--------|-------|------|------|
| 1 Central governments or central banks | 97,228 | | | | 298 | | 444 | | | 2,352 | | 1 | |
| 2 Regional governments or local authorities | 522 | | | | 15 | | | | | 10 | | | |
| 3 Public sector entities | | | | | 359 | | | | | 213 | | | |
| 4 Multilateral development banks | 5,884 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 International organisations | 1,884 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Institutions | | | | | 6,888 | | 1,039 | | | 498 | | | |
| 7 Corporates | | | | | 1,564 | | 1,907 | | | 28,872 | | 412 | |
| 8 Retail | | | | | | | | | 31,410 | 3 | | | |
| 9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property | | | | | | 11,256 | 21 | | 428 | 702 | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | 1,148 | 1,439 | | |

Explanation of Responses:

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|---|---------|--------|--------|-------|--|--------|--------|-------|-----|
| Exposures in default | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Items associated with particularly high risk | | | | | | | | 1,607 | 130 |
| 12 Covered bonds | | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 14 Claims in the form of CIU | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 15 Equity exposures | | | | | | | | 99 | 364 |
| 16 Other items | 1,331 | 1,893 | | | | | 698 | | |
| 17 Total | 106,849 | 11,117 | 11,256 | 3,411 | | 31,838 | 34,497 | 3,558 | 494 |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|--------|-------|--|--------|--------|-------|-----|
| 1 Central governments or central banks | 110,287 | 202 | | 451 | | | 2,243 | | |
| 2 Regional governments or local authorities | 727 | 42 | | | | | 112 | | |
| 3 Public sector entities | | 199 | | | | | 5 | | |
| 4 Multilateral development banks | 4,181 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 International organisations | 2,394 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Institutions | 690 | 5,530 | | 1,075 | | | 368 | | |
| 7 Corporates | | 1,492 | | 1,711 | | | 29,348 | 395 | |
| 8 Retail | | | | | | 26,472 | 4 | | |
| 9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property | | | 12,275 | 10 | | 525 | 1,049 | 1 | |
| 10 Exposures in default | | | | | | | 997 | 1,202 | |
| 11 Items associated with particularly high risk | | | | | | | | 1,745 | 289 |
| 12 Covered bonds | | 1,209 | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | 1 | |

Explanation of Responses:

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|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|
| Claims in the form of CIU | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 Equity exposures | | | | | | | | 163 | 355 |
| 16 Other items | 1,160 | 648 | | | | | | 359 | |
| 17 Total | 119,439 | 9,322 | 12,275 | 3,247 | 26,997 | 34,485 | 3,507 | 644 | |

Exposures at default post-CRM decreased primarily as a result of a decrease in standardised exposure to central governments or central banks, due to a change in classification between standardised and advanced approaches during the year, as a result of a change in treatment for sovereign exposures. This was offset by portfolio growth in retail unsecured and foreign exchange movements due to appreciation of USD and EUR against GBP.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Credit quality analysis of IRB exposures

The following section provides breakdowns of inputs into risk weighted asset calculations. Please note that risk weights and risk factors may be volatile in granular breakdowns of wholesale exposures, especially in categories that are more sparsely populated. This is often due to the addition or removal of a relatively large exposure to or from narrow categories when its risk factors are different to the category average. This happens in the normal course of business, for instance, following new lending, repayments or syndications. See page 126 for a discussion of IRB models.

Table 32: Internal default grade probabilities and mapping to external ratings

The table below illustrates the approximate relationship between external rating agency grades and the PD bands for wholesale exposures. The EBA and internal Default Grade (DG) bands are based on TTC PD. Note that this relationship is dynamic and therefore, varies over time, region and industry.

| EBA PD Band | Internal DG Band | Default Probability | | | Financial statements | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | | >Min | Mid | <=Max | description | Standard and Poor's | Moody's |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 1 | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.02% | Strong | Aaa, Aa1, Aa2 | AAA |
| | 2 | 0.02% | 0.03% | 0.03% | | Aa3 | AA- |
| | 3 | 0.03% | 0.04% | 0.05% | | Aa3, A1 | AA- |
| | 4 | 0.05% | 0.08% | 0.10% | | A2, A3 | A, A- |
| | 5 | 0.10% | 0.13% | 0.15% | | Baa1 | BBB+ |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 6 | 0.15% | 0.18% | 0.20% | Strong | Baa1 | BBB+ |
| | 7 | 0.20% | 0.23% | 0.25% | | Baa2 | BBB+ |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 8 | 0.25% | 0.28% | 0.30% | Strong | Baa3 | BBB+ |
| | 9 | 0.30% | 0.35% | 0.40% | | Ba1 | BB+ |
| | 10 | 0.40% | 0.45% | 0.50% | | Ba1 | BB+ |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 11 | 0.50% | 0.55% | 0.60% | Strong | Ba1 | BB+ |
| | 12 | 0.60% | | | | Ba2 | BB |
| | 12 | | 0.90% | 1.20% | Satisfactory | Ba2 | BB |

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|----------------------|----|--------|--------|---------|--------------|-------------------|-------|
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 13 | 1.20% | 1.38% | 1.55% | | Ba3 | BB- |
| | 14 | 1.55% | 1.85% | 2.15% | | B1 | B+ |
| | 15 | 2.15% | | | | B1, B2 | B+, B |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 15 | | 2.60% | 3.05% | Satisfactory | B1, B2 | B+, B |
| | 16 | 3.05% | 3.75% | 4.45% | | B2 | B |
| | 17 | 4.45% | 5.40% | 6.35% | | B2 | B |
| | 18 | 6.35% | 7.50% | 8.65% | | B3 | B- |
| | 19 | 8.65% | 10.00% | | | B3 | B- |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 19 | | | 11.35% | Higher risk | B3 | B- |
| | 20 | 11.35% | 15.00% | 18.65% | | Caa1 | CCC |
| | 21 | 18.65% | 30.00% | 100.00% | | Caa2, Caa3, Ca, C | CCC |
| 100.00 (Default) | | | | | | D | D |

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

IRB obligor grade disclosure

The following tables show credit risk exposure at default post-CRM for the advanced IRB approach and foundation IRB approach for portfolios within both the trading and banking books. Separate tables are provided for the following credit exposure classes: central governments and central banks (Table 33), institutions (Table 34), corporates (Table 35), corporates subject to slotting (Table 37), Retail SME (Table 38), secured retail (Table 39), revolving retail (Table 40) and other retail (Table 41).

Barclays Model Risk Management group reviews and approves the application of post model adjustments to models that do not fully reflect the risk of the underlying exposures.

Table 33: Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for central governments and central banks AIRB

Obligor grade disclosure for Advanced IRB

| As at 31 December 2016 | Original on- balance sheet gross exposure £m | Off- balance sheet exposures pre CCF £m | Average CCF % | EAD post CRM and post CCF £m | Average PD % | Number of obligors | Average LGD % | Average Maturity | RWA £m |
|---|--|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 64,586 | 846 | 95.4% | 65,579 | 0.0% | 46 | 44.8% | 755 | 5,219 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 345 | 6 | 53.6% | 348 | 0.2% | 20 | 45.0% | 606 | 30 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 408 | 4 | 60.3% | 410 | 0.4% | 27 | 45.0% | 574 | 241 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 152 | 18 | 48.5% | 161 | 0.9% | 9 | 45.0% | 348 | 124 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 21 | 1 | 51.5% | 22 | 5.3% | 23 | 45.0% | 3,871 | 32 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 100.00 (Default) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 65,512 | 875 | 93.9% | 66,520 | 0.0% | 125 | 44.6% | 754 | 5,646 |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 11,956 | 1,295 | 96.8% | 13,256 | 0.1% | 39 | 41.1% | 479 | 1,937 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 903 | | 100.0% | 904 | 0.2% | 8 | 26.5% | 1,224 | 311 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 604 | | 100.0% | 604 | 0.3% | 3 | 45.6% | 1,069 | 376 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 1 | | 100.0% | 1 | 0.7% | 1 | 38.8% | 1,159 | 1 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 16 | | | 17 | 4.0% | 20 | 45.0% | 366 | 23 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| 100.00 (Default) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 13,480 | 1,295 | 96% | 14,782 | | 71 | 40.3% | 570 | 2,648 |

The exposure weighted average risk weight associated with IRB exposures to central governments and central banks decreased 9.4% to 8.5%. This was primarily driven by a change in classification between Standardised and Advanced approaches during the year as a result of a change in treatment for sovereign exposures.

The impact of post model adjustments (PMAs) is reflected in the RWAs reported in this table; it has been proportionally allocated on a pre-PMA RWA basis. As a result, the allocation of the PMA may be weighted towards higher quality default grades.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 34: Exposure by exposure class and PD range for institutions

Obligor grade disclosure for Advanced IRB

| | Original on- balance sheet | Off- balance sheet | Average CCF % | EAD post CRM and post CCF £m | Average PD % | Number of obligors | Average LGD % | Average Maturity | RWA £m |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | gross exposure £m | exposures pre CCF £m | | | | | | | |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 20,966 | 2,630 | 56.7% | 21,826 | 0.0% | 732 | 40.5% | 7,219 | 4,667 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 513 | 58 | 12.6% | 226 | 0.2% | 52 | 47.7% | 1,484 | 133 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 265 | 94 | 79.6% | 333 | 0.4% | 39 | 42.8% | 1,492 | 272 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 48 | 38 | 59.6% | 71 | 0.7% | 26 | 48.4% | 1,924 | 107 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 581 | 36 | 50.9% | 554 | 1.1% | 67 | 42.7% | 481 | 539 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 419 | 121 | 49.8% | 480 | 6.4% | 106 | 28.6% | 2,206 | 528 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 19 | 13 | 25.8% | 24 | 16.4% | 31 | 23.1% | 2,923 | 30 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 157 | 31 | 56.8% | 175 | 100.0% | 26 | 17.4% | 4,675 | 263 |
| Total | 22,968 | 3,021 | 55.4% | 23,689 | 1.0% | 1,079 | 40.2% | 6,786 | 6,539 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 19,451 | 2,570 | 55.7% | 24,080 | 0.0% | 746 | 34.0% | 6,076 | 4,288 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 1,828 | 509 | 64.1% | 2,052 | 0.2% | 89 | 32.8% | 962 | 851 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 1,157 | 153 | 65.2% | 1,257 | 0.4% | 81 | 46.4% | 525 | 888 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 165 | 99 | 68.2% | 209 | 0.6% | 38 | 52.0% | 698 | 216 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 415 | 51 | 61.0% | 367 | 1.3% | 139 | 43.4% | 1,348 | 432 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 192 | 29 | 54.0% | 208 | 4.5% | 148 | 40.6% | 2,493 | 326 |
| | 28 | 1 | 75.0% | 28 | 22.0% | 49 | 39.0% | 2,427 | 68 |

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|--------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10.00 to < | | | | | | | | | |
| 100.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| 100.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| (Default) | 17 | 1 | 68.0% | 18 | 100.0% | 26 | 30.0% | 1,061 | 27 |
| Total | 23,253 | 3,413 | 58.0% | 28,219 | 0.2% | 1,316 | 34.8% | 4,743 | 7,096 |

The exposure weighted average risk weight associated with advanced IRB exposures to financial institutions increased 2.5% to 27.6%. This was driven by immaterial movements across various counterparties.

The impact of PMAs is reflected in the RWAs reported in this table; it has been proportionally allocated on a pre-PMA RWA basis. As a result, the allocation of the PMA may be weighted towards higher quality default grades.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 35: Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for corporates

Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for Advanced IRB

| | Original on- balance sheet gross exposure £m | Off- balance sheet exposures pre CCF £m | Average CCF % | EAD post CRM and post CCF £m | Average PD % | Number of obligors | Average LGD % | Average Maturity | RWA £m |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 34,175 | 86,801 | 51.0% | 74,763 | 0.1% | 3,124 | 34.8% | 2,302 | 16,743 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 9,704 | 11,014 | 54.3% | 14,316 | 0.2% | 1,535 | 39.4% | 1,545 | 6,376 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 11,229 | 12,401 | 53.8% | 16,595 | 0.4% | 6,850 | 38.0% | 1,178 | 9,432 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 5,733 | 6,586 | 56.9% | 8,541 | 0.6% | 5,196 | 37.7% | 1,455 | 6,171 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 9,836 | 12,011 | 47.9% | 15,114 | 1.4% | 19,956 | 33.8% | 1,353 | 12,131 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 10,693 | 8,913 | 58.4% | 15,338 | 4.4% | 28,565 | 28.8% | 1,155 | 13,878 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 1,315 | 724 | 47.0% | 1,642 | 19.7% | 3,396 | 33.6% | 1,138 | 2,562 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 1,771 | 720 | 45.7% | 2,052 | 100.0% | 2,462 | 31.9% | 1,111 | 2,472 |
| Total | 84,456 | 139,170 | 52.3% | 148,361 | 2.3% | 71,084 | 35.0% | 1,810 | 69,765 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 34,655 | 81,766 | 55.5% | 73,421 | 0.1% | 3,342 | 37.2% | 2,515 | 16,292 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 8,148 | 11,494 | 57.3% | 14,152 | 0.2% | 2,631 | 41.3% | 1,695 | 6,526 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 8,228 | 9,382 | 56.5% | 12,862 | 0.4% | 8,485 | 39.1% | 1,287 | 7,400 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 5,862 | 6,445 | 57.7% | 9,065 | 0.6% | 5,463 | 38.9% | 1,771 | 6,331 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 10,831 | 9,861 | 47.8% | 15,106 | 1.4% | 21,155 | 34.2% | 1,205 | 11,597 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 8,858 | 6,477 | 57.8% | 12,223 | 4.0% | 29,824 | 29.5% | 1,382 | 11,323 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 1,278 | 839 | 51.7% | 1,604 | 19.9% | 3,231 | 30.3% | 1,374 | 2,231 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 100.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| (Default) | 1,535 | 404 | 34.0% | 1,642 | 100.0% | 2,370 | 31.7% | 1,289 | 2,954 |
| Total | 79,395 | 126,668 | 55.1% | 140,075 | 2.0% | 76,501 | 36.7% | 2,004 | 64,654 |

The exposure weighted average risk weight associated with IRB exposures to corporates increased 0.8% to 47.0%. This is primarily driven by an increase in corporate term loans over the period.

The impact of PMAs is reflected in the RWAs reported in this table; it has been proportionally allocated on a pre-PMA RWA basis. As a result, the allocation of the PMA may be weighted towards higher quality default grades.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 36: Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for corporate of which: SMEs

Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for Advanced IRB

| | Original on- balance sheet gross exposure £m | Off- balance sheet exposures pre CCF £m | Average CCF % | EAD post CRM and post CCF £m | Average PD % | Number of obligors | Average LGD % | Average Maturity | RWA £m |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 4,867 | 1,106 | 70.3% | 5,618 | 0.1% | 895 | 20.0% | 5,506 | 1,043 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 1,530 | 276 | 82.3% | 1,748 | 0.2% | 730 | 28.3% | 4,425 | 600 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 2,256 | 601 | 76.3% | 2,700 | 0.4% | 5,249 | 31.0% | 1,936 | 1,105 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 1,656 | 500 | 75.4% | 2,028 | 0.6% | 4,236 | 32.9% | 1,602 | 1,071 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 4,077 | 1,353 | 69.7% | 5,031 | 1.3% | 16,763 | 33.1% | 2,114 | 3,205 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 4,344 | 1,175 | 62.7% | 5,017 | 4.2% | 25,726 | 33.6% | 1,579 | 4,264 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 682 | 174 | 45.1% | 760 | 19.6% | 2,807 | 34.3% | 1,681 | 1,022 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 637 | 93 | 36.2% | 658 | 100.0% | 2,136 | 31.7% | 1,352 | 798 |
| Total | 20,049 | 5,278 | 68.8% | 23,560 | 4.7% | 58,542 | 29.5% | 2,881 | 13,108 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 5,639 | 997 | 69.0% | 6,366 | 0.1% | 872 | 23.6% | 6,769 | 1,119 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 1,456 | 276 | 85.8% | 1,692 | 0.2% | 1,757 | 28.0% | 4,716 | 506 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 1,971 | 522 | 81.7% | 2,400 | 0.4% | 6,905 | 30.7% | 2,184 | 928 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 1,775 | 469 | 78.2% | 2,115 | 0.6% | 4,342 | 34.7% | 3,528 | 1,150 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 3,975 | 1,138 | 73.2% | 4,804 | 1.3% | 17,876 | 31.6% | 1,736 | 2,846 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 3,673 | 1,082 | 70.3% | 4,439 | 4.2% | 26,201 | 34.0% | 1,896 | 3,811 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 726 | 118 | 58.3% | 776 | 18.6% | 2,723 | 33.8% | 1,820 | 1,017 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 807 | 106 | 33.7% | 822 | 100.0% | 2,100 | 30.6% | 1,576 | 1,435 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Total | 20,022 | 4,708 | 72.6% | 23,414 | 5.3% | 62,776 | 29.9% | 3,555 | 12,812 |
|--------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|

The exposure weighted average risk weight associated with IRB exposure to corporates SME remained broadly stable at 55.6% (2015: 54.7%).

The impact of PMAs is reflected in the RWAs reported in this table; it has been proportionally allocated on a pre-PMA RWA basis. As a result, the allocation of the PMA may be weighted towards higher quality default grades.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 37: Corporate exposures subject to the slotting approach

Slotting, also known as specialised lending, is an approach that is applied to financing of individual projects where the repayment is highly dependent on the performance of the underlying pool or collateral. It uses a standard set of rules for 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 are detailed in CRR article 153.

Obligor grade

| Regulatory categories | | | On-balance sheet amount | Off-balance sheet amount | Risk weight | Exposure amount | RWA | Exp |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|-----|
| Remaining maturity | | | £m | £m | % | £m | £m | |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| Category 1 | Strong | Less than 2.5 years | 1,651 | 332 | 50% | 1,922 | 961 | |
| | | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 2,940 | 645 | 70% | 3,517 | 2,462 | |
| Category 2 | Good | Less than 2.5 years | 1,719 | 180 | 70% | 1,242 | 869 | |
| | | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 912 | 277 | 90% | 1,288 | 1,159 | |
| Category 3 | Satisfactory | Less than 2.5 years | 298 | 74 | 115% | 328 | 377 | |
| | | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 397 | 157 | 115% | 468 | 538 | |
| Category 4 | Weak | Less than 2.5 years | 35 | 4 | 250% | 37 | 92 | |
| | | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 53 | | 250% | 54 | 133 | |
| Category 5 | Default | Less than 2.5 years | 270 | 27 | 0% | 255 | | |
| | | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 97 | 2 | 0% | 98 | | |
| Total | | Less than 2.5 years | 3,973 | 617 | | 3,783 | 2,299 | |
| | | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 4,399 | 1,081 | | 5,424 | 4,292 | |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| Category 1 | Strong | Less than 2.5 years | 1,602 | 670 | 50% | 2,184 | 1,092 | |
| | | | 3,949 | 847 | 70% | 4,660 | 3,262 | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Category 2 | Good | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | | | | | |
| | | Less than 2.5 years | 1,748 | 360 | 70% | 1,488 | 1,042 |
| Category 3 | Satisfactory | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 1,252 | 368 | 90% | 1,655 | 1,490 |
| | | Less than 2.5 years | 287 | 17 | 115% | 300 | 345 |
| Category 4 | Weak | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 439 | 38 | 115% | 477 | 548 |
| | | Less than 2.5 years | 123 | 1 | 250% | 124 | 309 |
| Category 5 | Default | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 73 | | 250% | 73 | 184 |
| | | Less than 2.5 years | 393 | 20 | 0% | 395 | |
| Total | | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 82 | 8 | 0% | 89 | |
| | | Less than 2.5 years | 4,153 | 1,068 | | 4,491 | 2,788 |
| | | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 5,795 | 1,261 | | 6,954 | 5,484 |

Exposures subject to the slotting approach decreased RWAs by £1.8bn to £6.5bn, driven by securitisation of the commercial real estate portfolio.

Note:

a Exposures in default do not generate risk weighted assets as they are already reflected in deductions to capital resources.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 38: Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for retail SME

Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for Advanced IRB

| | Original on-balance sheet gross exposure £m | Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF £m | Average CCF % | EAD post CRM and post CCF £m | Average PD % | Number of obligors | Average LGD % | Average Maturity | RWA £m |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 1,284 | 387 | 97.1% | 1,685 | 0.1% | 121,725 | 26.5% | 3,240 | 212 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 339 | 152 | 99.8% | 491 | 0.2% | 14,463 | 36.1% | 2,922 | 103 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 596 | 264 | 97.9% | 868 | 0.4% | 51,985 | 38.1% | 2,704 | 220 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 533 | 213 | 98.9% | 750 | 0.6% | 27,834 | 39.5% | 2,724 | 224 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 1,557 | 511 | 95.3% | 2,079 | 1.4% | 111,553 | 39.0% | 2,520 | 928 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 1,774 | 382 | 89.7% | 2,159 | 4.1% | 111,636 | 43.7% | 2,060 | 1,340 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 516 | 66 | 95.0% | 585 | 23.5% | 104,722 | 47.0% | 2,354 | 564 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 489 | 20 | 98.1% | 508 | 100.0% | 30,652 | 23.9% | 2,884 | 642 |
| Total | 7,088 | 1,995 | 95.6% | 9,125 | 8.5% | 574,570 | 37.3% | 2,610 | 4,245 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 1,194 | 325 | 97.3% | 1,530 | 0.1% | 122,290 | 27.6% | 3,372 | 203 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 283 | 130 | 99.9% | 412 | 0.2% | 12,156 | 37.7% | 2,942 | 90 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 563 | 231 | 97.8% | 797 | 0.4% | 48,558 | 37.7% | 2,835 | 211 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 477 | 192 | 98.8% | 671 | 0.6% | 25,061 | 40.6% | 2,796 | 207 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 1,396 | 449 | 97.1% | 1,856 | 1.4% | 106,540 | 39.9% | 2,734 | 869 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 1,474 | 299 | 91.0% | 1,772 | 4.1% | 93,608 | 42.8% | 2,413 | 1,099 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 439 | 54 | 96.5% | 493 | 21.3% | 72,326 | 44.8% | 2,771 | 462 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 359 | 9 | 94.6% | 366 | 100.0% | 24,233 | 25.0% | 2,600 | 46 |
| Total | 6,185 | 1,689 | 96.5% | 7,897 | 7.3% | 504,772 | 37.5% | 2,808 | 3,609 |

The exposure weighted average risk weight associated with IRB exposure to retail SME remained broadly stable at 46.5% (2015: 45.7%).

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 39: Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for secured retail**Obligor grade disclosure for Advanced IRB**

| | Original on-balance sheet gross exposure £m | Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF £m | Average CCF % | EAD post CRM and post CCF £m | Average PD % | Number of obligors | Average LGD % | Average Maturity |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 7,872 | 70 | 99.6% | 8,199 | 0.1% | 95,020 | 20.4% | 6,204 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 2,995 | 951 | 84.5% | 3,702 | 0.2% | 37,553 | 15.4% | 5,655 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 34,727 | 3,923 | 90.2% | 37,213 | 0.4% | 239,184 | 10.0% | 5,727 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 38,531 | 2,899 | 89.1% | 40,053 | 0.6% | 272,760 | 9.9% | 5,807 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 49,771 | 3,114 | 82.1% | 52,301 | 1.2% | 301,690 | 13.1% | 6,418 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 9,990 | 642 | 82.4% | 10,650 | 3.7% | 26,767 | 14.6% | 5,574 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 1,597 | 46 | 95.8% | 1,672 | 33.7% | 8,548 | 14.2% | 4,790 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 2,502 | 9 | 32.7% | 2,465 | 100.0% | 13,256 | 20.4% | 3,331 |
| Total | 147,985 | 11,654 | 87.5% | 156,255 | 2.9% | 994,778 | 12.2% | 5,944 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 12,625 | 1,016 | 10.8% | 13,105 | 0.1% | 151,348 | 19.6% | 6,488 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 4,410 | 918 | 85.3% | 5,123 | 0.2% | 77,339 | 17.8% | 6,405 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 30,926 | 3,576 | 95.0% | 33,407 | 0.4% | 244,819 | 10.3% | 5,539 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 43,091 | 2,444 | 97.0% | 44,519 | 0.6% | 318,776 | 10.3% | 6,006 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 46,247 | 2,210 | 90.7% | 48,209 | 1.2% | 304,437 | 13.5% | 6,431 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 7,669 | 531 | 73.1% | 8,180 | 4.2% | 33,760 | 15.6% | 6,029 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 1,431 | 44 | 90.3% | 1,496 | 34.5% | 10,670 | 14.9% | 5,295 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 1,968 | 3 | 96.5% | 1,938 | 100.0% | 17,934 | 21.4% | 3,910 |
| Total | 148,367 | 10,742 | 85.3% | 155,977 | 2.4% | 1,159,083 | 12.8% | 6,059 |

The exposure weighted average risk weight associated with IRB exposures to retail mortgages decreased 2.1% to 15.2%. This is primarily driven by model updates in Barclays UK mortgages and the sale of Portuguese and Italian businesses.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 40: Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for revolving retail**Obligor grade disclosure for Advanced IRB**

| | Original on- balance sheet gross exposure £m | Off- balance sheet exposures pre CCF £m | Average CCF % | EAD post CRM and post CCF £m | Average PD % | Number of obligors | Average LGD % | Average Maturity | RW % |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 852 | 21,785 | 53.5% | 13,397 | 0.1% | 10,530,249 | 78.1% | 4,030 | 44.1% |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 765 | 6,766 | 18.0% | 3,305 | 0.2% | 1,896,207 | 76.4% | 1,774 | 22.8% |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 1,657 | 8,631 | 13.2% | 4,729 | 0.4% | 2,285,721 | 75.5% | 1,707 | 6.0% |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 1,459 | 4,594 | 8.5% | 2,971 | 0.6% | 1,229,233 | 75.9% | 2,094 | 7.0% |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 5,887 | 8,254 | 9.7% | 9,266 | 1.4% | 2,836,510 | 75.1% | 3,941 | 3.8% |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 6,643 | 3,892 | 27.8% | 8,746 | 4.9% | 1,803,893 | 71.7% | 1,165 | 7.8% |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 1,861 | 268 | 8.2% | 2,167 | 23.1% | 511,265 | 72.1% | 12,834 | 3.9% |
| 100.00 (Default) | 1,493 | 309 | 0.0% | 1,493 | 100.0% | 379,026 | 74.8% | 27,043 | 2.5% |
| Total | 20,617 | 54,499 | 24.4% | 46,074 | 5.7% | 21,472,104 | 75.4% | 4,103 | 20.3% |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 968 | 21,607 | 59.3% | 13,390 | 0.1% | 10,182,975 | 79.5% | 3,040 | 44.1% |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 822 | 6,824 | 44.2% | 3,387 | 0.2% | 1,988,118 | 77.7% | 1,580 | 22.8% |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 1,614 | 8,235 | 46.3% | 4,565 | 0.4% | 2,376,271 | 77.6% | 1,831 | 6.0% |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 1,407 | 4,286 | 49.4% | 2,835 | 0.6% | 1,245,357 | 77.3% | 2,292 | 7.0% |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 5,783 | 8,048 | 64.5% | 8,965 | 1.4% | 3,025,916 | 77.9% | 3,987 | 3.8% |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 5,744 | 3,194 | 82.6% | 7,496 | 4.8% | 1,715,958 | 75.8% | 1,461 | 7.8% |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 1,417 | 185 | 101.1% | 1,647 | 22.8% | 451,864 | 75.2% | 13,139 | 3.1% |
| 100.00 (Default) | 1,718 | 497 | 76.6% | 1,718 | 100.0% | 515,127 | 75.0% | 31,022 | 2.6% |
| Total | 19,473 | 52,876 | 60.6% | 44,003 | 6.0% | 21,501,586 | 77.7% | 4,148 | 18.7% |

The exposure weighted average risk weight associated with IRB exposures to qualifying revolving retail, mainly comprising credit cards and overdrafts, increased 1.5% to 44.1%. This was primarily driven by underlying business growth in low quality default grade.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 41: Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range for other retail exposures**Obligor grade disclosure for Advanced IRB**

| | Original on- balance sheet gross exposure £m | Off- balance sheet exposures pre CCF £m | Average CCF % | EAD post CRM and post CCF £m | Average PD % | Number of obligors | Average LGD % | Average Maturity |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 23 | 7 | 101.6% | 30 | 0.1% | 649 | 65.4% | 93 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 75 | 60 | 143.7% | 234 | 0.2% | 2,453 | 26.5% | 20 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 417 | 7 | 89.2% | 428 | 0.4% | 48,849 | 83.5% | 1,21 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 841 | 1 | 94.6% | 843 | 0.6% | 92,816 | 83.8% | 1,30 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 3,900 | 8 | 94.9% | 3,912 | 1.4% | 373,837 | 80.4% | 1,34 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 3,692 | 34 | 58.9% | 3,732 | 4.6% | 155,231 | 55.3% | 1,28 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 1,015 | | 98.3% | 1,015 | 24.1% | 28,764 | 56.5% | 1,32 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 654 | | 0.0% | 634 | 100.0% | 45,435 | 63.7% | 4,19 |
| Total | 10,617 | 117 | 73.7% | 10,828 | 10.3% | 748,034 | 67.7% | 1,45 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 172 | 2 | 97.0% | 174 | 0.1% | 684 | 51.6% | 1,22 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 10 | | 100.0% | 10 | 0.2% | 2,200 | 77.5% | 90 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 277 | | 100.0% | 277 | 0.4% | 18,950 | 58.3% | 1,09 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 290 | | 100.0% | 290 | 0.6% | 38,864 | 80.4% | 1,21 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 3,693 | 14 | 100.0% | 3,731 | 1.6% | 345,705 | 78.2% | 1,26 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 3,109 | 20 | 98.9% | 3,120 | 4.2% | 203,751 | 71.1% | 1,40 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 455 | | 100.0% | 455 | 28.4% | 21,095 | 65.7% | 1,26 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 551 | | 97.8% | 539 | 100.0% | 69,986 | 77.3% | 5,74 |
| Total | 8,557 | 36 | 99.2% | 8,596 | 10.0% | 701,235 | 73.8% | 1,58 |

The exposure weighted average risk weight associated with other retail exposures, primarily comprised of unsecured personal loans, decreased 8.6% to 92.1%. This was primarily driven by the sale of Portuguese and Italian businesses.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

IFRS impairment

Tables 42 to 44 are presented using the IFRS consolidation rather than the regulatory consolidation basis. See pages 122 and 123 for background on impairment, and page 9 explaining the scope of regulatory consolidation.

Table 42: Analysis of impaired and past due exposures and allowance for impairment by exposure type

This table shows total loans and advances to customers and banks, past due balances and impaired loan balances, split by exposure type.

| | Neither Past | Past Due | Impaired Loans | | Total | Allowance |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| | due nor | but not | Individually | Collectively | | for |
| | Impaired | Impaired | £m | £m | £m | Impairment |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | |
| Traded loans | 2,975 | | | | 2,975 | |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 10,448 | 71 | | | 10,519 | |
| Loans and advances to banks | 43,093 | 158 | | | 43,251 | |
| Home loans | 139,735 | 65 | 820 | 4,612 | 145,232 | 467 |
| Credit card, unsecured and other retail lending | 56,327 | 92 | 492 | 3,957 | 60,868 | 3,060 |
| Corporate loans ^a | 180,425 | 8,720 | 1,580 | 579 | 191,304 | 1,093 |
| Total^a | 433,003 | 9,106 | 2,892 | 9,148 | 454,149 | 4,620 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | |
| Traded loans | 2,474 | | | | 2,474 | |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 17,620 | 293 | | | 17,913 | |
| Loans and advances to banks | 40,640 | 709 | | | 41,349 | |
| Home loans | 149,431 | 140 | 648 | 6,162 | 156,381 | 518 |
| Credit cards, unsecured and other retail lending | 65,191 | 530 | 964 | 4,549 | 71,234 | 3,394 |
| Corporate loans | 167,430 | 6,763 | 1,786 | 544 | 176,523 | 1,009 |
| Total | 442,786 | 8,435 | 3,398 | 11,255 | 465,874 | 4,921 |

Explanation of Responses:

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§ **Total loans and advances** decreased by £11.7bn to £454.1bn driven by a £31bn decrease due to the reclassification of BAGL balances to held for sale and £9bn from the exit of other assets in Non-Core. This was offset by lending increase of £20bn driven by volume growth and foreign currency movement due to the appreciation of average USD and EUR against GBP. There was also a net £9bn increase in settlement and cash collateral balances.

§ The decrease in both **Individually impaired loans** of £0.5bn to £2.9bn (2015: £3.4bn) and **Collectively impaired loans** of £2.1bn to £9.1bn (2015: £11.3bn) were driven by the transfer of BAGL balances now held for sale.

§ **Allowance for impairment** decreased £0.3bn to £4.6bn (2015: £4.9bn) primarily due to the reclassification of BAGL balances now held for sale, partially offset by the impact of a management review of impairment modelling within the credit cards portfolios and increases within Barclays International due to volume growth, currency movements and increased impairment for a number of single name exposures.

Note:

aExcludes BAGL balances now held for sale

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 43: Geographic analysis of impaired and past due exposures and allowance for impairment

This table shows past due and impaired loans and advances to customers and banks, split by geographic location of the counterparty.

| | Past Due but not Impaired ^a | Impaired Loans | | Allowance for Impairment |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | £m | Individually £m | Collectively £m | £m |
| | | | | |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | |
| UK | 3,657 | 1,502 | 6,943 | 2,545 |
| Europe | 457 | 922 | 781 | 697 |
| Americas | 4,819 | 211 | 1,424 | 1,247 |
| Africa and Middle East | 59 | 172 | | 88 |
| Asia | 114 | 85 | | 43 |
| Total^a | 9,106 | 2,892 | 9,148 | 4,620 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | |
| UK | 3,198 | 1,236 | 7,782 | 2,492 |
| Europe | 524 | 908 | 922 | 816 |
| Americas | 4,389 | 568 | 909 | 725 |
| Africa and Middle East | 241 | 603 | 1,602 | 839 |
| Asia | 83 | 83 | 40 | 49 |
| Total | 8,435 | 3,398 | 11,255 | 4,921 |

§ UK and US Past due but not impaired increased £0.5bn to £3.7bn (2015: £3.2bn) and £0.4bn to £4.8bn (2015: £4.4bn) respectively driven by wholesale and corporate balances past due less than 60 days.

§ The decrease in Africa and Middle East for both **Individually impaired loans** of £0.4bn to £0.2bn (2015: £0.6bn) and **Collectively impaired loans** of £1.6bn to nil were driven by the transfer of BAGL balances now held for sale. Further analysis of impairment allowance is presented in Table 44.

Note:

aExcludes BAGL balances now held for sale

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Table 44: Analysis of movement on impairment and amounts taken directly to profit and loss

This table shows the movement in the impairment allowance between 2015 and 2016 year end. Please refer to pages 122 to 123 of this document and Note 7 of the 2016 Annual Report for further information on impairment.

Impairment movement

| | Allowance for Impairment | |
|--|--|--|
| | Year ended 31 December 2016 | Year ended 31 December 2015 |
| | £m | £m |
| Starting period | 4,921 | 5,455 |
| Acquisitions and disposals | (5) | |
| Exchange and other adjustments ^a | (736) | (617) |
| Unwind of discount | (75) | (149) |
| Amounts written off | (2,193) | (2,277) |
| Recoveries | 365 | 400 |
| Total amounts charged against profit (see below) | 2,343 | 2,109 |
| Ending period^b | 4,620 | 4,921 |

Total Amounts charged against profit

| | P&L Impact | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|
| | £m | £m |
| New and increased impairment allowances | 3,259 | 3,056 |
| Releases | (551) | (547) |
| Recoveries | (365) | (400) |
| Total amounts charged against profit^b | 2,343 | 2,109 |

Loan impairment increased by 11% to £2,343m, reflecting higher impairment charges in US and UK cards portfolios. This was partially offset by decrease within BAGL and Non-Core as a result of the reclassification of impairments held against the loans now held for sale.

Note:

a

Explanation of Responses:

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Exchange and other adjustments for 2016 primarily includes the reclassification of £762m related to BAGL balances now held for sale offset by currency movements due to the appreciation of average USD and EUR against GBP. b2016 excludes BAGL balances now held for sale.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Regulatory adjustments to statutory impairment

The IFRS impairment allowance is adjusted to reflect a regulatory view, which is used to calculate the provision misalignment adjustment to regulatory capital. The primary differences are detailed below:

- § scope of consolidation - adjustments driven by differences between the IFRS and regulatory consolidation, as highlighted on page 9. These include, but are not exclusive to, associates and impairments relating to securitisation vehicles
- § securitisation positions - expected loss is not calculated for securitisation positions. As such, impairments associated with these positions are removed from the regulatory view
- § other regulatory adjustments - adjustments driven by differences between the IFRS and regulatory requirements. These include impairment relating to non-current assets held for sale.

Table 45: Regulatory adjustments to statutory impairment

| As at 31 December 2016 | £m |
|--|--------------|
| IFRS allowance for impairment | 4,620 |
| Regulatory adjustments | |
| Scope of consolidation | 236 |
| AFS impairments | 48 |
| Other regulatory adjustments | 1,319 |
| Regulatory impairment allowance | 6,223 |

The tables within this section are based on the regulatory consolidation.

Table 46: Analysis of regulatory impairment allowance by regulatory exposure class

Regulatory impairment allowance

| Impairment | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | As at 31 December 2015 |
| £m | £m |

Explanation of Responses:

699

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Standardised approach | | |
| Central governments or central banks | | 3 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | | |
| Public sector entities | 2 | |
| Multilateral development banks | | |
| International organisations | | |
| Institutions | | 4 |
| Corporates | 276 | 250 |
| Retail | 569 | 268 |
| Secured by mortgages | | |
| Exposures in default | 1,881 | 1,984 |
| Items associated with high risk | 52 | 118 |
| Covered bonds | | |
| Securitisation positions | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | | |
| Equity positions | | |
| Other items | | |
| Total Standardised approach credit exposure | 2,780 | 2,627 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 1 | 1 |
| Institutions | 3 | 4 |
| Corporates | 821 | 560 |
| Retail | | |
| Small and medium enterprises (SME) | 198 | 187 |
| Secured by real estate collateral | 533 | 465 |
| Qualifying revolving retail | 1,398 | 1,252 |
| Other retail | 489 | 492 |
| Equity | | |
| Securitisation positions | | |
| Non-credit obligation assets | | |
| Total Advanced IRB approach credit exposure | 3,443 | 2,961 |
| Total credit exposures | 6,223 | 5,588 |

Impairment allowance under the Standardised approach has increased by £0.2bn to £2.8bn. This was primarily driven by methodology change in Barclaycard US.

Impairment allowance under the Advanced IRB has increased by £0.4bn to £3.4bn. This was primarily driven by an increase in qualifying revolving retail exposures by £0.1bn to £1.4bn, driven by methodology change in Barclaycard UK.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Loss analysis – regulatory expected loss (EL) versus actual losses

The following table compares Barclays regulatory expected loss (EL) measure against the view of actual loss for those portfolios where credit risk is calculated using the IRB approach.

As expected loss best estimate (ELBE) represents a charge for assets already in default, it has been separately disclosed from total EL. This facilitates comparison of actual loss during the period to the expectation of future loss or EL, as derived by our IRB models in the prior period.

The following should be considered when comparing EL and actual loss metrics:

§ the purpose of EL is not to represent a prediction of future impairment charges

§ whilst the impairment charge and the EL measure respond to similar drivers, they are not directly comparable

§ the EL does not reflect growth of portfolios or changes in the mix of exposures. In forecasting and calculating impairment, balances and trends in the cash flow behaviour of customer accounts are considered.

It should be noted that Barclays' EL models and regulatory estimations present a conservative view compared to actual loss.

Regulatory expected loss

EL is an input to the capital adequacy calculation which can be seen as an expectation of average future loss based on IRB models over a one-year period as follows:

§ Non-defaulted assets: EL is calculated using probability of default, downturn loss given default estimates and exposures at default.

§ Defaulted assets: EL is based upon an estimate of likely recovery levels for each asset and is generally referred to as ELBE.

Actual loss

Actual loss where subject to the IRB approach is the amount charged against profit.

Explanation of Responses:

Table 47: Analysis of expected loss versus actual losses for IRB exposures**IRB Exposure Class**

| IRB Exposure Class | EL | | Total | Total |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | ELBE | | expected | actual |
| | | | loss at | loss at |
| | £m | £m | 31 December | 31 December |
| Central governments or central banks | 8 | | 8 | |
| Institutions | 25 | 3 | 28 | |
| Corporates | 511 | 541 | 1,052 | 275 |
| Retail | | | | |
| SME | 101 | 81 | 182 | 35 |
| Secured by real estate collateral | 274 | 322 | 596 | 153 |
| Qualifying revolving retail | 735 | 1,109 | 1,844 | 889 |
| Other retail | 246 | 379 | 625 | 219 |
| Equity | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | | | | |
| Non-credit obligation assets | | | | |
| Total IRB | 1,900 | 2,435 | 4,335 | 1,571 |

IRB Exposure Class

| IRB Exposure Class | EL | | Total | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| | ELBE | | expected | actual |
| | | | loss at | loss at |
| | £m | £m | 31 December | 31 December |
| Central governments or central banks | 7 | | 7 | |
| Institutions | 30 | | 30 | |
| Corporates | 567 | 621 | 1,188 | 271 |
| Retail | | | | |
| SME | 108 | 111 | 219 | 2 |
| Secured by real estate collateral | 340 | 556 | 896 | 161 |
| Qualifying revolving retail | 769 | 1,348 | 2,117 | 643 |
| Other retail | 246 | 437 | 683 | 192 |
| Equity | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | | | | |
| Non-credit obligation assets | | | | |

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| | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total IRB | 2,067 | 3,073 | 5,140 | 1,269 |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Actual loss has increased by £0.3bn to £1.6bn. This was primarily driven by methodology change in Barclaycard UK.

Expected loss has decreased by £0.8bn to £4.3bn. This was primarily driven by the sale of the Spanish business and Barclaycard UK debt sale.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of credit risk

Non-trading book equity investments

This table shows the fair value of non-trading book equity positions subject to credit risk calculations, plus associated gains and losses.

Table 48: Fair value of, and gains and losses on equity investments

The holding of non-trading book equity positions is primarily related to the holding of investments by the Private Equity business.

Non-trading book equity positions

| | As at 31 December 2016 | | As at 31 December 2015 | |
|---|------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Fair value £m | RWAs £m | Fair value £m | RWAs £m |
| Exchange Traded | 252 | 371 | 198 | 297 |
| Private Equity | 1,486 | 2,552 | 1,983 | 3,680 |
| Other | | | | |
| Total | 1,738 | 2,923 | 2,181 | 3,977 |
| Realised gains/(losses) from sale and liquidations of equity investments | 622 | | 57 | |
| Unrealised gains | 299 | | 685 | |
| Unrealised gains included in PRA transitional CET1 Capital | 299 | | 685 | |

Non-trading book fair value equity balances decreased primarily due to the disposal of shares in Visa Europe Limited.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

This section details Barclays' counterparty credit risk profile, focusing on regulatory measures such as exposure at default and risk weighted assets. The risk profile is analysed by business segment, financial contract type, approach and notional value.

§ Risk weighted assets for counterparty credit risk decreased 5.7% to £42.4bn, driven by reduction in CVA.

§ Counterparty credit risk RWAs are primarily generated by the following IFRS account classifications: financial assets designated at fair value; derivative financial instruments; reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending.

§ CVA has been included as part of the CCR RWAs disclosures, in line with guidance received. It was previously reported as part of Market Risk RWAs.

Risk weighted assets for counterparty credit risk decreased in the year

-£2.6bn

Total RWA

Driven by:

-£4.5bn

Explanation of Responses:

CVA reduction across CIB and Non-Core, primarily due to lower spot values in the averaging period, execution of hedging strategies and portfolios rundown

+£1.9bn

Increase in CCR RWAs primarily driven by SFT trading activity

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Counterparty risk exposures

Counterparty credit risk (CCR) is the risk related to a counterparty defaulting before the final settlement of a transaction's cash flows. Barclays calculates CCR using three methods: Internal Model Method (IMM), Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method (FCCM), and Mark to Market Method (MTM).

The following tables analyse counterparty credit risk exposures and risk weighted assets.

Table 49: Exposure at default associated with counterparty credit risk by business

This table summarises EAD post-credit risk mitigation by business and exposure class for counterparty credit risk.

It should be noted that the disclosure below excludes CVA which is shown separately in Table 60.

Post-CRM EAD

| As at 31 December 2016 Counterparty credit risk exposure class | Barclays | | | | | Total £m |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | Barclays UK £m | International £m | Head Office £m | Total Core £m | Barclays Non-Core £m | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | | 4,364 | 7,515 | 11,879 | 3,140 | 15,019 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | | 54 | | 54 | 115 | 169 |
| Public sector entities | | 40 | | 40 | 868 | 908 |
| Multilateral development banks | | 255 | | 255 | 218 | 473 |
| International organisations | | 20 | | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Institutions | 46 | 74 | 24 | 144 | 26 | 170 |
| Corporates | | 24,822 | 109 | 24,931 | 2,057 | 26,988 |
| Retail | | | | | | |
| Secured by mortgages | | | | | | |
| Exposures in default | | | | | | |
| Items associated with high risk | | 1,333 | | 1,333 | 23 | 1,356 |
| Covered bonds | | | | | | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | | | | | | |
| Equity positions | | | | | | |
| Other items | | | | | | |
| Total Standardised approach credit risk exposure | 46 | 30,962 | 7,648 | 38,656 | 6,448 | 45,104 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | | 5,589 | 22 | 5,611 | 38 | 5,649 |
| Institutions | | 14,773 | 1,088 | 15,861 | 3,982 | 19,843 |
| Corporates | | 36,699 | 1,433 | 38,132 | 10,505 | 48,637 |
| Securitisation positions | | 26 | | 26 | 1,145 | 1,171 |
| Total Advanced IRB credit risk exposure | | 57,087 | 2,543 | 59,630 | 15,670 | 75,300 |
| Default fund contributions | | 1,131 | 57 | 1,188 | 400 | 1,588 |
| Total counterparty credit risk | 46 | 89,180 | 10,248 | 99,474 | 22,518 | 121,992 |

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 49: Exposure at default associated with counterparty credit risk by business continued**Post-CRM EAD**

| As at 31 December 2015 | Barclays UK £m | Barclays International £m | Head Office £m | Total Core £m | Barclays Non-Core £m | Total £m |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Counterparty credit risk exposure class | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | | 5 | | 5 | | 5 |
| Public sector entities | | 77 | | 77 | 623 | 700 |
| Multilateral development banks | | | | | | |
| International organisations | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 |
| Institutions | | 11,504 | 145 | 11,649 | 578 | 12,227 |
| Corporates | 26 | 6,475 | 11 | 6,512 | 1,293 | 7,805 |
| Retail | | | | | | |
| Secured by mortgages | | | | | | |
| Exposures in default | | | | | | |
| Items associated with high risk | | 2,101 | | 2,101 | 18 | 2,119 |
| Covered bonds | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | | | | | | |
| Equity positions | | | | | | |
| Other items | | | | | | |
| Total Standardised approach credit risk exposure | 26 | 20,178 | 156 | 20,360 | 2,512 | 22,872 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | | 7,809 | 35 | 7,844 | 2,770 | 10,614 |
| Institutions | | 9,450 | 961 | 10,411 | 3,565 | 13,976 |
| Corporates | | 33,371 | 504 | 33,875 | 12,043 | 45,918 |
| Securitisation positions | | 26 | | 26 | 1,033 | 1,059 |
| Total Advanced IRB credit risk exposure | | 50,656 | 1,500 | 52,156 | 19,411 | 71,567 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Default fund contributions | | 1,204 | 16 | 1,220 | 213 | 1,433 |
| Total counterparty credit risk | 26 | 72,038 | 1,672 | 73,736 | 22,136 | 95,872 |

Counterparty credit risk exposure post-CRM increased £26.1bn to £122.0bn, primarily due to:

§ Barclays International increased £17.1bn to £89.2bn driven by SFT trading activities and fair value increases in derivative exposures, as well as the derecognition of excess margin collateral for prime brokerage

§ Head Office increased by £8.6bn to £10.2bn primarily driven by change in treatment of SFTs pre-positioned for use against undrawn central bank lending facilities.

During the course of the year exposures to central counterparties (CCPs) were reclassified from institutions to corporate. This reclassification has no impact on Barclays' capital requirements.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 50: Risk weighted assets of counterparty credit risk exposures by business units

This table summarises risk weighted assets by business and exposure class for counterparty credit risk with the exclusion of CVA.

It should be noted that the disclosure below excludes CVA which is shown separately in Table 60.

Risk weighted assets

| As at 31 December 2016 Counterparty credit risk exposure class | Barclays | | | | | Total £m |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | Barclays UK £m | International £m | Head Office £m | Total Core £m | Barclays Non-Core £m | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Public sector entities | | 10 | | 10 | 190 | 200 |
| Multilateral development banks | | | | | | |
| International organisations | | | | | | |
| Institutions | 47 | 277 | 23 | 347 | 2 | 349 |
| Corporates | | 10,274 | 7 | 10,281 | 525 | 10,806 |
| Retail | | | | | | |
| Secured by mortgages | | | | | | |
| Exposures in default | | | | | | |
| Items associated with high risk | | 2,043 | | 2,043 | 34 | 2,077 |
| Covered bonds | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | | | | | | |
| Equity positions | | | | | | |
| Other items | | | | | | |
| Total Standardised approach credit risk | 47 | 12,617 | 30 | 12,694 | 752 | 13,446 |

| exposure | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | 1,145 | 9 | 1,154 | 12 | 1,166 |
| Institutions | 3,098 | 363 | 3,461 | 1,297 | 4,758 |
| Corporates | 9,463 | 785 | 10,248 | 4,381 | 14,629 |
| Securitisation positions | | | | 391 | 391 |
| Total Advanced IRB credit risk exposure | 13,706 | 1,157 | 14,863 | 6,081 | 20,944 |
| Default fund contributions | 928 | 47 | 975 | 328 | 1,303 |
| Total counterparty credit risk | 47 | 27,251 | 1,234 | 28,532 | 7,161 |
| | | | | | 35,693 |

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 50: Risk weighted assets of counterparty credit risk exposures by business units continued**Risk weighted assets**

| As at 31 December 2015 | Barclays UK £m | Barclays International £m | Head Office £m | Total Core £m | Barclays Non-Core £m | Total £m |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Counterparty credit risk exposure class | | | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 |
| Regional governments or local authorities | | 5 | | 5 | | 5 |
| Public sector entities | | 14 | | 14 | 129 | 143 |
| Multilateral development banks | | | | | | |
| International organisations | | | | | | |
| Institutions | | 414 | 33 | 447 | 23 | 470 |
| Corporates | 26 | 6,522 | 9 | 6,557 | 1,254 | 7,811 |
| Retail | | | | | | |
| Secured by mortgages | | | | | | |
| Exposures in default | | | | | | |
| Items associated with high risk | | 3,106 | | 3,106 | 72 | 3,178 |
| Covered bonds | | | | | | |
| Securitisation positions | | | | | | |
| Collective investment undertakings | | | | | | |
| Equity positions | | | | | | |
| Other items | | | | | | |
| Total Standardised approach credit risk exposure | 26 | 10,063 | 42 | 10,131 | 1,478 | 11,609 |
| Advanced IRB approach | | | | | | |
| Central governments or central banks | | 413 | 15 | 428 | 1,493 | 1,921 |
| Institutions | | 2,459 | 268 | 2,727 | 1,733 | 4,460 |
| Corporates | | 8,163 | 263 | 8,426 | 5,796 | 14,222 |
| Securitisation positions | | 20 | | 20 | 408 | 428 |
| Total Advanced IRB credit risk exposure | | 11,055 | 546 | 11,601 | 9,430 | 21,031 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| Default fund contributions | | 916 | 12 | 928 | 176 | 1,104 |
| Total counterparty credit risk | 26 | 22,034 | 600 | 22,660 | 11,084 | 33,744 |

Counterparty credit risk weighted assets increased by £1.9bn to £35.7bn, primarily due to:

§ Barclays International increased £5.2bn to £27.3bn primarily driven by SFT trading activities and fair value increases in derivative exposures, as well as the derecognition of excess margin collateral for prime brokerage

§ Non-Core decreased by £3.9bn to £7.2bn primarily driven by a change in classification between Standardised and Advanced approaches during the year as a result of a change in treatment for sovereign exposures, as well as a decrease driven by portfolio disposals.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 51: Counterparty credit risk exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weight under standardised approach

This table shows exposure at default, broken down by Exposure Class and risk weight. This table includes exposures subject to the Standardised approach only.

Exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk

| As at 31 December 2016 | | 0% | 2% | 4% | 10% | 20% | 50% | 70% | 75% | 100% | 150% | Other |
|------------------------------|--|--------|--------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Central governments or central banks | 14,971 | | | | 48 | | | | | | |
| 2 | Regional governments or local authorities | 159 | | | | 8 | | | | 2 | | |
| 3 | Public sector entities | 15 | 42 | | | 844 | | | | 7 | | |
| 4 | Multilateral development banks | 473 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | International organisations | 21 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Institutions | 8 | | | | 129 | 2 | | | 16 | | |
| 7 | Corporates | 104 | 16,442 | | | 31 | 46 | | | 10,330 | 9 | |
| 8 | Retail | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Secured by mortgages on immovable property | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Exposures in default | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Items associated with particularly | | | | | | | | | | 1,356 | |

Explanation of Responses:

715

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| high risk | | | | | | |
| 12 Covered bonds | | | | | | |
| 13 Claims on institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment | | | | | | |
| 14 Claims in the form of CIU | | | | | | |
| 15 Equity exposures | | | | | | |
| 16 Other items | | | | | | |
| 17 Total | 15,751 | 16,484 | 1,060 | 48 | 10,355 | 1,365 |

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 51: Counterparty credit risk exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weight under standardised approach continued**Exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk**

| As at | | | | | | | | | | | | | of | |
|-------------|--|----|--------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|--------|--------|---|
| 31 December | | | | | | | | | | | | | u | |
| 2015 | | 0% | 2% | 4% | 10% | 20% | 50% | 70% | 75% | 100% | 150% | Others | Total | u |
| 1 | Central governments or central banks | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | |
| 2 | Regional governments or local authorities | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | 5 | |
| 3 | Public sector entities | | 20 | | | 668 | 10 | | | 2 | | | 700 | |
| 4 | Multilateral development banks | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | International organisations | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | |
| 6 | Institutions | 17 | 11,981 | | | 152 | 6 | | | 55 | | 16 | 12,227 | |
| 7 | Corporates | 58 | | | | 93 | 279 | | | 7,303 | 22 | 50 | 7,805 | |
| 8 | Retail | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Secured by mortgages on immovable property | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Exposures in default | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Items associated with particularly high risk | | | | | | | | | | 2,119 | | 2,119 | |
| 12 | Covered bonds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Explanation of Responses:

717

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|----|--------|-----|-----|-------|-------|----|--------|
| 13 | Claims on institutions and corporate with a short-term credit assessment | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Claims in the form of CIU | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Equity exposures | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Other items | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Total | 89 | 12,001 | 913 | 295 | 7,367 | 2,141 | 66 | 22,872 |

Standardised counterparty credit risk exposures increased by £22.2bn to £45.1bn, primarily driven by:

§ 0% risk weighted exposures to central governments or central banks increased £15.7bn to £15.8bn, primarily driven by a change in the treatment for sovereign exposures and increases in securities pre-positioned for use against undrawn central bank lending facilities

§ 2% risk weighted exposures increased £4.5bn to £16.5bn, primarily driven by an increase in trading activity with CCPs.

During the course of the year exposures to CCPs were reclassified from institutions to corporate. This reclassification has no impact on Barclays' capital requirements.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

IRB obligor grade disclosure

The following tables show counterparty credit risk exposure at default post-CRM for the advanced IRB approach for portfolios within both the trading and banking books. Separate tables are provided for the following exposure classes: central governments and central banks (Table 52), institutions (Table 53), corporates (Table 54) and corporates subject to slotting (Table 55).

Table 52: Counterparty credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD scale for central governments and central banks

Counterparty credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD scale for Advanced IRB

| | EAD post CRM £m | Average PD % | Number of obligors | Average LGD % | Average Maturity | RWA £m | RWA Density % | Expected Loss £m |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 5,247 | 0.1% | 61 | 61.6% | 240 | 750 | 14.3% | 2 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 31 | 0.2% | 4 | 45.9% | 579 | 15 | 48.7% | |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 238 | 0.3% | 6 | 52.7% | 149 | 97 | 40.9% | |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 6 | 1.3% | 3 | 45.3% | 365 | 6 | 94.7% | |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 127 | 7.5% | 2 | 60.0% | 365 | 298 | 235.0% | 5 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 100.00 (Default) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,649 | 0.2% | 76 | 61.0% | 241 | 1,166 | 20.6% | 7 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 10,313 | 0.0% | 128 | 45.2% | 608 | 1,726 | 16.7% | 3 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 85 | 0.2% | 6 | 45.2% | 35 | 13 | 15.4% | |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 151 | 0.4% | 12 | 47.1% | 590 | 85 | 56.6% | |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 3 | 0.7% | 2 | 53.0% | 1,092 | 2 | 75.0% | |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|---|
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 62 | 1.2% | 1 | 45.0% | 1,826 | 94 | 150.0% | |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | | 6.3% | 3 | 65.7% | 365 | | 194.0% | |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 100.00 (Default) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10,614 | 0.1% | 152 | 45.2% | 611 | 1,920 | 18.1% | 3 |

The exposure weighted average risk weight associated with advanced IRB exposures to central governments and central banks increased 2.5% to 20.6%. This is primarily driven by a change in classification between Standardised and Advanced approaches during the year as a result of a change in treatment for sovereign exposures.

The impact of PMAs is reflected in the RWAs reported in this table; it has been proportionally allocated on a pre-PMA RWA basis. As a result, the allocation of PMA may be weighted towards higher quality default grades.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 53: Counterparty credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD scale for institutions
Counterparty credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD scale for Advanced IRB

| | EAD post CRM £m | Average PD % | Number of obligors | Average LGD % | Average Maturity | RWA £m | RWA Density % | Expected Loss £m |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 18,883 | 0.0% | 603 | 42.7% | 669 | 4,082 | 21.6% | 4 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 308 | 0.2% | 93 | 46.8% | 401 | 132 | 42.7% | |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 342 | 0.4% | 129 | 47.8% | 522 | 236 | 69.1% | 1 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 105 | 0.6% | 23 | 44.5% | 2,036 | 103 | 98.1% | |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 158 | 1.1% | 69 | 45.6% | 447 | 139 | 88.1% | 1 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 34 | 4.5% | 54 | 45.2% | 555 | 46 | 137.0% | 1 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 13 | 12.6% | 8 | 45.0% | 1,363 | 20 | 157.1% | |
| Total | 19,843 | 0.1% | 979 | 42.9% | 668 | 4,758 | 24.0% | 7 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 12,914 | 0.1% | 547 | 45.7% | 783 | 3,680 | 28.5% | 4 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 493 | 0.2% | 144 | 46.3% | 569 | 240 | 48.6% | |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 352 | 0.4% | 134 | 47.5% | 531 | 244 | 69.1% | 1 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 67 | 0.7% | 51 | 47.0% | 1,052 | 67 | 99.1% | |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 95 | 1.7% | 56 | 47.5% | 402 | 107 | 112.3% | 1 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 30 | 4.4% | 54 | 47.0% | 915 | 52 | 176.5% | 1 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 25 | 11.5% | 11 | 45.2% | 1,407 | 70 | 283.3% | 2 |
| Total | 13,976 | 0.1% | 997 | 45.8% | 769 | 4,460 | 31.9% | 9 |

The exposure weighted average risk weight associated with advanced IRB exposures to institutions decreased 7.9% to 24.0%. This was primarily driven by an increase in trading activity with counterparties in higher quality default grades.

The impact of PMAs is reflected in the RWAs reported in this table; it has been proportionally allocated on a pre-PMA RWA basis. As a result, the allocation of PMA may be weighted towards higher quality default grades.

Table 54: Counterparty credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD scale for corporates
Counterparty credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD scale for Advanced IRB

| | EAD post CRM £m | Average PD % | Number of obligors | Average LGD % | Average Maturity | RWA £m | RWA Density % | Expected Loss £m |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 38,765 | 0.0% | 6,090 | 45.6% | 790 | 8,220 | 21.2% | 9 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 4,578 | 0.2% | 841 | 45.8% | 784 | 2,094 | 45.7% | 4 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 1,550 | 0.4% | 697 | 47.1% | 833 | 1,048 | 67.6% | 3 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 690 | 0.6% | 206 | 41.2% | 719 | 459 | 66.5% | 2 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 1,172 | 1.2% | 783 | 41.7% | 875 | 1,031 | 88.0% | 5 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 803 | 4.8% | 426 | 36.0% | 921 | 879 | 109.4% | 12 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 57 | 19.8% | 106 | 39.8% | 570 | 104 | 181.5% | 4 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 50 | 100.0% | 64 | 36.6% | 871 | 104 | 208.0% | |
| Total | 47,665 | 0.3% | 9,213 | 45.3% | 794 | 13,939 | 29.2% | 39 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to < 0.15 | 37,614 | 0.0% | 6,199 | 47.2% | 705 | 7,759 | 20.6% | 9 |
| 0.15 to < 0.25 | 3,705 | 0.2% | 819 | 48.1% | 752 | 1,862 | 50.3% | 3 |
| 0.25 to < 0.50 | 1,508 | 0.4% | 605 | 50.5% | 664 | 1,066 | 70.7% | 3 |
| 0.50 to < 0.75 | 403 | 0.6% | 199 | 44.9% | 949 | 330 | 81.8% | 1 |
| 0.75 to < 2.50 | 1,006 | 1.4% | 780 | 47.2% | 792 | 1,123 | 111.7% | 7 |
| 2.50 to < 10.00 | 635 | 3.9% | 429 | 47.9% | 646 | 954 | 150.2% | 12 |
| 10.00 to < 100.00 | 87 | 13.3% | 75 | 47.5% | 795 | 196 | 224.7% | 5 |
| 100.00 (Default) | 48 | 100.0% | 104 | 38.1% | 1,036 | 231 | 476.8% | |
| Total | 45,006 | 0.3% | 9,210 | 47.4% | 711 | 13,521 | 30.0% | 40 |

The exposure weighted average risk weight associated with IRB exposure to corporates remained broadly stable at 29.2% (2015: 30.0%).

The impact of PMAs is reflected in the RWAs reported in this table; it has been proportionally allocated on a pre-PMA RWA basis. As a result, the allocation of PMA may be weighted towards higher quality default grades.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 55: Counterparty credit risk Corporates specialised lending IRB Exposures by portfolio and PD scale for specialised lending

| Regulatory categories | Remaining maturity | On-balance sheet amount £m | Off-balance sheet amount £m | Risk weight % | Exposure amount £m | RWA £m | Expected loss £m |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | |
| Category 1 | Less than 2.5 years | | | 50% | 107 | 54 | |
| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | | | 70% | 718 | 502 | |
| Category 2 | Less than 2.5 years | | | 70% | 36 | 25 | |
| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | | | 90% | 48 | 43 | |
| Category 3 | Less than 2.5 years | | | 115% | 33 | 38 | |
| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | | | 115% | 22 | 25 | |
| Category 4 | Less than 2.5 years | | | 250% | 1 | 3 | |
| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | | | 250% | | | |
| Category 5 | Less than 2.5 years | | | 0% | 7 | | |
| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | | | 0% | | | |
| Total | Less than 2.5 years | | | | 184 | 120 | |

Explanation of Responses:

723

| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | | 788 | 570 |
|-------------------------------|--|------|-----|-----|
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | |
| Category 1 | Less than 2.5 years | 50% | 47 | 23 |
| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 70% | 560 | 392 |
| Category 2 | Less than 2.5 years | 70% | 219 | 153 |
| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 90% | 55 | 49 |
| Category 3 | Less than 2.5 years | 115% | 20 | 23 |
| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 115% | 10 | 12 |
| Category 4 | Less than 2.5 years | 250% | 1 | 2 |
| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 250% | | |
| Category 5 | Less than 2.5 years | 0% | | |
| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | 0% | | |
| Total | Less than 2.5 years | | 287 | 201 |
| | Equal to or more than 2.5 years | | 625 | 453 |

Counterparty credit RWAs subject to the slotting approach remained broadly stable at £0.7bn (2015: £0.7bn).

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Table 56: Counterparty credit exposures analysed by financial contract type

This table shows the Group's counterparty credit risk exposure at default post-CRM analysed by the type of financial contract with the exclusion of CVA. The nature of the calculation of credit exposure under the Internal Model Method (IMM) precludes the identification of individual product exposures. As such, the split per financial contract type for IMM is not shown in the table below.

Financial contract type

| | EAD | EAD |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | post-CRM | post-CRM |
| | under | under |
| | Internal | Mark to |
| | Model | Market |
| | Method | approach |
| | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | |
| Interest rate contracts | | 1,543 |
| Foreign currency contracts | | 1,484 |
| Equities contracts | | 2,122 |
| Precious metal other than gold contracts | | 4 |
| Commodities other than precious metal contracts | | 729 |
| | | 309 |
| | 20,909 | |

Explanation of Responses:

725

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Securities financing transactions | | | |
| Credit derivatives | | | 1,317 |
| Other | | 461 | |
| Total | 91,526 | 21,370 | 7,508 |

As at 31 December 2015

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Interest rate contracts | | | 2,027 |
| Foreign currency contracts | | | 996 |
| Equities contracts | | | 3,262 |
| Precious metal other than gold contracts | | | 10 |
| Commodities other than precious metal contracts | | | 746 |
| Securities financing transactions | | 11,828 | |
| Credit derivatives | | | 788 |
| Other | | 930 | 2 |
| Total | 73,848 | 12,758 | 7,831 |

Exposures at Default under the IMM approach increased by £17.7bn to £91.5bn, primarily driven by:

§ £9.6bn increase driven by changes in the fair value of derivative exposures

§ £5.1bn increase in SFT trading activities.

Exposure under other approaches increased by £8.6bn to £21.4bn driven by an increase in SFT trading activities as well as the derecognition of excess margin collateral for prime brokerage.

Table 57: Counterparty credit exposure by approach

This table shows counterparty credit risk trading book exposures for derivative exposures with the exclusion of CVA. The population does not include CCR relating to securities financing or other categories.

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Exposures reported under the Mark to Market (MTM) method refer to credit exposures arising from derivatives that are not measured using a modelled approach. Such exposures are subject to appropriate netting and collateral offsets and require adjustment for market driven movements that may lead to increased replacement cost at the time of default (potential future credit exposure).

Internal Model Method (IMM) is the most risk sensitive approach available for the calculation of CCR exposures. Please note that as the IMM method considers the interactions of different factors such as collateral and market movements within a statistical simulation across a range of asset classes, the output cannot be split across the categories shown in the columns below.

Outstanding amount of exposure held

| | Gross | | | Net current | | Net |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | positive | Potential | Netting | credit | Collateral | derivatives |
| | fair value | future credit | Netting | credit | Collateral | credit |
| | of contracts | exposure | benefits | exposure | held | exposure |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | |
| Mark to Market Method | 7,675 | 10,824 | (9,736) | 8,763 | (1,255) | 7,508 |
| Internal Model Method | | | | | | 61,945 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | |
| Mark to Market Method | 11,196 | 10,143 | (12,313) | 9,026 | (1,195) | 7,831 |

Internal Model Method 49,955
 The IMM derivative exposure increased by £12.0bn to £61.9bn mainly driven by changes in the fair value of derivative exposures.

Exposure to the MTM method remained broadly stable at £7.5bn (2015: £7.8bn).

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Credit derivative notionals

The following table shows the notional of the credit derivative transactions outstanding as at 31 December 2016.

Table 58: Notional exposure associated with credit derivative contracts

This table splits the notional values of credit derivatives, credit default swaps (CDS) and total return swaps (TRS), by two categories: own credit portfolio and intermediation activities.

Own credit portfolio consists of trades used for hedging and credit management. Intermediation activities cover all other credit derivatives.

Credit derivatives booked arising from clearing activities performed on behalf of external counterparties (for example within Barclays subsidiaries) are not reported in this table as the Group does not have any long/short exposures to the underlying reference obligations.

Own credit for the purposes of this note is different from own credit used for accounting disclosures purposes, which represents the change in fair value due to Barclays' own credit standing.

Outstanding amount of exposure held:

| Credit derivative product type | Own credit portfolio | | Intermediation activities | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | As protection purchaser | As protection seller | As protection purchaser | As protection seller |
| As at 31 December 2016 | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Credit default swaps | 3,097 | 944 | 423,899 | 414,708 |
| Total return swaps | | | 9,552 | |
| Total | 3,097 | 944 | 433,451 | 414,708 |

Credit derivative product type

As at 31 December 2015

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| Credit default swaps | 2,673 | 1,578 | 430,315 | 424,442 |
| Total return swaps | | | 18,577 | |
| Total | 2,673 | 1,578 | 448,892 | 424,442 |

Notional from Intermediation activities, which mainly comprises derivatives used to manage the trading book, reduced by £25.2bn to £848.2bn, primarily driven by close out of positions and unwinding of bilateral trades.

Table 59: Notional value of credit derivative contracts held for hedging purposes

Risk methodology

| | As at | As at |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | 31 December | 31 December |
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £m | £m |
| Notional value of credit derivative hedges for Mark to Market method | 2,174 | 1,418 |
| Notional value of credit derivative hedges under the Internal Model method | 786 | 809 |
| Total | 2,960 | 2,227 |

The Notional value of credit derivatives hedges for Market to Market method has increased by £0.8bn to £2.2bn driven by the appreciation of the ZAR against GBP.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of counterparty credit risk

Credit value adjustments

The CVA measures the risk from MTM losses due to deterioration in the credit quality of a counterparty to over-the-counter derivative transactions with Barclays. It is a complement to the counterparty credit risk charge, that accounts for the risk of outright default of a counterparty.

See page 7 for a high-level description of the approach, and page 13 for a description of the scope of our permissions.

Table 60: Credit valuation adjustment capital charge

Two approaches can be used to calculate the adjustment:

§ Standardised approach: this approach takes account of the external credit rating of each counterparty, and incorporates the effective maturity and EAD from the calculation of the CCR

§ Advanced approach: this approach requires the calculation of the charge as (a) a 10-day 99% Value at Risk (VaR) measure for the current one-year period and (b) the same measure for a stressed period. The sum of the two VaR measures is tripled to yield the capital charge.

Credit valuation adjustment capital charge

| | Exposure | |
|---|-------------|-----------|
| | value £m | RWA £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | |
| 1 Total portfolios subject to the Advanced Method | 22,423 | 5,613 |
| 2 (i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier) | | 1,258 |
| 3 (ii) Stressed VaR component (including 3x multiplier) | | 4,355 |
| 4 | 2,141 | 1,130 |

Explanation of Responses:

730

| | | | |
|---|---|---------------|---------------|
| All portfolios subject to the Standardised Method | | | |
| 5 | Total subject to the CVA capital charge | 24,564 | 6,743 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | |
| 1 | Total portfolios subject to the Advanced Method | 19,332 | 10,487 |
| 2 | (i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier) | | 1,670 |
| 3 | (ii) Stressed VaR component (including 3x multiplier) | | 8,817 |
| 4 | All portfolios subject to the Standardised Method | 1,755 | 781 |
| 5 | Total subject to the CVA capital charge | 21,087 | 11,268 |

CVA Advanced Risk Weighted Asset decreased by £4.5bn to £6.7bn across CIB and Non-Core, primarily driven by lower spot values in the averaging period, execution of hedging strategies and portfolios run down, as well as the implementation of new collateral modelling for mismatched FX collateral.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of market risk

This section contains key disclosures describing the Group's market risk profile, highlighting regulatory as well as management measures. This includes risk weighted assets by major business line, as well as Value at Risk measures.

§ Risk weighted assets for market risk decreased 4.8% to £25.0bn, driven by risk reduction in Barclays International and Non-Core.

§ Management Value at Risk increased 24% year on year, primarily due to volatility in credit spreads.

§ Market risk RWAs are primarily generated by the following IFRS account classifications: Trading portfolio assets and liabilities; and derivative financial instruments and liabilities.

Risk weighted assets for market risk reduced in the year

-£1.3bn

Total RWAs

Driven by:

-£0.8bn

Reductions in Risks Not In VaR

24%

Increase in management Value at Risk

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Risk and capital position review

[Analysis of market risk](#)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of a reduction in earnings or capital due to volatility of the trading book positions or as a consequence of running a banking book balance sheet and liquidity funding pools.

All disclosures in this section pages 82 to 91 are unaudited unless otherwise stated.

Overview of market risk

This section contains key statistics describing the market risk profile of the Group. This includes risk weighted assets by major business line, as well as Value at Risk (VaR) and Annual Earnings at Risk (AEaR) measures. A distinction is made between regulatory and management measures within the section. The market risk management section on pages 138 to 145 provides descriptions of these metrics:

§ page 82 provides a view of market risk in the context of the Group's balance sheet

§ pages 140 to 145 cover the management of traded market risk. Management measures are shown from page 140 and regulatory equivalent measures are shown from page 142.

§ non-traded market risk, arising from our banking books, is reviewed from page 156.

Measures of market risk in the Group and accounting measures

Traded market risk measures such as VaR and balance sheet exposure measures have fundamental differences:

§ balance sheet measures show accruals-based balances or marked to market values as at the reporting date

§ VaR measures also take account of current marked to market values, but in addition hedging effects between positions are considered

Explanation of Responses:

§ market risk measures are expressed in terms of changes in value or volatilities as opposed to static values. For these reasons, it is not possible to present direct reconciliations of traded market risk and accounting measures. The table Balance sheet view of trading and banking books , on page 82, helps the reader understand the main categories of assets and liabilities subject to regulatory market risk measures.

Summary of performance in the period

Overall, the Group has maintained a steady risk profile, with key movements outlined below:

§ measures of traded market risk, such as Value at Risk (VaR), increased in the year mainly due to the underlying volatile movements to credit spreads and volatility in the cross currency markets driven by market structural changes

§ market risk RWAs fell from 2015 levels due to the implementation of diversification of the general and specific market risk VaR charges, partially offset by the inclusion of cost of funding RNIV into VaR

§ Annual Earnings at Risk (AEaR), is a key measure of interest rate risk volatility in the banking book (IRRBB). This sensitivity measure decreased in 2016, driven by two factors: the reduction in GBP base rate in August 2016 with the 0% model floor; and additional protection that the Group has put in place to reduce exposure to a possible further reduction in GBP base rate.

§ Pension risks are disclosed from page 155 onwards.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of market risk

Balance sheet view of trading and banking books

As defined by regulatory rules, a trading book consists of positions held for trading intent or to hedge elements of the trading book. Trading intent must be evidenced in the basis of the strategies, policies and procedures set up by the firm to manage the position or portfolio. The table below provides a Group-wide overview of where assets and liabilities on the Group's balance sheet are managed within regulatory traded and non-traded books.

The balance sheet split by trading book and banking books is shown on an IFRS accounting scope of consolidation. The reconciliation between the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation is shown in table 1 on page 10.

Table 61: Balance sheet split by trading and banking books

| | Banking book ^a | Trading book | Total |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 102,353 | | 102,353 |
| Items in course of collection from other banks | 1,467 | | 1,467 |
| Trading portfolio assets | 1,160 | 79,080 | 80,240 |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 10,475 | 68,133 | 78,608 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 1,551 | 345,075 | 346,626 |
| Financial investments | 63,317 | | 63,317 |
| Loans and advances to banks | 42,288 | 963 | 43,251 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 373,156 | 19,628 | 392,784 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending | 13,454 | | 13,454 |
| Prepayments, accrued income and other assets | 2,893 | | 2,893 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 684 | | 684 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 2,825 | | 2,825 |
| Goodwill and intangible assets | 7,726 | | 7,726 |
| Current tax assets | 561 | | 561 |
| Deferred tax assets | 4,869 | | 4,869 |
| Retirement benefit assets | 14 | | 14 |
| Non-current assets classified as held for sale | 64,139 | 7,315 | 71,454 |
| Total assets | 692,932 | 520,194 | 1,213,126 |
| Deposits from banks | 46,905 | 1,309 | 48,214 |

Explanation of Responses:

| | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Items in course of collection due to other banks | 636 | | 636 |
| Customer accounts | 408,434 | 14,744 | 423,178 |
| Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing | 19,760 | | 19,760 |
| Trading portfolio liabilities | | 34,687 | 34,687 |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value: | 5,059 | 90,972 | 96,031 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 883 | 339,604 | 340,487 |
| Debt securities in issue | 75,932 | | 75,932 |
| Subordinated liabilities | 23,383 | | 23,383 |
| Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities | 8,830 | 41 | 8,871 |
| Provisions | 4,134 | | 4,134 |
| Current tax liabilities | 737 | | 737 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 29 | | 29 |
| Retirement benefit liabilities | 390 | | 390 |
| Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale | 60,703 | 4,589 | 65,292 |
| Total liabilities | 655,815 | 485,946 | 1,141,761 |

Included within the trading book are assets and liabilities which are included in the market risk regulatory measures. For more information on these measures (VaR, SVaR, IRC and Comprehensive Risk Measure) see the risk management section on page 142.

Note

aThe primary risk factors for banking book assets and liabilities are interest rates and to a lesser extent, foreign exchange rates. Credit spreads and equity prices will also be factors where the Group holds debt and equity securities respectively, either as financial assets designated at fair value or as available for sale, shown in Note 15 and Note 17 of the Barclays PLC 2016 Annual Report.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of market risk

Traded market risk review

Review of management measures

The following disclosures provide details on management measures of market risk. See the risk management section on page 140 for more detail on management measures and the differences when compared to regulatory measures.

The table below shows the total Management VaR on a diversified basis by risk factor. Total Management VaR includes all trading positions in Barclays International, Non-Core, BAGL and Head Office.

Limits are applied against each risk factor VaR as well as total Management VaR, which are then cascaded further by risk managers to each business.

Table 62: The daily average, maximum and minimum values of management VaR^a

Management VaR (95%) (audited)

| | Average | 2016 High ^b | Low ^b | Average | 2015 High ^b | Low ^b |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| For the year ended 31 December | | | | | | |
| Credit risk | 16 | 24 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 8 |
| Interest rate risk | 7 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 4 |
| Equity risk | 7 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 4 |
| Basis risk | 5 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Spread risk | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| Foreign exchange risk | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Commodity risk | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Inflation risk | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Diversification effect ^b | (24) | n/a | n/a | (22) | n/a | n/a |
| Total management VaR | 21 | 29 | 13 | 17 | 25 | 12 |

Average Credit risk VaR increased by £5m to £16m (2015: £11m) primarily due to the underlying volatile movements to credit spreads given own credit contribution.

Average Basis risk VaR increased by £2m to £5m (2015: £3m) primarily due to a combination of structural changes in the cross-currency markets that led to higher volatility and higher client activity in G10 cross currency basis.

Average Equity VaR decreased by £1m to £7m (2015: £8m) reflecting reduced cash portfolio activities and a conservative risk profile maintained in the derivatives portfolio.

Average Foreign Exchange Risk VaR remained stable as a result of maintaining a conservative risk profile in the derivatives portfolio.

Group Management VaR^a (£m)

The daily VaR chart illustrates an average increasing trend in 2016. Intermittent VaR increases were due to increased client flow in periods of heightened volatility in specific markets and subsequent risk management of the position.

Business scenario stresses

As part of the Group's risk management framework, on a regular basis the performance of the trading business in hypothetical scenarios characterised by severe macroeconomic conditions is modelled. Up to seven global scenarios are modelled on a regular basis, for example, a sharp deterioration in liquidity, a slowdown in the global economy, terrorist attacks, global recession, and a sharp increase in economic growth.

In 2016, the scenario analyses showed that the largest market risk related impacts would be due to a severe deterioration in financial liquidity and global recession.

Note

aIncluding BAGL.

bDiversification effects recognise that forecast losses from different assets or businesses are unlikely to occur concurrently, hence the expected aggregate loss is lower than the sum of the expected losses from each area. Historic correlations between losses are taken into account in making these assessments. The high and low VaR figures reported for each category did not necessarily occur on the same day as the high and low VaR reported as a whole. Consequently a diversification effect balance for the high and low VaR figures would not be meaningful and is therefore omitted from the above table.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of market risk

Review of regulatory measures

The following disclosures provide details on regulatory measures of market risk. See pages 142 and 156 for more detail on regulatory measures and the differences when compared to management measures.

The Group's market risk capital requirement comprises of two elements:

§ the market risk of trading book positions are measured under a PRA approved internal models approach, including Regulatory VaR, Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR), Incremental Risk Charge (IRC) and Comprehensive Risk Measure as required

§ trading book positions that do not meet the conditions for inclusion within the approved internal models approach. The capital requirement for these positions is calculated using standardised rules.

The table below summarises the regulatory market risk measures, under the internal models approach. See Table 65, on page 85 for a breakdown of capital requirements by approach.

Table 63: Analysis of Regulatory VaR, SVaR, IRC and Comprehensive Risk Measure^a

| | Year-end | Avg. | Max | Min |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------|-----|-----|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | |
| Regulatory VaR (1-day) | 33 | 26 | 34 | 18 |
| Regulatory VaR (10-day) ^b | 105 | 84 | 108 | 57 |
| SVaR (1-day) | 65 | 56 | 75 | 34 |
| SVaR (10-day) ^b | 205 | 178 | 236 | 109 |
| IRC | 154 | 155 | 238 | 112 |
| Comprehensive Risk Measure | 2 | 5 | 12 | 2 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | |
| Regulatory VaR (1-day) | 26 | 28 | 46 | 20 |
| Regulatory VaR (10-day) ^b | 82 | 89 | 145 | 63 |
| SVaR (1-day) | 44 | 54 | 68 | 38 |

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| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| SVaR (10-day) ^b | 139 | 171 | 215 | 120 |
| IRC | 129 | 142 | 254 | 59 |
| Comprehensive Risk Measure | 12 | 15 | 27 | 11 |

Overall, there was an increase in average IRC in 2016, with no significant movements in other internal model components:

§ **Regulatory VaR/SVaR:** Remained broadly stable year on year

§ **IRC:** Increased primarily due to positional increases in the third quarter of 2016

§ **Comprehensive Risk Measure:** Reduced as a result of further reductions in a specific legacy portfolio.

Table 64: Breakdown of the major regulatory risk measures by portfolio^a

| As at 31 December 2016 | Macro £m | Equities £m | Credit £m | Barclays International Treasury ^c £m | Banking ^c £m | Group Treasury £m | Barclays Non-Core £m |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Regulatory VaR (1-day) | 14 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 6 |
| Regulatory VaR (10-day) | 44 | 38 | 20 | 45 | 40 | 15 | 21 |
| SVaR (1-day) | 22 | 43 | 7 | 30 | 18 | 9 | 22 |
| SVaR (10-day) | 69 | 137 | 24 | 95 | 58 | 30 | 69 |
| IRC | 220 | 8 | 146 | 196 | 25 | 10 | 18 |
| Comprehensive Risk Measure | | | | | | | 2 |

The table above shows the primary portfolios which are driving the trading businesses modelled capital requirement as at 2016 year end. The standalone portfolio results diversify at the total level and are not necessarily additive. Regulatory VaR, SVaR, IRC and Comprehensive Risk Measure in the prior table show the diversified results at a Group level.

Notes

aExcluding BAGL.

bThe 10-day VaR is based on scaling of 1-day VaR model output. More information about Regulatory and Stressed VaR methodology is available on page 142.

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cFollowing restructure, from 25 November 2016, the Client Capital Management (CCM) portfolio was split into Barclays International Treasury, Banking and Agency Derivative Services (ADS) & Financing. For the purposes of the disclosures, only material portfolios (Barclays International Treasury and Banking) have been included.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of market risk

Capital requirements for market risk

The table below breaks down the elements of capital requirements and risk weighted assets under the market risk framework as defined in CRR. The Group is required to hold capital for the market risk exposures arising from regulatory trading books. Inputs for the modelled components include the measures on Table 63 Analysis of regulatory VaR, SVaR, IRC and APR, using the higher of the end of period value or an average over the past 60 days (times a multiplier in the case of VaR and SVaR).

Table 65: Market risk own funds requirements

Market risk own funds requirements

| | RWA | | Capital requirements | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | As at December 2016 | As at December 2015 | As at December 2016 | As at December 2015 |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| 1 Internal models approach | 14,711 | 15,778 | 1,177 | 1,262 |
| 2 VaR | 3,519 | 3,884 | 282 | 311 |
| 3 SVaR | 6,634 | 6,864 | 531 | 548 |
| 4 Incremental risk charge | 2,089 | 1,611 | 167 | 129 |
| 5 Comprehensive risk measure | 39 | 144 | 3 | 12 |
| 6 Risks not in VaR | 2,430 | 3,275 | 194 | 262 |
| 7 Standardised approach | 10,302 | 10,486 | 824 | 839 |
| 8 Interest rate risk (general and specific) | 5,036 | 5,549 | 403 | 444 |
| 9 Equity risk (general and specific) | 4,103 | 3,654 | 328 | 292 |
| 10 Foreign exchange risk | 230 | 201 | 18 | 16 |
| 11 Commodity risk | | | | |
| 12 Specific interest rate risk of securitisation position | 933 | 1,082 | 75 | 87 |
| 13 Total | 25,013 | 26,264 | 2,001 | 2,101 |

Overall Market Risk RWA has been stable with a decrease of £1.3bn to £25.0bn primarily due to reduction in risk not in VaR.

Refer to Tables 68 and 69 for detailed movement analysis on the Internal Model Approach and Standardised approach.

Table 66: Market risk under standardised approach

Explanation of Responses:

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This table shows the RWAs and capital requirements for market risk split between outright products and options. This table includes exposures subject to the Standardised approach only.

| | | RWA | | Capital requirements | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | As at December 2016 | As at December 2015 | As at December 2016 | As at December 2015 |
| | | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Outright products | | | | | |
| 1 | Interest rate risk (general and specific) | 5,036 | 5,549 | 403 | 444 |
| 2 | Equity risk (general and specific) | 3,610 | 2,663 | 289 | 213 |
| 3 | Foreign exchange risk | 230 | 201 | 18 | 16 |
| 4 | Commodity risk | | | | |
| Options | | | | | |
| 5 | Simplified approach | | | | |
| 6 | Delta-plus method | 387 | 846 | 31 | 68 |
| 7 | Scenario approach | 106 | 145 | 8 | 12 |
| 8 | Securitisation (Specific Risk) | 933 | 1,082 | 75 | 86 |
| 9 | Total | 10,302 | 10,486 | 824 | 839 |

Overall STD Market Risk Weighted Asset remained broadly stable at £10.3bn (2015 £10.5bn).

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of market risk

Table 67: Market risk under internal models approach

This table shows RWAs and capital requirements under the internal models approach. The table shows the calculation of capital requirements as a function of latest and average values for each component.

Market risk under internal models approach

| | RWA | | Capital requirements | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | As at December 2016 | As at December 2015 | As at December 2016 | As at December 2015 |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| 1 VaR (higher of values a and b) | 3,519 | 3,884 | 282 | 311 |
| (a) Previous day's VaR (Article 365(1)(VaRt-1)) | | | 138 | 128 |
| (b) Average of the daily VaR (Article 365(1)) on each of the preceding sixty business days (VaRavg) x multiplication factor ((mc) in accordance with Article 366) | | | 282 | 311 |
| 2 SVaR (higher of values a and b) | 6,634 | 6,864 | 531 | 548 |
| (a) Latest SVaR (Article 365(2) (sVaRt-1)) | | | 497 | 269 |
| (b) Average of the SVaR (Article 365(2) during the preceding sixty business days (sVaRavg) x multiplication factor (ms) (Article 366) | | | 531 | 549 |
| 3 Incremental risk charge IRC (higher of values a and b) | 2,089 | 1,611 | 167 | 129 |
| (a) Most recent IRC value (incremental default and migration risks section 3 calculated in accordance with Section 3 articles 370/371) | | | 154 | 129 |
| (b) Average of the IRC number over the preceding 12 weeks | | | 167 | 119 |
| 4 Comprehensive Risk Measure (higher of values a, b and c) | 39 | 144 | 3 | 12 |
| (a) Most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio (article 377) | | | 2 | 12 |
| (b) Average of the risk number for the correlation trading portfolio over the preceding 12 weeks | | | 3 | 11 |

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| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| (c) | 8% of the own funds requirement in SA on most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio (Article 338(4)) | | | 1 | 5 |
| 5 | Other | 2,430 | 3,275 | 194 | 262 |
| 6 | Total | 14,711 | 15,778 | 1,177 | 1,262 |

Modelled Market Risk RWAs decreased £1.1bn to £14.7bn, mainly driven by a decrease in Risks Not In VaR due to a reduction in tail risks and exposures.

Non-traded market risk

Overview

The non-traded market risk framework covers exposures in the banking book, mostly consisting of exposures relating to accrual accounted and Available for Sale instruments. The potential volatility of the net interest income of Barclays is measured by an Annual Earnings at Risk (AEaR) metric that is monitored regularly and reported to Senior Management and the Board Risk Committee as part of the limit monitoring framework.

Net interest income sensitivity

The table below shows a sensitivity analysis on pre-tax net interest income for non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities, including the effect of any hedging. The sensitivity has been measured using the Annual Earnings at Risk (AEaR) methodology as described on page 156. Note that this metric assumes an instantaneous parallel change to interest rate forward curves. The model floors shocked market rates at zero; changes in net interest income (NII) sensitivity are only observed where forward rates are greater than zero. The main model assumptions are: (i) one year time horizon; (ii) balance sheet is held constant; (iii) balances are adjusted for assumed behavioural profiles (i.e. considers that customers may remortgage before the contractual maturity); and (iv) behavioural assumptions are kept unchanged in all rate scenarios.

Table 68: Net interest income sensitivity (AEaR) by business unit^{a,b,c}

| | Barclays UK £m | Barclays International £m | Barclays Non-Core £m | Total £m |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | |
| +25bps | 5 | 16 | 1 | 22 |
| -25bps | (130) | (90) | | (220) |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | |
| +25bps | 16 | 21 | 5 | 42 |
| -25bps | (50) | (41) | | (91) |

The income sensitivity to falling rates has increased compared to 2015 as a result of the lower GBP rate environment and subsequent deposit re-pricing.

Notes

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aThe investment banking part of Barclays International has been excluded.

bExcludes Treasury operations, which are driven by the firm's investments in the liquidity pool, which are risk managed using value-based risk measures described on page 88. Treasury's NII (AEaR) sensitivity to a +25/-25bps move is £(39)m/£36m respectively.

cExcluding BAGL.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of market risk

Table 69: Net interest income sensitivity (AEaR) by currency^{a,b}

| | +25 basis points | -25 basis points |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | |
| GBP | 9 | (215) |
| USD | 3 | (5) |
| EUR | 7 | 1 |
| Other currencies | 3 | (1) |
| Total | 22 | (220) |
| As percentage of net interest income | 0.21% | (2.09%) |
| Economic capital by business unit | | |

Barclays measures some non-traded market risks using an economic capital (EC) methodology. EC is predominantly calculated using a daily VaR model scaled to a 99% confidence interval (a 99.98% confidence interval, as previously reported, is considered to be a very extreme shock i.e. a 1 in 5,000 event. A 99% confidence interval is considered more appropriate and also aligns to other regulatory submissions). For more information on definitions of prepayment, recruitment and residual risk, and on how EC is used to manage market risk, see the market risk management section on page 157.

Table 70: Economic capital for non-traded risk by business unit^b

| | Barclays UK | Barclays | Barclays | Total |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | £m | International ^c | Non-Core ^d | £m |

| | | £m | £m | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | |
| Prepayment risk | 27 | 8 | | 35 |
| Recruitment risk | 18 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| Residual risk | 1 | 23 | 12 | 36 |
| Total | 46 | 32 | 13 | 91 |

As at 31 December 2015

| | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|---|-----|
| Prepayment risk | 20 | 7 | | 27 |
| Recruitment risk | 39 | 4 | 4 | 46 |
| Residual risk | 2 | 26 | 3 | 31 |
| Total | 62 | 36 | 7 | 105 |

Total Economic Capital has decreased by £14m to £91m (2015: £105m), mainly driven by recruitment risk in Barclays UK which decreased by £21m due to a reduction in market rates and volatility.

Analysis of equity sensitivity

Equity sensitivity table measures the overall impact of a +/- 25bps movement in interest rates on retained earnings, Available for Sale and cash flow hedge reserves. This data is captured using DV01 metric which is an indicator of the shift in value for a 1 basis point in the yield curve.

Table 71: Analysis of equity sensitivity^b

| | 2016 | | 2015 | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | +25 basis points | -25 basis points | +25 basis points | -25 basis points |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December | | | | |
| Net interest income | 22 | (220) | 42 | (91) |
| Taxation effects on the above | (7) | 66 | (13) | 27 |

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| | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| Effect on profit for the year | 15 | (154) | 29 | (64) |
| As percentage of net profit after tax | 0.54% | (5.45%) | 4.72% | (10.22%) |
| Effect on profit for the year (per above) | 15 | (154) | 29 | (64) |
| Available for Sale reserve | (154) | 114 | (180) | 248 |
| Cash flow hedge reserve | (732) | 692 | (754) | 694 |
| Taxation effects on the above | 222 | (207) | 280 | (261) |
| Effect on equity | (649) | 466 | (625) | 545 |
| As percentage of equity | (0.91%) | 0.65% | (0.95%) | 0.83% |

As discussed in relation to the net interest income sensitivity table on page 86, the impact of a 25bps movement in rates is largely driven by Barclays UK.

The change in available for sale reserve sensitivities was driven by a reduction in interest rate risk in the liquidity pool in the year. Note that the movement in the available for sale reserve would impact CRD IV fully loaded CET1 capital, but the movement in the cash flow hedge reserve would not impact CET1 capital.

Notes

aIncludes Barclays UK, Barclays International (excluding investment banking) and Non-Core sensitivity. Treasury excluded.

bExcluding BAGL.

c2016 Residual risk figure for Barclays International includes Barclays Delaware products to align with NII disclosure. Prior period restated on the same basis for consistency.

dOnly the retail exposures within Non-Core are captured in the measure.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of market risk

Volatility of the Available for Sale portfolio in the liquidity pool

Changes in value of available for sale exposures flow directly through capital via the Available for Sale reserve. The volatility of the value of the Available for Sale investments in the Liquidity pool is captured and managed through a value measure rather than an earnings measure, i.e. the non-traded market risk VaR.

Although the underlying methodology to calculate the non traded VaR is identical to the one used in Traded Management VaR, the two measures are not directly comparable. The Non-Traded VaR represents the volatility to capital driven by the Available for Sale exposures. These exposures are in the banking book and do not meet the criteria for trading book treatment.

Volatility of the AFS portfolio in Liquidity Pool**Analysis of Volatility of the Available for Sale portfolio in Liquidity Pool****For the year ended 31 December**

| | 2016 | | | 2015 | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----|
| | Average | High | Low | Average | High | Low |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Non-traded market Value at Risk (daily, 95%) | 40 | 46 | 32 | 42 | 49 | 37 |

The Non-Traded VaR is mainly driven by volatility of interest rates in developed markets as shown in the chart above. The sharp reduction in Available for Sale VaR at the end of September was driven by a reduction in outright interest rate risk taken in the liquidity pool, which was re-established in early October.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to two sources of foreign exchange risk.

a) Transactional foreign currency exposure

Transactional foreign exchange exposures represent exposure on banking assets and liabilities, denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the transacting entity.

The Group's risk management policies prevent the holding of significant open positions in foreign currencies outside the trading portfolio managed by Barclays International which is monitored through VaR.

Banking book transactional foreign exchange risk outside of Barclays International is monitored on a daily basis by the market risk functions and minimised by the businesses.

b) Translational foreign exchange exposure

The Group's investments in overseas subsidiaries and branches create capital resources denominated in foreign currencies, principally USD, EUR and ZAR. Changes in the GBP value of the net investments due to foreign currency movements are captured in the currency translation reserve, resulting in a movement in CET1 capital.

The Group's strategy is to minimise the volatility of the capital ratios caused by foreign exchange movements, by using the CET1 capital movements to broadly match the revaluation of the Group's foreign currency RWA exposures.

The economic hedges primarily represent the USD and EUR preference shares and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments that are held as equity, accounted for at historic cost under IFRS and do not qualify as hedges for accounting purposes.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of market risk

Table 72: Functional currency of operations

Functional
currency of
operations
(audited)

| | Foreign currency net investments £m | Borrowings which hedge the net investments £m | Derivatives which hedge the net investments £m | Structural currency exposures pre-economic hedges £m | Economic hedges £m | Remaining structural currency exposures £m |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------------------|--|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | |
| USD | 29,460 | 12,769 | | 16,691 | 7,898 | 8,793 |
| EUR | 2,121 | 363 | | 1,758 | 2,053 | (295) |
| ZAR | 3,679 | | 2,571 | 1,108 | | 1,108 |
| JPY | 438 | 209 | 224 | 5 | | 5 |
| Other | 2,793 | | 1,318 | 1,475 | | 1,475 |
| Total | 38,491 | 13,341 | 4,113 | 21,037 | 9,951 | 11,086 |

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| | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| USD | 24,712 | 8,839 | 1,158 | 14,715 | 7,008 | 7,707 |
| EUR | 2,002 | 630 | 14 | 1,358 | 1,764 | (406) |
| ZAR | 3,201 | 4 | 99 | 3,098 | | 3,098 |
| JPY | 383 | 168 | 205 | 10 | | 10 |
| Other | 2,927 | | 1,294 | 1,633 | | 1,633 |
| Total | 33,225 | 9,641 | 2,770 | 20,814 | 8,772 | 12,042 |

During 2016, total structural currency exposure net of hedging instruments decreased by £1.0bn to £11.1bn (2015: £12.0bn). The decrease was broadly driven by an increase in ZAR hedges following Barclays' announcement to reduce the Group's interest in BAGL. Foreign currency net investments increased by £5.3bn to £38.5bn (2015: £33.2bn) driven predominantly by the appreciation of USD against GBP. The hedges associated with these investments increased by £5.0bn to £17.5bn (2015: £12.4bn).

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of market risk

Pension risk review

The UK Retirement Fund (UKRF) represents approximately 96% (2015: 92%) of the Group's total retirement benefit obligations globally. As such, this risk review section will focus exclusively on the UKRF. Note that the UKRF is closed to new entrants, and there is no new final salary benefit being accrued. Existing active members accrue a combination of a cash balance benefit and a defined contribution element.

Pension risk arises as the estimated market value of the pension fund assets might decline, or investment returns might reduce; or the estimated value of the pension liabilities might increase.

See page 155 for more information on how pension risk is managed.

Assets

The Trustee Board of the UKRF defines an overall long-term investment strategy for the UKRF, with investments across a broad range of asset classes. This ensures an appropriate mix of return seeking assets as well as liability matching assets to better match the future pension obligations. The main market risks within the asset portfolio are against interest rates and equities, and the split of scheme assets is shown within Note 35 to the Barclays PLC financial statements. The fair value of the UKRF assets was £31.8bn as at 31 December 2016.

Liabilities

The UKRF retirement benefit obligations are a series of future cash flows with relatively long duration. On an IAS19 basis these cash flows are sensitive to changes in the expected long-term price inflation rate (RPI) and the discount rate (AA corporate bond yield curve):

§ an increase in long-term expected inflation corresponds to an increase in liabilities

§ a decrease in the discount rate corresponds to an increase in liabilities.

Pension risk is generated through the Group's defined benefit schemes and this risk is set to reduce over time as our main defined benefit scheme is closed to new entrants. The chart below outlines the shape of the UKRF's liability cash flow profile (as at 31 December 2016) that takes account of future inflation indexing of payments to beneficiaries, with the majority of the cash flows (approximately 83%) falling between 0 and 40 years, peaking within the 11 to 20 year band and reducing thereafter. The shape may vary depending on changes in inflation expectation and mortality.

For more detail on the UKRF's financial and demographic assumptions see Note 35 to the financial statements of the Barclays PLC Annual Report.

The graph above shows the UKRF's net IAS19 pension position for each quarter-end for the past two years. The volatility shown by the fluctuation in the net IAS19 pension position is reflective of the movements observed in the market.

In Q2 2016, the UKRF IAS19 position deteriorated as the AA discount rate moved lower, driven by both a decrease in long-dated government bond yields as well as tightening in credit spreads.

During H2 2016, this trend continued driven by the outcome of the EU Referendum in June as well as the Bank of England's announcement on quantitative easing in August. These events drove significant market moves adversely affecting the UKRF AA discount rate. For example, the market index IBOXX £-Corp AA yield was 53bps lower between June and September.

Gilt yields reverted higher in the months following September which was also reflected in higher AA discount rate. As a result, the net IAS19 position reverted close to zero at YE2016.

Please see Note 35 of the Barclays PLC Annual Report for the sensitivity of the UKRF to change in key assumptions.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of market risk

Risk measurement

In line with Barclays' risk management framework, the assets and liabilities of the UKRF are modelled within a VaR framework to show the volatility of the pension positions on a total portfolio level. This ensures that the risks, diversification and liability matching characteristics of the UKRF obligations and investments are adequately captured. VaR is measured and monitored on a monthly basis. Risks are reviewed and reported regularly at forums including Market Risk Committee, Group Risk Committee, Pensions Management Group and Pension Executive Board. The VaR model takes into account the valuation of the liabilities based on an IAS19 basis (see Note 35 to the Barclays PLC financial statements). The Trustee receives quarterly VaR measures on a funding basis.

The pension liability is also sensitive to post-retirement mortality assumptions, which is also reviewed regularly. See Note 35 to the financial statements of the Barclays PLC Annual Report for more details.

In addition to this, the impact of pension risk to the Group is taken into account as part of the stress testing process. Stress testing is performed internally on at least an annual basis. The UKRF exposure is included as part of the regulatory stress tests.

Barclays' defined benefit pension schemes affects capital in two ways:

§ an IAS19 deficit is treated as a liability on the Group's balance sheet. Movements in a deficit due to re-measurements, including actuarial losses, are recognised immediately through Other Comprehensive Income and as such reduces shareholders' equity and CET1 capital. An IAS19 surplus is treated as an asset on the balance sheet and increases shareholders' equity, but is then deducted for the purposes of determining CET1 capital.

§ for the Group's statutory balance sheet, an IAS19 surplus or deficit is partially offset by a deferred tax liability or asset respectively. These may or may not be recognised for calculating CET1 capital depending on the overall deferred tax position of the Group at any particular time.

§ pension risk is taken into account in the Pillar 2A capital assessment undertaken by the PRA at least annually. The Pillar 2A requirement forms part of the Group's overall regulatory minimum requirement for CET1 capital, tier 1 capital and total capital. More detail on minimum regulatory requirements can be may be found in the Treasury and Capital Risk section on page 155.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

This section shows the credit, counterparty credit and market risk arising from securitisation positions. These are already included in previous related sections.

Securitisation positions are subject to a distinct risk weighted assets calculation framework and are therefore disclosed separately.

Securitisation exposures have increased by 60.7% to £31.9bn, primarily driven by Barclays obtaining tranching credit protection on £7.8bn of existing Corporate and SME loans and £2.2bn of existing commercial mortgages. The transactions involved Barclays transferring a significant portion of the credit risk on the underlying assets to external counterparties.

Banking book exposures have increased by

£11.9bn

Trading book exposures have increased by

£0.1bn

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

For regulatory disclosure purposes, a securitisation is defined as a transaction or scheme where the payments are dependent upon the performance of a single exposure or pool of exposures and where the subordination of tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme. Such transactions are undertaken for a variety of reasons including the transfer of risk for Barclays or on behalf of a client.

The tables below detail exposures from securitisation trades entered into by the Group and cover banking and trading book exposures. Only transactions that achieved significant risk transfer (SRT) are included in these tables. Where securitisations do not achieve SRT (for instance when they are entered into for funding purposes), the associated exposures are presented alongside the rest of the banking book or trading book positions in other sections of the Pillar 3 report. In line with prior year disclosures, CCR securitisation disclosures are part of banking book tables.

Please see page 147 for further details on Barclays' securitisation activities.

Barclays completes the Pillar 3 disclosures in accordance with the Basel framework and CRD IV, which prescribes minimum disclosure requirements. The following quantitative disclosures are not applicable or result in a nil return for the current and prior reporting period.

Securitised facilities subject to an early amortisation period – there were no securitisation positions backed by revolving credit exposures, where Barclays acted as the originator and capital relief was sought.

Re-securitisation exposures subject to hedging insurance or involving financial guarantors – there were no such exposures in the current or prior reporting period.

A separate table for capital deduction is no longer applicable, in line with CRD IV.

Barclays PLC Balance sheet – statutory versus regulatory view for securitisation exposures

Table 1 shows a reconciliation between Barclays Plc balance sheet for statutory purposes versus a regulatory view. Specifically for securitisation positions, the regulatory balance sheet will differ from the statutory balance sheet due to the following:

§ deconsolidation of certain securitisation entities that are considered for accounting purposes, but not for regulatory purposes (refer to page 149 for a summary of accounting policies for securitisation activities)

§ securitised positions are treated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies, as set out in the 2016 Annual Report. Securitisation balances will therefore be disclosed in the relevant asset classification according to their accounting treatment

§ some securitisation positions are considered to be off balance sheet and relate to undrawn liquidity lines to securitisation vehicles, market risk derivative positions and where Barclays is a swap provider to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). These balances are disclosed in Table 77.

Location of securitisation risk disclosures

As securitisation exposures are subject to a distinct risk weighted asset framework, additional securitisation disclosures are provided separate to the credit, counterparty and market risk disclosures.

This table shows a reconciliation of securitisation exposures in the following section and where the balance can be found in the relevant credit, counterparty and market risk sections.

Table 73: Reconciliation of exposures and capital requirements relating to securitisations

| | Table number in this document | Exposure value £m | RWAs £m | Capital requirement £m |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | |
| Banking book | | | | |
| Standardised approach | | | | |
| Credit risk | Tables 19, 20, 21 | | | |
| Total Standardised approach | | | | |
| Advanced IRB | | | | |
| Credit risk | Tables 19, 20, 21 | 29,131 | 3,546 | 284 |
| Counterparty credit risk | Tables 49, 50 | 1,171 | 391 | 31 |
| Total IRB | | 30,302 | 3,937 | 315 |
| Total banking book | | 30,302 | 3,937 | 315 |
| Trading book | | | | |
| Trading book specific interest rate market risk | | | | |
| Standardised approach | Table 65 | 1,485 | 933 | 75 |
| Total trading book | | 1,485 | 933 | 75 |

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

Table 74: Securitisation activity during the year

This table discloses a summary of the securitisation activity during 2016, including the amount of exposures securitised and recognised gain or loss on sale in the banking book and trading book. Barclays is involved in the origination of traditional and synthetic securitisations. A securitisation is considered to be synthetic where the transfer of risk is achieved through the use of credit derivatives or guarantee and the exposure remains on Barclays' balance sheet. A securitisation is considered to be traditional where the transfer of risk is achieved through the actual transfer of exposures to an SPV.

| | Banking book | | | | Trading book | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | Traditional | Synthetic | Total banking book | Gain/loss on sale | Traditional | Synthetic | Total trading book |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| December 2016 | | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Mortgages | 4,629 | | 4,629 | 36 | | | |
| Card Receivables | | | | | | | |
| Corporates or SMEs | 245 | 8,687 | 8,932 | 15 | | | |
| Other Loans | | | | | | | |
| Receivables | | | | | | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | | | | | | | |
| Assets | 4,874 | 8,687 | 13,561 | 51 | | | |
| December 2015 | | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Mortgages | 3,536 | | 3,536 | 47 | | | |
| Card Receivables | | | | | | | |
| Corporates or SMEs | 277 | | 277 | 7 | | | |
| Other Loans | | | | | | | |
| Receivables | | | | | | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | 30 | | 30 | | 945 | | 945 |

Explanation of Responses:

761

sets

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|----|-----|-----|
| | 3,843 | 3,843 | 54 | 945 | 945 |
|--|-------|-------|----|-----|-----|

The value of assets securitised in the banking book increased by £9.7bn to £13.6bn:

Synthetic

§ Barclays synthetically securitised £8.7bn Loans to Corporates or SMEs and retained the senior and mezzanine tranches.

Traditional

§ Barclays increased its Commercial Mortgages traditional securitisation activity by £1.1bn. Barclays' role in these transactions is to contribute the underlying mortgage loans to the securitisation and to act as lead manager, book runner or underwriter to distribute the issued securities. The amount shown in the above table represents Barclays' share of assets contributed to the securitisation, and is subject to ongoing regulatory discussion. Barclays contributed £4.6bn for securitisation of Commercial Mortgages in 2016, of which £2.2bn of the senior and mezzanine tranches were retained.

§ As part of these transactions, Barclays held these assets on its balance sheet prior to securitisation.

§ Barclays was also involved in European and US CLO transactions where it provided tranching limited recourse financing and contributed a portion of the underlying loan assets that had been previously held on Barclays' balance sheet. The value of assets contributed during 2016 was £245m to Loans to Corporates or SMEs.

§ Barclays may participate in secondary trading of these positions in its trading book. As at 31 December 2016, the exposure value of positions held was £0.1m. These are not reflected in the above table as for trading book purposes, Barclays is considered to be an investor.

Barclays did not issue any trading book traditional Securitisation/Re-securitisation in 2016.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

Table 75: Assets awaiting securitisation

This table discloses the value of assets held on the balance sheet at year end and awaiting securitisation.

Exposure type

| | Banking book £m | Trading book £m |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | |
| Originator | | |
| Residential Mortgages | | |
| Commercial Mortgages | 240 | |
| Credit Card Receivables | | |
| Leasing | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | | |
| Consumer Loans | | |
| Trade Receivables | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | | |
| Other Assets | | |
| Total | 240 | |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | |
| Originator | | |
| Residential Mortgages | | |
| Commercial Mortgages | 354 | |
| Credit Card Receivables | | |
| Leasing | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | | |
| Consumer Loans | | |
| Trade Receivables | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | | |
| Other Assets | | |
| Total | 354 | |

Banking book assets awaiting securitisation have remained materially consistent year on year.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

Table 76: Outstanding amount of exposures securitised – Asset value and impairment charges

This table presents the asset values and impairment charges relating to securitisation programmes where Barclays is the originator or sponsor. For programmes where Barclays contributed assets to a securitisation alongside third parties, the amount represents the entire asset pool. Barclays is considered a sponsor of a multi-seller asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) conduit - Sheffield Receivables Corporation. Please note that Table 76 will not reconcile to Table 74, as Table 76 shows outstanding amount of exposure for the positions held/retained by Barclays. Table 74 shows the total position originated by Barclays in 2016.

| As at 31 December 2016 | Traditional £m | Synthetic £m | Banking book Total banking book £m | Of which past due £m | Recognised losses £m | Trading book Traditional £m |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Originator | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 3,218 | | 3,218 | 659 | | |
| Commercial Mortgages | 7,070 | | 7,070 | 18 | | |
| Credit Card Receivables | | | | | | |
| Leasing | | | | | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 433 | 9,507 | 9,940 | 45 | | |
| Consumer Loans | | | | | | |
| Trade Receivables | | | | | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | 955 | | 955 | | | |
| Other Assets | 1,640 | | 1,640 | | | |
| Total (Originator) | 13,316 | 9,507 | 22,823 | 722 | | |
| Sponsor | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 871 | | 871 | | | |
| Commercial Mortgages | | | | | | |
| Credit Card Receivables | | | | | | |
| Leasing | 1,020 | | 1,020 | 8 | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 182 | | 182 | | | |
| Consumer Loans | 4,999 | | 4,999 | 61 | | |
| Trade Receivables | 473 | | 473 | 1 | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | | | | | | |
| Other Assets | 96 | | 96 | | | |
| Total (Sponsor) | 7,641 | | 7,641 | 70 | | |
| Total | 20,957 | 9,507 | 30,464 | 792 | | |

Explanation of Responses:

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

Table 76: Outstanding amount of exposures securitised – Asset value and impairment charges continued

| | Traditional | Synthetic | Banking book Total banking book | Of which past due | Recognised losses | Trading book Traditional |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| As at 31 December 2015 | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Originator | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 3,075 | | 3,075 | 655 | | |
| Commercial Mortgages | 3,521 | | 3,521 | 72 | | |
| Credit Card Receivables | | | | | | |
| Leasing | | | | | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 1,216 | 1,164 | 2,380 | 85 | | |
| Consumer Loans | | | | | | |
| Trade Receivables | | | | | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | 1,012 | | 1,012 | | | |
| Other Assets | 268 | | 268 | | | |
| Total (Originator) | 9,092 | 1,164 | 10,256 | 812 | | |
| Sponsor | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 889 | | 889 | | | |
| Commercial Mortgages | | | | | | |
| Credit Card Receivables | | | | | | |
| Leasing | 1,056 | | 1,056 | 15 | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 704 | | 704 | 3 | | |
| Consumer Loans | 3,554 | | 3,554 | 43 | | |
| Trade Receivables | 492 | | 492 | 2 | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | | | | | | |
| Other Assets | 74 | | 74 | | | |
| Total (Sponsor) | 6,769 | | 6,769 | 63 | | |
| Total | 15,861 | 1,164 | 17,025 | 875 | | |

Banking book securitised assets where Barclays is considered to be the originator or sponsor has increased by £13.4bn to £30.5bn, primarily driven by:

Originator

§ Barclays synthetically securitised £8.7bn Loans to Corporates or SMEs and retained the senior and mezzanine tranches partially offset by £0.4bn amortisation of existing synthetic structure.

Explanation of Responses:

766

§ Barclays originated a traditional securitisation of a £2.2bn portfolio of Commercial Mortgages and retained the senior and mezzanine tranches. The remaining year on year increase of £1.3bn is driven by programme balances associated with retained collectively immaterial positions.

§ The increase in Other Assets of £1.4bn is driven by programme balances associated with retained collectively immaterial positions.

Sponsor

§ Barclays continues to sponsor and provide liquidity and programme-wide credit enhancement to its conduit - Sheffield Receivables Corporation.

§ There has been an overall increase of £0.8bn sponsored facilities for clients during the year.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

Table 77: Securitisation exposures by exposure class

The table below discloses the aggregate amount of securitisation exposures held, which is consistent with Table 78, 80 and 81.

For originated positions, the table below reflects Barclays retained exposure in the securitisation programmes also disclosed in Table 76. For clarity,

Table 76 discloses the underlying asset value of these programmes.

For invested and sponsored positions, the table below presents the aggregate amount of positions purchased.

| | Banking book ^{*a,b} | | | Total banking book £m | Trading book ^{*a,b} | | Total |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| | Originator £m | Sponsor £m | Investor £m | | Originator £m | Investor £m | |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | |
| On-balance sheet | | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 21 | | 795 | 816 | | 602 | |
| Commercial Mortgages | 2,171 | | 2 | 2,173 | | 20 | |
| Credit Card Receivables | | | 367 | 367 | | 103 | |
| Leasing | | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 8,636 | | 103 | 8,739 | | 408 | |
| Consumer Loans | | | 3,984 | 3,984 | | 132 | |
| Trade Receivables | | | 113 | 113 | | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | | | | | | 88 | |
| Other Assets | | | 668 | 668 | | 127 | |
| Total On-balance sheet | 10,828 | | 6,034 | 16,862 | | 1,480 | |
| Off-balance sheet | | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 494 | 634 | 2,222 | 3,350 | | 5 | |
| Commercial Mortgages | 147 | | 262 | 409 | | | |
| Credit Card Receivables | | | 387 | 387 | | | |
| Leasing | | | 92 | 92 | | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 17 | | 619 | 636 | | | |
| Consumer Loans | | 5,706 | 2,112 | 7,818 | | | |
| Trade Receivables | | 20 | 25 | 45 | | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | | | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Other Assets | | 122 | 573 | 695 | | | |
| Total Off-balance sheet | 658 | 6,482 | 6,300 | 13,440 | | 5 | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 11,486 | 6,482 | 12,334 | 30,302 | 1,485 |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

Table 77: Securitisation exposures by exposure class continued

| | Banking book ^{a,b} | | | Total banking book £m | Trading book ^{a,b} | | Total trading book £m |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Originator £m | Sponsor £m | Investor £m | | Originator £m | Investor £m | |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | |
| On-balance sheet | | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 140 | | 1,886 | 2,026 | 633 | | 633 |
| Commercial Mortgages | 24 | | | 24 | 15 | | 15 |
| Credit Card Receivables | | | 108 | 108 | 72 | | 72 |
| Leasing | | | | | | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 1,626 | | 413 | 2,039 | 322 | | 322 |
| Consumer Loans | | | 3,276 | 3,276 | 90 | | 90 |
| Trade Receivables | | | | | | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | | | 418 | 418 | 77 | | 77 |
| Other Assets | | | 1,018 | 1,018 | 127 | | 127 |
| Total On-balance sheet | 1,790 | | 7,119 | 8,909 | 1,336 | | 1,336 |
| Off-balance sheet | | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 265 | 594 | 841 | 1,700 | 19 | | 19 |
| Commercial Mortgages | 63 | | 204 | 267 | | | |
| Credit Card Receivables | | | 419 | 419 | | | |
| Leasing | | | 76 | 76 | | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 18 | | 192 | 210 | | | |
| Consumer Loans | | 4,962 | 1,462 | 6,424 | | | |
| Trade Receivables | | | | | | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | | | 13 | 13 | | | |
| Other Assets | 1 | 19 | 388 | 408 | | | |
| Total Off-balance sheet | 347 | 5,575 | 3,595 | 9,517 | 19 | | 19 |
| Total | 2,137 | 5,575 | 10,714 | 18,426 | 1,355 | | 1,355 |

The total amount of securitisation positions in the banking book has increased by £11.9bn to £30.3bn, primarily driven by:

§ increase in Commercial Mortgages driven by originated traditional securitisation programme where £2.2bn notes have been retained across senior and mezzanine tranches

§ increase in Loans to Corporate or SMEs due to Barclays synthetically securitising £8.7bn portfolio and retaining £7.8bn notes in the senior and mezzanine tranches partially offset by £0.4bn amortisation of existing synthetic

structure

§ sponsored and invested positions in Consumer Loans increased by £1.7bn driven by client facilitation activity

§ increase of £1.6bn in off balance sheet investor positions in Residential Mortgages driven by a new securitisation commitment.

Notes

aThe exposure type is based on the asset class of underlying positions.

bOff-balance sheet relates to liquidity lines to securitisation vehicles, market risk derivative positions and where the Group is a swap provider to a SPV.

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

Table 78: Securitisation exposures by capital approach

This table discloses the total exposure value and associated capital requirement of securitisation positions held by the approach adopted in accordance with the Basel framework. Barclays has approval to use, and therefore applies the IRB approach for the calculation of its RWAs. The total population is as per Tables 77, 80 and 81.

| | Exposure values | | | | Capital requirements | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|----------|--------|----------------------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Originator | Sponsor | Investor | Total | Originator | Sponsor | Investor | Total |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| Banking book IRB approach | | | | | | | | |
| Ratings Based Approach | | | | | | | | |
| <= 10% | 9,544 | 1,602 | 5,493 | 16,639 | 57 | 10 | 34 | 100 |
| > 10% <= 20% | 928 | 223 | 3,805 | 4,956 | 12 | 2 | 39 | 50 |
| > 20% <= 50% | 682 | 54 | 1,006 | 1,742 | 19 | 1 | 19 | 30 |
| > 50% <= 100% | 144 | | 241 | 385 | 7 | | 14 | 20 |
| > 100% <= 650% | 181 | | 107 | 288 | 17 | | 10 | 20 |
| > 650% < 1250% | | | | | | | | |
| = 1250% / Look through Internal Assessment Approach | 7 | | 1,682 | 1,689 | 7 | | 31 | 30 |
| Supervisory Formula Method | | 4,603 | | 4,603 | | 36 | | 30 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Total IRB Standardised approach | 11,486 | 6,482 | 12,334 | 30,302 | 119 | 49 | 147 | 31 |
| Total banking book | 11,486 | 6,482 | 12,334 | 30,302 | 119 | 49 | 147 | 31 |
| Trading book IRB approach | | | | | | | | |
| Ratings Based Approach | | | | | | | | |
| <= 10% | | | 780 | 780 | | | 5 | |
| > 10% <= 20% | | | 161 | 161 | | | 2 | |
| > 20% <= 50% | | | 278 | 278 | | | 6 | |
| > 50% <= 100% | | | 120 | 120 | | | 6 | |
| >100% <= 650% | | | 43 | 43 | | | 8 | |
| > 650% < 1250% | | | 12 | 12 | | | 7 | |
| = 1250% / Look through | | | 91 | 91 | | | 41 | 4 |
| Total trading book | | | 1,485 | 1,485 | | | 75 | 7 |
| As at 31 December 2015 Banking book IRB approach | | | | | | | | |
| Ratings Based Approach | | | | | | | | |
| <= 10% | 946 | 1,315 | 4,977 | 7,238 | 6 | 8 | 31 | 4 |
| > 10% <= 20% | 434 | 180 | 2,669 | 3,283 | 4 | 2 | 28 | 3 |
| > 20% <= 50% | 712 | 47 | 1,374 | 2,133 | 18 | 1 | 26 | 4 |
| > 50% <= 100% | 26 | | 134 | 160 | 1 | | 8 | |
| >100% <= 650% | 13 | | 25 | 38 | 5 | | 4 | |
| > 650% < 1250% | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | |
| = 1250% / Look through | 6 | | 1,533 | 1,539 | 4 | | 108 | 11 |
| Internal Assessment | | 4,033 | | 4,033 | | 31 | | 3 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Approach Supervisory Formula Method | | | | | | | | | |
| Total IRB Standardised approach Total banking book | 2,137 | 5,575 | 10,714 | 18,426 | 38 | 42 | 206 | 28 | 28 |
| Trading book IRB approach | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratings Based Approach | | | | | | | | | |
| <= 10% | | | 378 | 378 | | | 2 | | |
| > 10% <= | | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | | | 118 | 118 | | | 1 | | |
| > 20% <= | | | | | | | | | |
| 50% | | | 570 | 570 | | | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| > 50% <= | | | | | | | | | |
| 100% | | | 135 | 135 | | | 7 | | |
| >100% <= | | | | | | | | | |
| 650% | | | 75 | 75 | | | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| > 650% < | | | | | | | | | |
| 1250% | | | 25 | 25 | | | 14 | 1 | 1 |
| = 1250% / | | | | | | | | | |
| Look through | | | 54 | 54 | | | 38 | 3 | 3 |
| Total trading book | | | 1,355 | 1,355 | | | 87 | 8 | 8 |

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

Table 78: Securitisation exposures by capital approach continued

| Risk Weighted Band | IRB S&P Equivalent Rating | STD S&P Equivalent Rating |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------|
| <= 10% | AAA to A+ (Senior Position Only) | N/A |
| > 10% <= 20% | A to A- (Senior Position Only) / AAA to A+ (Base Case) | N/A |
| > 20% <= 50% | A to A- (Base Case) | AAA to AA- |
| > 50% <= 100% | BBB+ to BBB (Base Case) | A+ to A- |
| > 100% <= 650% | BBB- (Base Case) to BB (Base Case) | BBB+ to BBB- |
| > 650% < 1250% | BB- (Base Case) | BB to BB- |
| = 1250% / deduction | Below BB- | Below BB- |

The securitisation positions in the banking book increased by £11.9bn to £30.3bn, primarily driven by:

Increase in the <=10% band:

§ £7.3bn increase in synthetically securitised Loans to Corporates or SMEs with the Bank retaining the senior tranche.

§ £1.7bn increase in traditionally securitised Commercial Mortgages with the Bank retaining the senior tranche.

§ £1.3bn increase in Residential Mortgages positions driven by new securitisation commitment.

Increase in the > 10% <= 20% band:

§ £0.3bn increase in synthetically securitised Loans to Corporates or SMEs with the Bank retaining the mezzanine tranche.

§ £0.3bn increase in traditionally securitised Commercial Mortgages with the Bank retaining the mezzanine tranche.

§ £1.0bn increase in traditional securitisation driven by client facilitation activity during the year.

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§ £0.1bn increase in Residential Mortgages positions is driven by a new securitisation positions.

Other movements:

§ £0.2bn increase of synthetically securitised retained mezzanine tranches for Loans to Corporates or SMEs spread across multiple bands.

§ £0.2bn increase of traditionally securitised retained mezzanine tranches for Commercial Mortgages spread across multiple bands.

§ £0.2bn increase in Residential Mortgages positions is driven by a new securitisation positions. Partially offset by £0.4bn amortisation of existing synthetic structure spread across multiple bands.

Table 79: Re-securitisation exposures by risk weight band

This table is a subset of Table 78 and discloses Barclays exposures to re-securitisations by capital approach. For the purposes of the table below, a re-securitisation is defined as a securitisation where at least one of the underlying exposures is a securitisation position. This is in line with Basel capital requirements.

For securitisations with mixed asset pools (e.g. certain collateralised loan obligations), the exposure class disclosed in Tables 77, 80 and 81 represents the exposure class of the predominant underlying asset class.

| As at 31 December 2016 | Exposure values | | | | Capital requirements | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Originator £m | Sponsor £m | Investor £m | Total £m | Originator £m | Sponsor £m | Investor £m | Total £m |
| Banking book | | | | | | | | |
| IRB approach | | | | | | | | |
| Ratings Based Approach | | | | | | | | |
| <= 10% | | | | | | | | |
| > 10% <= 20% | | | | | | | | |
| > 20% <= 50% | 84 | | 1 | 85 | 2 | | | 2 |
| > 50% <= 100% | | | 7 | 7 | | | 1 | 1 |
| >100% <= 650% | | | | | | | | |
| > 650% < 1250% | | | | | | | | |
| = 1250% / Look through | | | | | | | | |
| Internal Assessment Approach | | | | | | | | |
| Supervisory Formula Method | | | | | | | | |
| Total IRB | 84 | | 8 | 92 | 2 | | 1 | 3 |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | | | |
| Total banking book | 84 | | 8 | 92 | 2 | | 1 | 3 |
| Trading book | | | | | | | | |
| IRB approach | | | | | | | | |

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| Ratings Based Approach | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|------------|------------|----------|
| <= 10% | | | | |
| > 10% <= 20% | | | | |
| > 20% <= 50% | | 59 | 59 | 2 |
| > 50% <= 100% | | 45 | 45 | 2 |
| >100% <= 650% | | | | |
| > 650% < 1250% | | | | |
| = 1250% / Look through | | | | |
| Total trading book | | 104 | 104 | 4 |

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

Table 79: Re-securitisation exposures by risk weight band continued

| As at 31 December 2015 | Exposure values | | | | Capital requirements | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Originator £m | Sponsor £m | Investor £m | Total £m | Originator £m | Sponsor £m | Investor £m | Total £m |
| Banking book | | | | | | | | |
| IRB approach | | | | | | | | |
| Ratings Based Approach | | | | | | | | |
| <= 10% | | | | | | | | |
| > 10% <= 20% | | | | | | | | |
| > 20% <= 50% | 369 | | 419 | 788 | 8 | | 7 | 15 |
| > 50% <= 100% | | | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| >100% <= 650% | | | | | | | | |
| > 650% < 1250% | | | | | | | | |
| = 1250% / Look through | | | 334 | 334 | | | 67 | 67 |
| Internal Assessment Approach | | | | | | | | |
| Supervisory Formula Method | | | | | | | | |
| Total IRB | 369 | | 759 | 1,128 | 8 | | 74 | 82 |
| Standardised approach | | | | | | | | |
| Total banking book | 369 | | 759 | 1,128 | 8 | | 74 | 82 |
| Trading book | | | | | | | | |
| IRB approach | | | | | | | | |
| Ratings Based Approach | | | | | | | | |
| <= 10% | | | | | | | | |
| > 10% <= 20% | | | | | | | | |
| > 20% <= 50% | | | 67 | 67 | | | 2 | 2 |
| > 50% <= 100% | | | 42 | 42 | | | 2 | 2 |

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|---|
| >100% <= 650% | 2 | 2 | | |
| > 650% < 1250% | | | | |
| = 1250% / Look through | | | | |
| Total trading book | 111 | 111 | 4 | 4 |
| Decrease in the banking book > 20% <= 50% and 1250% / Look through bands were primarily driven by £0.9bn disposal of Non Core exposures. | | | | |

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

Table 80: Aggregate amount of securitised positions retained or purchased by geography – banking book

This table presents total banking book securitised exposure type by geography, based on location of the counterparty.

Exposure type

| | United Kingdom £m | Europe £m | Americas £m | Africa and Middle East £m | Asia £m | Total £m |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 3,660 | 122 | 15 | 199 | 170 | 4,166 |
| Commercial Mortgages | 2,582 | | | | | 2,582 |
| Credit Card Receivables | | | 754 | | | 754 |
| Leasing | 2 | | 92 | | | 94 |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 3,857 | 2,050 | 3,468 | | | 9,375 |
| Consumer Loans | 879 | 792 | 10,066 | | 65 | 11,802 |
| Trade Receivables | 138 | | 20 | | | 158 |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | | | 8 | | | 8 |
| Other Assets | | 1 | 1,359 | | 3 | 1,363 |
| Total | 11,118 | 2,965 | 15,782 | 199 | 238 | 30,302 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 1,641 | 21 | 1,827 | 132 | 106 | 3,727 |
| Commercial Mortgages | 86 | | 205 | | | 291 |
| Credit Card Receivables | | | 527 | | | 527 |
| Leasing | | | 76 | | | 76 |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 460 | 122 | 1,667 | | | 2,249 |
| Consumer Loans | 1,221 | 628 | 7,943 | | | 9,792 |
| Trade Receivables | | | | | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | 202 | 128 | 101 | | | 431 |
| Other Assets | | | 1,178 | 19 | 136 | 1,333 |
| Total | 3,610 | 899 | 13,524 | 151 | 242 | 18,426 |

Banking book exposures increased by £11.9bn to £30.3bn, primarily driven by increases in United Kingdom and Americas:

United Kingdom: increased by £7.5bn primarily driven by

§ Increase in Commercial Mortgages driven by originated traditional securitisation programme where £2.2bn notes have been retained across senior and mezzanine tranches.

- § Increase in Loans to Corporate or SMEs due to Barclays synthetically securitising and retaining £3.7bn in the senior and mezzanine tranches.

- § Increase of £1.6bn in Residential Mortgages driven by a new securitisation commitment.
Americas: increased by £2.3bn primarily driven by

- § Increase in loans to Corporate or SMEs due to Barclays synthetically securitising and retaining £2.4bn of senior and mezzanine tranches, partially offset by £0.4bn amortisation of existing synthetic structure.

- § Consumer Loans increase by £1.7bn for on- and off-balance sheet driven by client facilitation activity during the year.

- § Residential Mortgages £0.4bn decrease driven by reduction in client activity.
Europe: increased by £2.1bn primarily driven by

- § Increase in Loans to Corporate or SMEs due to Barclays synthetically securitising and retaining £1.7bn of senior and mezzanine tranches.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of securitisation exposures

Table 81: Aggregate amount of securitised positions retained or purchased by geography – trading book

This table presents total trading book securitised exposure type by geography. The country is based on the country of operation of the issuer.

Exposure type

| | United Kingdom £m | Europe £m | Americas £m | Africa and Middle East £m | Asia £m | Total £m |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 591 | 1 | 15 | | | 607 |
| Commercial Mortgages | | | 20 | | | 20 |
| Credit Card Receivables | | | 103 | | | 103 |
| Leasing | | | | | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 16 | 157 | 235 | | | 408 |
| Consumer Loans | | | 132 | | | 132 |
| Trade Receivables | | | | | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | 88 | | | | | 88 |
| Other Assets | 52 | | 75 | | | 127 |
| Total | 747 | 158 | 580 | | | 1,485 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | |
| Residential Mortgages | 561 | 1 | 90 | | | 652 |
| Commercial Mortgages | | | 15 | | | 15 |
| Credit Card Receivables | 16 | | 56 | | | 72 |
| Leasing | | | | | | |
| Loans to Corporates or SMEs | 161 | 8 | 153 | | | 322 |
| Consumer Loans | 4 | | 86 | | | 90 |
| Trade Receivables | | | | | | |
| Securitisations/Re-securitisations | 77 | | | | | 77 |
| Other Assets | 97 | | 30 | | | 127 |
| Total | 916 | 9 | 430 | | | 1,355 |

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of operational risk

This section contains details of capital requirements for operational risk, expressed as RWAs, and an analysis of the Group's operational risk profile, including events which have had a significant impact in 2016.

Key metrics

£56.7bn RWA

Operational risk RWAs remained unchanged during the year

§ Barclays' operational risk RWA requirement has remained unchanged at £56.7bn.

§ Disposal of Non-Core businesses has resulted in the reallocation of operational risk RWAs from Non-Core to Head Office

For the purpose of risk weighted assets, conduct risk remediation provisions have been included within this operational risk section.

Conduct risk is a separate principal risk and is covered more fully on page 164 and page 165.

Risk and capital position review

Analysis of operational risk

Operational risk weighted assets

Operational risks are inherent in the Group's business activities and it is not always cost effective or possible to attempt to eliminate all operational risk. The operational risk management framework is therefore focussed on ensuring operational risks are identified, assessed and mitigated within the Group's approved risk appetite. More material losses are less frequent and the Group seeks to reduce the likelihood of these in accordance with its risk appetite.

The Operational principal risk comprises the following risks: financial reporting, fraud, information, payments process, people, premises and security, supplier, tax, technology (including cyber) and transaction operations. In 2016 legal risk and financial crime risk was managed as part of operational risk.

Conduct risk is a separate principal risk but for the purpose of deriving risk weighted assets for operational risk, conduct risk remediation provisions are included.

For definitions of these risks see page 159. In order to ensure complete coverage of the potential adverse impacts on the Group arising from operational risk, the operational risk taxonomy extends beyond the operational risks listed above to cover areas included within conduct and legal risk.

The following table details the Group's operational risk RWAs. Barclays has approval from the PRA to calculate its operational risk capital requirement using an Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA), although recently acquired businesses are excluded from this approval. Barclays uses the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) to calculate capital for these businesses.

See pages 158 to 161 for information on operational risk management.

Table 82: Risk weighted assets for operational risk

| | Barclays UK £m | Barclays International £m | Head Office ^a £m | Total Core £m | Barclays Non-Core £m | Total £m |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| As at 31 December 2016 | | | | | | |
| Operational risk | | | | | | |
| Basic Indicator Approach | 790 | 1,527 | 639 | 2,956 | 296 | 3,252 |
| Standardised Approach | | | | | | |
| Advanced Measurement Approach | 11,503 | 26,011 | 11,517 | 49,031 | 4,377 | 53,408 |
| Total operational risk RWAs | 12,293 | 27,538 | 12,156 | 51,987 | 4,673 | 56,660 |

As at 31 December 2015

Operational risk

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Basic Indicator Approach | 1,000 | 1,995 | 639 | 3,634 | 74 | 3,708 |
| Standardised Approach | | | | | | |
| Advanced Measurement Approach | 11,174 | 25,662 | 7,364 | 44,200 | 8,752 | 52,952 |
| Total operational risk RWAs | 12,174 | 27,657 | 8,003 | 47,834 | 8,826 | 56,660 |

Barclays' operational risk RWA requirement has remained static at £56.7bn, pending regulatory approval for AMA model enhancements. Barclays currently holds sufficient operational risk capital to cover the range of potential extreme operational risks the Group faces.

Disposal of Non-Core businesses has resulted in the reallocation of AMA RWAs of £4.4bn from Non-Core to Head Office.

Note

aIncludes BAGL

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Risk and capital position review

Analysis of operational risk

Operational risk profile

During 2016, total operational risk losses decreased to £221.7m (2015: £324.3m) with a 6% reduction in the number of recorded events compared to prior year. The loss for the year was primarily driven by a limited number of events in execution, delivery and process management categories and external fraud.

Within operational risk, a high proportion of risk events have a low associated financial cost and a very small proportion of operational risk events will have a material impact on the financial results of the Group. In 2016, 90.6% of the Group's net reportable operational risk events had a value of £50,000 or less (2015: 87.9%) and accounted for 25.5% (2015: 14.1%) of the Group's total net loss impact.

The analysis below presents the Group's operational risk events by Basel event category:

§ Execution, delivery and process management impacts increased to £131.9m (2015: £122.0m) and accounted for 59.5% (2015: 37.6%) of overall operational risk losses. The events in this category are typical of the banking industry as a whole where high volumes of transactions are processed on a daily basis. The increases in impacts were largely driven by limited number of events with higher loss values.

§ External fraud (62.0%) is the category with the highest frequency of events where high volume, low value events are also consistent with industry experience, driven by debit and credit card fraud. This accounted for 27.4% of overall operational risk losses in the year from 20.5% last year.

The Group's operational risk profile is informed by bottom-up risk assessments undertaken by each business unit and top-down qualitative review from the operational risk management for each risk type. External fraud and technology are highlighted as key operational risk exposures. The operational risk profile is also informed by a number of risk themes: change, resilience and cyber security. These represent material risk to Barclays but have scope which sits across multiple risk types, and therefore require a risk management approach which is integrated within relevant risk and control frameworks.

Investment continues to be made in new and enhanced fraud prevention systems and tools to combat the increasing level of fraud attempts being made and to minimise any disruption to genuine transactions. Fraud remains an industry-wide threat and the Bank continues to work closely with external partners on various prevention initiatives. Technology, resilience and cyber security risks evolve rapidly so the Bank maintains continued focus and investment in our control environment to manage these risks, and actively partners with peers and relevant organisations to understand and disrupt threats originating outside the Bank.

For further information see Operational Risk Management section (pages 158 to 161).

Operational risk events by risk category

% of total risk events by count

Operational risk events by risk category

% of total risk events by value

Note

aThe data disclosed include operational risk losses for reportable events (including Africa) having impact of > £10,000 and exclude events that are conduct risk, aggregate and boundary events. A boundary event is an operational risk event that results in a credit risk impact. Legal Risk Events are included. Due to the nature of risk events that keep evolving, prior year losses are updated.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Risk management strategy, governance and risk culture

In this section we describe the approaches and strategies for managing risks at Barclays. It contains information on how risk management functions are organised, how they ensure their independence and foster a sound risk culture throughout the organisation.

- § A discussion of how our risk management strategy is designed to foster a strong risk culture is contained on pages 113 to 114.
- § A governance structure, encompassing the organisation of the function as well as executive and Board committees, supports the continued application of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF). This is discussed in pages 111 to 113.
- § The ERMF sets out the tools, techniques and organisational arrangements to ensure all material risks are identified and understood (see pages 110).
- § Pages 114 to 117 describe Group-wide risk management tools that support risk management, ExCo and the Board in discharging their responsibilities, and how they are applied in the strategic planning cycle.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Risk management strategy, governance and risk culture

Introduction

Barclays engages in activities which entail risk taking, every day, throughout its business. This section introduces these risks, and outlines key governance arrangements for managing them. These include roles and responsibilities, frameworks, policies and standards, assurance and lessons learned processes. The Group's approach to fostering a strong Risk Culture is also described.

Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF)

The Group has clear risk management objectives and a strategy to deliver them through core risk management processes. The ERMF sets the strategic direction by defining clear standards, objectives and responsibilities for all areas of Barclays. It supports the CEO and CRO in embedding effective risk management and a strong Risk Culture. The ERMF sets out:

§ Principal Risks faced by the Group

§ Risk Appetite requirements

§ Roles and responsibilities for risk management

§ Risk Committee structure.

A revised ERMF was approved by the Board in December 2016. This includes a revised risk taxonomy comprising eight Principal Risks. Credit, market, funding, operational and conduct risk have been aligned to this new taxonomy and the management of these risks has not materially changed. Model risk, reputation risk and legal risk are newly classified as Principal Risks in the latest version of the ERMF, reflecting the heightened importance of these risk types in the current environment. In 2016, Model risk was managed in accordance with dedicated policies linked to the ERMF. These policies supplemented the key risk control frameworks underlying the financial risk types and applied to all businesses and functions in which financial risks were incurred or managed. Reputation risk was considered as part of conduct risk and legal risk was included as a sub-risk type under operational risk. In this report, the Risk Management sections (page 110 to 169) follows the new Principal Risk taxonomy of eight risks, reflecting our current approach to risk management. The Risk Performance sections (page 32 to 107) follow the Principal Risk taxonomy (of five risks) which prevailed during 2016. Information on reputation risk performance is included as part of the Conduct Risk section of the Barclays PLC 2016 Annual Report (pages 227 to 228). Information on legal risk performance can be found in the Material Existing and Emerging Risks section in the Barclays PLC 2016 Annual Report (pages 136 to 144), the Supervision and Regulation section (Barclays PLC 2016 Annual Report pages 229 to

236) and Note 29 to the Financial Statements (Barclays PLC 2016 Annual Report page 331). The definition of the Three Lines of Defence and associated responsibilities were also revised. The ERMF also contains a revised governance structure, including new Group and Business Risk committees, with representation from the First and Second Lines of Defence.

Principal Risks

The ERMF identifies Principal Risks and sets out responsibilities and risk management standards. Note that Legal, Reputation and Model risks are Principal Risks from January 2017 following Board approval in December 2016.

Financial Principal Risks:

§ Credit risk: The risk of loss to the firm from the failure of clients, customers or counterparties, including sovereigns, to fully honour their obligations to the firm, including the whole and timely payment of principal, interest, collateral and other receivables

§ Market risk: The risk of loss arising from potential adverse changes in the value of the firm's assets and liabilities from fluctuation in market variables including, but not limited to, interest rates, foreign exchange, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads, implied volatilities and asset correlations

§ Treasury and capital risk: This comprises:

Liquidity risk: The risk that the firm is unable to meet its contractual or contingent obligations or that it does not have the appropriate amount, tenor and composition of funding and liquidity to support its assets

Capital risk: The risk that the firm has an insufficient level or composition of capital to support its normal business activities and to meet its regulatory capital requirements under normal operating environments or stressed conditions (both actual and as defined for internal planning or regulatory testing purposes). This includes the risk from the firm's pension plans

Interest rate risk in the banking book: The risk that the firm is exposed to capital or income volatility because of a mismatch between the interest rate exposures of its (non-traded) assets and liabilities.

Non-financial Principal Risks:

§ Operational risk: The risk of loss to the firm from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or due to external events (for example fraud) where the root cause is not due to credit or market risks.

§ Model risk: The risk of the potential adverse consequences from financial assessments or decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs and reports

§ Reputation risk: The risk that an action, transaction, investment or event will reduce trust in the firm's integrity and competence by clients, counterparties, investors, regulators, employees or the public

§ Conduct risk: The risk of detriment to customers, clients, market integrity, competition or Barclays from the inappropriate supply of financial services, including instances of wilful or negligent misconduct

§

Explanation of Responses:

Legal risk: The risk of loss or imposition of penalties, damages or fines from the failure of the firm to meet its legal obligations including regulatory or contractual requirements.

Risk appetite for the Principal Risks

Risk Appetite is defined as the level of risk which the firm is prepared to accept in the conduct of its activities. The Risk Appetite of the firm:

§ specifies the level of risk we are willing to take and why, to enable specific risk taking activities

§ considers all Principal Risks individually and, where appropriate, in aggregate

§ communicates the acceptable level of risk for different risk types; this may be expressed in financial or non-financial terms, and is measured and effectively monitored

§ describes agreed parameters for the firm's performance under varying levels of financial stress with respect to profitability

§ is considered in key decision-making processes, including business planning, mergers and acquisitions, new product approvals and business change initiatives.

Risk Appetite is approved and disseminated across legal entities and businesses, including by use of Mandate and Scale limits to enable and control specific activities that have material concentration risk implications for the firm. These limits also help reduce the likelihood and size of one-off losses. The Risk Appetite must be formally reviewed on at least an annual frequency in conjunction with the Medium Term Planning (MTP) process and approved by the Board.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Risk management strategy, governance and risk culture

Roles and responsibilities in the management of risk the Three Lines of Defence

All colleagues have a responsibility to contribute to the risk management of the group. These responsibilities are set out in the Three Lines of Defence . In 2016 these definitions were simplified. Regardless of their function, all teams who manage processes in the firm are responsible for designing, implementing, remediating, monitoring and testing the controls for those processes.

First Line of Defence:

The First Line comprises all employees engaged in the revenue generating and client facing areas of the firm and all associated support functions, including Finance, Treasury, Technology and Operations, Human Resources etc. Employees in the First Line are responsible for:

§ identifying all the risks in the activities in which they are engaged, and developing appropriate policies, standards and controls to govern their activities

§ operating within any and all limits which the Risk and Compliance functions establish in connection with the Risk Appetite of the firm

§ escalating risk events to senior managers and Risk and Compliance.

Internal controls are critical to running a cost-effective and stable business. To ensure these controls remain strong, sustainable, and efficient the new strategic position of Chief Controls Officer has been created. The Chief Controls Office will help to maintain and enhance an effective and consistent control framework across the organisation.

The first line must establish their own policies and controls (subject to the Controls Framework of the firm), particularly with respect to operational activities, and require their colleagues to manage all controls to specified tolerances. These control-related activities are also considered First Line and are permitted so long as they are within any applicable limits established by Risk or Compliance. All activities in the First Line are subject to oversight from the relevant parts of the Second and Third Lines.

Second Line of Defence:

Employees of Risk and Compliance comprise the Second Line of Defence. The role of the Second Line is to establish the limits, rules and constraints under which First Line activities shall be performed, consistent with the Risk Appetite of the firm, and to monitor the performance of the First Line against these limits and constraints.

Explanation of Responses:

The Second Line may not establish limits for all First Line activities, especially those related to Operational Risk. The controls for these will ordinarily be established by Controls Officers operating within the Controls Framework of the firm, under the oversight of the Second Line.

The Second Line can also undertake certain additional activities if, in the judgement of the Group CRO, this will reduce the firm's exposure to risk.

Third Line of Defence:

Employees of Internal Audit comprise the Third Line of Defence. They provide independent assurance to the Board and Executive Management over the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control over current, systemic and evolving risks.

The Legal department does not sit in any of the three lines, but supports them all. The Legal department is, however, subject to oversight from Risk and Compliance, with respect to Operational and Conduct Risks.

Roles and responsibilities in the management of risk – risk committees

Business Risk Committees consider risk matters relevant to their business, and escalate as required to the Group Risk Committee (GRC), whose Chairman in turn escalates to Board Committees and the Board.

There are five Board-level for which review and monitor risk across the Group. These are: the main Board, the Board Risk Committee, the Board Audit Committee, the Board Reputation Committee and the Board Remuneration Committee.

The Chairman of each Committee prepares a statement each year on the committee's activities, which is included in the Annual Report from page 54 to 76.

The Board

One of the Board's (Board of Directors of Barclays PLC) responsibilities is the approval of Risk Appetite (see the Risk Management and Strategy section on page 114), which is the level of risk the Group chooses to take in pursuit of its business objectives. The Group CRO (GCRO) regularly presents a report to the Board summarising developments in the risk environment and performance trends in the key portfolios. The Board is also responsible for the ERMF. It oversees the management of the most significant risks through regular review of risk exposures. Executive management responsibilities relating to this are set out in the ERMF.

The Board Risk Committee (BRC)

The BRC monitors the Group's risk profile against the agreed financial appetite. Where actual performance differs from expectations, the actions taken by management are reviewed to ensure that the BRC is comfortable with them. After each meeting, the Chairman of the BRC prepares a report for the next meeting of the Board. All members are independent executive directors. The Group Finance Director (GFD) and the GCRO attend each meeting as a matter of course.

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The BRC also considers the Group's risk appetite statement for operational risk and evaluates the Group's operational risk profile and operational risk monitoring.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Risk management strategy, governance and risk culture

The BRC receives regular and comprehensive reports on risk methodologies, the effectiveness of the risk management framework, and the Group's risk profile, including the key issues affecting each business portfolio and forward risk trends. The Committee also commissions in-depth analyses of significant risk topics, which are presented by the CRO or senior risk managers in the businesses.

The Board Reputation Committee (RepCo)

The RepCo reviews management's recommendations on conduct and reputational risk and the effectiveness of the processes by which the Group identifies and manages these risks. It also reviews and monitors the effectiveness of Barclays' Citizenship strategy, including the management of Barclays' economic, social and environmental contribution.

In addition, the Board Audit and Board Remuneration Committees receive regular risk reports to assist them in the undertaking of their duties.

The Board Audit Committee (BAC)

The BAC receives regular reports on the effectiveness of internal control systems, quarterly reports on material control issues of significance, and quarterly papers on accounting judgements (including impairment). It also receives a quarterly review of the adequacy of impairment allowances, which it reviews relative to the risk inherent in the portfolios, the business environment, the Group's policies and methodologies and the performance trends of peer banks. The Chairman of the BAC also sits on the BRC.

The Board Remuneration Committee (RemCo)

The RemCo receives a detailed report on risk management performance from the BRC, regular updates on the risk profile and proposals on an ex-ante and ex-post risk adjustments to variable remuneration. These inputs are considered in the setting of performance incentives.

Summaries of the relevant business, professional and risk management experience of the Directors of the Board are presented in the Board of Directors section on pages 51 to 52 of the 2016 Annual Report. The terms of reference and additional details on membership and activities for each of the principal Board Committees are available from the Corporate Governance section at: home.barclays/about-barclays/barclays-corporate-governance/board-committees.html

Coverage of risk reports to executive and Board risk committees

Chairs of Risk Committees at executive and Board levels specify the information they require to discharge their duties. Advance committee calendars are agreed with the committee chairman. Topics that are regularly covered include:

§ Financial and Operational risk profile

§ Risk perspective on medium-term plans and strategy

§ Risk Appetite

§ Results of stress tests, including CCAR

§ Risk inputs into remuneration decisions

§ Other technical topics, e.g. Model risk.

In addition to regular topics, committees consider ad hoc papers on current risk topics, such as:

§ Political events and their potential impacts on Barclays and its customers

§ Economic developments in major economies or sectors

§ Impacts of key market developments on the risk management of the firm.

Reports are generally presented by CROs or other accountable executives. Occasionally subject matter experts are delegated to present specific topics of interest. Report presenters are responsible for ensuring the processes for creating reports include appropriate controls and that these are operated effectively.

Roles and responsibilities in the management of risk – senior management

Certain roles within Barclays carry specific responsibilities and accountabilities with respect to risk management and the ERMF.

Group CEO Officer (CEO)

The CEO is accountable for leading the development of Barclays' strategy and business plans that align to our Goal, Purpose and Values within the approved Risk Appetite, and for managing and organising executive management to ensure these are executed. Managing Barclays' financial and operational performance within the approved Risk Appetite is ultimately the CEO's responsibility.

Specifically a crucial role of the CEO is to appoint the most senior Risk owners at the executive level including the Chief Risk Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Group General Counsel, and all Chief Executive officers of business units. He must work with them to embed a strong Risk Culture within the firm, with particular regard to the identification, escalation and management of risk matters.

Explanation of Responses:

Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

The Group CRO leads the Risk Function across Barclays. His responsibilities include developing and maintaining the ERMF and to clearly articulate Risk Culture objectives. Specific accountabilities include:

- § preparing and recommending the firm's Risk Appetite to the Board Risk Committees
- § developing, operating and maintaining a comprehensive risk management framework for Barclays to monitor and manage the risk profile of the firm against the approved Risk Appetite
- § providing accurate, transparent and timely reporting to the Board that compares the Risk Appetite set for Barclays and the businesses (by risk type and in aggregate where appropriate), against the actual Risk Profile of the firm under normal and stressed scenarios
- § defining the risk taxonomy (Principal Risks) and ensuring it remains relevant and comprehensive
- § bringing a risk perspective to compensation decisions
- § reporting to the Group Risk Committee, the Group Executive Committee, the Board and its relevant committees including the Board Risk Committee, regulators and other stakeholders on Barclays' risk positions, adherence to Risk Appetite and enterprise-wide risk and control.

Chief Compliance Officer

The Chief Compliance Officer is accountable to the Group CEO for the oversight of regulated activities undertaken by the Group, and leads the Compliance Function across Barclays. Specific accountabilities include:

- § ensuring the Group's Conduct and Reputation Risks are effectively managed and escalated to the Board where appropriate
- § setting minimum standards through compliance policies applicable globally and monitoring breaches, specially for Conduct and Reputation Risks and Financial Crime
- § inputting into compensation structures, objectives and performance management of employees who can expose Barclays to significant risk
- § ensuring there is a robust whistleblowing process in place on an enterprise-wide basis and for ensuring it is effectively managed

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§ using mandate to access any part of the organisation and any information, bringing to the attention of line and senior management or the Board, as appropriate, any situation that is of concern from a Conduct or Reputation Risk management perspective or that could materially violate approved Risk Appetite guidelines.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

[Risk management strategy, governance and risk culture](#)

Group General Counsel

The Group General Counsel is required to:

§ develop and maintain the Legal Risk Framework

§ define the Legal Risk Policies

§ develop the Group-wide and Business Risk Appetite for Legal Risk.

Senior Managers Regime

A number of Members of the Board, the majority of the Executive Committee and a limited number of specified senior individuals are also subject to additional rules included within the Senior Managers Regime (SMR), which clarifies their accountability and responsibilities. Those designated with a Senior Manager Function under the SMR are held to four specific rules of conduct in which they must:

1. take reasonable steps to ensure that the business of the firm for which they are responsible is controlled effectively
2. take reasonable steps to ensure that the business of the firm for which they are responsible complies with relevant regulatory requirements and standards of the regulatory system
3. take reasonable steps to ensure that any delegation of their responsibilities is to an appropriate individual and that they oversee the discharge of the delegated responsibilities effectively

4. disclose appropriately any information to the FCA or PRA, which they would reasonably expect notice. The SMR applies to specific legal entities. Within Barclays, the legal entities which are subject to the SMR are Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Capital Securities Limited and Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited and the reference to firm above should be construed accordingly.

Frameworks, Policies and Standards

Explanation of Responses:

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Frameworks, policies and standards set out the governance around Barclays activities:

§ frameworks cover the management processes for a collection of related activities and define the associated policies used to govern them

§ policies set out control objectives, principles and other core requirements for the activities of the firm. Policies describe what must be done

§ standards set out the key controls that ensure the objectives set out in the Policy are met, and who needs to carry them out. Standards describe how controls should be undertaken.

Frameworks, Policies and Standards are owned by the area responsible for performing the described activity. In particular, frameworks, policies and standards associated with the Principal Risks are owned and written by the Second Line of Defence.

The Group CRO is accountable for ensuring that frameworks, policies and associated standards are developed and implemented for each of the Financial Principal Risks, Operational Risk and Model Risk and that they are subject to limits, monitored, reported on and escalated as required. The Chief Compliance Officer is likewise accountable for Conduct Risk and Reputation Risk, and the Group General Counsel for Legal Risk. The Group CRO and Group Chief Compliance Officer have the right to require amendments to any Frameworks, Policies or Standards in the firm, for any reason, including inconsistencies or contradictions among them.

Frameworks, Policies and Standards are subject to minimum annual review, and challenge by the Risk and/or Compliance functions, unless explicitly waived by the relevant heads of those functions. Principal Risk Frameworks are subject to approval by relevant committees of the Board.

Assurance

Assurance is undertaken to assess the control environment and to independently assess the ERMF, which includes testing specific elements of the control environment documented in standards and checking that control testing activities are reliable, to provide confidence to the Board in the risk and control framework.

The Credit Risk Review Group (CRRG) provides an independent review and monitoring of the quality and condition of all the wholesale loan and derivative portfolios through a review of the overall credit sanctioning process. CRRG has a mandate from the CRO and has direct access to the CRO and to the BRC.

Internal Audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment. Its objective is to provide reliable, valued and timely assurance to the Board and executive management over the effectiveness of controls, mitigating current and evolving material risks and thus enhancing the control culture within the Group. The BAC reviews and approves Internal Audit's plans and resources, and evaluates the effectiveness of Internal Audit. An assessment by independent external advisers is also carried out periodically.

Effectiveness of risk management arrangements

The embedding of the ERMF is monitored by executive and Board committees as described above. The ERMF and its component Principal Risks are subject to control testing assurance reviews to confirm its effectiveness or identify issues to be mitigated. Management and the Board are satisfied that these arrangements are appropriate given the risk profile of the Group.

Explanation of Responses:

Learning from our mistakes

Learning from mistakes is central to the Group's culture and values, demonstrating a commitment to excellence, service and stewardship and taking accountability for failure as well as success. The Group seeks to learn lessons on a continuous basis to support achievement of strategic objectives; operational excellence and to meet commitments to stakeholders, including colleagues, customers, shareholders and regulators.

Barclays has implemented an updated Group Lessons Learnt Standard as part of the ERMF, setting out requirements for completing Lessons Learnt Assessments in response to significant events. The approach to Lessons Learnt has been further enhanced with the implementation of a new process and system of record during 2016 and fulfils the Group's Salz commitments by ensuring a consistent and effective approach applicable to all Principal Risks. The approach is directly aligned to the Three Lines of Defence model (see page 111), with businesses and functions accountable for undertaking Lessons Learnt Assessments; the Second Line providing input, oversight and challenge; with independent review by Internal Audit.

Core components of the Lessons Learnt approach include:

§ defined triggers for when Lessons Learnt Assessments must be completed

§ requirements and guidance for root cause analysis to identify the causes of events within the Group

§ templates to ensure conclusions are reported consistently throughout management committees

§ a central system to record completed Lessons Learnt Assessments and to facilitate sharing across the Group.

Barclays Risk Culture

Barclays defines Risk Culture as norms, attitudes and behaviours related to risk awareness, risk taking and risk management. At Barclays this is reflected in how we identify, escalate and manage risk matters.

Our Code of Conduct – the Barclays Way

Globally, all colleagues must attest to the Barclays Way, our Code of Conduct, and all frameworks, policies and standards applicable to their roles. The Code of Conduct outlines the Purpose and Values which govern our Barclays Way of working across our business globally. It constitutes a reference point covering all aspects of colleagues working relationships, specifically (but not exclusively) with other Barclays employees, customers and clients, governments and regulators, business partners, suppliers, competitors and the broader community.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Risk management strategy, governance and risk culture

Definition of Risk Culture and its determinants

We review our culture through the lens of four determinants, associated with desired outcomes:

§ **management and governance:** Consistent tone from the top; responsibilities are clear to enable identification and challenge

§ **motivation and incentives:** The right behaviours are rewarded and modelled

§ **competence and effectiveness:** Colleagues are enabled to identify, coordinate, escalate and address risk and control matters

§ **integrity:** Colleagues are willing to meet their risk management responsibilities; colleagues escalate issues on a timely basis.

The rest of this section sets out key elements of our approach to embedding a strong Risk Culture.

Management and governance

Leaders must demonstrate through their everyday behaviours the importance of strong risk management and ensure that their teams have sufficient resource and capability to manage the risk environment.

The simplification of the three lines of defence, as well as the reorganisation of business and risk committees with First and Second Lines of Defence representation promote ownership and accountabilities for risk management.

Motivation and incentives

Barclays seeks to ensure that compensation and promotion decisions take account of risk behaviours.

Management of risk and control is assessed as part of the annual performance appraisal process for all colleagues globally. Positive risk management behaviours will be rewarded and considered as part of promotion decisions, particularly to Managing Director.

Competence and effectiveness

Explanation of Responses:

A risk capability scorecard was developed for the Board Risk Committee to monitor and measure capability, and to identify any areas for improvement. Barclays has also appointed a Chief Risk Officer for Treasury and Capital and a Head of Model Risk Management.

Integrity

The Being Barclays global induction supports new colleagues in understanding how risk management culture and practices support how the Group does business and the link to Barclays values. The Leadership Curriculum covers building, sustaining and supporting a trustworthy organisation and is offered to colleagues globally.

The continued promotion and reinforcement of Barclays Values, as well as the Barclays Way was reflected in the near-perfect rate of completion of related training by employees. Messages and communications from the Chief Risk Officer emphasise the importance of early escalation of risk issues.

Group-wide risk management tools

To support the Group-wide management of risks, the Board uses risk appetite, mandate and scale, and stress testing as key inputs in the annual planning cycle, including setting of the Group's strategy. The following describes in further detail the Group-wide risk management tools used as part of this process.

Risk Appetite

Risk appetite is defined as the level of risk which the firm is prepared to accept in the conduct of its activities.

Risk appetite sets the tone from the top and provides a basis for ongoing dialogue between management and Board with respect to the Group's current and evolving risk profile, allowing strategic and financial decisions to be made on an informed basis.

The Risk Appetite Framework is intended to achieve the following objectives:

§ specify the level of risk we are willing to take and why, to enable specific risk taking activities

§ consider all Principal Risks individually and in aggregate

§ consistently communicate the acceptable level of risk for different risk types; this may be expressed in financial or non-financial terms, and should be measured, as applicable, and effectively monitored

§ describe agreed parameters for the firm's performance under financial stress with respect to profitability:

Profitability and loss metrics

Capital ratios

§ be considered in key decision-making processes, including business planning, mergers and acquisitions, and business change initiatives.

Explanation of Responses:

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The risk appetite for financial risks is set by the Board on the basis of adverse stress tests, as it is during periods of macro-economic stress that these losses materialise. In order to articulate the risk appetite for the firm, the Board first defines the deterioration in the firm's performance it is willing to accept under stressed macroeconomic conditions. The acceptable deterioration is defined through a set of financial constraints which are reviewed by the Board on an annual basis. For 2017 these constraints are summarised in the following table.

Measure relevant to strategy and risk

Profit after tax

Common Equity Tier 1

(CET1)

Link between strategy and risk profile

Fundamental performance of the Bank and underpins the firm's capacity to make capital distributions.

Monitor capital adequacy in relation to capital plan, targets and regulatory hurdle rates.

Barclays' businesses run the stress test(s) as a fully integrated part of the annual Medium Term Planning (MTP) process, to ensure that the risk appetite businesses demand is based on the businesses' most recent strategic plans. The deterioration of financial performance as a result of the stress test is subsequently compared to the tolerances agreed by the Board. With Board approval the risk appetite is allocated back to individual businesses and utilisation is monitored regularly and reported to Board on a quarterly basis. This approach ensures that businesses' risk appetite proposals are based on their latest strategic plans and allows the Board to allocate risk appetite such that it fully supports the firm's chosen strategy within acceptable boundaries of risk taking.

Mandate and scale

Mandate and scale is a risk management approach that seeks to formally review and control business activities to ensure that they are within mandate (i.e. aligned with expectations), and are of an appropriate scale (relative to the risk and reward of the underlying activities) based on an extensive system of limits. Using limits and triggers helps mitigate the risk of concentrations which would be out of line with expectations, and which may lead to unexpected losses of a scale that would be detrimental to the stability of the relevant business line or the Group.

For example, for leveraged finance and commercial property finance portfolios, there are a comprehensive series of limits in place to control exposure within each business and geographic sector. To ensure that limits are aligned to the underlying risk characteristics, the mandate and scale limits differentiate between types of exposure. There are, for example, individual limits for property investment and property development.

The mandate and scale framework is used to:

§ limit concentration risk

§ keep business activities within Group and individual business mandate

§ ensure activities remain of an appropriate scale relative to the underlying risk and reward

§ ensure risk taking is supported by appropriate expertise and capabilities.

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The most material mandate and scale limits are designated as A-level (Board level) and B-level (Group-level). Group limits are approved by the appropriate risk committee (e.g. Wholesale Credit Risk Management Committee) and are subject to additional escalation and governance requirements.

Further limits are set by risk managers within each business, covering

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Risk management strategy, governance and risk culture

particular portfolios. Unapproved excesses of limits will result in performance management and disciplinary consequences. Business limits are approved by the relevant business risk team and reportable to the relevant risk committee.

Limits reflect the nature of the risk being managed and controlled and are measured by total financing limits, LGD, stress loss or other metrics as appropriate. There is explicit identification of the exposures that are captured by limits and any material exclusion must be agreed. Limits are reviewed at least annually. The factors taken into consideration when setting the limit will include:

§ Group Risk Appetite

§ current exposure/MTP forecasts

§ risk return considerations

§ senior risk management judgement.

Stress testing

Group-wide stress tests are an integral part of the MTP process and annual review of risk appetite. They aim to ensure that the Group's financial position and risk profile provide sufficient resilience to withstand the impact of severe economic stress. The Group-wide stress testing process is supported by a Capital Stress Testing Standard which sets out the minimum control requirements and defines clear roles and responsibilities across businesses and central functions. The results also feed into our internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) submission to the PRA.

The following diagram outlines the key steps in the Group-wide stress testing process, which are described below.

The Group-wide stress testing process begins with a detailed scenario setting process, with the GRC and BRC agreeing the range of scenarios to be tested. The scenarios are designed to be severe but plausible, and relevant to the business. A wide range of macroeconomic parameters are defined (such as GDP, unemployment, house prices, FX and interest rates), which allows the impact of the scenarios across the wide range of products and portfolios to be assessed across the Group.

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Businesses prepare detailed MTP business plans which form the baseline for the stress test assessment. The stress test process is detailed and comprehensive, using bottom-up analysis across all of our businesses including both on- and off-balance sheet positions, and combines running statistical models with expert judgement. An overview of the stress testing approach by Principal Risk is provided in the table on page 116. As part of their stress test assessments, businesses are also required to identify potential management actions that could be taken to mitigate the impact of stress and document these within their results.

There is robust governance in place with detailed review of stress testing methodology and results both within businesses (including sign-off by business CROs and CFOs) and by central functions.

The businesses stress test results are consolidated to form a Group view which is used to assess the stress impact on the Group's capital plans. For the latter, capital management actions such as reducing dividends or redeeming certain capital instruments may be considered. The Group also maintains recovery plans which take into consideration actions to facilitate recovery from severe stress or an orderly resolution. These actions are additional to those included in the Group-wide stress testing results.

The overall stress testing results are reviewed and signed off by the Board, following review by the GRC, BRC, Treasury Committee and ExCo.

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Risk management strategy, governance and risk culture

Summary of methodologies for Group-wide stress testing by risk type

Principal
Risk

Stress testing approach

Credit risk

§ **Credit risk impairment:** For retail portfolios businesses use regression models to establish a relationship between arrears movements and key macroeconomic parameters such as interest rates, inflation and unemployment, incorporating roll-rate analysis to estimate stressed levels of arrears by portfolio. In addition, house price reductions (for mortgages) and increased customer drawdowns (for revolving facilities) lead to higher LGDs which also contribute to increased impairment levels. For wholesale portfolios the stress shocks on credit risk drivers (PDs, LGDs and EADs) are primarily calibrated using historical and expected relationships with key macroeconomic parameters such as GDP, inflation and interest rates.

§ **Counterparty credit risk losses:** The scenarios include market risk shocks that are applied to determine the market value under stress of contracts that give rise to Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR). Counterparty losses, including from changes to the Credit Valuation Adjustment and from defaults, are modelled based on the impact of these shocks as well as using stressed credit risk drivers (PDs and LGDs). The same approach is used to stress the market value of assets held as available for sale or at fair value in the banking book.

§ **Credit risk weighted assets:** The impact of the scenarios is calculated via a combination of business volumes and using similar factors to impairment drivers above, as well as the regulatory calculation and the level of pro-cyclicality of underlying regulatory credit risk models.

Market risk

§ **Trading book losses:** All market risk factors on the balance sheet are stressed using specific market risk shocks (and are used for the CCR analysis, above). The severity of the shocks applied are dependent on the liquidity of the market under stress, e.g. illiquid positions are assumed to have a longer holding period than positions in liquid markets.

Treasury
and Capital
risk

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book and Liquidity Risk:

§ The risk of a mismatch between assets and liabilities, leading to funding difficulties, is assessed. Businesses apply scenario variables to forecasts of customer loans and advances and deposits levels, taking into account management actions to mitigate the impact of the stress which may impact business volumes. The Group funding requirement under stress is then estimated and takes into account lower availability of funds in the market.

§ The analysis of funding risk also contributes to the estimate of stressed income and costs:

stress impact on non-interest income is primarily driven by lower projected business volumes and hence lower income from fees and commissions

impact on net interest income is driven by stressed margins, which depend on the level of interest rates under stress as well as funding costs, and on stressed balance sheet volumes. This can be partly mitigated by management actions that may include repricing of variable rate products, taking into account interbank lending rates under stress

the impact on costs is mainly driven by business volumes and management actions to partly offset profit reductions (due to impairment increases and decreases in income) such as headcount reductions and lower performance costs.

Capital Risk:

§ Capital risk is assessed by taking all key risks (as listed above) into consideration when assessing Barclays' ability to withstand a severe stress. The stressed results are considered against internally agreed risk appetite levels but also regulatory minima and perceived market expectations. The MTP can only be agreed by the Board if this is within the agreed risk appetite levels under stress.

§ The funding position of pension funds is also stressed as part of the capital risk assessment, taking into account key economic drivers impacting future obligations (e.g. long-term inflation and interest rates) and the impact of the scenarios on the value of fund assets.

Operational risk and Conduct risk

§ Operational risk is generally not impacted as there is no direct link to the stress economic scenario. However, it is included as part of the reverse stress testing framework that incorporates assessment of idiosyncratic operational risk events.

In 2016, the internal Group-wide stress testing exercise was run as part of the MTP process, where the Group assessed the impact of an Adverse global recession scenario. This was used for the MTP Risk Review and risk appetite setting process.

The Group-wide stress testing framework also includes reverse stress testing techniques which aim to identify the circumstances under which the Group's business model would no longer be viable, leading to a significant change in

business strategy and to identify appropriate mitigating actions. Examples include extreme macroeconomic downturn (severely adverse) scenarios, or specific idiosyncratic events, covering both operational risk and capital/liquidity events.

Reverse stress testing is used to help support ongoing risk management and is an input to our Recovery Planning process.

Business and risk type specific stress tests

Stress testing techniques at portfolio and product level are also used to support risk management. For example, portfolio management in the US cards business employs stressed assumptions of loss rates to determine profitability hurdles for new accounts. In the United Kingdom home loans business, affordability thresholds incorporate stressed estimates of interest rates. In the investment banking, global scenario testing is used to gauge potential losses that could arise in conditions of a severe but plausible market stress. Stress testing is also conducted on positions in particular asset classes, including interest rates, commodities, equities, credit and foreign exchange.

Regulatory stress testing

In addition to running internal Group-wide stress tests, the Group also runs regulatory stress tests.

In 2016, the PRA ran its annual concurrent stress testing of the major UK banks, which was based on the Bank of England (BoE) stress scenario. The results of the stress test were published in November 2016, and support the BoE's aim for increased transparency as part of its stress testing framework.

Additionally, in 2016, the European Banking Authority ran a stress test across the major European banks. The results were published in July.

The firm is also subject to stress testing run by non-UK regulators e.g. the Federal Reserve, which are typically focused at the local legal entity level.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Risk management strategy, governance and risk culture

Risk management in the setting of strategy

The risk appetite and (internal) stress testing processes described above form the basis of the risk review of the Medium Term Plan (MTP), performed annually. The MTP embeds the Group's objectives into detailed business plans taking into account the likely business and macroeconomic environment. The strategy is informed by the risk review process, which includes reviewing the Group's risk profile and setting of risk appetite.

§ The MTP risk review process includes a review of the proposed risk appetite by the business, including assessment of business plans under stress which is used to inform the MTP.

§ If the businesses' plans entail too high a level of risk, management will challenge the plans. This assessment is based on a comparison of businesses' own risk appetite assessment reflected in their business plans (bottom-up risk appetite) with the central risk team's view (top-down risk appetite) based on the financial constraints set by the Board for the Group.

§ Businesses may be asked to update their business plans to ensure the bottom-up risk appetite is within top-down appetite. There is also a detailed review of the stressed estimates and methodology used to translate the economic scenario to stressed estimates, as well as the management actions included in businesses' results to ensure that these are appropriate and realistic in a stressed environment.

§ Risk review meetings are held with the CEO, CFO, CRO and Treasurer of each business, where they present their business plans to the Group CRO and the findings from the risk reviews are discussed, including the risk appetite proposals and stress testing results. Businesses may be required to change their business plans as a result of these meetings.

The BRC has overall responsibility for reviewing the Group's risk profile and making appropriate recommendations to the Board. The Board is ultimately responsible for approving the MTP and the Group's risk appetite. The risk appetite process ensures that senior management and the Board understand the MTP's sensitivities by risk type, and includes a set of limits to ensure the Group stays within appetite, as described above.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of credit risk and the internal ratings-based approach

This section discusses the organisation specific to the management of credit risks, and provides details of the calculation of risk weighted assets under the Internal Ratings Based approach of the Basel framework.

§ Page 119 covers the aspects of the Group's risk management framework specific to credit risk, including committees and the Group reporting structure.

§ As 66% of our regulatory capital is for credit risk, we devote pages 126 to 133 to detailing how we approach the internal ratings models, and how the framework supports risk differentiation and management.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of credit risk and the internal ratings-based approach

Credit risk

The risk of loss to the firm from the failure of clients, customers or counterparties, including sovereigns, to fully honour their obligations to the firm, including the whole and timely payment of principal, interest, collateral and other receivables

Overview

The granting of credit is one of the Group's major sources of income and, as a Principal Risk, the Group dedicates considerable resources to its control. The credit risk that the Group faces arises mainly from wholesale and retail loans and advances together with the counterparty

credit risk arising from derivative contracts with clients. Other sources of credit risk arise from trading activities, including: debt securities, settlement balances with market counterparties; available for sale assets; and reverse repurchase loans.

Credit risk management objectives are to:

- § maintain a framework of controls to ensure credit risk-taking is based on sound credit risk management principles
- § identify, assess and measure credit risk clearly and accurately across the Group and within each separate business, from the level of individual facilities up to the total portfolio
- § control and plan credit risk-taking in line with external stakeholder expectations and avoiding undesirable concentrations
- § monitor credit risk and adherence to agreed controls
- § ensure that risk-reward objectives are met

Explanation of Responses:

§ More information of the reporting of credit risk can be found on page 120.

Board oversight and flow of risk related information

Organisation and structure

Wholesale and retail portfolios are managed separately to reflect the differing nature of the assets; wholesale balances tend to be larger and are managed on an individual basis, while retail balances are larger in number but smaller in value and are, therefore, managed on a homogenous portfolio basis.

Credit risk management responsibilities have been structured so that decisions are taken as close as possible to the business, while ensuring robust review and challenge of performance, risk infrastructure and strategic plans. The credit risk management teams in each business are accountable to the relevant Business CRO who, in turn, reports to the Group CRO.

Roles and responsibilities

The responsibilities of the credit risk management teams in the businesses, the sanctioning team and other shared services include: sanctioning new credit agreements (principally wholesale); setting policies for approval of transactions (principally retail); setting risk appetite; monitoring risk against limits and other parameters; maintaining robust processes, data gathering, quality, storage and reporting methods for effective credit risk management; performing effective turnaround and workout scenarios for wholesale portfolios via dedicated restructuring and recoveries teams; maintaining robust

collections and recovery processes/units for retail portfolios; and review and validation of credit risk measurement models.

For wholesale portfolios, credit risk approval is undertaken by experienced credit risk professionals operating within a clearly defined delegated authority framework, with only the most senior credit officers entrusted with the higher levels of delegated authority. The largest credit exposures, which are outside the Risk Sanctioning Unit or Risk Distribution Committee authority require the support of the Group Senior Credit Officer (GSCO), the Group's most senior credit risk sanctioner. For exposures in excess of the GSCO's authority, approval by Group CRO is required. In the wholesale portfolios, credit risk managers are organised in sanctioning teams by geography, industry and/or product.

The role of the Central Risk function is to provide Group-wide direction, oversight and challenge of credit risk-taking. Central Risk sets the Credit Risk Control Framework, which provides the structure within which credit risk is managed, together with supporting credit risk policies.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of credit risk and the internal ratings-based approach

Reporting

The Group dedicates considerable resources to gaining a clear and accurate understanding of credit risk across the business and ensuring that its balance sheet correctly reflects the value of the assets in accordance with applicable accounting principles. This process can be summarised in five broad stages:

§ measuring exposures and concentrations

§ monitoring performance and asset quality

§ monitoring for weaknesses in portfolios

§ raising allowances for impairment and other credit provisions

§ returning assets to a performing status or writing off assets when the whole or part of a debt is considered irrecoverable.

Measuring exposures and concentrations

Loans and advances to customers provide the principal source of credit risk to the Group although it is also exposed to other forms of credit risk through, for example, loans and advances to banks, loan commitments and debt securities. Risk management policies and processes are designed to identify and analyse risk, to set appropriate risk appetite, limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and timely data.

One area of particular review is concentration risk. A concentration of credit risk exists when a number of counterparties or customers are engaged in similar activities or geographies, and have similar economic

characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic and other conditions. As a result, the Group constantly reviews its concentration in a number of areas including, for example, geography, maturity and industry.

Mandate and scale limits are used to maintain concentrations at appropriate levels, which are aligned with the businesses' stated risk appetite. Limits are typically based on the nature of the lending and the amount of the portfolio meeting certain standards of underwriting criteria. Diversification, to reduce concentration risk, is achieved through setting maximum exposure guidelines to individual counterparties. Excesses are reported to the BRC.

Explanation of Responses:

Monitoring performance and asset quality

Trends in the quality of the Group's loan portfolio are monitored in a number of ways including tracking loan loss rate and coverage ratios.

Loan loss rate

The loan loss rate (LLR) provides a way of consistently monitoring trends in loan portfolio quality at the Group, business and product levels. The LLR represents the annualised impairment charges on loans and advances to customers and banks and other credit provisions as a percentage of the total, period-end loans and advances to customers and banks, gross of impairment allowances. Details of the LLR for the current period may be found in the Credit Risk Performance section on page 175 to 178 in the 2016 Annual Report.

Loan loss rate (bps) Longer-term trends

Notes

a Restated to reflect the impact of IFRS10, which results in some former Exit Quadrant exposures being recorded at fair value from 2012 onwards.

b 2015 and 2016 figures exclude Africa.

From a full year peak of 156bps at 31 December 2009, the LLR has been on an improving trend. By the end of 2011, the LLR of 77bps had returned to pre-crisis levels and was lower than the long-term average. The LLR fell from 2012 to 2014 and remained at a low level in 2015, increasing slightly in 2016 to 53bps.

Coverage ratios

The impairment allowance is the aggregate of the identified and unidentified impairment (UI) balances. Impairment allowance coverage, or the coverage ratio, is reported at two levels:

§ credit risk loans (CRLs) coverage ratio, calculated as impairment allowances as a percentage of CRL balances

§ potential credit risk loans coverage ratio (impairment allowances as a percentage of total CRL and Potential Problem Loan balances).

See identifying potential credit risk loans on page 122 for more information for the criteria for these categories.

CRL coverage

Notes

a Some Non-core exposures are not reported as CRLs following the introduction of IFRS10, which accounts for these balances at fair value.

b All historical figures exclude Africa.

Appropriate coverage ratios will vary according to the type of product but can be broadly shown to have typical severity rates based upon historic analysis:

§ secured Retail home loans: 10%-25%

§ credit cards, unsecured and other personal lending products: 65%-85%

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of credit risk and the internal ratings-based approach

§ corporate facilities: 30%-50%.

CRL coverage ratios would therefore be expected to be at or around these levels over a defined period of time.

Higher coverage in Retail unsecured and other is primarily driven by cards portfolio particularly in the UK and US, reflecting higher provisions pending full implementation of newly developed and independently approved models with enhanced methodology, following an impairment policy revision in Q3 2016.

In principle, a number of factors may affect the Group's overall coverage ratios, including:

The mix of products within total CRL balances: coverage ratios will tend to be lower when there is a high proportion of secured Retail and corporate balances within total CRLs. This is due to the fact that the recovery outlook on these types of exposures is typically higher than Retail unsecured products, with the result that they will have lower impairment requirements.

The stage in the economic cycle: coverage ratios will tend to be lower in the earlier stages of deterioration in credit conditions. At this stage, Retail delinquent balances will be predominantly in the early delinquency

cycles and corporate names will have only recently moved to CRL categories. As such balances attract a lower impairment requirement, the CRL coverage ratio will be lower.

The balance of PPLs to CRLs: the impairment requirements for PPLs are lower than for CRLs, so the greater the proportion of PPLs, the lower the PCRL coverage ratio.

Write-off policies: the speed with which defaulted assets are written off will affect coverage ratios. The more quickly assets are written off, the lower the ratios will be, since stock with 100% coverage will tend to roll out of PCRL categories more quickly.

Details of the coverage ratios for the current period are shown in the above chart and may be found in the analysis of loans and advances and impairment section at page 175 in the 2016 Annual Report.

Monitoring weaknesses in portfolios

While the basic principles for monitoring weaknesses in Wholesale and Retail exposures are broadly similar, they reflect the differing nature of the assets. As a matter of policy, all facilities granted to corporate or Wholesale counterparties are subject to a review on, at least, an annual basis, even when they are performing satisfactorily.

Wholesale portfolios¹

Within the Wholesale portfolios, the Basel definitions of default are used as default indicators which have been aligned to the IAS 39 objective evidence of impairment. A default is triggered if individual identified impairment is recognised. Group definitions of default used are:

§ bank puts the credit obligation on a non-accrued status

§ bank makes a charge-off or account specific identified impairment resulting from a significant perceived decline in credit quality

§ bank sells the credit obligation at a material credit-related economic loss

§ bank consents to a distressed restructuring of the credit obligation where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material forgiveness or postponement of principal, interest or fees

§ bank triggers a petition for obligor's bankruptcy or similar order

§ bank becomes aware of the obligor having sought or having been placed in bankruptcy or similar protection where this would avoid or delay repayment of the credit obligation to the banking group

§ bank becomes aware of an acceleration of an obligation by a firm

§ where the obligor is a bank revocation of authorisation

§ where the obligor is a sovereign trigger of default definition of an approved External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) such as a rating agency

§ obligor past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group.

Wholesale accounts that are deemed to contain heightened levels of risk are recorded on graded watch lists (WL) comprising three categories graded in line with the perceived severity of the risk attached to the lending, and its probability of default. Examples of heightened levels of risk may include, for example:

§ a material reduction in profits

§ a material reduction in the value of collateral held

§ a decline in net tangible assets in circumstances which are not satisfactorily explained

§ periodic waiver requests or changes to the terms of the credit agreement over an extended period of time. These lists are updated monthly and circulated to the relevant risk control points. Once an account has been placed on WL, the exposure is monitored and, where appropriate, exposure reductions are effected. Should an account become impaired, it will normally, but not necessarily, have passed through each of the three categories, which reflects the

Note

1 Includes certain Business Banking facilities which are recorded as Retail for management purposes.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of credit risk and the internal ratings-based approach

need for increasing caution and control. While all counterparties, regardless of financial health, are subject to a full review of all facilities on at least an annual basis, more frequent interim reviews may be undertaken should circumstances dictate. Specialist recovery functions deal with counterparties in higher levels of WL, default, collection or insolvency. Their mandate is to maximise shareholder value, ideally via working intensively with the counterparty to help them to either return to financial health or, in the cases of insolvency, obtain the orderly and timely recovery of impaired debts. Where a counterparty's financial health gives grounds for concern, it is immediately placed into the appropriate category.

Retail portfolios

Within the Retail portfolios, which tend to comprise homogeneous assets, statistical techniques more readily allow potential credit weaknesses to be monitored on a portfolio basis. The approach is consistent with the Group's policy of raising a collective impairment allowance as soon as objective evidence of impairment is identified. Retail accounts can be classified according to specified categories of arrears status (or 30 day cycle), which reflects the level of contractual payments which are overdue. An outstanding balance is deemed to be delinquent when it is one day or one penny down and goes into default when it moves into recovery, normally 180 days. Impairment is considered at all stages of the customer's outstanding obligations.

The probability of default increases with the number of contractual payments missed, thus raising the associated impairment requirement.

Once a loan has passed through a prescribed number of cycles, normally six, it will be charged-off and enter recovery status. Charge-off refers to the point in time when collections activity changes from the collection of arrears to the recovery of the full balance. In most cases, charge-off will result in the account moving to a legal recovery function or debt sale. This will typically occur after an account has been treated by a collections function. However, in certain cases, an account may be charged off directly from a performing status, such as in the case of insolvency or death.

The timings of the charge-off points are established based on the type of loan. For the majority of products, the standard period for charging off accounts is six cycles (180 days past due date of contractual obligation). Early charge-off points are prescribed for unsecured assets. For example, in case of customer bankruptcy or insolvency, associated accounts are charged off within 60 days of notification.

Identifying potential credit risk loans

The Group reports potentially and actually impaired loans as PCRLs. PCRLs comprise two categories of loans: PPLs and CRLs.

PPLs are loans that are currently complying with repayment terms but where serious doubt exists as to the ability of the borrower to continue to comply with such terms in the near future. If the credit quality of a Wholesale loan on a WL deteriorates to the highest category, or a Retail loan deteriorates to delinquency cycle 2, consideration is given to

including it within the PPL category.

Should further evidence of deterioration be observed, a loan may move to the CRL category. Events that would trigger the transfer of a loan from the PPL to the CRL category include a missed payment or a breach of covenant. CRLs comprise three classes of loans:

Impaired loans: comprise loans where an individually identified impairment allowance has been raised and also include loans which are fully collateralised or where indebtedness has already been written down to the expected realisable value. This category includes all Retail loans that have been charged off to legal recovery. The category may include loans, which, while impaired, are still performing.

Accruing past due 90 days or more: comprises loans that are 90 days or more past due with respect to principal or interest. An impairment allowance will be raised against these loans if the expected cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate are less than the carrying value.

Impaired and restructured loans: comprises loans not included above 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 effective interest rate being less than the loan's carrying value, an impairment allowance will be raised. See Forbearance and other concession programmes below for more detail.

Allowances for impairment and other credit provisions

The Group establishes, through charges against profit, impairment allowances and other credit provisions for the incurred loss inherent in the lending book. Under IFRS, impairment allowances are recognised where there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition, and where these events have had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or portfolio of financial assets. Impairment of loans and receivables is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If the carrying amount is less than the discounted cash flows, then no further allowance is necessary.

As one of the controls to ensure that adequate impairment allowances are held, movements in impairment to individual names with a total impairment allowance of £10m or more are presented to the GSCO for approval.

Individually assessed impairment

Impairment allowances are measured individually for assets that are individually significant, and collectively where a portfolio comprises homogenous assets and where appropriate statistical techniques are available. In terms of individual assessment, the principal trigger point for impairment is the missing of a contractual payment which is evidence that an account is exhibiting serious financial problems, and where any further deterioration is likely to lead to failure. Details of other trigger points can be found above. Two key inputs to the cash flow calculation are the valuation of all security and collateral, as well as the timing of all asset realisations, after allowing for all attendant costs. This method applies mainly in the Wholesale portfolios.

Collectively assessed impairment

For collective assessment, the principal trigger point for impairment is the missing of a contractual payment, which is the policy consistently adopted across all credit cards, unsecured loans, mortgages and most other Retail lending. The calculation methodology relies on the historical experience of pools of similar assets; hence the impairment allowance is collective. The impairment calculation is typically based on a roll-rate approach, where the percentage of assets that

move from the initial delinquency to default is derived from statistical probabilities based on historical experience. Recovery amounts are calculated using a weighted average for the relevant portfolio. This method applies mainly to the Retail portfolios and is consistent with Group policy of raising an allowance as soon as impairment is identified. Unidentified impairment is also included in collective impairment.

Impairment for losses incurred but not specifically identified

Unidentified impairment allowances are also raised to cover losses which are judged to be incurred but not yet specifically identified in customer exposures at the balance sheet date, and which, therefore, have not been specifically reported. The incurred but not yet reported calculation is based on the asset's probability of moving from the performing portfolio to being specifically identified as impaired within the given emergence period and then on to default within a specified period, termed as the outcome period. This is calculated on the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's effective interest rate. The emergence and outcome periods vary across products.

Wholesale portfolios

Impairment in the Wholesale portfolios is generally calculated by valuing each impaired asset on a case by case basis, i.e. on an individual assessment basis. A relatively small amount of Wholesale impairment relates to unidentified or collective impairment; in such cases, impairment is calculated using modelled Probability of Default (PD) x Loss Given Default (LGD) x Exposure at Default (EAD) adjusted for an emergence period.

Retail portfolios

For Retail portfolios, the impairment allowance is mainly assessed on a

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collective basis and is based on the drawn balances adjusted to take into account the likelihood of the customer defaulting at a particular point in time (PD_{pit}) and the amount estimated as not recoverable (LGD). The basic calculation is:

$$\text{Impairment allowance} = \text{Total outstandings} \times \text{PD}_{\text{pit}} \times \text{LGD}$$

The PD_{pit} increases with the number of contractual payments missed thus raising the associated impairment requirement.

In Retail, the current policy also incorporates a high risk segment which is included in the unidentified impairment calculation. High risk segments are those which can be demonstrated to experience higher levels of loss within the performing segment. This segmentation allows for earlier identification of potential loss in a portfolio. Unidentified impairment is also referred to as collective impairment. This is to reflect the impairment that is collectively held against a pool of assets where a loss event has occurred, but has not yet been captured.

Sensitivity of the impairment to key assumptions

Wholesale portfolios

Impairment in the Wholesale portfolios is generally calculated by valuing each impaired asset on a case by case basis, and is not therefore primarily model-driven. As such, the key assumptions that would have the most impact on impairment provisions in the Wholesale portfolios are the valuations placed upon security and collateral held and the timing of asset realisations.

When calculating impairment, estimated future cash flows are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. At present, in Wholesale portfolios, the impact of discounting is relatively small in itself but would rise with reference rates. In addition, to the extent that a rise in interest rates impacted economic growth and/or serviceability of Wholesale clients and customers, this would be expected to feed through in future impairment numbers.

Retail portfolios

For Retail portfolios, impairment is calculated predominantly using models. The models are developed using historical data and include explicit and implicit assumptions such as debt sale estimates, house price valuations and the distribution of accounts. Model monitoring and validation are undertaken regularly, at least annually, to ensure that models are fit for purpose. Further to this, the Group accounts for the impact of changes in the economic environment and lags resulting from the design of the models to ensure overall impairment adequacy. See Management adjustments to Models for Impairment in the 2016 Annual Report for more information on key management judgements in 2016. See stress testing (page 115) for further information.

Emergence and outcome periods

To develop models to calculate the allowance for impairment it is first necessary to estimate the time horizons of these models. These time horizons are called the emergence and outcome periods. Emergence Period relates to the time between a loss event occurring and that event becoming apparent via the account becoming delinquent and attracting identified impairment. Outcome is an analytically derived period taken to capture lifetime defaults associated with the observed loss event.

This methodology ensures that the Group captures the loss incurred at the correct balance sheet date. These impairment allowances are reviewed and adjusted at least quarterly by an appropriate charge or release of the stock of impairment allowances based on statistical analysis and management judgement. Where appropriate, the accuracy of this analysis is periodically assessed against actual losses. For further detail, see modelling of risk on pages 126 to 133.

Wholesale portfolios

For Wholesale portfolios in corporate banking and investment banking, the emergence period is portfolio specific and is based on the anticipated length of time from the occurrence of a loss event to identified impairment being incurred. The emergence period in corporate banking is derived from actual case file review. This is periodically benchmarked against the time taken to move between risk grades in internal watch lists, from WL1 or 2 into WL3, which is the level of risk that will attract a collective impairment allowance. Both methodologies produce similar results for the emergence period, which is currently six

months. Within Corporate Banking, post model adjustments can be made to increase the emergence period for certain industry sectors to reflect, for example, a benign environment. The average life of the investment banking portfolio is estimated to be 18 months, during which time Investment Bank is exposed to losses on the portfolio. However, it is expected that incurred losses would become apparent within six months, therefore the investment banking portfolio also uses a six-month emergence period.

Retail portfolios

During 2016, the Retail Impairment Policy was strengthened and required enhancements to modelling approaches to both emergence and outcome periods across the credit card portfolios, notably UK and US. Emergence periods at a product level, are shown in the table below.

Emergence Periods

| Product Type | Emergence period (months) | |
|------------------|---------------------------|------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Credit cards | 3-3.5 | 2 |
| Current Accounts | 4 | 4 |
| Unsecured Loans | 4 | 4 |
| Secured Loans | 6 | 6 |

Businesses undertake regular analysis, at least annually, to validate that the minimum emergence periods above continue to reflect the actual observed time between the occurrence of a loss event and entry to an impaired state, in order to ensure they remain appropriate and provide sufficient coverage of future losses.

Where any shortfalls are identified at a business or portfolio level, the prescribed minimum emergence periods are increased to reflect our most up-to-date experience of customer behaviour.

The final approved emergence periods are incorporated within the rates used as part of the overall UI assessment, which now encompasses total outstanding balances on all accounts that are in order, and for which no identified impairment allowances are held.

Individual evidence based outcome periods are also derived at a business/portfolio level, Businesses are required to capture lifetime defaults allowing consideration to cure rates and future events, subject to a minimum floor of 80%.

Final outcome periods adopted are re-evaluated on an annual basis to ensure they continue to reflect the actual time elapsing from the initial indication of potential default to the default event.

Returning assets to a performing status

Wholesale portfolios

In Wholesale portfolios, an account may only be returned to a performing status when it ceases to have any actual or perceived financial stress and no longer meets any of the WL criteria, or once facilities have been fully repaid or cancelled. Unless a facility is fully repaid or cancelled, the decision in corporate banking to return an account to performing status may only be taken by the credit risk team, while within the investment banking, the decision can only be taken by the Barclays International Watch List Committee.

Retail portfolios

A Retail asset, pre-point of charge-off, may only be returned to a performing status in the following circumstances:

§ all arrears (both capital and interest) have been cleared and payments have returned to original contractual payments

§ for revolving products, a re-age event (see page 126) has occurred, when the customer is returned to an up-to-date status without having cleared the requisite level of arrears

§ for amortising products, which are performing on a programme of forbearance and meet the following criteria may be returned to the performing book classified as High Risk¹:

no interest rate concessions must have been granted

Note

¹ The identification and subsequent treatment of up-to-date customers who, either through an event or observed behaviour exhibit potential financial difficulty. High Risk includes customers who have suffered recent financial dislocation, i.e. prior forbearance or re-age.

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restructure must remain within original product parameters (original term + extension)

twelve consecutive payments at the revised contractual payment amount must have been received post the restructure event.

For residential mortgages, accounts may also be considered for rehabilitation post charge-off, where customer circumstances have changed. The customer must clear all unpaid capital and interest, and confirm their ability to meet full payments going forward.

Recovery units

Recovery units are responsible for exposures where deterioration of the counterparty/customer credit profile is severe, to the extent that timely or full recovery of exposure is considered unlikely and default has occurred or is likely in the short term. Recovery teams set and implement strategies to recover the Group's exposure through realisation of assets and collateral, in co-operation with counterparties/customers and where this is not possible through insolvency and legal procedures.

In Wholesale, for a case to be transferred to a recovery unit, it must be in default and have ceased to actively trade or be in insolvency. In Retail, the timings of the charge-off points to recovery units are established based on the type of loan. For the majority of products, the standard period for charging off accounts is six missed contractual payments (180 days past due date of contractual obligation) unless a Forbearance programme is agreed. Early points are prescribed for unsecured assets. For example, in case of customer bankruptcy or insolvency, associated accounts are charged off within 60 days of notification. See recovery information included in Analysis of Specific Portfolio and Asset Types section in the 2016 Annual Report.

Foreclosures in process and properties in possession

Foreclosure is the process where the bank initiates legal action against a customer, with the intention of terminating the loan agreement whereby the bank may repossess the property subject to local law and recover amounts it is owed. This process can be initiated by the bank independent of the impairment treatment and it is therefore possible that the foreclosure process may be initiated while the account is still in collections (delinquent) or in recoveries (post charge-off) where the customer has not agreed a satisfactory repayment schedule with the bank.

Properties in possession include properties held as loans and advances to customers and properties held as other real estate owned.

Held as loans and advances to customers (UK and Italy) refers to the properties 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.

Held as other real estate owned (South Africa) refers to properties 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.

Writing off assets

Write-off refers to the point where it is determined that the asset is irrecoverable, it is no longer considered economically viable to try and recover the asset, it is deemed immaterial, or full and final settlement is reached and a shortfall remains. 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.

The timing and extent of write-offs may involve some element of subjective judgement. Nevertheless, a write-off will often be prompted by a specific event, such as the inception of insolvency proceedings or other formal recovery action, which makes it possible to establish that some or the entire advance is beyond realistic prospect of recovery. The position of impaired loans is also reviewed at least quarterly to ensure that irrecoverable advances are being written off in a prompt and orderly manner and in compliance with any local regulations.

For Retail portfolios, the timings of the write-off points are established based on the type of loan. For unsecured, assets in the recoveries book will be written-off if the required qualifying repayments are not made within a rolling twelve-month period. For secured loans, the shortfall

after the receipt of the proceeds from the disposal of the collateral is written off within three months of that date if no repayment schedule has been agreed with the borrower. Such assets are only written off once all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are written back and hence decrease the amount of the reported loan impairment charge in the income statement. In 2016, total write-offs of impaired financial assets decreased 12% to £2.0bn (2015: £2.28bn).

Total write-offs of financial assets (£m)^a

Note

a 2016 figure excludes Africa

Forbearance and other concession programmes

Forbearance programmes

Forbearance takes place when a concession is made on the contractual terms of a facility in response to an obligor's financial difficulties. The Group offers forbearance programmes to assist customers and clients in financial difficulty through agreements that may include accepting 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, the bank or a third party.

Forbearance programmes for Wholesale portfolios

The majority of Wholesale client relationships are individually managed, with lending decisions made with reference to specific circumstances and on bespoke terms.

Forbearance occurs when, for reasons relating to the actual or perceived financial difficulty of an obligor, a concession is granted below the Group's current standard rates (i.e. lending criteria below the Group's current lending terms), that would not otherwise be considered. This includes all troubled debt restructures granted below our standard rates.

Forbearance would typically be evident where the concession(s) agreed impact the ability to repay debt or avoid recognising a default with a lack of appropriate commercial balance and risk mitigation/structural enhancement of benefit to the Group in return for concession(s).

The following list is not exhaustive but provides some examples of instances that would typically be considered to be evidence of forbearance:

§ a reduction of current contractual interest rate for the sole purpose of maintaining performing debt status, with no other improvement to terms of benefit to the Group

§ non-enforcement of a material covenant breach impacting the counterparty's ability to repay

§ converting a fully or partially amortising facility to a bullet repayment at maturity, with no other improvement to terms of benefit to the Group, for the sole purpose of avoiding a payment default due to a customer's inability to meet amortisation

§ extension in maturity date for a project finance facility that gives an effective contractual term longer than the underlying project contract being financed

§ any release of a material security interest without receiving appropriate value by way of repayment/alternate security offered or other improvement in terms available to the Group commensurate with the value of the security released.

Where a concession is granted that is not a result of financial difficulty

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and/or is within our current market terms, the concession would not amount to forbearance. For example, a commercially balanced restructure within the Group's current terms which involves the granting concessions and receiving risk mitigation/structural enhancement of benefit to the Group would not be indicative of forbearance.

The following list (not exhaustive) gives some examples of instances that would not typically be considered to be forbearance:

§ temporary/permanent waivers/resets of covenants agreed in line with our current terms

§ amending contractual maturity to meet current lending terms that results in a previously amortising facility having a bullet repayment as a consequence of shorter maturity date

§ equity/warrants taken to increase return to the Group without compromising contractual interest

§ extension of maturity date where the extension is within the normally granted terms for the type of facility in question

§ release of a material security interest where commensurate value is received by way of repayment/other security offered.

Cases where a technical default may have occurred, the Group has decided to reserve its position but does not consider the default to be sufficient to impact the counterparty's ability to pay, would not typically be considered forbearance (as the counterparty would continue to meet its payment obligations under existing terms).

The Troubled Assets Policy requires that a permanent record is retained of all individual cases of forbearance, and upon granting forbearance the counterparty is placed on WL. The counterparty then remains on WL and is flagged as being in forbearance for a minimum of 12 months from the date forbearance is applied. Counterparties may be removed from WL status within 12 months in exceptional circumstances, e.g. full repayment of facilities or significant restructuring. Counterparties placed on WL status are subject to increased levels of credit risk oversight.

Counterparties who have been granted forbearance are classified as a Basel 'unlikeliness' to pay default for capital purposes, with PD of 1 throughout the period that they remain classified as being in forbearance. This is on the basis that, without intervention by the Group, the counterparties are unlikely to meet their obligations in full which would lead to default.

Impairment is assessed on an individual basis and recognised where relevant impairment triggers have been reached including where counterparties are in arrears and require renegotiation of terms. Forbearance is considered to be an indicator that impairment may be present and an impairment test is performed for all cases placed in forbearance.

Given that these loans have already been assessed for impairment at the point of being classified as being in forbearance, the Group does not have additional procedures to evaluate the likelihood that these loans would default within the loss emergence and confirmation periods.

A control framework exists along with regular sampling to ensure policies for watch list and impairment are enforced as defined and to ensure that all assets have suitable levels of impairment applied. Portfolios are subject to independent assessment.

Aggregate data for Wholesale forbearance cases is reviewed by the Wholesale Credit Risk Management Committee.

Forbearance programmes for retail portfolios

Retail forbearance is available to customers experiencing financial difficulties. Forbearance solutions take a number of forms depending on individual customer circumstances. Short-term solutions focus on temporary reductions to contractual payments and may change from capital and interest payments to interest only. For loan customers with longer-term financial difficulties, term extensions may be offered, which may include interest rate concessions. For credit card customers with longer-term financial difficulties, a switch to a fully amortising plan may be offered, which may include an interest rate concession.

When an account is placed into a programme of forbearance, the asset will be classified as such for the remainder of its term, unless after 12 months it qualifies for reclassification, upon which it will be returned to

the up-to-date book and classified as high risk for a further 12-month period. When the Group agrees to a forbearance programme with a customer, the impairment allowance recognises the impact on cash flows of the agreement to receive less than the original contractual payments. The Retail Impairment Policy prescribes the methodology for impairment of forbearance assets, which is measured by comparing the debt outstanding to the revised expected repayment. This results in higher impairment, in general, than for fully performing assets, reflecting the additional credit risk attached to loans subject to forbearance.

Barclays has continued to assist customers in financial difficulty through the use of forbearance programmes. However, the extent of forbearance offered by the Group to customers and clients remains small in comparison to the overall size of the loan book.

The level of forbearance extended to customers in other Retail portfolios is not material and, typically, does not currently play a significant part in the way customer relationships are managed. However, additional portfolios will be added to this disclosure should the forbearance in respect of such portfolios become material.

A Retail loan is not considered to be renegotiated where the amendment is at the request of the customer, there is no evidence of actual or imminent financial difficulty and the amendment meets with all underwriting criteria. In this case it would be treated as a new loan. In the normal course of business, customers who are not in financial difficulties frequently apply for new loan terms, for example to take advantage of a lower interest rate or to secure a further advance on a mortgage product. Where these applications meet our underwriting criteria and the loan is made at market interest rates, the loan is not classified as being in forbearance. Only in circumstances where a customer has requested a term extension, interest rate reduction or further advance and there is evidence of financial difficulty is the loan classified as forbearance and included in our disclosures on forbearance.

Please see the credit risk performance section on pages 182 to 185 of the 2016 Annual Report for details of principal Wholesale and Retail assets currently in forbearance.

Impairment of loans under forbearance

Loans under forbearance programmes are subject to Group policy. In both Retail and Wholesale portfolios, identified impairment is raised for such accounts, recognising the agreement between the Group and customer to pay less than the original contractual payment and is measured using a future discounted cash flow approach comparing the debt outstanding to the expected repayment on the debt. This results in higher impairment, in general, being held for loans under forbearance than for fully performing assets, reflecting the additional credit risk attached to loans subject to forbearance.

Sustainability of loans under forbearance

The Group monitors the sustainability of loans for which forbearance has been granted.

Wholesale portfolios

In the Wholesale portfolios, counterparties that have been granted forbearance are placed on WL and therefore are subject to increased levels of credit risk oversight. Counterparties then remain on WL and are classified as being in forbearance with a PD of 1 for capital purposes for a minimum of 12 months from the date forbearance is applied until satisfactory performance is evidenced. Forbearance status and the related default treatment for capital can be removed after 12 months from being applied if any of the following criteria is met:

§ the counterparty no longer benefits from a concession below our current market rates or reverts back to their original lending terms (prior to the concession being applied)

§ the counterparty ceases to have any actual or perceived financial stress

§ a significant restructure takes place which leads to a significant improvement in the credit profile of the counterparty.

Counterparties may only be removed from being classified as being in forbearance with a PD of 1 for capital purposes within 12 months in exceptional circumstances, e.g. full repayment of facilities or significant restructuring that materially improves credit quality. Counterparties

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continuing to benefit from a concession below current market can be removed from WL and no longer be classified as in forbearance provided they do not meet any of the WL criteria and can evidence consistent satisfactory performance throughout the minimum 12-month period.

Retail portfolios

In Retail portfolios, the type of forbearance programme offered should be appropriate to the nature and the expected duration of the customer's financial distress. It is imperative that the solution agreed is both appropriate to that customer and sustainable, with a clear demonstration from the customer of both willingness and ability to repay. Before any permanent programme of forbearance is granted, an affordability assessment is undertaken to ensure suitability of the offer. When customers exit forbearance, the accounts are ring-fenced as a High Risk segment within the up-to-date book for a period of at least twelve months.

For disclosure on the Group's accounting policy with respect to impairment, see pages 122 to 124 and Note 7 of the 2016 Annual Report.

Other programmes

Retail re-aging activity

Re-aging refers to the placing of an account into an up-to-date position without the requisite repayment of arrears. The re-age policy applies to revolving products only. No reduction is made to the minimum due payment amounts which are calculated, as a percentage of balance, with any unpaid principal included in the calculation of the following month's minimum due payment.

The changes in timing of cash flows following re-aging do not result in any additional cost to the Group. The following are the conditions required to be met before a re-age may occur:

- § the account must not have been previously charged off or written off
- § the borrower cannot be bankrupt, subject to an Individual Voluntary Arrangement (a UK contractual arrangement with creditors for individuals wishing to avoid bankruptcy), a fraud or deceased
- § the borrower must show a renewed willingness and ability to repay the debt. This will be achieved by the borrower making at least three consecutive contractual monthly payments or the equivalent cumulative amount. Contractual monthly payment is defined as the contractual minimum due. Funds may not be advanced for any part of this

§ the account must have been on book at least nine months (i.e. nine months prior to the three-month qualification period)

§ no account should be re-aged more than once within any 12-month period, or more than twice in a 5-year period. Assets are considered to belong to a separate High Risk pool. Under High Risk, the performance of the assets is a risk characteristic and results in a higher probability of default being assigned to them in impairment models which meet the requirement of IAS 39, AG87-88. This results in an appropriately higher impairment allowance being recognised on the assets.

Retail small arrears capitalisation

All small arrears capitalisations are now considered a form of Forbearance, based on the European Banking Authority's requirements for Supervisory Reporting on Forbearance and Non-Performing exposures.

Refinancing risk

This is the risk that the borrower or group of correlated borrowers may be unable to repay bullet-repayment loans at expiry, and will therefore need refinancing.

From a large corporates perspective, refinancing risk will typically be associated with loans that have an element of bullet repayment incorporated into the repayment profile. Refinancing risk is taken into account on a case by case basis as part of the credit review and approval process for each individual loan. The review will consider factors such as the strength of the business model and sustainability of the cash flows; and for bridge loans, the certainty of the sources of repayment and any associated market risk.

Commercial real estate loans will frequently incorporate a bullet

repayment element at maturity. Where this is the case, deals are sized and structured to enable the Group to term out the loan if the client were unable to refinance the loan at expiry. Credit review will incorporate an examination of various factors that are central to this consideration, such as tenant quality, tenancy agreements (including break clauses), property quality and interest rate sensitivity.

Loans to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) will typically be either revolving credit lines to cover working capital needs or amortising exposures, with periodic refinancing to give the opportunity to review structure, pricing, etc.

Please refer to the maturity analysis for UK CRE and customers with interest-only home loans in the credit risk performance section in the 2016 Annual Report for more information.

Environmental risk

The Group has a dedicated Environmental Risk Management team, as part of the central Credit Risk Management function, recognising that environment is a mainstream credit risk issue. Environmental issues are required considerations in credit risk assessment, and environmental risk standards are included in the Wholesale Credit Risk Control Framework.

The Group's approach to environmental credit risk management addresses risk under three categories, namely Direct risk and Indirect risk, which are covered below, and Reputation risk, on which more detail may be found on page 166.

Direct risk can arise when the Group takes commercial land as collateral. In many jurisdictions, enforcement of a commercial mortgage by the bank, leading to possession, potentially renders the Group liable for the costs of remediating a site if deemed by the regulator to be contaminated, including for pre-existing conditions. In the UK, the Group's approach requires commercial land, if being pledged as collateral, to be subject to a screening mechanism. Where required further assessment of the commercial history of a piece of land and its potential for environmental contamination helps ensure any potential environmental degradation is reflected in the value ascribed to that security. It also identifies potential liabilities which may be incurred by the Group, if realisation of the security were to become a possibility.

Indirect risk can arise when environmental issues may impact the creditworthiness of the borrower. For instance, incremental costs may be incurred in upgrading a business' operations to meet emerging environmental regulations or tightening standards. In other circumstances, failure to meet those standards may lead to fines. Environmental impacts on businesses may also include shifts in the market demand for goods or services generated by our customers, or changing supply chain pressures. Environmental considerations affecting our clients can be varied. The bank has developed a series of environmental risk briefing notes, covering 10 broad industry headings ranging from Agriculture and Fisheries to Oil and Gas, from Mining and Metals to Utilities and Waste Management. These briefing notes are available to colleagues in business development and credit risk functions across the organisation, outlining the nature of environmental and social risks of which to be aware, as well as the factors which mitigate those risks.

Internal ratings based (IRB) approach

The IRB approach largely relies on internal models to derive the risk parameters/components used in determining the capital requirement for a given exposure. The main risk components include measures of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). The IRB approach is divided into three alternative applications, Own-Estimates, Supervisory Estimates and Specialised Lending:

Own-Estimates IRB (OEIRB): Barclays uses its own models to estimate PD, LGD and EAD to calculate given risk exposures for various asset classes and the associated Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)

Supervisory IRB (SIRB): Barclays uses its own PD estimates, but relies on supervisory estimates for other risk components. The SIRB approach is particularly used to floor risk parameters for wholesale credit exposures where default data scarcity may impact the robustness of the model

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build process.

Specialised Lending IRB: For specialised lending exposures for which PD cannot be modelled reliably, Barclays uses a set of risk weights defined in the relevant regulation, and takes into account a range of prescribed risk factors.

While in the past the industry has used the terms **Advanced**, **Foundation** and **Slotting** IRB, the current enforcing regulation (the Capital Requirements Regulation) does not use these terms.

The IRB calculation for credit risk

For both OEIRB and SIRB approaches, Barclays uses the regulatory prescribed risk-weight functions for the purposes of deriving capital requirements.

In line with regulatory requirements, Long Run Average PD and downturn LGD and CF (Conversion Factor) estimates are used for each customer/facility to determine regulatory capital for all exposures in scope.

For the purpose of pricing and existing customer management, point in time (PIT) PD, LGD and EAD are generally used as these represent the best estimates of risk given the current position in the credit cycle. Whilst Long Run Average PDs are always tested at grade/pool level, PIT PDs are also used for the calculation of capital on certain retail unsecured products, in line with regulation.

Applications of internal ratings

The three components **PD**, **LGD** and **CF** are the building blocks used in a variety of applications that measure credit risk across the entire portfolio:

§ **credit approval:** PD models are used in the approval process in both retail and wholesale portfolios. In high-volume retail portfolios, application and behaviour scorecards are frequently used as decision-making tools. In wholesale and some retail home loans portfolios, PD models are used to direct applications to an appropriate credit-sanctioning level

§ **credit grading:** this was originally introduced in the early 1990s to provide a common measure of risk across the Group. Barclays now employs a 21-point scale of default probabilities. These are shown in Table 32 on page 51.

§ **risk-reward and pricing:** PD, LGD and CF estimates are used to assess the profitability of deals and portfolios and to facilitate risk-adjusted pricing and strategy decisions

Explanation of Responses:

§ **risk appetite:** estimates are used to calculate the expected loss and the potential volatility of loss in the Group's risk appetite framework. See page 114.

§ **impairment calculation:** under IAS 39, many collective impairment estimates incorporate the use of PD and LGD models. See page 122.

§ **collections and recoveries:** model outputs are used to identify segments of the portfolio where collection and recovery efforts should be prioritised

§ **economic capital (EC) calculation:** most EC calculations use similar inputs as the regulatory capital (RC) process

§ **risk management information:** Risk generate reports to inform senior management on issues such as business performance, risk appetite and EC consumption. Model outputs are used as key indicators in those reports. Risk also generates regular report on model risk, which covers model accuracy, model use, input data integrity and regulatory compliance among other issues.

Ratings processes and models for credit exposures

Wholesale credit

To construct ratings for wholesale customers, including financial institutions, corporates, specialised lending, purchased corporate receivables and equity exposures, Barclays complements its internal models suite with external models and rating agencies' information. A model hierarchy is in place requiring users/credit officers to adopt a consistent approach/model to rate each counterparty based on the asset class type and the nature of the transaction. Barclays has 144 internally approved Wholesale models, of which 38 are used to calculate regulatory capital for credit exposures.

Wholesale PD models

Barclays employs a range of methods in the construction of these models:

§ statistical models are used for our high volume portfolios such as small or medium enterprises (SME). The models are typically built using large amounts of internal data, combined with supplemental data from external data suppliers where available. Wherever external data is sourced to validate or enhance internally held data, similar data quality standards to those applicable to the internal data management are enforced

§ structural models incorporate in their specification the elements of the industry-accepted Merton framework to identify the distance to default for a counterparty. This relies upon the modeller having access to specific time series data or data proxies for the portfolio. Data samples used to build and validate these models are typically constructed by appropriately combining data sets from internal default observations with comparable externally obtained data sets from commercial providers such as rating agencies and industry data gathering consortia

§ expert lender models are used for those parts of the portfolio where there is insufficient internal or external data to support the construction of a statistically robust model. These models utilise the knowledge and in-depth expertise of the senior credit officers dealing with the specific customer type being modelled. For all portfolios with a low number of default observations, the Group adopts specific regulatory rules, methodologies and floors in its estimates to ensure that the calibration of the model meets the current regulatory criteria for conservatism.

Wholesale LGD models

The LGD models typically rely on statistical analysis to derive the model drivers (including seniority of claim, collateral coverage, recovery periods, industry and costs) that best explain the Group's historical loss experience, often supplemented with other relevant and representative external information where available. The models are calibrated to downturn conditions for regulatory capital purposes and, where internal and external data is scarce, they are subject to SIRB floors to ensure the calibration of the model meets the current regulatory criteria for conservatism.

Wholesale CF models

The wholesale CF models estimate the potential utilisation of the currently available headroom based on statistical analysis of the available internal and external data and past client behaviour. As is the case with the LGD models, the CF models are subject to downturn calibration for regulatory capital purposes and to floors where data is scarce.

Retail credit

Retail banking and cards operations have long and extensive experience of using credit models in assessing and managing risks. As a result, models play an integral role in customer approval and management decisions. Most retail portfolios are data rich; consequently, most models are built in-house using statistical techniques and internal data. Exceptions are some expert lender models (similar to those described in the wholesale context) where data scarcity precludes the statistically robust derivation of model parameters. In these cases, appropriately conservative assumptions are typically used, and wherever possible these models are validated/benchmarked against external data. Barclays has 233 internally approved retail models, of which 25 are used to calculate regulatory capital for credit exposures.

Retail PD models

Application and behavioural scorecards are most commonly used for retail PD modelling:

§ application scorecards are derived from historically observed performance of new clients. They are built using customer demographic and financial information, supplemented by credit bureau information where available. Through statistical techniques, the relationship between these candidate variables and the default marker is quantified to produce output scores reflecting a PD. These scores are used primarily for new customer decisioning but are, in some cases, also used to allocate a PD to new customers for the

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Management of credit risk and the internal ratings-based approach

purpose of capital calculation

§ behavioural scorecards differ from application scorecards in that they rely on the historically observed performance of existing clients. The statistically derived output scores are used for existing customer management activities as well as for the purpose of capital calculation.

Retail LGD models

Retail LGD models are built using bespoke methods chosen to best model the operational recovery process and practices. In a number of secured portfolios, LGD drivers are parameterised with market factors (e.g. house price indices, haircut of the property value) to capture market trends. For most unsecured portfolios, where recoveries are not based on collateral, statistical models of cash flows are used to estimate ultimate recoveries and LGDs. In all instances, cash flows are discounted to the point of default by using bespoke country and product level factors. For capital calculations, customised economic downturn adjustments, taking into account loss and default dependency, are made to adjust losses to stressed conditions.

Retail CF models

CF models within retail portfolios are split into two main methodological categories. The general methodology is to derive product level credit conversion factors (CCFs) from historical balance migrations, typically for amortising product, such as mortgages, consumer loans. These are frequently further segmented at a bucket level (e.g. by delinquency). The most sophisticated CF models are based on behavioural factors, determining customer level CCFs from characteristics of the individual facility, typically for overdrafts and credit cards. For capital calculations, customised downturn adjustments, taking into account loss and default dependency, are made to adjust for stressed conditions.

The control mechanisms for the rating system

Model risk has been identified as a risk to be managed under the ERMF. Consequently, the GMRP and its supporting standards covering the end-to-end model life cycle are in place to support the management of risk models.

Key controls captured by the Model Risk Policy cover:

§ model governance is anchored in assigning accountabilities and responsibilities to each of the main stakeholders:
model owner each model must have a model owner who has overall accountability for the model

model developers support the model owner and drive development according to model owner defined scope/purpose

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independent Validation Unit (IVU) responsible for independent review, challenge and approval of all models.

§ externally developed models are subject to the same governance standards as internal models

§ models are classified by Materiality (High/Low) and Complexity (Complex/Non-complex)

§ all models must be validated and approved by IVU before initial implementation/use

§ models are subject to annual review by the model owner and periodic validation and approval by IVU

§ all models must be recorded in the Group Models Database (GMD), which records model owners and developers

§ model owners must ensure there is evidence that model implementation is accurate and tested.

If a model is found to perform sub-optimally, it may be rejected and/or subjected to a Post Model Adjustment (PMA) before approval for continued use is granted.

The Independent Validation Unit (IVU) reporting line is separate from that of the model developers. IVU is part of Model Risk Management (MRM), and the head of MRM reports to Barclays Chief Risk Officer. The model development teams have separate reporting lines to the Barclays UK and Barclays International Chief Risk Officers, who in turn report to the Barclays Chief Risk Officer.

Under the Three Lines of Defence approach stated in ERMF, the actions

of all parties with responsibilities under the Group Model Risk Policy are subject to independent audit by Barclays Internal Audit.

Validation processes for credit exposures

Validation of credit models covers observed model performance but also the scope of model use, interactions between models, data use and quality, the model's theoretical basis, regulatory compliance and any remediations to model risk that are proposed or in place.

The following sections provide more detail on processes for validating the performance of each model type.

Wholesale PD models

To assess model calibration, the Independent Validation Unit compares the model prediction of default frequency to the realised internal default rate both over the latest year and over all observable model history. Due to the relative infrequency of default of large wholesale obligors, a long-run perspective on default risk is vital. Default rates are also compared to external benchmarks where these are relevant and available, such as default rates in rating-agency data. In practice, since financial crises have been infrequent, IVU would expect the model PD used in calculating regulatory capital to exceed the long run observed default rate.

For portfolios where few internal defaults have been observed, portfolio PD is compared to the most prudent PD generated by the industry-standard Pluto-Tasche method, using conservative parameter assumptions.

To assess model discrimination performance, the IVU compares the rank-ordering of internal ratings with the pattern of defaults, if any, to construct the industry-standard Gini statistic or similar. The ordering of internal ratings is also compared to the ordering of internal and external comparator ratings where these are available.

Mobility metric and population stability index is also routinely calculated to infer relevant aspects of the model performance.

Wholesale LGD models

To assess model calibration, model outputs are compared to the LGD observed on facilities that entered default in downturn periods, as requested by the regulator. Both internal and external data on observed LGD are examined, but preference is given to internal data, since these reflect Barclays' recover policies. Comparisons are performed by product seniority and security status and for other breakdowns of the portfolio. Model outputs are also compared to the long-run average of observed LGD. The time-lapse between facility default and the closure of recovery is varied and may be long. In the construction of observed LGD, recoveries are discounted back to the date of default at a conservative interest rate, following regulatory guidance of at least 9%. As noted above, regulatory floors are in place for the LGD used in calculating regulatory capital for exposure types where few default observations are available.

To assess model discrimination, the IVU compares the rank-ordering of model predictions to that of observed LGD and calculates the Spearman's Rank correlation coefficient and other measures of discrimination.

Wholesale CF models

To assess model calibration, the conversion factors observed in internal data are compared to model predictions, both in downturn periods as defined by the regulator, and on a long-run average basis. Comparisons are performed separately for different product types. Validation focuses on internal data, with external data used as a benchmark, because conversion factors are related to banks' facility management practices. Particular care is used in separating cases where facility limits changed between the date of observation and default, as these can lead to measurements of conversion factors that take extreme values. As a benchmark only, total predicted exposure at default for all defaulted facilities is compared to realised exposure at default. This comparison is done because it is relatively insensitive to extreme values for observed CF on some facilities. The primary validation tests are performed on facility-weighted rather than exposure-weighted basis, however, in line with the relevant regulations.

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Retail PD models

To assess rating philosophy, i.e. whether it is a Point-in-Time system or Through-the-Cycle system, the Independent Validation Unit produces migration indices to investigate relevant grade migration.

To assess model calibration, the Independent Validation Unit compares the model prediction of default frequency to the realised internal default rate by grade/pool as required by CRR. As a minimum, IVU expects the expected default rate is at least equal or above the level of observed default rate.

To assess model discrimination performance, the IVU compares the rank-ordering of internal ratings with the pattern of defaults, if any, to construct the industry-standard Gini statistic or similar.

To assess model stability, the population distribution, the character distribution and parameter estimates are assessed individually.

A 0.03% regulatory floor is in place for the facility level PD used in calculating regulatory capital.

Retail LGD models

LGD model components are compared to observed value respectively, this may include but not limited to probability of possession/charge off, forced sale discount, time from default to crystallisation and discount rate. Where components are similar to PD in nature, the approach stated in the PD section applies to assess the calibration, discrimination and stability of the component.

The calibration of the overall LGD is assessed through the expected against actual comparison by default flow and stock population respectively. The downturn LGD appropriateness is further assessed to ensure that the downturn LGD is equal to or above the long-run average of observed LGD. This exercise is performed at grade/pool level according to CRR. In the construction of observed LGD, recoveries are discounted back to the date of default at a conservative interest rate, following regulatory guidance. As noted above, regulatory floors are in place for the LGD used in calculating regulatory capital where appropriate (this includes but not limited to the non-zero LGD floor at account level, the collateral uncertainty consideration, the portfolio level LGD floor and UK property haircut floor).

The primary validation tests are performed on facility-weighted rather than exposure-weighted basis, however, in line with the relevant

regulations.

Retail CF models

The calibration of the overall CF is assessed through the expected against actual comparison by default flow and stock population respectively. The downturn CF appropriateness is further assessed to ensure that the downturn CF is equal to or above the long-run average of observed CF. This exercise is performed at grade/pool level according to CRR. Particular care is used in separating cases where facility limits changed between the date of observation and default, as these can lead to measurements of conversion factors that take extreme values.

Depending on the modelling approach, the relevant measure used for PD/LGD may be used accordingly to assess calibration, discrimination and stability.

CF is floored so that the exposure at the point of default cannot be less than exposure observed at point of regulatory reporting.

The primary validation tests are performed on facility-weighted rather than exposure-weighted basis, however, in line with the relevant regulations.

Table 83 for credit risk model characteristics shows modelled variables to calculate RWA (PD, LGD) at portfolio level, with number of models and their significance in terms of RWAs, model method or approach, numbers of years of data used, Basel asset class of the customer or client, and regulatory thresholds applied.

Selected features of material models

The table below contains selected features of the Group's AIRB credit risk models which are used to calculate RWAs, with their significance in terms of RWAs, model methodology or approach, numbers of years of data used, Basel asset class of the customer or client, and any regulatory thresholds applied. RWAs have been reported with the BUK and BI split. Please note that RWAs reported are as of September 2016 since complete reconciled information was not published for December 2016 at the time of reporting.

§ PD models listed in the table account for £106bn of total AIRB approach RWAs

§ LGD models listed in the table account for £119bn of total AIRB approach RWAs

Table 83: IRB credit risk models selected features

| Component | Portfolio | Size of associated portfolio (RWAs) | | Model description and methodology | Number of years loss data | Basel asset classes measured | Applied industry regulatory |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | BUK (£m) | BI (£m) | | | | |
| modelled PD | Publicly traded corporate | 121 | 28,104 | Statistical model using a Merton-based methodology. It takes quantitative | > 10 Years | Corporate | PD fl |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------|--------|--|------------|---|----------------------------|
| PD | Customers rated by Moody's and S&P | 11 | 27,009 | factors as inputs. Rating Agency Equivalent model converts agency ratings into estimated equivalent PIT default rates using credit cycles based on Moody's data. | > 10 Years | Corporate, Financial Institutions and Sovereigns | PD fl for co institu |
| PD | Corporate and SME customers with turnover < £20m | 4,977 | 4,548 | Statistical models that uses regression techniques to derive relationship between observed default experience and a set of behavioral variables. | 6-10 Years | Corporate, Corporate SME. | PD fl |
| PD | Corporate customers with turnover >= £20m | 221 | 10,618 | Statistically derived models sourced from an external vendor (Moody's RiskCalc) | 6-10 Years | Corporate | PD fl |
| PD | Home Finance | 16,043 | | Statistical scorecards estimated using regression techniques, segmented along arrears status and portfolio type. | 6-10 Years | Secured By Real Estate (residential and buy-to-let mortgages) | PD fl |
| PD | Barclaycard UK | 15,110 | | Statistical scorecards estimated using | 6-10 Years | Qualifying Revolving Retail (QRRE) | PD fl |

regression
techniques,
segmented
along arrears
status and
portfolio type.

Barclays approach to managing risks

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Table 83: IRB credit risk models – selected features continued

| Component | Portfolio | Size of associated portfolio (RWAs) | | Model description and methodology | Number of years loss data | Basel asset classes measured | Applicable industry-wide regulatory thresholds |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | BUK (£m) | BI (£m) | | | | |
| modelled LGD | Corporate and Financial Institutions | | 53,992 | Model based on a statistical regression that outputs a long run average LGD by estimating the expected value of recovery. Inputs include industry, seniority, instrument, collateral and country. | > 10 Years | Corporate, Financial Institutions | LGD floor of 45% based on low default portfolio criteria |
| LGD | All business customers (excluding certain specialised sectors) | 4,938 | 29,292 | Model is based on a function estimated using actual recoveries experience. It takes account of collateral value and an allowance for | > 10 Years | Corporate | LGD floor of 5% |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|--------|--|------------|---|--|
| LGD | UK Home Finance | 16,043 | non collateral recovery. Data driven estimates of loss and probability of possession. | 6-10 Years | Secured By Real Estate (residential and buy-to-let mortgages) | The portfolio average downturn LGD is floored at 10% |
| LGD | Barclaycard UK | 15,110 | Statistical models combining segmented regression and other forecasting techniques | 6-10 Years | Qualifying Revolving Retail (QRRE) | |

Credit Risk IRB models performance back testing estimated versus actual

The following tables compare the PDs and LGDs estimated by the Group's IRB models with the actual default and loss rates. Comparisons are based on the assets in IRB approach portfolios and are used to assess performance of the models. The estimates and actual figures represent direct outputs from the models rather than outputs used in regulatory capital calculations that may be adjusted to apply more conservative assumptions.

Back testing results are reported within each IRB exposure class at overall Group level both for Retail and Wholesale excluding Africa, as the historical Barclays UK and Barclays International split is not available for the Wholesale obligors. The Barclays UK and Barclays International classification has been initiated from 2016 and we intend to report back testing results at Barclays UK and Barclays International level from next year onwards.

Risk models are subject to the Group Model Risk Policy which contains detailed guidance on the minimum standards for model risk management. For example, PDs must be estimated over a sufficient period, show sufficient differentiation in predictions for different customers, show conservatism where data limitations exist, and follow prescriptive techniques. These standards are achieved via an independent validation process through appropriately independent experts. Once validated and correctly implemented, models are subject to regular monitoring to ensure they can still be used. Comparing model estimates with actual default rates for PD and loss rates for LGD form part of this monitoring. Such analysis is used to assess and enhance the performance of the models.

Further detail is provided in the management of model risk on page 162.

PD measures

- § The model estimated PIT PDs are compared with the actual default rates by PD ranges within each IRB exposure class. PD ranges, estimated PDs and actual default rates are based on the existing models default definitions. UK Cards is the only CRD IV compliant portfolio for the reporting period, for the remaining portfolios CRD IV compliant models are either under implementation or currently under development/approval as per the CRD IV roll-out plan agreed with the PRA.
- § The estimated PDs are forward-looking average PD by the model at the beginning of the 12-month period, i.e. average PD of the November 2015 non-defaulted obligors including inactive and non-borrowers. Both EAD weighted and simple average PDs have been reported.

- § The estimated PDs are compared with the simple average of historical annual default rates over the past 5 years, starting November 2011.
- § The PIT PD is used as a predicted measure in internal monitoring and annual validation of the models. In contrast, the capital calculation uses TTC or Regulatory PDs (not shown below), calibrated to long-run default averages with additional adjustments where modelled outputs display evidence of risk understatement (including credit expert overrides, regulatory adjustments etc.). The PIT measure is subject to under- or over-prediction depending on the relative position of the portfolio to the credit cycle.
- § A mapping has been provided between external ratings and internal PD ranges based on the published reports from two rating agencies – Moody's and S&P.
- § For the wholesale models, the average default probabilities in the tables have been determined from the full scope of clients graded by the IRB model suite, which may include some clients that have either zero exposure or zero limits marked at the time of calculation.

LGD measures

- § The model estimated LGDs, unadjusted for regulatory floors and for downturn adjustments, are compared with the actual LGDs within each IRB exposure class.
- § The estimated LGDs are derived from a simple average of LGDs at the time of default for the set of cases closed over the previous 12 months.
- § The actual LGD rate is the simple average observed loss rate for the set of cases closed over the previous twelve months, regardless of the time of default.
- § The LGD measures are used as a predicted measure in internal monitoring and annual validation of the models. The capital calculation uses Downturn LGDs with additional adjustments and regulatory floors where modelled outputs display evidence of risk understatement.

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Management of credit risk and the internal ratings-based approach

Table 84: Analysis of expected performance versus actual results

This table provides an overview of credit risk model performance, assessed by the analysis of average PDs and average LGDs.

The table compares the raw model output to the actual experience in our portfolios. Such analysis is used to assess and enhance the adequacy and accuracy of models. The raw outputs are subject to a number of adjustments before they are used in the calculation of capital, for example to allow for the position in the credit cycle and the impact of stress on recovery rates.

Asset Class

| Asset Class | EBA PD Range (%) | External Ratings Equivalent | | Weighted Average PD (%) | Arithmetic Average PD by obligors (%) | Number of obligors | | Defaulted obligors As at November 2015 | Defaulted obligors As at November 2016 | of which: new defaulted obligors in the year | Average historic annual default rate |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | Moody's | S&P | | | 2015 | 2016 | | | | |
| Wholesale central | 0.00 to <0.15 | Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, | AAA, AA+, AA, AA-, | 0.02% | 0.03% | 132 | 97 | | | | 0.00 |
| Government central | 0.15 to <0.25 | A1, A2, A3, Baa1, Baa2 | A+, A, A-, BBB+, BBB | 0.18% | 0.22% | 6 | 7 | | | | 0.00 |
| Banks | 0.25 to <0.50 | Baa3, Ba1 | BBB-, BB+ | 0.36% | 0.37% | 7 | 8 | | | | 0.00 |
| | 0.50 to <0.75 | Ba1, Ba2 | BB+, BB | 0.00% | 0.65% | 3 | 1 | | | | 0.00 |
| | 0.75 to <2.50 | Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2 | BB, BB-, B+, B | 0.86% | 1.39% | 11 | 10 | | | | 0.00 |
| | 2.50 to <10.00 | B1, B2, B3 | B+, B, B- | 0.00% | 6.58% | 6 | 7 | | | | 0.00 |
| | 10.00 to <100.00 | Caa1, Caa2, Caa3, | CCC+, CCC, CCC-, | 0.00% | 23.24% | 4 | 4 | | | | 0.00 |
| | Ca, C | CC, C | | | | | | | | | |
| | D | D | | 100.00% | 100.00% | | | | | | 0.00 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--|--|---------|---------|-------|-------|-----|---|------|
| Institutions | 100.00 (default) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0.00 to <0.15 | Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, Aaa, Aa+, AA, AA-, | | 0.03% | 0.03% | 7,098 | 8,661 | | | 0.00 |
| | | A1, A2, A3, Baa1 Baa1, Baa2 | A+, A, A-, BBB+ BBB+, BBB | | | | | | | |
| | 0.15 to <0.25 | | | 0.20% | 0.19% | 731 | 880 | | | 0.00 |
| | 0.25 to <0.50 | Baa3, Ba1 | BBB-, BB+ | 0.37% | 0.39% | 320 | 386 | | | 0.00 |
| | 0.50 to <0.75 | Ba1, Ba2 | BB+, BB | 0.61% | 0.65% | 123 | 111 | | | 0.00 |
| | 0.75 to <2.50 | Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2 | BB, BB-, B+, B | 1.53% | 1.34% | 264 | 222 | | | 0.00 |
| | 2.50 to <10.00 | B1, B2, B3 | B+, B, B- | 6.42% | 5.26% | 191 | 141 | | | 0.00 |
| | 10.00 to <100.00 | Caa1, Caa2, Caa3, Caa, C | CCC+, CCC, CCC-, CC, C | 17.64% | 25.21% | 98 | 72 | 2 | | 0.46 |
| | 100.00 (default) | D | D | 100.00% | 100.00% | 47 | 15 | | | 0.00 |
| Corporate | 0.00 to <0.15 | Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, Aaa, Aa+, AA, AA-, | | 0.04% | 0.05% | 1525 | 1383 | | | 0.00 |
| | | A1, A2, A3, Baa1 Baa1, Baa2 | A+, A, A-, BBB+ BBB+, BBB | | | | | | | |
| | 0.15 to <0.25 | | | 0.20% | 0.20% | 300 | 364 | | | 0.03 |
| | 0.25 to <0.50 | Baa3, Ba1 | BBB-, BB+ | 0.36% | 0.38% | 713 | 636 | 4 | | 0.25 |
| | 0.50 to <0.75 | Ba1, Ba2 | BB+, BB | 0.61% | 0.62% | 398 | 297 | 2 | | 0.13 |
| | 0.75 to <2.50 | Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2 | BB, BB-, B+, B | 1.25% | 1.32% | 1,109 | 841 | 4 | | 0.35 |
| | 2.50 to <10.00 | B1, B2, B3 | B+, B, B- | 4.57% | 4.78% | 845 | 1,263 | 29 | | 1.85 |
| | 10.00 to <100.00 | Caa1, Caa2, Caa3, Caa, C | CCC+, CCC, CCC-, CC, C | 23.94% | 21.88% | 323 | 247 | 18 | | 3.99 |
| | 100.00 (default) | D | D | 100.00% | 100.00% | 311 | 276 | | | 0.00 |
| | Corporate | 0.00 to <0.15 | Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, Aaa, Aa+, AA, AA-, | | 0.07% | 0.08% | 964 | 748 | | |
| | | A1, A2, A3, Baa1 Baa1, Baa2 | A+, A, A-, BBB+ BBB+, BBB | | | | | | | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | | | | 0.19% | 0.19% | 1,310 | 1,508 | | | 0.20 |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | | Baa3, Ba1 | BBB-, BB+ | 0.36% | 0.36% | 2,826 | 2,904 | 4 | | 0.13 |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | | Ba1, Ba2 | BB+, BB | 0.64% | 0.64% | 2,056 | 2,194 | 2 | 1 | 0.22 |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | | Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2 | BB, BB-, B+, B | 1.28% | 1.35% | 4,146 | 4,405 | 19 | 1 | 0.51 |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | | B1, B2, B3 | B+, B, B- | 5.24% | 4.96% | 3,698 | 4,719 | 72 | 5 | 3.60 |

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Bonding

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----|-----|----|---|-------|
| 10.00 to <100.00 | Caa1, Caa2, Caa3, Ca, C | CCC+, CCC, CCC-, CC, C | 23.28% | 23.01% | 732 | 528 | 48 | 1 | 10.18 |
| 100.00 (default) | D | D | 100.00% | 100.00% | 214 | 134 | | | 0.00 |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, A1, A2, A3, Baa1 | AAA, AA+, AA, AA-, A+, A, A-, BBB+ | 0.07% | 0.07% | 30 | 29 | | | 0.00 |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | Baa1, Baa2 | BBB+, BBB | 0.19% | 0.19% | 107 | 35 | | | 0.00 |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | Baa3, Ba1 | BBB-, BB+ | 0.37% | 0.37% | 180 | 145 | | | 0.00 |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | Ba1, Ba2 | BB+, BB | 0.61% | 0.64% | 137 | 169 | | | 0.76 |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2 | BB, BB-, B+, B | 1.18% | 1.29% | 142 | 218 | | | 0.00 |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | B1, B2, B3 | B+, B, B- | 5.02% | 5.09% | 152 | 135 | 1 | | 2.43 |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | Caa1, Caa2, Caa3, Ca, C | CCC+, CCC, CCC-, CC, C | 28.12% | 25.71% | 14 | 12 | 1 | | 13.96 |
| 100.00 (default) | D | D | 100.00% | 100.00% | 69 | 60 | | | 0.00 |

Barclays approach to managing risks

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Table 84: Analysis of expected performance versus actual results continued

Class

| EBA PD Range (%) | External Ratings Equivalent | | Weighted Average PD % | Arithmetic Average PD by obligors % | Number of obligors | | Defaulted obligors in the year | of which: new defaulted in the year |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Moody's | S&P | | | As at November 2015 | As at November 2016 | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, | AAA, AA+, AA, AA-, | 0.04% | 0.06% | 33,578 | 34,933 | 21 | 1 |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | A1, A2, A3, Baa1, Baa2 | A+, A, A-, BBB+, BBB | 0.20% | 0.20% | 23,989 | 25,288 | 28 | 1 |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | Baa3, Ba1 | BBB-, BB+ | 0.37% | 0.37% | 54,759 | 57,747 | 69 | 4 |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | Ba1, Ba2 | BB+, BB | 0.64% | 0.64% | 43,467 | 61,414 | 99 | 6 |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2 | BB, BB-, B+, B | 1.48% | 1.54% | 210,081 | 172,631 | 448 | 83 |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | B1, B2, B3 | B+, B, B- | 4.68% | 5.54% | 305,063 | 313,511 | 1,374 | 288 |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | Caa1, Caa2, Caa3, | CCC+, CCC, CCC-, | 20.67% | 23.61% | 303,665 | 339,375 | 7,206 | 1,136 |
| 100.00 (default) | Ca, C | CC, C | | | | | | |
| | D | D | 100.00% | 100.00% | 5,606 | 5,097 | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, | AAA, AA+, AA, AA-, | 0.09% | 0.09% | 700,161 | 745,590 | 510 | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | A1, A2, A3, Baa1, Baa2 | A+, A, A-, BBB+, BBB | 0.19% | 0.19% | 191,114 | 137,113 | 314 | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | Baa3, Ba1 | BBB-, BB+ | 0.33% | 0.33% | 105,224 | 60,859 | 365 | |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|------------|------------|---------|-------|
| 0.50 to <0.75 | Ba1, Ba2 | BB+, BB | 0.63% | 0.62% | 17,538 | 12,575 | 145 | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2 | BB, BB-, B+, B | 1.23% | 1.25% | 21,316 | 18,452 | 450 | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | B1, B2, B3 | B+, B, B- | 5.12% | 5.05% | 6,085 | 5,467 | 465 | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | Caa1, Caa2, Caa3, | CCC+, CCC, CCC-, | 38.18% | 37.73% | 6,102 | 5,270 | 2,024 | 4 |
| | Ca, C | CC, C | | | | | | |
| 100.00 (default) | D | D | 100.00% | 100.00% | 11,983 | 11,694 | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, | AAA, AA+, AA, AA-, | 0.07% | 0.05% | 10,391,483 | 10,551,296 | 3,453 | 893 |
| | A1, A2, A3, Baa1 | A+, A, A-, BBB+ BBB+, BBB | | | | | | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | Baa1, Baa2 | BBB+, BBB | 0.20% | 0.20% | 1,927,465 | 1,814,853 | 3,015 | 682 |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | Baa3, Ba1 | BBB-, BB+ | 0.36% | 0.36% | 2,244,780 | 2,166,187 | 6,625 | 1,038 |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | Ba1, Ba2 | BB+, BB | 0.62% | 0.61% | 1,158,422 | 1,140,628 | 6,018 | 564 |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2 | BB, BB-, B+, B | 1.44% | 1.38% | 2,652,087 | 2,703,357 | 31,720 | 1,293 |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | B1, B2, B3 | B+, B, B- | 4.88% | 4.81% | 1,499,071 | 1,591,182 | 71,475 | 1,470 |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | Caa1, Caa2, Caa3, | CCC+, CCC, CCC-, | 25.47% | 28.16% | 433,988 | 494,297 | 129,694 | 96 |
| | Ca, C | CC, C | | | | | | |
| 100.00 (default) | D | D | 100.00% | 100.00% | 591,116 | 476,487 | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, | AAA, AA+, AA, AA-, | 0.13% | 0.12% | 351 | 60 | 2 | |
| | A1, A2, A3, Baa1 | A+, A, A-, BBB+ BBB+, BBB | | | | | | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | Baa1, Baa2 | BBB+, BBB | 0.21% | 0.21% | 2,259 | 1,958 | 5 | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | Baa3, Ba1 | BBB-, BB+ | 0.41% | 0.40% | 19,001 | 46,054 | 66 | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | Ba1, Ba2 | BB+, BB | 0.64% | 0.64% | 38,663 | 87,272 | 155 | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2 | BB, BB-, B+, B | 1.58% | 1.54% | 326,841 | 335,910 | 2,784 | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | B1, B2, B3 | B+, B, B- | 3.99% | 3.98% | 161,800 | 124,689 | 6,406 | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | Caa1, Caa2, Caa3, | CCC+, CCC, CCC-, | 45.12% | 41.24% | 18,055 | 25,917 | 8,251 | 3 |
| | Ca, C | CC, C | | | | | | |
| 100.00 (default) | D | D | 100.00% | 100.00% | 59,108 | 43,731 | | |

Asset Class

Explanation of Responses:

| | Number of resolved cases over last one year (December 2015 to November 2016) | Predicted LGD (Simple Average) % | Actual LGD (Simple Average) % |
|-----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Wholesale | | | |
| Investment Bank | 19 | 30% | 11% |
| Corporate Bank | 89 | 42% | 22% |
| Retail | | | |
| SME | 2,116 | 82% | 67% |
| Secured by Real Estate | 4,168 | 4% | 4% |
| Qualifying Revolving Retail | 357,342 | 74% | 72% |
| Other retail Note | 36,968 | 79% | 77% |

a Refer to the notes below for an explanation of data limitations relating to the Retail SME figures presented in this table.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of credit risk and the internal ratings-based approach

2016 AIRB models back testing summary

Section below provides AIRB model performance summary based on the above back testing results, along with the remediation plans.

Wholesale

§ The Wholesale book continues to maintain low default rates across IRB exposure classes, with no defaults observed for Central Governments or Central Banks. The estimated PDs are higher (conservative) compared to actual default rates for most PD ranges within each exposure class.

§ There are two key LGD models used for the Wholesale IRB exposures. Both the LGD models overestimate (conservative) on a PIT basis.

§ A new set of replacement models are currently under development to comply with CRD IV requirements for the material portfolios, and are scheduled to be submitted to the PRA over 2017-18.

Retail SME

§ The estimated PDs rank order the actual default experience for the UK SME book, i.e. higher PDs implying higher actual default rates.

§ The estimated PDs and LGD are much higher (conservative) compared to the actual default rates and LGD. The actual PD is low due to the inclusion of immaterial and dormant customers in the denominator. In addition, there was a temporary default identification issue during the reporting period, which has now been rectified, though the retrospective identification was not possible. The LGD model is benchmarked to the Corporate LGD model.

§ A new set of CRD IV compliant models have been approved by the PRA in 2016 and are currently under implementation.

Secured by Real Estate

§ This covers mortgage portfolios for UK and Italy. Rank ordering is maintained across PD ranges.

§ For UK Mortgages, the PD model is accurate, slightly conservative at an overall level (0.34% expected vs. 0.31% actual). The portfolio maintains low LGD and the model overestimates (2.2% estimated vs. 1.0% actual). The new CRD IV compliant model suite is awaiting PRA approval.

§ For Italy Mortgages, both the PIT PD and LGD models underestimate (non-conservative) primarily due to a decrease in the House Price Index (HPI). The portfolio has observed significant losses in recovery as a result of the lengthening of the auction process and general collateral devaluation driven by a depressed housing market. In addition, the market at origination when appraisals of the collateral values were carried out was significantly optimistic. A new set of CRD IV compliant models are currently under development, and are due for PRA submission by December 2017. Interim Post Model Adjustments (PMA) are in place to address existing models deficiencies.

Qualifying Revolving Retail

§ This constitutes UK Cards, Germany Cards and UK Current Account portfolios. The estimated PDs rank order well across all three portfolios and at an overall level.

§ For UK Cards, a slight underestimation is observed in the PD model driven by the high risk bands; 1.9% estimated vs. 2.1% actual at an overall level. The LGD model is accurate (69.9% estimated vs. 69.5% actual). The existing CRD IV model suite is currently under recalibration to further improve its accuracy.

§ For Germany Cards, a slight overestimation in the PD estimates is driven by in-order population; 1.5% estimated vs. 1.4% actual at an overall level. The overestimation in the LGD model (84% estimated vs. 75% actual), is primarily driven by debt sale at a better price. New CRD IV models are currently under development, and are due for PRA submission in H1 2017.

§ For UK Current Accounts, PD model overestimates are primarily due to a decrease in actual default rates over the last year (0.73% estimated vs. 0.57% actual). The LGD model is accurate (84% estimated vs. 80% actual). New CRD IV compliant model suites are currently under internal review; to be submitted to the PRA by Q1 2017.

Other Retail

§ This covers UK Barclayloan portfolio. The PD rank ordering holds except for the low PD ranges, which have a low number of defaults.

§ The current portfolio default rate and estimated PD is lower compared to the historical average default rate due to an improvement in the portfolio quality. However, both PD (3.4% estimated vs. 3.1% actual) and LGD (79% expected vs. 77% actual) models are accurate at an overall level based on a comparison over past one year.

§ New CRD IV compliant capital suite has been submitted to the PRA in December 2016.

Barclays approach to managing risks

[Management of credit risk mitigation techniques and counterparty credit risk](#)

[Counterparty credit risk arises from derivatives and similar contracts. This section details the specific aspects of the risk framework related to this type of credit risk. As credit risk mitigation is one of the principal uses of derivative contracts by banks, this is also discussed in this section.](#)

§ A general discussion of credit risk mitigation (covering traditional credit risks) is included from page 135.

§ Mitigation techniques specific to counterparty credit risk are also discussed.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of credit risk mitigation techniques and counterparty credit risk

Credit risk mitigation

The Group employs a range of techniques and strategies to actively mitigate the counterparty credit risks. These can broadly be divided into three types:

§ netting and set-off

§ collateral

§ risk transfer.

The Group has detailed policies in place to ensure that credit risk mitigation is appropriately recognised and recorded. The recognition of credit risk mitigation is subject to a number of considerations, including ensuring legal certainty of enforceability and effectiveness, ensuring the valuation and liquidity of the collateral is adequately monitored, and ensuring the value of the collateral is not materially correlated with the credit quality of the counterparty.

All three types of credit risk mitigation may be used by different areas of the Group for exposures with a full range of counterparties. For instance, businesses may take property, cash or other physical assets as collateral for exposures to retailers, property companies or other client types.

Netting and set-off

In most jurisdictions in which the Group operates, credit risk exposures can be reduced by applying netting and set-off. In exposure terms, this credit risk mitigation technique has the largest overall impact on net exposure to derivative transactions, compared with other risk mitigation techniques.

For derivative transactions, the Group's normal practice is to enter into standard master agreements with counterparties (e.g. ISDAS). These master agreements typically allow for netting of credit risk exposure to a counterparty resulting from derivative transactions against the obligations to the counterparty in the event of default, and so produce a lower net credit exposure. These agreements may also reduce settlement exposure (e.g. for foreign exchange transactions) by allowing payments on the same day in the same currency to be set-off against one another.

Under IFRS, netting is permitted only if both of the following criteria are satisfied:

§ the entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts

§ the entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Under US GAAP, netting is also permitted, regardless of a currently legally enforceable right of set-off and/or the intention to settle on a net basis, where there is a counterparty master agreement that would be enforceable in the event of bankruptcy.

Collateral

The Group has the ability to call on collateral in the event of default of the counterparty, comprising:

§ **home loans:** a fixed charge over residential property in the form of houses, flats and other dwellings. The value of collateral is impacted by property market conditions which drive demand and therefore value of the property. Other regulatory interventions on ability to repossess, longer period to repossession and granting of forbearance may also affect the collateral value

§ **wholesale lending:** a fixed charge over commercial property and other physical assets, in various forms

§ **other retail lending:** includes charges over motor vehicle and other physical assets; second lien charges over residential property, which are subordinate to first charges held either by the Group or by another party; and finance lease receivables, for which typically the Group retains legal title to the leased asset and has the right to repossess the asset on the default of the borrower

§ **derivatives:** the Group also often seeks to enter into a margin agreement (e.g. Credit Support Annex (CSA)) with counterparties with which the Group has master netting agreements in place. These annexes to master agreements provide a mechanism for further reducing credit risk, whereby collateral (margin) is posted on a regular basis (typically daily) to collateralise the mark to market exposure of a derivative portfolio measured on a net basis. The Group may additionally negotiate the receipt of an independent amount further mitigating risk by collateralising potential mark to market exposure moves

§ **reverse repurchase agreements:** collateral typically comprises highly liquid securities which have been legally transferred to the Group subject to an agreement to return them for a fixed price

§ **financial guarantees and similar off-balance sheet commitments:** cash collateral may be held against these arrangements.

For details of the fair value of collateral held, please refer to maximum exposure table in the credit risk performance section of the 2016 Annual Report.

In exposure terms, the main portfolios that the Group takes collateral for are home loans and reverse repurchase agreements with financial institutions.

Floating charges over receivables

The Group may also obtain collateral in the form of floating charges over receivables and inventory of corporate and other business customers. The value of this collateral varies from period to period depending on the level of receivables and inventory. It is impracticable to provide an estimate of the amount (fair value or nominal value) of this

collateral. The Group may in some cases obtain collateral and other enhancements at a counterparty level, which are not specific to a particular class of financial instrument. The fair value of the credit enhancement gained has been apportioned across the relevant asset classes.

Collateral for derivative contracts

The collateral obtained for derivatives is predominantly cash or government bonds (G7 and other highly rated governments). Appropriate haircuts may be applied to non-cash collateral, which are agreed when the margin agreement (e.g. CSA) is negotiated.

Valuation of collateral and impact of market moves

Typically, assets other than cash are subject to regular revaluation (for example via physical review, linking to an external index or depreciation of the asset), to ensure they continue to achieve appropriate mitigation of risk. Customer agreements often include requirements for provision of additional collateral, should valuations decline or credit exposure increase, for example due to market moves impacting a derivative exposure.

The carrying value of non-cash collateral reflects the fair value of the physical assets, limited to the carrying value of the asset where the exposure is over-collateralised. In certain cases, where active markets or recent valuations of the assets are not available, estimates are used. For assets collateralised by residential or commercial property (and certain other physical assets), where it is not practicable to assess current market valuations of each underlying property, values reflect historical fair values updated for movements in appropriate external indices. For further information on LTV ratios in principal home loans portfolios, see the Credit Risk review section on page 176 to 177 of the 2016 Annual Report.

Liens over fluctuating assets such as inventory and trade receivables, known as floating charges, over the assets of a borrower are monitored annually. The valuation of this type of collateral takes into account the ability to establish objectively a price or market value, the frequency with which the value can be obtained (including a professional appraisal or valuation), and the volatility or a proxy for the volatility of the value of the collateral.

For assets collateralised by traded financial instruments, values reflect MTM or mark to model values of those assets, applying a haircut where appropriate. A haircut is the valuation percentage applicable to each type of collateral and will be largely based on liquidity and price volatility of the underlying security.

Valuation of collateral property

When property is taken as collateral, it is monitored to establish whether the current value is less than its value at origination. Monitoring is undertaken annually for commercial property or via linking to an external index for residential property. More frequent monitoring may be carried

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of credit risk mitigation techniques and counterparty credit risk

out where the property sector is subject to significant deterioration.

Deterioration is monitored principally by geography. Specific exercises to monitor property values may be undertaken where the property sector in a given geography has been subject to significant deterioration and where the Group has a material concentration of property collateral.

Monitoring may be undertaken either at a portfolio level (typically retail) or at an individual level (typically wholesale).

In retail businesses, monitoring on a portfolio level refers to a more frequent process of indexing collateral values on each individual loan, using a regional or national index, and updating LGD values. This monitoring may be a desk top assessment and need not necessarily include physical assessment of properties. In the event of charge-off, an individual valuation of the property is undertaken within three months of the charge-off event and subsequently undertaken at least every six months whilst in charge-off.

In wholesale, monitoring is undertaken by individuals who are not part of the sales/relationship part of the business. Where an appropriate local index is not available, property values are monitored on an individual basis as part of the annual review process for the loan. For larger loans, in addition to the regular annual review, the property value is reviewed by an independent valuer at least once every three years. This review is a more detailed assessment than the standard property monitoring review, and may include a fresh professional valuation. In addition, an independent valuer reviews the property valuation where information indicates that the value of the property may have declined materially relative to general market prices. In addition, trigger points are defined under which property values must be reviewed.

Valuation of collateral – distressed assets

The net realisable value from a distressed sale of collateral obtained by the Group upon default or insolvency of counterparty will in some cases be lower than the carrying value recognised. Assets obtained are normally sold, generally at auction, or realised in an orderly manner for the maximum benefit of the Group, the borrower's other creditors and the borrower, in accordance with the relevant insolvency regulations. For business customers, in some circumstances, where excess funds are available after repayment in full of the outstanding loan, they are offered to any other, lower ranked, secured lenders. Any additional funds are returned to the borrower. The Group does not occupy repossessed properties for its business use or use assets obtained in its operations.

Additional revaluations are usually performed when a loan is moved to WL. Exceptions to this may be considered where it is clear a revaluation is not necessary, for instance where there is a very high margin of security or a recent valuation has been undertaken. Conversely, a material reduction in the value of collateral held represents an increase in credit risk and will often cause a loan to be placed on the WL.

Any one of the above events may also trigger a test for impairment, depending on individual circumstances of the loan. When calculating impairment, the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of all estimated cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate will be recognised as impairment. Such cash

flows include the estimated fair value of the collateral, which reflects the results of the monitoring and review of collateral values as detailed above and valuations undertaken as part of the Group's impairment process.

Whether property values are updated as part of the annual review process, or by indexation of collateral values, the updated collateral values feed into the calculation of risk parameters which, in turn, feed into identified and unidentified impairment calculations at each balance sheet date.

Trends in LLRs incorporate the impact of any decrease in the fair value of collateral held.

Risk transfer

A range of instruments including guarantees, credit insurance, credit derivatives and securitisation can be used to transfer credit risk from one counterparty to another. These mitigate credit risk in two main ways:

§ if the risk is transferred to a counterparty which is more credit worthy than the original counterparty, then overall credit risk is reduced

§ where recourse to the first counterparty remains, both counterparties must default before a loss materialises. This is less likely than the default of either counterparty individually so credit risk is reduced.

Risk transfer can also be used to reduce risk concentrations within portfolios lowering the impact of stress events.

Risk transfer transactions are undertaken with consideration to whether the collateral provider is correlated with the exposure, the credit worthiness of the collateral provider and legal certainty of enforceability and effectiveness. Where credit risk mitigation is deemed to transfer credit risk, this exposure is appropriately recorded against the credit risk mitigation provider.

In exposure terms, risk transfer is used most extensively as a credit risk mitigation technique for wholesale loans and derivative financial instruments.

Off-balance sheet risk mitigation

The Group applies fundamentally the same risk management policies for off-balance sheet risks as it does for its on-balance sheet risks. In the case of commitments to lend, counterparties/customers will be subject to the same credit management policies as for loans and advances. Collateral may be sought depending on the strength of the counterparty and the nature of the transaction.

Recognition of credit risk mitigation in capital calculations

Credit risk mitigation is used to reduce credit risk associated with an exposure, which may reduce potential losses in the event of obligor default or other specified credit events.

Credit risk mitigation that meets certain regulatory criteria may be used to improve risk parameters and reduce RWA consumption against a given obligor. Collateral that meets these regulatory conditions is referred to as eligible collateral. Eligibility criteria are specified in articles 195 to 204 of the Capital Regulations Requirement (CRR).

The Group's policies and standards set out criteria for the recognition of collateral as eligible credit risk mitigation and are designed to be fully consistent with all applicable local regulations and regulatory permissions.

Where regulatory capital is calculated under AIRB regulations, the benefit of collateral is generally taken by adjusting LGDs. For standardised portfolios, the benefit of collateral is taken using the financial collateral comprehensive

method: supervisory volatility adjustments approach.

For instruments that are deemed to transfer credit risk, in AIRB portfolios the protection is generally recognised by using the PD and LGD of the protection provider.

For exposures treated under the standardised approach, the impact of eligible credit risk mitigation is primarily recognised by reducing the EAD associated with the exposure that benefits from the mitigation.

Managing concentrations within credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation taken by the Group to reduce credit risk may result in credit or market risk concentrations.

Guarantees that are treated as eligible credit risk mitigation are marked as an exposure against the guarantor and aggregated with other credit exposure to the guarantor. Limit monitoring at the counterparty level is then used for monitoring of concentrations in line with Group policy.

Commercial real estate lending is another potential source of concentration risk arising from the use of credit risk mitigation. The portfolio is regularly reviewed to assess whether a concentration in a particular region, industry or property type exists, and portfolio limits are in place to control the level of exposure to commercial, residential, investment and development activity.

Counterparty credit risk

Derivative counterparty credit exposures

The Group enters into financial instruments that are traded or cleared on an exchange, including interest rate swaps, futures and options on futures. Holders of exchange traded instruments provide daily margins with cash or other securities at the exchange, to which the holders look

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of credit risk mitigation techniques and counterparty credit risk

for ultimate settlement.

The Group also enters into financial instruments that are traded over the counter, rather than on a recognised exchange. These instruments range from standardised transactions in derivative markets, to trades where the specific terms are tailored to the requirements of the Group's counterparties. In most cases, industry standard documentation is used, most commonly in the form of a master agreement, with individual transaction confirmations. The existence of a signed master agreement is intended to give the Group protection in situations where the Group's counterparty is in default.

Counterparty credit exposure arises from the risk that parties are unable to meet their payment obligations under certain financial contracts such as derivatives, securities financing transactions (e.g. repurchase agreements), or long settlement transactions.

A Monte Carlo simulation engine is used to estimate the Potential Future Exposure (PFE) to derivative and securities financing counterparties. The exposure simulation model simulates future market states and the MTM of the derivative transactions under those states. Simulated exposures including the effect of credit mitigants such as netting, collateral and mandatory break clauses can then be generated.

Credit limits for CCR are assessed and allocated using the PFE measure. A number of factors are taken into account when setting credit limits for individual counterparties, including but not limited to the credit quality and nature of the counterparty the rationale for the trading activity entered into and any wrong-way risk considerations.

The expected exposures generated by this engine are also used as an input into both internal and regulatory capital calculations covering CCR.

Wrong-way risk in a trading exposure arises when there is significant correlation between the underlying asset and the counterparty, which in the event of default would lead to a significant MTM loss to the counterparty. Specific wrong-way risk trades, which are self-referencing or reference to other entities within the same counterparty group, require approval by a senior credit officer. The exposure to the counterparty will reflect the additional risk generated by these transactions.

Derivative CCR (credit value adjustments)

As the Group participates in derivative transactions it is exposed to CCR, which is the risk that a counterparty will fail to make the future payments agreed in the derivative contract. This is considered as a separate risk to the volatility of the MTM payment flows. Modelling this counterparty risk is an important part of managing credit risk on derivative transactions.

The counterparty risk arising under derivative transactions is taken into account when reporting the fair value of derivative positions. The adjustment to the value is known as credit value adjustment (CVA). It is the difference between the value of a derivative contract with a risk-free counterparty and that of a contract with the actual counterparty. This is equivalent to the cost of hedging the counterparty risk in the Credit Default Swap (CDS) market.

CVAs for derivative positions are calculated as a function of the expected exposure, which is the average of future hypothetical exposure values for a single transaction or group of transactions with the same counterparty, the credit spread for a given horizon and the LGD.

The expected exposure is calculated using Monte Carlo simulations of risk factors that may affect the valuation of the derivative transactions in order to simulate the exposure to the counterparty through time. These simulated exposures include the effect of credit mitigants such as netting, collateral and mandatory break clauses. Counterparties with appropriate credit mitigants will generate a lower expected exposure profile compared to counterparties without credit mitigants in place for the same derivative transactions.

Derivative netting and collateral arrangements

Credit risk from derivatives is mitigated where possible through netting agreements whereby derivative assets and liabilities with the same counterparty can be offset. Group policy requires all netting arrangements to be legally documented. The ISDA Master Agreement is the Group's preferred agreement for documenting OTC derivatives. It

provides the contractual framework within which dealing activities across a full range of OTC products are conducted, and contractually binds both parties to apply close-out netting across all outstanding transactions covered by an agreement if either party defaults or other predetermined events occur. The majority of the Group's OTC derivative exposures are covered by ISDA master netting and ISDA CSA collateral agreements.

Collateral is obtained against derivative assets, depending on the creditworthiness of the counterparty and/or nature of the transaction. Any collateral taken in respect of OTC trading exposures will be subject to a haircut, which is negotiated at the time of signing the collateral agreement. A haircut is the valuation percentage applicable to each type of collateral and will be largely based on liquidity and price volatility of the underlying security. The collateral obtained for derivatives is predominantly either cash, direct debt obligation government (G14+) bonds denominated in the domestic currency of the issuing country, debt issued by supranationals or letters of credit issued by an institution with a long-term unsecured debt rating of A+/A3 or better. Where the Group has ISDA master agreements, the collateral document will be the ISDA CSA. The collateral document must give Barclays the power to realise any collateral placed with it in the event of the failure of the counterparty.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of market risk

This section describes the governance structure specific to the management of market risks, as well as a discussion of measurement techniques.

§ Market risk, the risk of the Group being impacted by changes in the level or volatility of positions in the trading book, is covered on pages 138 to 145. Measurement techniques such as VaR, are discussed, as well as techniques applied when statistical techniques are not appropriate.

§ The governance structure specific to market risks is discussed on pages 139 to 140.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of market risk

Market risk

The risk of loss arising from potential adverse changes in the value of the firm's assets and liabilities from fluctuation in market variables including, but not limited to, interest rates, foreign exchange, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads, implied volatilities and asset correlations

Overview

Market risk arises primarily as a result of client facilitation in wholesale markets, involving market making activities, risk management solutions and execution of syndications. Upon execution of a trade with a client, the Group will look to hedge against the risk of the trade moving in an adverse direction. Mismatches between client transactions and hedges result in market risk due to changes in asset prices.

Market risk in the businesses resides primarily in Barclays International, Group Treasury and Non-Core. These businesses have the mandate to incur market risk.

Organisation and structure

Roles and responsibilities

The objectives of market risk management are to:

§ understand and control market risk by robust measurement, limit setting, reporting and oversight

Explanation of Responses:

§ facilitate business growth within a controlled and transparent risk management framework

§ ensure that market risk in the businesses is controlled according to the allocated appetite

§ support the Non-Core strategy of asset reductions by ensuring that market risk remains within agreed risk appetite. To ensure the above objectives are met, a well established governance structure is in place to manage these risks consistent with the ERMF. See page 110 on risk management strategy, governance and risk culture.

The BRC recommends market risk appetite to the Board for their approval. The Market Risk Principal Risk Officer (MRPRO) is responsible for the Market Risk Control Framework and, under delegated authority from the CRO, agrees with the BCROs a limit framework within the context of the approved market risk appetite.

Across the Group, market risk oversight and challenge is provided by business committees, Group committees, including the Market Risk

Committee.

The Market Risk Committee approves and makes recommendations concerning the Group-wide market risk profile. This includes overseeing the operation of the Market Risk Framework and associated standards and policies; reviewing arising market or regulatory issues, limits and utilisation; and risk appetite levels to the Board. The Committee is chaired by the MRPRO and attendees include the business heads of market risk, business aligned market risk managers and Internal Audit.

The head of each business is accountable for all market risks associated with its activities, while the head of the Market Risk team covering each business is responsible for implementing the risk control framework for market risk.

Risk management in the setting of strategy

Appetite for market risk is recommended by the risk function to BRC for agreement by the Board. Mandate and scales are set to control levels of market risk and ensure the Group remains within the BRC approved risk appetite. The Group runs an annual Group-wide stress testing exercise which aims to simulate the dynamics of exposures across the Group and cover all risk factors. The exercise is also designed to measure the impact to the Group's fundamental business plan, and is used to manage the

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of market risk

wider Group's strategy.

See page 117 for more detail on the role of risk in the setting of strategy.

Market risk culture

Market risk managers are independent from the businesses they cover, and their line management reports into the CRO. This embeds a risk culture with strong adherence to limits that support Group-wide risk appetite.

See pages 113 to 114 for more detail on risk culture.

Management of traded market risk, mitigation and hedging policies

The governance structure helps ensure all market risks that the Group is exposed to are well managed and understood.

Traded market risk is generated primarily as a result of market making activities, syndications and providing risk management solutions to clients. Group Treasury supports the businesses in managing their interest rate risk. Positions will contribute both to market risk limits and regulatory capital if relevant.

As part of the continuous monitoring of the risk profile, Market Risk meets with the businesses to discuss the risk profile on a regular basis. The outcome of these reviews includes further detailed assessments of event risk via stress testing, risk mitigation and risk reduction.

Traded market risk measurement management view

Market risk management measures

A range of complementary approaches to measure traded market risk are used which aim to capture the level of losses that the bank is exposed to due to unfavourable changes in asset prices. The primary tools to control the firm's exposures are:

| Measure | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Management Value at Risk (VaR) | An estimate of the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements, if the current positions were to be held unchanged for one business day. |
| Primary stress tests | An estimate of potential losses that might arise from severe market moves or scenarios impacting key liquid market risk exposures. |
| Secondary stress tests | Modelled losses from unfavourable market movements to illiquid market risk exposures. |

Business scenario stresses Multi asset scenario analysis of severe, but plausible events that may impact the market risk exposures of the investment banking.

The use of Management VaR for traded market risk is broader than the application for use of VaR for regulatory capital, and captures standardised, advanced and certain banking books where traded market risks are deemed to exist. The wider scope of Management VaR is what the Group deems as material market risk exposures which may have a detrimental impact on the performance of the trading business. The scope used in Regulatory VaR (see page 142) is narrower as it applies only to trading book positions as approved by the PRA

Stress testing and scenario analysis are also an important part of the risk management framework, to capture potential risk that may arise in severe but plausible events.

Management VaR

§ Estimates the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements, over one day for a given confidence level

§ differs from the Regulatory VaR used for capital purposes in scope, confidence level and horizon

§ back testing is performed to ensure the model is fit for purpose.

VaR is an estimate of the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements if the current positions were to be held unchanged for one business day. For internal market risk management purposes, a historical simulation methodology with a two-year equally weighted historical period, at the 95% confidence level is used for all trading books and some banking books. Risk factors driving VaR are grouped into key risk types as summarised below:

| Risk factor | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Interest rate | Changes in the level or shape of interest rate expectations can impact prices of interest rate sensitive assets, such as bonds and derivatives instruments, such as interest rate swaps. |
| Spread | Difference between bond yields and swaps rates that arises when a business has positions in both bonds and interest rate/inflation derivatives instruments. Both assets may trade at different levels but are fundamentally exposed to similar risk. |
| Foreign exchange | The impact of changes in foreign exchange rates and volatilities. |
| Equity | Risk due to changes in equity prices, volatilities and dividend yields, for example as part of market making activities, syndication or underwriting of initial public offerings. |
| Commodity | Arises primarily from providing hedging solutions to clients and access to financial investors via financially-settled energy derivatives exposed to changes in the level of energy spot or forward prices and their volatilities. |
| Inflation | Arises from the impact of changes in inflation rates and volatilities on cash instruments and derivatives. This arises as part of market marking activities, whereby the Group may be exposed to changes in inflation rates, for example, market making syndications for inflation linked securities. |
| Traded credit | Arises from the uncertainty of credit quality impacting prices of assets, for example positions such as corporate bonds, securitised products and credit based derivative instruments, including credit default swaps. |
| Basis | The impact of changes in interest rate tenor basis (e.g. the basis between swaps vs 3-month LIBOR and swaps vs 6-month LIBOR) and cross-currency basis |

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and is primarily generated as a result of market making activities.

In some instances, historical data is not available for particular market risk factors for the entire look-back period, for example, complete historical data would not be available for our equity security following an initial public offering. In these cases, market risk managers will proxy the unavailable market risk factor data with available data for a related market risk factor.

The output of the Management VaR model can be readily tested through back testing. This checks instances where actual losses exceed the predicted potential loss estimated by the VaR model. If the number of instances is higher than expected, where actual losses exceed the predicted potential loss estimated by the VaR model, this may indicate limitations with the VaR calculation, for example, a risk factor that would not be adequately captured by the model.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of market risk

The Management VaR model in some instances may not appropriately measure some market risk exposures, especially for market moves that are not directly observable via prices. Market risk managers are required to identify risks which are not adequately captured in VaR (risks not in VaR or RNIVs , discussed below).

When reviewing VaR estimates, the following considerations are taken into account:

§ the historical simulation uses the most recent two years of past data to generate possible future market moves, but the past may not be a good indicator of the future

§ the one-day time horizon may not fully capture the market risk of positions that cannot be closed out or hedged within one day

§ VaR is based on positions as at close of business and consequently, it is not an appropriate measure for intra-day risk arising from a position bought and sold on the same day

§ VaR does not indicate the potential loss beyond the VaR confidence level.

Limits are applied at the total level as well as by risk factor type, which are then cascaded down to particular trading desks and businesses by the market risk management function.

See page 83 for a review of Management VaR in 2016.

Primary stress tests

§ Key tool used by management to measure liquid market risks from extreme market movements or scenarios in each major trading asset class.

Stress testing provides an estimate of potential 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, namely:

§ **interest rates:** shock to the level and structure of interest rates and inflation across currencies

§ **credit:** impact on traded corporate credit exposures and securities structures, including across rating grades, geography, sectors and products

Explanation of Responses:

§ **foreign exchange:** impact of unfavourable moves in currency prices and volatility

§ **equity:** shocks to share prices including exposures to specific markets and sectors

§ **commodities:** adverse commodity price changes across both physical and derivative markets.

Primary stresses apply moves to liquid assets incorporating up to 10 days holding period. Shock scenarios are determined by a combination of observed extreme historical moves and forward looking elements as appropriate.

Primary stresses are calculated for each asset class on a standalone basis. Risk managers calculate several stress scenarios and communicate the results to senior managers to highlight concentrations and the level of exposures. Primary stress loss limits are applied across the trading businesses and is a key market risk control.

Secondary stress tests

§ Key tool used by management to measure illiquid market risks from extreme market movements or scenarios in each major trading asset class.

Secondary stress tests are used in measuring potential losses arising from market risks that are not captured in the primary stress tests. These may relate to financial instruments or risk exposures which are not readily or easily tradable or markets that are naturally sensitive to a rapid deterioration in market conditions.

For each asset class, secondary stresses are aggregated to a single stress loss which allows the business to manage its liquid and illiquid risk factors. Limits against secondary stress losses are also applied, which allows the firm to manage and control the level of illiquid risk factors.

Stresses are specific to the exposure held and are calibrated on both

observed extreme moves and some forward-looking elements as appropriate.

Business scenario stresses

§ Key tool used by management to measure aggregated losses across the entire trading book as a result of extreme forward-looking scenarios encompassing simultaneous shocks to multiple asset classes.

Business scenario stresses apply simultaneous shocks to all risk factors assessed by applying changes to foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads, commodities and equities to the entire portfolio, for example, the impact of a rapid and extreme slowdown in the global economy. The measure shows results on a multi-asset basis across all trading exposures. Business scenarios are used for risk appetite monitoring purposes and are useful in identifying concentrations of exposures and highlighting areas that may provide some diversification.

The estimated impact on market risk exposures are calculated and reported by the market risk management function on a frequent and regular basis. The stress scenario and the calibration on the shocks are also reviewed by market risk managers periodically for its relevance considering any market environment.

Scenarios such as adverse global recession, deterioration in the availability of liquidity, contagion effects of a slowdown in one of the major economies, easing of global growth concerns, and a historical event scenario are examples of business scenarios. If necessary, market event-specific scenarios are also calculated, such as, a unilateral decision to exit the Eurozone by a member country, and the impact of a large financial institution collapse, a disorderly exit of quantitative easing programmes, including unexpected rapid and continuous interest rate rises as a

result.

See page 83 for a review of business scenario stresses in 2016.

Traded market risk measurement regulatory view

Regulatory view of traded positions

For regulatory purposes, the trading book is defined as one that consists of all positions in CRD financial instruments and commodities held either with trading intent, or in order to hedge other elements of trading, and which are either free of any restrictive covenants on their tradability, or able to be hedged. A CRD financial instrument is defined as a contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one party and a financial liability or equity instrument of another party.

All of the below regulatory measures, including the standardised approach, generate market risk capital requirements, in line with the regulatory requirements set out in the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV) and Regulation. Positions which cannot be included in the trading book are included within the banking book and generate risk capital requirements in line with this treatment.

Inclusion of exposures in the regulatory trading book

The Group maintains a Trading Book Policy, which defines the minimum requirements a business must meet to run trading positions and the process by which positions are allocated to trading or banking books. Trading intent is a key element in deciding whether a position should be treated as a trading or banking book exposure.

Positions in the trading book are subject to market risk capital, computed using models where regulatory approval has been granted, otherwise the market risk capital requirement is calculated using standard rules as defined in the Capital Requirement Regulation (CRR), part of the CRD IV package. If any of the criteria specified in the policy are not met for a position, then that position must be allocated to the banking book.

Most of the Group's market risk regulatory models are assigned the highest model materiality rating. Consequently, the Regulatory VaR model is subject to annual re-approval by the Independent Validation Unit. The Independent Validation Unit makes an assessment of model assumptions and considers evidence of model suitability provided by the model owner. The following table summarises the models used for market risk regulatory purposes and the applicable regulatory thresholds.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of market risk

Valuation standards

CRR article 105 defines regulatory principles which need to be applied to fair value assets and liabilities, in order to determine a prudent valuation.

The Prudent Valuation Adjustment (PVA) is applied to accounting fair values where there are a range of plausible alternative valuations. It is calculated in accordance with Article 105 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), and includes (where relevant) adjustments for the following factors: unearned credit spreads, close-out costs, operational risk, market price uncertainty, early termination, investing and funding costs, future administrative costs and model risk. The PVA includes adjustment for all fair valued financial instruments and commodities, irrespective of whether they are in the trading or banking book.

Page 320 of the Annual Report sets out the valuation control framework for accounting valuations and the related responsibilities of the Finance-product control valuations function and the Valuation Committee. This function and committee are also responsible for the oversight of the PVA and ensuring compliance with article 105 of the CRR.

Regulatory measures for traded market risk

There are a number of regulatory measures which the Group has permission to use in calculating regulatory capital (internal models approval). These are listed below:

| Measure | Definition |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Regulatory Value at Risk (VaR) | An estimate of the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements calibrated to 99% confidence interval 10-day holding period. |
| Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR) | An estimate of the potential loss arising from a twelve-month period of significant financial stress calibrated to 99% confidence interval 10-day holding period. |
| Incremental Risk Charge (IRC) | 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. Uses a 99.9% confidence level and a one-year horizon. |
| Comprehensive Risk Measure | An estimate of all the material market risk, including rating migration and default for the correlation trading portfolio. |

Regulatory VaR

§ Estimates the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements.

§ Regulatory VaR differs from the management approach in the following respects.

| VaR Variable | Regulatory | Management |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Confidence interval | 99% | 95% |
| Scope | As approved by the regulator (PRA) | Management view of market risk exposures. Includes trading books and banking books exposed to price risk |
| Look-back period | 2 years | 2 years |
| Liquidity Horizon (holding period) | 10 days | 1 day |

Regulatory VaR allows oversight of the total potential losses, at a given confidence level, of those trading books which received approval from the regulator to be covered via an internal model. Regulatory VaR levels contribute to the calculation of the market risk RWAs.

Management VaR allows the bank to supervise the total market risk across the Group, including all trading books and some banking books.

Management VaR is also utilised for internal capital model (economic capital).

Regulatory VaR is fundamentally the same as the Management VaR (see page 140), with the key differences listed above.

The model is complemented with RNIVs, as described on page 145.

Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR)

§ Estimates the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements in a stressed environment.

§ Identical to Regulatory VaR, but calibrated over a one-year stressed period.

§ Regulatory capital is allocated to individual businesses. For regulatory capital calculation purposes the Group computes a market risk capital requirement based on a one-day scaled to ten-day, 99% VaR metric calibrated to a period of significant financial stress. This Stressed VaR (SVaR) capital requirement is added to the market risk capital requirement arising from regulatory VaR, the Incremental Risk Charge and the Comprehensive Risk Measure on an undiversified basis.

The SVaR model must be identical to the VaR model used by the Group, with the exception that the SVaR model must be calibrated to a one-year period of significant financial stress (the SVaR period). The Group selects the SVaR period to be a one-year period that maximises the sum of general market risk Regulatory VaR and specific market risk Regulatory VaR for positions in scope of regulatory approval. The SVaR period is reviewed on a quarterly basis or when required by material changes in market conditions or the trading portfolio.

SVaR cannot be meaningfully backtested as it is not sensitive to current market conditions. Many market risk factors with complete historical data over a two-year period may not have complete data covering the SVaR period and consequently, more proxies may be required for SVaR than for VaR. The SVaR metric itself has the same strengths and weaknesses as the Group's VaR model.

Incremental Risk Charge (IRC)

§ Captures risk arising from rating migrations and defaults for traded debt instruments incremental to that already captured by Regulatory VaR and SVaR.

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IRC captures the risk arising from ratings migrations or defaults in the traded credit portfolio. IRC measures this risk at a 99.9% confidence level with a one-year holding period and applies to all positions in scope for specific risk including sovereign exposure.

The Group's IRC model simulates default and ratings transition events for individual names. The behaviour of names is correlated with one another to simulate a systemic factor to model the possibility of multiple downgrades or defaults. The correlations between non-sovereign names are based on the Basel-defined correlations stipulated in the IRB approach to measuring credit risk capital, with a fixed correlation between sovereign names.

The Group's IRC model simulates the impact of a ratings transition by estimating the improvement or deterioration in credit spreads resulting from the transition and assumes that the historically observed average change in credit spreads (measured in relative terms) resulting from ratings transitions provides an accurate estimate of likely widening or tightening of credit spreads in future transitions. For each position, the model computes the impact of spread moves up or down at pre-specified relative movements, and the actual impact is obtained by interpolating or extrapolating the actual spread move from these pre-computed values.

The Group's IRC model assumes that ratings transitions, defaults and any spread increases occur on an instantaneous basis.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of market risk

Comprehensive Risk Measure

§ Captures all market risks affecting the correlation trading portfolio.

Comprehensive Risk Measure covers the correlation trading portfolio and is intended to adequately capture all risk factors relevant to corporate Nth-to-default (on a basket of referenced names) and tranching credit derivatives. The capital requirement is based on a 99.9% confidence interval over a one-year holding period. The model generates a scenario based on a Monte Carlo simulation and revalues the portfolio under the simulated market scenario.

The model captures the following risk factors in the correlation trading portfolio:

§ default and ratings migration over a one-year time horizon

§ credit spread volatility

§ recovery risk: uncertainty of the recoverable value under default

§ correlation risk

§ basis risk: basis between credit indices and its underlying constituents

§ hedge slippage: portfolio rebalancing assumption.

The Group's Comprehensive Risk Measure model is based on the IRC model but also captures market risks not related to transition or default events, such as movements in credit spreads or correlations. These risk factors are included as part of the Monte Carlo simulation using distributions calibrated to historically observed moves.

Table 85: Market risk models selected features

| Component modelled | Number of significant models and size of associated portfolio (RWAs) | Model description and methodology | Applicable regulatory thresholds |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|--------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|

Explanation of Responses:

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| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Regulatory VaR | 1 model; £3.5bn | Equally-weighted historical simulation of potential daily P&L arising from market moves | Regulatory VaR is computed with 10-day holding period and 99% confidence level |
| SVaR | 1 model; £6.6bn | Same methodology as used for VaR model, but using a different time series | Regulatory SVaR is computed with 10-day holding period and 99% confidence level |
| IRC | 1 model; £2.1bn | Monte Carlo simulation of P&L arising from ratings migrations and defaults | IRC is computed with one-year holding period and 99.9% confidence level |
| Comprehensive Risk Measure | 1 model; £0.4bn | Same approach as IRC, but it incorporates market-driven movements in spreads and correlations for application to correlation trading portfolios | Comprehensive Risk Measure is computed with one-year holding period and 99.9% confidence level. As required in CRD IV, the Comprehensive Risk Measure charge is subject to a floor set with reference to standard rules charge |

See page 84 for a review of regulatory measures in 2016.

Regulatory back testing

Back testing is the method by which the Group checks and affirms that its procedures for estimating VaR are reasonable and serve its purpose of estimating the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements. The back testing process is a regulatory requirement and seeks to estimate the performance of the regulatory VaR model. Performance is measured by the number of exceptions to the model, i.e. net trading P&L loss in one trading day is greater than the estimated VaR for the same trading day. The Group's procedures could be underestimating VaR if exceptions occur more frequently than expected (a 99% confidence interval indicates that one exception will occur in 100 days).

Back testing is performed at a legal entity level, sub-portfolio levels and business-aligned portfolios (shown in the table below and in the charts on the next page) on the Group's regulatory VaR model. Regulatory back testing compares Regulatory VaR at 99% confidence level (one-day holding period equivalent) to actual and hypothetical changes in portfolio value as defined in CRR Article 366. The consolidated Barclays Bank PLC and Barclays Capital Securities Ltd is the highest level of consolidation for the VaR models that are used in the calculation of regulatory capital.

A back testing exception is generated when a loss is greater than the daily VaR for any given day.

As defined by the PRA, a green status is consistent with a good working VaR model and is achieved for models that have four or fewer back testing exceptions in a 12-month period. Back testing counts the number of days when a loss exceeds the corresponding VaR estimate, measured at the 99% regulatory confidence level. For the investment banking regulatory DVaR model at the consolidated legal entity level, green model status was maintained for 2016.

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Back testing is also performed on management VaR to ensure it remains reasonable and fit for purpose.

The table below shows the VaR back testing exceptions on legal entities aligned to the Group's business as at 31 December 2016. A back testing exception is generated when a loss is greater than the VaR for a given day. Exceptions are shown by legal entity rather than asset class as in prior disclosures. Model performance at a legal entity level determines regulatory capital within those entities. Legal entity disclosure also reflects the management perspective as Barclays moves forward with structural change, where VaR and model performance of VaR for a legal entity across asset class becomes more relevant than asset class metrics across legal entity.

For the investment banking regulatory DVaR model at the consolidated legal entity level, green model status was maintained for 2016.

| Legal entity | Actual P&L Total | | Hypo P&L Total | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| | Exceptions | Status | Exceptions | Status |
| BBPlc Trading and BCSL | 2 | G | 2 | G |
| BBPlc Trading | 1 | G | 2 | G |
| BSCL | 6 | A | 1 | G |
| BBSA | 3 | G | | G |
| BCI* | 2 | G | 3 | G |
| IHC | | G | 1 | G |

* BCI back testing has been replaced by IHC back testing from 1 July 2016 (both are included below for their respective periods). Please note that IHC back testing is performed for hypo P&L only as per US regulatory requirements.

RAG status is accurate as of year-end.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of market risk

The charts below show VaR for the Group's regulatory portfolios aligned to legal entity where at least one exception has occurred during 2016. The dark blue and grey points on the charts indicate losses on the small number of days on which actual and hypo P&L respectively exceeded the VaR amount.

Backtesting exceptions are caused when realised volatility exceeds the 99% percentile predicted by VaR. In addition to being driven by market moves in excess of the 99% confidence level, exceptions can be caused

by risks that impact P&L that are not captured directly in the VaR itself but that are separately captured through VaR and non-VaR-type Risks Not in VaR (RNIVs).

Exceptions are reported to internal management and regulators on a regular basis and exceptions are investigated to ensure the model performs as expected. Overall back testing for the consolidated legal entity remains in the green zone, suggesting that the VaR remains fit for purpose.

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Barclays' approach to managing risks

Management of market risk

Management of risks not fully captured in models, including Risks not in VaR (RNIVs)

The Group's risk identification process captures risks that either have been observed to, or have the capacity to, produce material losses in normal and stressed market conditions. To ensure risk coverage, the range of core risks is identified following either market convention, regulatory guidance, or the specific historical experience of the Group, and is considered as part of the new product processes.

In some instances, the Management and Regulatory VaR model may not appropriately measure some market risks, especially where market moves are not directly observable via prices, the Group has policies to ensure that add-ons are applied where risks are not captured by the model. RNIVs refer to those core risks that are not captured, or not adequately captured, in VaR and SVaR. RNIVs can include:

§ risks not fully captured elsewhere and/or illiquid risk factors such as cross-risks

§ basis risks

§ higher-order risks

§ calibration parameters, for instance to model parameter uncertainty

§ potential losses in excess of fair valuation adjustments taken in line with the Valuation Control Framework. Please see note 18 in the 2016 Annual Report 'Fair value of assets and liabilities' for more details on fair value adjustments. The treatment of RNIVs follows whether the risks are considered VaR type or non-VaR type, which depends on, and can change with, the evolving state of financial markets:

§ **VaR-type RNIVs** typically represent risks that are not well captured in VaR, mainly because of infrastructure limitations or methodology limitations. In this instance two metrics are calculated, a VaR RNIV and a SVaR RNIV, using the same confidence level, capital horizon and observation period as VaR and SVaR respectively and are capitalised using the same multipliers as VaR and SVaR

§

Explanation of Responses:

Non VaR-type RNIVs typically represent risks which would not be well captured by any VaR model either because it represents an event not historically observed in the VaR time series (e.g., currency peg break) or a market risk factor which is not seen to move frequently (e.g. correlation). These are typically estimated using stress scenarios. The stress methodology is calibrated equivalently to at least 99% confidence level and a capital horizon of at least 10 days over an appropriate observation period, depending on the liquidity of the risk. For the purpose of regulatory capital, the capital charge is equal to the loss arising from the stress test except when these risks are already adequately captured elsewhere e.g. via the IRC or APR models, which are intended to capture certain risks not adequately covered by VaR

For regulatory capital these RNIVs are aggregated without any offsetting or diversification benefit.

Traded market risk control

The metrics that are used to measure market risk are controlled through the implementation of appropriate limit frameworks. Limits are set at the total Group level, asset class level, for example, interest rate risk, and at business level, for example, rates trading. Stress limits and many book limits, such as foreign exchange and interest rate sensitivity limits, are also used to control risk appetite.

Firm-wide limits are reported to the BRC and are termed A-level limits for total management VaR, asset class VaR, primary stress and secondary stresses and business scenarios. These are then cascaded down by risk managers in order to meet the firm-wide risk appetite.

Each A-level limit is set after consideration is given to revenue generation opportunities and overall risk appetite approved by the Board. Compliance with limits is monitored by the independent risk functions in the trading businesses with oversight provided by Group Market Risk.

Throughout 2016, Group Market Risk continued its ongoing programme of control testing and conformance testing on the trading businesses' market risk management practices. These reviews are intended to verify the business' s conformance with the Market Risk Control Framework and best practices.

Traded market risk reporting

Trading businesses market risk managers produce a number of detailed and summary market risk reports daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly for business and risk managers. Where relevant on a Group-wide basis, these are sent to Group Market Risk for review and a risk summary is presented at the Group Market Risk Committee and the trading businesses' various market risk committees. The overall market risk profile is also presented to BRC on a regular basis.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of securitisation exposures

Securitisations give rise to credit, market and other risks. This section discusses the types of business activities and exposures that we incur in the course of activities related to securitisations.

§ The objectives pursued in securitisation activities and the types of activities undertaken are discussed on page 147.

§ A description of the risks incurred in the course of securitisation activities, and how we manage them, is contained on page 148.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of securitisation exposures

This section discloses information about the Group's securitisation activities distinguishing between the various functions performed in supporting its customers and managing its risks. It includes traditional securitisations as well as synthetic transactions effected through the use of derivatives or guarantees.

For the purposes of Pillar 3 disclosures on pages 93 to 104, a securitisation is defined as a transaction or scheme where the payments are dependent upon the performance of a single exposure or pool of exposures and where the subordination of tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme. Such transactions are ordinarily undertaken to transfer risk for the Group or on behalf of a client.

Certain transactions undertaken by the Group are not disclosed in the quantitative section (pages 93 to 104) as they do not fall under the regulatory securitisation framework (defined under Part Three, Title II, Chapter 5 of the CRR, part of the CRD IV package). These include funding transactions for the purposes of generating term liquidity, and certain government guaranteed transactions.

Objectives of securitisation activities

In the course of its business, the Group has undertaken securitisations of its own originated assets as well as the securitisation of third party assets via special purpose vehicles, sponsored conduit vehicles and shelf programmes.

The Group has securitised its own originated assets in order to manage the Group's credit risk position and to generate term funding for the Group balance sheet. The Group also participates in primary securitisations and distributes bonds to the market to facilitate term liquidity for its clients.

The Group also purchases asset backed loans and securities for the purpose of supporting client franchise, and purchases asset backed securities (ABS) for the purpose of investing its liquidity pool.

Further, the Group makes a secondary market for a range of securitised products globally, including residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS) and ABS.

The role and involvement of the Group in securitisations in 2016

The Group adopts the following roles in the securitisation processes in which it is involved:

Originator of assets prior to securitisation

The Group originates or purchases commercial mortgage loans for the purpose of securitisation. The securities are then sold to investors through a broker-dealer subsidiary.

The Group securitises assets otherwise originated in the ordinary course of business including corporate loans, consumer loans and commercial mortgage loans. The Group also provides derivative transactions to securitisations

sponsored by itself and third parties. These transactions are included in the Group trading book.

Providing warehousing facilities collateralised by third party assets prior to securitisation or exit via whole-loan sale

The Group provides warehouse financing to third party loan originators, including for agency eligible loans that can be securitised by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), or the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) and for corporate loans that can be securitised via collateralized loan obligations (CLO).

Executor of securitisation trades including bond marketing and syndication

The Group transacts primarily as a principal in RMBS, ABS, CLO and CMBS with institutional investors and other broker-dealers. Agency backed residential and commercial mortgage securitisations include Credit Risk Transfer securities (Fannie Mae-sponsored CAS and Freddie Mac-sponsored STACR bonds). ABS securitisations include consumer ABS (e.g. credit card, student loan and auto) and non-traditional ABS (e.g. timeshares, wireless towers and whole business securitisations). Non-agency commercial mortgage securitisations include CMBS and commercial real estate collateralised loan obligations (CRE CLO). The bank makes secondary market in CLOs and acts as arranger on behalf of clients to structure and place arbitrage CLOs. The bank can also create re-securitisations of real estate mortgage investment conduits (Re- REMICs) of mortgage backed securities.

Purchaser of third party securitisations to support client franchise

The Group may purchase third party securitisations. The Group also funds on its own balance sheet securitisations similar to the ones funded via its sponsored conduits (see below). In such transactions the Group would not be defined as an originator or sponsor for regulatory purposes.

Sponsoring conduit vehicles

The Group acts as managing agent and administrative agent of a multi-seller asset backed commercial paper (ABCP) conduit, Sheffield Receivables Corporation (Sheffield), through which interests in securitisations of third party originated assets are funded via the issuance of ABCP.

From a regulatory perspective, Barclays acts as a sponsor of Sheffield. In relation to such conduit activity, the Group provides all or a portion of the backstop liquidity to the commercial paper, programme-wide credit enhancement and, as appropriate, interest rate and foreign currency hedging facilities. The Group receives fees for the provision of these services.

Sheffield holds securities classified as available for sale, measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised through other comprehensive income (OCI) and non-securities classified as loans and receivables, measured at amortised cost on its standalone financial statements. It funds the assets through the issuance of ABCP. Note that Sheffield is consolidated for accounting but not regulatory purposes.

Funding transactions to generate term liquidity

Secured funding forms one of the key components of the Group's diversified funding sources providing access to the secured wholesale market and complementing the diversification of funding by maturity, currency and geography. The Group issues ABS and covered bonds secured primarily by customer loans and advances. In 2016, the Group raised £0.4bn term funding through public securitisation.

While Barclays has a number of outstanding securitisation transactions to provide term or contingent liquidity, the Group currently manages four key, on-balance sheet asset backed funding programmes to obtain term financing for mortgage and credit card lendings. These programmes also support retained issuances for the Group to access central bank funding. The UK regulated covered bond and the residential mortgage master trust securitisation programmes both utilise assets originated by the Group's UK residential mortgage business. The third programme is a credit card master trust securitisation and uses receivables from the Group's UK credit card business. The fourth programme is a SEC registered securitisation programme backed by US domiciled credit card receivables.

Risk transfer transactions

The Group has entered into synthetic and cash securitisations of corporate and commercial loans (originated in the ordinary course of business) for the purposes of the transfer of credit risk to third party investors. The regulatory capital requirements of these transactions fall under CRD IV.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of securitisation exposures

Securitisation risks, monitoring and hedging policies

Capital requirements against securitisation exposures are subject to a separate framework under CRD IV (see CRR article 449) to account for the particular characteristics of this asset class. For risk management purposes, however, a securitisation is aligned to the risk type to which it gives rise.

Credit risks

In a securitisation structure, the payments are dependent upon the performance of a single exposure or pool of exposures. As these underlying exposures are usually credit instruments, the performance of the securitisation is exposed to credit risk.

Securitisation exposures are subject to the Group Credit Risk policies and standards and business level procedures. This includes the requirement to review in detail each transaction at a minimum on an annual basis. As collateral risk is the primary driver the analysis places a particular focus on the underlying collateral performance, key risk drivers, servicer due diligence and cash flows, and the impact of these risks on the securitisation notes. The risk is addressed through the transaction structure and by setting an appropriate modelled tolerance level. Structural features incorporate wind-down triggers set against factors including, but not limited to, defaults/charge-offs, delinquencies, excess spread, dilution, payment rates and yield, all of which help to mitigate potential credit deterioration. Qualitative aspects such as counterparty risk and ancillary issues (operational and legal risk) are also considered. Changes to the credit risk profile of securitisation exposures will also be identified through ongoing transaction performance monitoring. In addition, periodic stress tests of the portfolio as part of ongoing risk management are conducted as well as in response to Group-wide or Regulatory requests.

The principal committee responsible for the monitoring of the credit risk arising from securitisations is Wholesale Credit Risk Management Committee (WCRMC). Executive responsibility rests with the Regional Heads of Financial Institutions Credit Risk.

Market and liquidity risks

Market risk for securitised products is measured, controlled and limited through a suite of VaR, non-VAR and stress metrics in accordance with the Group's Market Risk Policies and Procedures. The key risks of securitisation structures are interest rate, credit, spread, prepayment and liquidity risk. Interest rate and spread risk is hedged with standard liquid interest rate instruments (including interest rate swaps, US Treasuries and US Treasury futures). The universe of hedging instruments for credit and prepayment risk is limited and relatively illiquid, resulting in basis risks. In providing warehouse financing, the Group is exposed to mark to market (if counterparty defaults on related margin call).

Hedging

Securitisation and re-securitisation exposures benefit from the relative seniority of the exposure in the capital structure. Due to lack of availability in the credit default swap market for individual asset backed securities, there are

no material CDS hedge counterparties relating to the securitisation and re-securitisation population.

Operational risks

Operational risks are incurred in all of the Group's operations. In particular, all securitised (and re-securitised) assets are subject to a degree of risk associated with documentation and the collection of cash flows.

In providing warehouse financing, we incur potential contingent operational risks related to representations and warranties should we need to foreclose on the line and it be later discovered that the underlying loans were not underwritten to agency agreed criteria. Such risks are mitigated by daily collateral margining and ready agency bids. Market risk is also mitigated by employing forward trades.

The Operational Risk Review Forum oversees the management of operational risks for the entire range of the Group's activities.

Rating methodologies, ECAIs and RWA calculations

RWAs reported for securitised and re-securitised banking book and trading book assets at 31 December 2016 are calculated in line with CRR and UK PRA rules and guidance. The Group has approval to use, and therefore applies, the internal ratings based approach for the calculation of RWAs where appropriate, and the Standardised Approach elsewhere.

The Group employs eligible ratings issued by nominated External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) to risk weight its securitisation and re-securitisation exposure where their use is permitted. Ratings are considered eligible for use based on their conformance with internal rating standard which is compliant with both CRR and European Credit Rating Agency regulation. The ECAIs nominated by the Group for this purpose are Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch and DBRS.

As required by CRR, the Group uses credit ratings issued by these ECAIs consistently for all exposures within the securitisation exposure class. For that reason, there is no systematic assignment of particular agencies to types of transactions within the securitisation exposure class.

For Sheffield, the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA) framework mirrors the ECAI methodology, which also includes Moody's and Fitch, who rate the Sheffield programme. Under the IAA framework, the securitisation exposure must be internally rated, and the bank's internal assessment process must meet certain requirements in order to map its own internal rating to an ECAI. Cash flow stress analysis on a securitisation structure is performed as prescribed by an ECAI methodology for the relevant ratings level, and is at least as conservative as the published methodology. Stress factors may include, among other factors, asset yields, principal payment rates, losses, delinquency rates and interest rates.

In determining an internal rating, collateral risks are the primary driver and are addressed through the transaction structure and modelled statistical confidence. The analysis reflects the Group's view on the transaction, including dilution risk, concentration and tenor limits, as well as qualitative aspects such as counterparty risk and important ancillary issues (operational and legal risks). The adequacy and integrity of the servicer's systems and processes for underwriting, collections policies and procedures are also reviewed. The Group conducts a full due diligence review of the servicer for each transaction. Each transaction is reviewed on, at least, an annual basis with a focus on the performance of underlying assets. The results of any due diligence review and the financial strength of the seller/servicer, are also factored into the analysis. Ratings of the transaction are reaffirmed with the most up-to-date ECAI methodologies. Any transaction which deviates from the current methodology is amended accordingly.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of securitisation exposures

Summary of the accounting policies for securitisation activities

Certain Group-sponsored entities have issued debt securities or have entered into funding arrangements with lenders in order to finance specific assets. An entity is consolidated by the Group when the Group has control over the entity. The Group controls an entity if it has all of the three elements of control which are i) power over the entity; and ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity; iii) the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the Group returns.

The consolidation treatment must be initially assessed at inception and is reassessed if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Typically, assets that are awaiting securitisation on the Group balance sheet are measured at fair value through P&L, using the appropriate method for the asset class as they are classified as held for trading or are designed at fair value through profit and loss, under the IAS 39 fair value option. However some non-derivative assets held prior to securitisation may qualify as loans and receivables and are measured at amortised cost. When securitised assets have been included on the Group balance sheet it is necessary to consider whether those assets may be removed from the Group balance sheet. Assets which have been transferred to third parties (i.e. an unconsolidated Group entity), will remain on the Group balance sheet, and treated as financings, unless the following criteria apply:

§ substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the assets have been transferred, in which case, they are derecognised in full

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

Any financial support or contractual arrangements provided to unconsolidated entities, over securitised assets, would be recognised as a liability on balance sheet if it met the relevant IFRS criteria, or gave rise to a provision under IAS 37, and have to be disclosed (see Note 39 in the 2016 Annual Report). Note, however, that the Group has a Significant Risk Transfer policy that does not allow for any support to be provided to any transactions that fall under the securitisation framework.

Assets may be transferred to a third party through a legal sale or an arrangement that meets the pass-through criteria where the substance of the arrangement is principally that the Group is acting solely as a cash collection agent on behalf of the eventual recipients.

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

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When the above criteria support the case that the securitisation should not be accounted for as financing, the transaction will result in sale treatment or partial sale treatment to the extent the Group has no continuing involvement. Where the Group has continuing involvement the assets will continue to be recognised to the extent of the continuing involvement. Gains are recognised to the extent that proceeds that can be measured using observable market data exceed the assets derecognised.

Any retained interests, which will consist of loans and/or securities depending on the nature of the transaction, are valued in accordance with the Group's Accounting Policies, as set out in the 2016 Annual Report. To the extent that these interests are measured at fair value, they will be included within the fair value disclosures in the financial statements in the Annual Report. As outlined in these disclosures, key valuation assumptions for retained interests of this nature will include spreads to discount rates, default and recovery rates and prepayment rates that may be observable or unobservable.

In a synthetic securitisation transaction, the underlying assets are not sold into the relevant special purpose entity (SPE). Instead, their performance is transferred into the vehicle through a synthetic instrument such as a CDS, a credit linked note or a financial guarantee. The accounting policies outlined above will apply to synthetic securitisations.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of Treasury and Capital Risk

This section provides an analysis of the management of liquidity, capital and Interest rate risk in the banking risk.

§ Liquidity risk, with a focus on how it is managed to ensure that resources are adequate at all times including under stress, is discussed on pages 152 to 153.

§ Capital risk, including how the risk of insufficient capital and leverage ratios and pension risk are managed, is discussed on pages 154 to 155.

§ The management of Interest rate risk in the banking book is discussed on pages 156 to 157.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of Treasury and Capital Risk

Treasury and capital risk

The risk that the Group may not achieve its business plans because of the availability of planned liquidity, a shortfall in capital or a mismatch in the interest rate exposures of its assets and liabilities. The Treasury and Capital Risk function is an independent risk function with responsibility for oversight of the following risks:

Liquidity risk: The risk that the firm is unable to meet its contractual or contingent obligations or that it does not have the appropriate amount, tenor and composition of funding and liquidity to support its assets

Capital risk: The risk that the firm has an insufficient level or composition of capital to support its normal business activities and to meet its regulatory capital requirements under normal operating environments or stressed conditions (both actual and as defined for internal planning or regulatory testing purposes). This includes the risk from the firm's pension plans

Interest rate risk in the banking book: The risk that the firm is exposed to capital or income volatility because of a mismatch between the interest rate exposures of its (non-traded) assets and liabilities.

Overview

Barclays Treasury manages treasury and capital risk on a day-to-day basis with the Treasury Committee acting as the principal management body. To ensure effective oversight and segregation of duties and in line with the ERMF, the Treasury and Capital Risk function is responsible for oversight key capital and liquidity risk management activities.

To ensure effective oversight and segregation of duties and in line with the ERMF, the Treasury and Capital Risk function is responsible for oversight key capital, liquidity, non-traded market risk (NTMR) and pension risk management activities. The following describes the structure and governance associated with the risk types within the Treasury and Capital Risk function.

Explanation of Responses:

Organisation and structure

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of Treasury and Capital Risk

Liquidity risk management

Overview

The efficient management of liquidity is essential to the Group in retaining the confidence of the financial markets and ensuring that the business is sustainable. There is a control framework in place for managing liquidity risk and this is designed to meet the following objectives:

§ To maintain liquidity resources that are sufficient in amount and quality and a funding profile that is appropriate to meet the liquidity risk appetite as expressed by the Board

§ To maintain market confidence in the Group's name.

This is achieved via a combination of policy formation, review and governance, analysis, stress testing, limit setting and monitoring. Together, these meet internal and regulatory requirements.

Roles and responsibilities

The Treasury and Capital Risk function is responsible for the management and governance of the liquidity risk mandate defined by the Board. Treasury has the primary responsibility for managing liquidity risk within the set risk appetite.

Liquidity risk management

A control framework is in place for Liquidity Risk under which the Treasury function operates. The control framework describes liquidity risk management processes, associated policies and controls that the Group has implemented to manage liquidity risk within the Liquidity Risk Appetite (LRA) and is subject to annual review.

The Board sets the LRA over Group stress tests and is represented as the level of risk the Group chooses to take in pursuit of its business objectives and in meeting its regulatory obligations. The approved LRA is implemented in line with the control framework and policy for liquidity risk.

Control framework

Explanation of Responses:

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Barclays has a comprehensive control framework for managing the Group's liquidity risk. It is designed to deliver the appropriate term and structure of funding consistent with the LRA set by the Board.

The control framework incorporates a range of ongoing business management tools to monitor, limit and stress test the Group's balance sheet and contingent liabilities and a Contingency Funding Plan. Limit setting and transfer pricing are tools that are designed to control the level of liquidity risk taken and drive the appropriate mix of funds. Together, these tools reduce the likelihood that a liquidity stress event could lead to an inability to meet the Group's obligations as they fall due.

The stress tests assess the potential contractual and contingent stress outflows under a range of scenarios, which are then used to determine the size of the liquidity pool that is immediately available to meet anticipated outflows if a stress occurs.

The Group maintains a Contingency Funding Plan which details how liquidity stress events of varying severity would be managed. Since the precise nature of any stress event cannot be known in advance, the plans are designed to be flexible to the nature and severity of the stress event and provide a menu of options that can be drawn upon as required. Barclays also maintains Recovery Plans which consider actions to generate additional liquidity in order to facilitate recovery in a severe stress.

Risk Appetite and planning

Barclays has established a LRA over Group stress tests and is represented as the level of liquidity risk the Group chooses to take in pursuit of its business objectives and in meeting its regulatory obligations.

The key expression of the liquidity risk is through stress tests. It is measured with reference to the liquidity pool compared to anticipated stressed net contractual and contingent outflows for each of five stress scenarios. Barclays has defined both internal short-term and long-term LRA stress test metrics.

The LRA for internal stress tests is approved by the Board. The LRA is reviewed on a continuous basis and is subject to formal review at least annually as part of the Individual Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP).

Statement of Liquidity Risk Appetite: The Board has approved that the Group will maintain an amount of available liquidity resources to meet modelled and prescribed regulatory liquidity stress outflows over a period of time (minimum buffer duration):

§ 30 days in a Barclays specific stress

§ 90 days in a market wide stress

§ 30 days in a combined stress

§ LCR 30 days minimum ratio 100% (Pillar 1 basis)

§ LCR 30 days minimum ratio 80% (Pillar 2 basis)

§ Long-term LRA 80% LCR (Pillar 2).

The stress outflows are used to determine the size of the Group Liquidity Pool, which represents those resources immediately available to meet outflows in a stress. In addition to the liquidity pool, the control framework and policy provides for other management actions, including generating liquidity from other liquid assets on the Group's balance sheet in order to meet additional stress outflows, or to preserve or restore the Liquidity Pool in the event of a liquidity stress.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of Treasury and Capital Risk

Liquidity limits

Barclays manages limits on a variety of on- and off-balance sheet exposures, a sample of which is shown in the table below. These limits serve to control the overall extent and composition of liquidity risk taken by managing exposure to the cash outflows.

Early warning indicators

Barclays monitors a range of market indicators for early signs of liquidity risk either in the market or specific to Barclays, a sample of which are shown in the table below. These are designed to immediately identify the emergence of increased liquidity risk to maximise the time available

to execute appropriate mitigating actions. Early warning indicators are used as part of the assessment of whether to invoke the Group's Contingency Funding Plan, which provides a framework for how the liquidity stress would be managed.

Contingency funding plan and recovery & resolution planning

Barclays maintains a Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) which is designed to provide a framework where a liquidity stress could be effectively managed. The CFP is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the business and is tested to ensure that it is operationally robust. The CFP details the circumstances in which the plan could be invoked, including as a result of adverse movements in liquidity early warning indicators. As part of the plan, the Barclays Treasurer has established a Liquidity Management Committee (LMC). On invocation of the CFP by the Executive Committee, the LMC would meet to identify the likely impact of the event on the Group and determine the appropriate response for the nature and severity of the stress.

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The CFP provides a communication plan and includes management actions to respond to liquidity stresses of varying severity. This could include monetising the liquidity pool, slowing the extension of credit, increasing the tenor of funding and securitising or selling assets.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of Treasury and Capital Risk

Capital risk management

Overview

Capital risk is managed through ongoing monitoring and management of the capital position, regular stress testing and a robust capital governance framework

Organisation and structure

The management of capital risk is integral to the Group's approach to financial stability and sustainability management, and is embedded in the way businesses and legal entities operate.

Capital risk management is underpinned by a control framework and policy. The capital management strategy, outlined in the Group and legal entity capital plans, is developed in alignment with the control framework and policy for capital risk, and is implemented consistently in order to deliver on the Group's objectives.

The Board approves the Group capital plan, internal and regulatory stress tests, and the Group recovery plan. The Treasury Committee is responsible for monitoring and managing capital risk in line with the Group's capital management objectives, capital plan and risk frameworks. The Board Risk Committee reviews the risk profile, and annually reviews risk appetite and the impact of stress scenarios on the Group capital plan/forecast in order to agree the Group's projected capital adequacy.

Local management ensures compliance with an entity's minimum regulatory capital requirements by reporting to local Asset and Liability Committees with oversight by the Group's Treasury Committee, as required.

Roles and responsibilities

Treasury has the primary responsibility for managing and monitoring capital and reports to the Group Finance Director. The Treasury and Capital Risk function contains a Capital Risk Oversight team, and is an independent risk function that reports to the Group CRO and is responsible for oversight of capital risk.

Explanation of Responses:

Capital risk management

The Group's capital management strategy is driven by the strategic aims of the Group and the risk appetite set by the Board. The Group's objectives are achieved through well embedded capital management practices.

Capital planning and allocation

The Group assesses its capital requirements on multiple bases, with the Group's capital plan set in consideration of the Group's risk profile and appetite, strategic and performance objectives, regulatory requirements, and market and internal factors, including the results of stress testing. The capital plan is managed on a top-down and bottom-up basis through both short-term and medium-term financial planning cycles, and is developed with the objective of ensuring that the Group maintains an adequate level of capital to support its capital requirements.

The PRA determines the regulatory capital requirements for the consolidated Group. Under these regulatory frameworks, capital requirements are set in consideration of the level of risk that the firm is exposed to and the factors above, and are measured through both risk-based RWAs and leverage-based metrics. An internal assessment of the Bank's capital adequacy is undertaken through the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and is used to inform the capital requirements of the firm.

The Group expects to meet the minimum requirements for capital and leverage both during the transition period and upon full implementation, and also holds an internal buffer sized according to the firm's assessment of capital risk.

Through the capital planning process, capital allocations are approved by the Group Executive committee, taking into consideration the risk appetite and strategic aims of the Group. Regulated legal entities are, at a minimum, capitalised to meet their current and forecast regulatory and business requirements.

Monitoring and reporting

Capital is managed and monitored to ensure that Barclays' capital plans remain appropriate and that risks to the plans are considered.

Limits are in place to support alignment with the capital plan and adherence to regulatory requirements, and are monitored through appropriately governed forums. Capital risks against firm-specific and macroeconomic early warning indicators are monitored and reported to the Treasury Committee, with clear escalation channels to senior management. This enables a consistent and objective approach to monitoring the capital outlook against the capital plan, and supports the early identification when outlooks deteriorate.

Capital management information is readily available to support the Senior Management's strategic and day-to-day business decision making.

Stress testing and risk mitigation

Internal Group-wide stress testing is undertaken to quantify and understand the impact of sensitivities on the capital plan and capital ratios arising from stressed macroeconomic conditions. Recent economic, market and peer institution stresses are used to inform the assumptions developed for internal stress tests and to assess the effectiveness of mitigation strategies.

The Group also undertakes stress tests prescribed by the BoE and EBA, and legal entities undertake stress tests prescribed by their local regulators. These stress tests inform decisions on the size and quality of the internal capital buffer required and the results are incorporated into the Group capital plan to ensure adequacy of capital under normal and severe, but plausible stressed conditions.

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Actions are identified as part of the stress tests that can be taken to mitigate the risks that may arise in the event of material adverse changes in the current economic and business outlook. As an additional layer of protection, the Group Recovery Plan defines the actions and implementation strategies available to the Group to increase or preserve capital resources in the situation that a stress occurs that is more severe than anticipated.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of Treasury and Capital Risk

Regulatory and accounting developments

Further changes to capital requirements are expected due to continued regulatory focus on the risk weighting of assets, including Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) proposals on fundamental review of the trading book, revisions to standardised rules for credit risk, counterparty credit risk, CVA volatility risk and operational risk, application of an RWA floor based on the standardised approach to limit the use of internal models in certain areas as well as the impact of IFRS 9 on the firm's capital position.

Additional capital requirements are also expected from other regulatory reforms, including UK, EU and US proposals on bank structural reform and current European Banking Authority (EBA) proposals for Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) under the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD). Included within these reforms are the Bank of England final rules on MREL requirements for UK banks which were published on 31 October 2016. The Bank of England has stated that the bank's final MREL requirements will be subject to a review in 2020.

Many of the expected regulatory proposals are still subject to finalisation, with calibration and timing of implementation still to be determined and the potential for the impacts to be different from those originally expected when in final form. For further information see Funding Risk in the Material Risks section and Regulatory Developments in the Supervision and Regulation section.

Transferability of capital

Surplus capital held in Group entities is required to be repatriated to Barclays Bank PLC in the form of dividends and/or capital repatriation, subject to local regulatory requirements, exchange controls and tax implications. This approach provides optimal flexibility on the redeployment of capital across legal entities. Pre and post the implementation of ring-fencing, capital is managed for the Group as a whole as well as its operating subsidiaries to ensure fungibility and redeployment of capital while meeting relevant internal and regulatory targets at entity levels.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group has capital resources and RWAs denominated in foreign currencies. Changes in foreign exchange rates result in changes in the sterling equivalent value of foreign currency denominated capital resources and RWAs. As a result, the Group's regulatory capital ratios are sensitive to foreign currency movements.

The Group's capital ratio management strategy is to minimise the volatility of the capital ratios caused by foreign exchange rate movements. To achieve this, the Group aims to maintain the ratio of foreign currency CET1, Tier 1 and Total capital resources to foreign currency RWAs the same as the Group's consolidated capital ratios.

The Group's investments in foreign currency subsidiaries and branches, to the extent that they are not hedged for foreign exchange movements, translate into GBP upon consolidation creating CET1 capital resources sensitive to foreign currency movements. Changes in the GBP value of the investments due to foreign currency movements are captured in the currency translation reserve, resulting in a movement in CET1 capital.

To create foreign currency Tier 1 and Total Capital resources additional to the CET1 capital resources, the Group issues debt capital in non-Sterling currencies, where possible. This is primarily achieved through the issuance of debt capital from Barclays PLC or Barclays Bank PLC in US Dollar and Euro, but can also be achieved by subsidiaries issuing capital in local currencies.

Management of pension risk

The Group maintains a number of defined benefit pension schemes for past and current employees. The ability of the pension fund to meet the projected pension payments is maintained principally through investments.

Pension risk arises because the estimated market value of the pension fund assets might decline; investment returns might reduce; or the estimated value of the pension liabilities might increase as a result of changes to the market process. The Group monitors the market risks arising from its defined benefit pension schemes, and works with the Trustees to address shortfalls. In these circumstances, the Group could be required or might choose to make extra contributions to the pension fund. The Group's main defined benefit scheme was closed to new entrants in 2012.

Many of the Group's defined benefit (DB) pension funds are established as trusts in order to keep the fund's assets separate from the sponsor (Barclays). As such, the Trustees are responsible for:

§ investment strategy including asset allocation and performance of assets

§ assessing the level of technical provision required

§ ensuring any minimum funding objectives is met

§ complying with local legislation.

The legal structure of Barclays' DB pension funds and the role of the Trustees mean that Pension Risk is not part of the Bank's risk appetite assessment used to manage other key risks.

Pension Forums

The Pension Executive Board (PEB) has accountability for the effective operation of pensions across Barclays Group. It is the most senior executive body for pensions in Barclays.

The Pension Management Group (PMG) is accountable for oversight and workflow management of the group's responsibilities of the pension arrangements operated by Barclays PLC and its subsidiaries globally. The PMG is accountable to the PEB.

The PEB and PMG are not created or mandated under the ERMF. However these forums provide Risk the opportunity to discuss pension risk in a wider context as other relevant stakeholders from HR, Legal, Treasury and Finance are also represented at these meetings.

Key Pension Risk control and governance include:

Annual review, challenge and proposal of the IAS 19 market driven assumptions used for the calculation of the pension scheme liabilities used in Barclays disclosures.

§ Representation and input at key Pension forums.

§ Input into the Group's ICAAP for Pension risk.

§ Input into the Group's strategic plan and Stress Test exercise.

§ Provide independent oversight of the Pension risk profiles from the Bank's perspective.

§ Coordinates response to regulatory initiatives, developments and proposals on Pension, which may include inputs from material overseas schemes such as in the US, Europe and Africa.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of Treasury and Capital Risk

Interest rate risk in the banking book management

Overview

Banking book operations generate non-traded market risk, primarily through interest rate risk arising from the sensitivity of net interest margins to changes in interest rates. To manage interest rate risk within its defined risk appetite, the principal banking businesses engage in internal derivative trades with Treasury. However, the businesses remain susceptible to market risk from six key sources:

- § **direct risk:** the mismatch between the run-off of product balances and the associated interest rate hedge, given that the balance sheet is held static
 - § **structural risk:** the impact of the rate shock on the rolling hedge replenishment rate on non-maturity products, given that the balance sheet is held static
 - § **prepayment risk:** balance run-off may be faster or slower than expected, due to customer behaviour in response to general economic conditions or interest rates. This can lead to a mismatch between the actual balance of products and the hedges executed with Treasury based on initial expectations
 - § **recruitment risk:** the volume of new business may be lower or higher than expected, requiring the business to unwind pre-hedging or execute hedging transactions with Treasury at different rates than expected
 - § **residual risk and margin compression:** the business may retain a small element of interest rate risk to facilitate the day-to-day management of customer business. Additionally, in the current low rate environment, deposits on which the Group sets the interest rate are exposed to margin compression. This is because for any further fall in base rate the Group must absorb an increasing amount of the rate move in its margin
 - § **lag risk:** the risk of being unable to re-price products immediately after a change in interest rates due to both mandatory notification periods and operational constraints in large volume mailings. This is highly prevalent in managed rates savings product (e.g. Every Day Saver) where customers must be informed in writing of any planned reduction in their savings rates.
- Non-traded market risk also arises from the Liquidity Buffer investment portfolio, which is managed to a defined risk appetite. Investments in the liquidity buffer are generally subject to available for sale accounting rules; changes in the value of these assets impact capital via the available for sale reserve.

Roles and responsibilities

The Treasury Market Risk team:

§ Provides risk management oversight and monitoring of all traded and non-traded market risk in Treasury, which specifically includes risk management of the liquidity buffer, funding activities, asset and liability management hedging, residual interest rate risk from the hedge accounting solution and foreign exchange translation hedging.

§ Sets and monitors risk limits to ensure non-traded market risk taken in Treasury and the customer banking book adheres to agreed Risk Appetite.

The Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book team:

§ Assesses interest rate risk in the banking book, particularly as it relates to customer banking book and Treasury.

§ Acts as review and challenge of the first line's risk management practices and decisions including the hedging activity performed by Treasury on behalf of the business.

§ Acts as review and challenge for the behavioural assumptions used in hedging and transfer pricing.

Management of non-traded market risk, mitigation and hedging policies

Barclays actively seeks to minimise interest risk in the banking book by actively hedging this risk with the use of interest rate products. At the same time Barclays actively manages the potential asset and liability mismatches and changes to interest rates that could reduce the value of our investment portfolios.

Non-traded risk measurement

Barclays uses a range of complementary technical approaches to measure non-traded market risk.

Summary of measures for non-traded market risk

| Measure | Definition |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Annual earnings at risk | Impact on earnings of a parallel (upward or downward) movement in interest rates. |
| Economic value of equity (EVE) | Change in the present value of the banking book of a parallel (upward or downward) interest rate shock. |
| Economic capital | Economic Capital (EC) is held to protect against unexpected loss (in excess of expected loss) and calculated over a one-year time horizon. |
| Value at risk (VaR) | An estimate of the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements, if the current positions were to be held unchanged for a set period of time. |
| Stress testing | Scenario based stress testing using a variety of economic parameters to quantify the impact to P&L and the balance sheet under various levels of stress. |

The risk in each business is measured and controlled using both an income metric (Annual Earnings at Risk) and value metrics (Economic Value of Equity, Economic Capital and VaR).

Annual Earnings at Risk (AEaR)

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AEaR measures the sensitivity of net interest income over the next one-year period. It is calculated as the difference between the estimated income using the expected base rate forecast and the lowest estimated income following a parallel increase or decrease in interest rates (200bps), subject to a minimum interest rate of 0%. 200bp shocks are consistent with industry best practice and supported by banking regulators.

The main model assumptions are:

§ The balance sheet is kept at the current level, i.e. no growth is assumed

§ Balances are adjusted for an assumed behavioural profile. This includes the treatment of fixed rate loans including mortgages.

AEaR is applied to the entire banking book, including the liquidity buffer and internal trades with the trading book to hedge against interest rate risk in the banking book exposures. The metric provides a measure of how interest rate risk may impact the Group's earnings, providing a simple comparison between risk and returns. The main disadvantage of the metric is its short-term focus, as it only measures the impact on a position in the first 12 months. In order to counter this, the Group has implemented additional economic value risk metrics.

See pages 86 to 87 for a review of AEaR in 2016.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of Treasury and Capital Risk

Economic Value of Equity (EVE)

EVE calculates the change in the present value of the non-traded exposure for a parallel upward and downward interest rate (200bps) shock. This shock is useful for drawing comparisons across portfolios, and is also a regulatory reporting requirement. Note that the EVE calculation measures sensitivity in terms of present value, while AEaR measures income sensitivity.

The EVE measure is applied to the entire banking book, that is, the same coverage as AEaR, and covers the full life of transactions and hedges ensuring the risk over the whole life of positions are considered. The main weaknesses of this model stem from its simplicity. In particular, it does not capture the impact of business growth or of management actions, and is based on the balance sheet as at the reporting date.

Economic Capital (EC, for recruitment, prepayment and residual risk)

EC consistent models, based on DVaR methodologies, are used to measure unexpected losses to a 99.98% confidence interval over a one-year period. Within non-traded risk, this measure aims to capture recruitment risk, prepayment risk and residual risk for banking book products. EC metrics typically measure variations in economic value from specific sources of risk, for example, prepayment risk EC for fixed rate mortgages predicts the cost of hedging to reduce any mismatch exposure resulting from the impact of an interest rate shock on customer prepayment levels.

EC is used in the active management of the banking book. Limits are set against EC metrics and breaches trigger mitigating actions to reduce exposure to appropriate levels. EC modelling is typically applied only to fixed rate products and the majority of variable rate and administered rate portfolios are not subject to an EC measure.

Advantages of EC are that it can calculate unexpected losses to an appropriate degree of confidence given the nature of the risks, and that it covers sources of loss beyond the scope of other models (AEaR only covers income changes over a one-year period; EVE only considers existing business and does not include any dynamic customer behaviour assumptions). The main weaknesses come from necessary simplifying assumptions. In the case of models based on statistical confidence intervals, the choice of the statistical distribution may drive under-prediction of very extreme events (i.e. the real distribution may be fat-tailed). To mitigate this, the Group continues to improve its models using long time series of historical data to capture extreme effects.

See pages 87 for a review of EC in 2016.

Value at Risk (VaR)

VaR is an estimate of the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements, if the current positions were to be held unchanged for a set period. For internal market risk management purposes, a historical simulation methodology is used with a two-year equally weighted historical period, at the 95% confidence level for banking book portfolios covered by the measure. This calculation is a present value sensitivity while AEaR is an income sensitivity.

Daily VaR is used to measure residual interest and foreign exchange risks within certain banking book portfolios.

Quarterly scaled VaR is used to measure risk in the Liquidity Buffer Investment Portfolio. The calculation uses a five-year historical period, a 95% confidence level and is scaled from daily to quarterly by an approved constant factor.

Stress testing

Stress losses are calculated for the liquidity buffer portfolio, but not subject to controlled limits.

All non-traded market risk positions are subject to the Group's annual stress testing exercise, where scenarios based on economic parameters are used to determine the potential impact of the positions on results and the balance sheet.

Non-traded market risk control

Non-traded market risk is controlled through the use of limits on many of the above risk measures. Limits are set at the total business level and then cascaded down. The total business level limits are owned by the BCROs, while the overall Group AEaR limit is agreed with Group Market Risk and approved by the BRC. Compliance with limits is monitored by the respective business market risk team with oversight provided by Group Market Risk.

Businesses manage their interest rate risk exposures by transferring this risk to Group Treasury, who then mitigate this risk using external markets if appropriate to keep the overall exposure within the agreed risk appetite. Group policy prevents non-trading businesses to run trading books; this is only permitted for investment banking portfolios, Group Treasury, Barclays Non-Core and Africa Banking.

Non-traded market risk reporting

Businesses market risk managers produce a number of detailed and summary market risk reports monthly. Where relevant on a Group-wide basis, these are sent to Group Market Risk for review and a risk summary is presented at the Group Market Risk Committee and the various market risk committees at business level. The overall market risk profile is also presented to BRC on a regular basis.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of operational risk

The sources of operational risks, and how those risks are managed, are detailed in this section.

§ The types of risks that are classified as operational risks are described on page 159.

§ Governance, management and measurement techniques are covered on pages 158 to 161.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of operational risk

Operational risks

The risk of loss to the firm from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or due to external events (for example fraud) where the root cause is not due to credit or market risks.

Overview

The management of operational risk has two key objectives:

§ minimise the impact of losses suffered, both in the normal course of business (small losses) and from extreme events (large losses)

§ improve the effective management of the Group and strengthen its brand and external reputation.

The Group is committed to the management and measurement of operational risk and was granted a waiver by the FSA (now the PRA) to operate an Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) for operational risk, which commenced in January 2008. The majority of the Group calculates regulatory capital requirements using AMA (94% of capital requirements), except for small parts of the organisation acquired since the original permission (6% of capital requirements) using the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA). The Group works to benchmark its internal operational risk management and measurement practices with peer banks and to drive the further development of advanced techniques.

The Group is committed to operating within a strong system of internal controls that enables business to be transacted and risk taken without exposing the Group to unacceptable potential losses or reputational damages. The Group has an overarching framework that sets out the approach to internal governance. This guide establishes the mechanisms and processes by which the Board directs the organisation, through setting the tone and expectations from the top, delegating authority and monitoring compliance.

Organisation and structure

Operational Risk comprises a number of specific risks defined as follow:

- § **external supplier:** inadequate selection and ongoing management of external suppliers
- § **financial reporting:** reporting mis-statement or omission within external financial or regulatory reporting
- § **fraud:** dishonest behaviour with the intent to make a gain or cause a loss to others
- § **information:** inadequate protection of the Group's information in accordance with its value and sensitivity
- § **payments process:** failure in operation of payments processes
- § **people:** inadequate people capabilities, and/or performance/reward structures, and/or inappropriate behaviours
- § **premises and security:** unavailability of premises (to meet business demand) and/or safe working environments, and inadequate protection of physical assets, employees and customers against external threats
- § **taxation:** failure to comply with tax laws and practice which could lead to financial penalties, additional tax charges or reputational damages
- § **technology (including cyber security):** failure to develop and deploy secure, stable and reliable technology solutions which includes risk of loss or detriment to the Group's business and customers as a result of actions committed or facilitated through the use of networked information systems
- § **transaction operations:** failure in the management of critical transaction processes.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of operational risk

In order to ensure complete coverage of the potential adverse impacts on the Group arising from operational risk, the operational risk taxonomy extends beyond the operational risks listed above to cover areas included within conduct risk. For more information on conduct risk please see pages 164 to 165.

These risks may result in financial and/or non-financial impacts including legal/regulatory breaches or reputational damages.

The Group also recognises that there are certain threats/risk drivers that are more thematic and have the potential to impact the bank's strategic objectives. These are Enterprise Risk Themes and require an overarching and integrated management approach. These include:

§ **change:** risk of failure in delivering change appropriately

§ **cyber:** any cyber attack that disrupts the ability of networks, infrastructures, or applications to perform their intended functions

§ **resilience:** characteristic of an organisation, whereby it is able to survive and prosper in its commercial endeavours regardless of the impact of adverse events, shocks and chronic or incremental changes.

Roles and responsibilities

The prime responsibility for the management of operational risk and the compliance with control requirements rests with the business and functional units where the risk arises. The operational risk profile and control environment is reviewed by business management through specific meetings which cover governance, risk and control. Businesses are required to report their operational risks on both a regular and an event-driven basis. The reports include a profile of the material risks that may threaten the achievement of their objectives and the effectiveness of key controls, operational risk events and a review of scenarios.

The Group Head of Operational Risk is responsible for establishing, owning and maintaining an appropriate Group-wide Operational Risk Framework and for overseeing the portfolio of operational risk across the Group.

Operational risk management acts in a second line of defence capacity, and is responsible for implementation of the framework and monitoring operational risk events and risk exposures. Key indicators (KIs) allow the Group to monitor its operational risk profile and alert management when risk levels exceed acceptable ranges or risk appetite levels and drive timely decision making and actions. Through attendance at business GRC meetings, operational risk management provides specific risk input into the issues highlighted and the overall risk profile of the business. Operational risk issues escalated from these meetings are considered through the second line of defence review meetings. Depending on their nature, the outputs of these meetings are presented to the BRC or the BAC.

Specific reports are prepared by businesses, Key Risk Officers and Group Operational Risk on a regular basis for BRC and BAC.

Operational Risk Framework

The Operational Risk Framework comprises a number of elements which allow the Group to manage and measure its operational risk profile and to calculate the amount of operational risk capital that the Group needs to hold to absorb potential losses. The minimum, mandatory requirements for each of these elements are set out in the Group Operational Risk Framework and supporting policies and standards. This framework is implemented across the Group with all businesses required to implement and operate an Operational Risk Framework that meets, as a minimum, the requirements detailed in the operational risk policies.

The Operational Risk Framework is a key component of the ERMF and has been designed to improve risk management and meet a number of external governance requirements including the Basel Capital Accord, the Capital Requirements Directive and Turnbull guidance as an evaluation framework for the purposes of Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. It also supports the Sarbanes-Oxley requirements.

The Operational Risk Framework includes the following elements:

Risk and control self-assessments

The Group identifies and assesses all material risks within each business and evaluates the key controls in place to mitigate those risks. Managers

in the businesses use self-assessment techniques to identify risks, evaluate the effectiveness of key controls in place and assess whether the risks are being effectively managed. The businesses are then able to make decisions on what action, if any, is required to reduce the level of risk to the Group. These risk assessments are monitored on a regular basis to ensure that each business continually understands the risks it faces.

Risk events

An operational risk event is any circumstance where, through the lack or failure of a control, the Group has actually, or could have, made a loss. The definition includes situations in which the Group could have made a loss, but in fact made a gain, as well as incidents resulting in reputational damage or regulatory impact only.

A standard threshold is used across the Group for reporting risk events and part of the analysis includes the identification of improvements to processes or controls, to reduce the recurrence and/or magnitude of risk events. For significant events, both financial and non-financial, this analysis includes the completion of a formal lessons learnt.

The Group also maintains a record of external risk events which are publicly available and is a member of the Operational Riskdata eXchange (ORX), a not-for-profit association of international banks formed to share anonymous loss data information. This external loss information is used to support and inform risk identification, assessment and measurement.

Operational risk appetite

The Group's approach to determining its operational risk appetite combines both quantitative measures and qualitative judgement, in order to best reflect the nature of non-financial risks.

The monitoring and tracking of operational risk measures is supplemented with qualitative review and discussion at senior management executive committees on the actions being taken to improve controls and reduce risk to an

acceptable level.

Operational risk appetite is aligned to the Group's Risk Appetite Framework. The BRC considers, and recommends to the Board for approval, the Group's risk appetite statement for operational risk based on performance in the current year and the projections for financial volatility the following year.

Key indicators

Key indicators (KIs) are metrics which allow the Group to monitor its operational risk profile. KIs include measurable thresholds that reflect the risk appetite of the business and are monitored to alert management when risk levels exceed acceptable ranges or risk appetite levels and drive timely decision making and actions.

Risk scenarios

Risk scenarios are a summary of the extreme potential risk exposure for each risk in each business and function, and include an assessment of the potential frequency of risk events, the average size of losses and three extreme scenarios. The risk scenario assessments are a key input to the Advanced Measurement Approach calculation of regulatory and economic capital requirements (see following section on operational risk measurement). The assessment considers analysis of internal and external loss experience, key risk indicators, risk and control self-assessments and other risk information. The businesses and functions analyse potential extreme scenarios, considering the:

§ circumstances and contributing factors that could lead to an extreme event

§ potential financial and non-financial impacts (for example reputational damage)

§ controls that seek to limit the likelihood of such an event occurring, and the mitigating actions that would be taken if the event were to occur (for example crisis management procedures, business continuity or disaster recovery plans).

Management may then conclude whether the potential risk is acceptable (within appetite) or whether changes in risk management control or business strategy are required.

The risk scenarios are regularly reassessed, taking into account trends in risk factors such as mis-selling, conduct and financial crime risks.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of operational risk

Reporting

The ongoing monitoring and reporting of operational risk is a key component of the Operational Risk Framework. Reports are used by the operational risk function and by business management to understand, monitor, manage and control operational risks and losses.

The operational risk profile is reviewed by senior management at the Businesses GRC meetings as well as Operational Risk Review Forum and BRC, BAC and the Board.

Operational risk measurement

The Group assesses its operational risk capital requirements using an Advanced Measurement Approach. The approach involves estimating the potential range of losses that could be incurred in a year from operational risk events, using statistical distributions. Regulatory capital requirements are set to cover 99.9% of the estimated losses. The Group also assesses its economic capital requirements to cover 99.98% of the estimated losses that exceed the typical losses (diversified across all risk classes).

The potential frequency and severity of losses is estimated for each Key Risk (within the Operational Risk and Conduct Risk categories) across the Group's businesses and functions. The potential range of individual loss severities is represented by a statistical distribution, estimated from the average loss size and three extreme scenarios (from Risk Assessments), as well as loss data from the Operational Riskdata eXchange (ORX).

The capital calculation also takes into account the possibility of dependences between operational risk losses occurring in a year (between businesses and functions and between risks).

In certain joint ventures and associates, the Group uses the Basic Indicator Approach to determine the capital requirements: some Africa Retail Banking, including Barclays Bank Mozambique and National Bank of Commerce (Tanzania); the business activities acquired from Lehman Brothers; and the portfolios of assets purchased from Woolworths Financial Services in South Africa, Standard Life Bank, ING Direct, MBNA Corporate Cards, Upromise, RCI, Egg Cards, EdCon, Sallie Mae, Ameriprice, Hawaiian Airlines, JetBlue and US Airways.

Barclays approach to managing risks

[Management of model risk](#)

[The sources of model risks, and how those risks are managed, are detailed in this section.](#)

Governance, management and measurement techniques are covered on pages 162 to 163.

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of model risk

Model risk

The risk of the potential adverse consequences from financial assessments or decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs and reports.

Overview

Barclays uses models to support a broad range of activities, including informing business decisions and strategies, measuring and limiting risk, valuing exposures, conducting stress testing, assessing capital adequacy, managing client assets, and meeting reporting requirements.

Because models are imperfect and incomplete representations of reality, they may be subject to errors affecting the accuracy of their output.

Model errors can result in inappropriate business decisions being made, financial loss, regulatory risk, reputational risk and/or inadequate capital reporting.

Models may also be misused, for instance applied to products that they were not intended for, or not adjusted, where fundamental changes to their environment would justify re-evaluating their core assumptions.

Errors and misuse are the primary sources of model risk.

Robust model risk management is crucial to ensuring that model risk is assessed and managed within a defined risk appetite. Strong model risk culture, appropriate technology environment, and adequate focus on understanding and resolving model limitations are crucial components.

Organisation and structure

Barclays allocates substantial resources to identify and record models and their usage, document and monitor the performance of models, validate models and ensure that model limitations are adequately addressed.

Barclays has a dedicated Model Risk Management (MRM) function that consists of two main units: the Independent Validation Unit (IVU), responsible for model validation and approval, and Model Governance and Controls (MGC), covering model risk governance, controls and reporting, including ownership of model risk policy.

The model risk policy prescribes Group-wide, end to end requirements for the identification, measurement and management of model risk, covering model documentation, development, implementation, monitoring, annual review, independent validation and approval, change and reporting processes. The Policy is supported by global standards covering model inventory, documentation, validation, complexity and materiality, testing and monitoring, overlays, as well as vendor models and CCAR benchmarking.

Barclays is continuously enhancing model risk management. MRM reports to the Group Chief Risk Officer and operates a global framework. Implementation of best practice standards is a central objective of the Group. Large new model development programmes are currently in motion to implement the model requirements of UK structural reform, CCAR, FRTB and IFRS 9.

Organisation and structure

Roles and responsibilities

The key model risk management activities include:

- § ensuring that models are correctly identified across all relevant areas of the firm, and recorded in the Group Models Database (GMD), the Group-wide model inventory. The heads of the relevant areas (typically, the Business Chief Risk Officers, Business Chief Executive Officers, the Treasurer, the Chief Financial Officer etc) annually attest to the completeness and accuracy of the model inventory. MGC undertakes regular conformance reviews on the model inventory. These activities are detailed in the Model Inventory, Workflow and Taxonomy Standard
- § ensuring that every model has a model owner who is accountable for the model. The model owner must sign-off models prior to submission to IVU for validation. The model owner works with the relevant technical teams (model developers, implementation, monitoring, data services, regulatory) to ensure that the model presented to IVU is and remains fit for purpose, in accordance with the Model Documentation Standard, and the Model Testing, Monitoring and Annual Review Standard
- § ensuring that every model is subject to validation and approval by IVU, prior to being implemented and on a continual basis, in accordance with the Model Validation and Approval Standard. The level of review and challenge applied by IVU is tailored to the materiality and complexity of each model. Validation includes a review of the model assumptions, conceptual soundness, data, design, performance testing, compliance with external requirements if applicable, as well as any limitations, proposed remediation and overlays with supporting rationale. Material model changes are subject to prioritised validation and approval
- § specific Standards cover model risk management activities relating to CCAR benchmarking and challenger modelling, model overlays, vendor models, and model complexity and materiality.

Barclays approach to managing risks

[Management of conduct risk](#)

[This section provides an analysis of the management of conduct risk.](#)

Conduct risk is the risk that detriment is caused to our customers, clients, counterparties or the Group and its employees because of inappropriate judgement in the execution of our business activities (see pages 164 to 165).

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of conduct risk

Conduct risk

The risk of detriment to customers, clients, market integrity, competition or Barclays from the inappropriate supply of financial services, including instances of wilful or negligent misconduct.

Organisation and structure

The Group Risk Committee (GRC) is the most senior Executive body responsible for reviewing and monitoring the effectiveness of Barclays management of conduct risk.

Overview

The Group defines, manages and mitigates conduct risk with the goals of providing positive customer and client outcomes and protecting market integrity. This includes taking reasonable steps to ensure our culture and strategy are appropriately aligned to these goals; our products and services are reasonably designed and delivered to meet the needs of our customers and clients as well as promoting the fair and orderly operation of the markets in which we do business.

As part of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) refresh (see page 110), Reputation risk has been designated as a Principal Risk and Financial Crime has been designated as a Risk Category under Conduct Risk.

Roles and responsibilities

The Conduct PRF comprises a number of elements that allow the Group to manage and measure its conduct risk profile.

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The PRF is implemented vertically across the Group through an organisational structure that requires all businesses to implement and operate their own conduct risk frameworks that meet the requirements within the ERMF.

The primary responsibility for managing conduct risk and compliance with control requirements sits with the business where the risk arises. The Conduct Risk Accountable Executive for each business is responsible for ensuring the implementation of, and adherence to the PRF.

The Conduct Risk Lead is responsible for owning and maintaining an appropriate Group-wide Conduct Risk PRF and for overseeing Group-wide conduct risk management.

Businesses are required to report their conduct risks on both a quarterly and an event-driven basis. The quarterly reports detail conduct risks inherent within the business strategy and include forward looking horizon scanning analysis as well as backward looking evidence-based indicators from both internal and external sources. For details please refer to the Risk Review, Conduct Risk Performance section of the 2016 Annual Report (see pages 227 to 228).

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of reputation risk

This section provides an analysis of the management of reputation risk.

Reputation risk is the risk of damage to the Barclays brand arising from association, action or inaction which is perceived by stakeholders to be inappropriate or unethical (see pages 166 to 167).

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of reputation risk

Reputation risk

The risk that an action, transaction, investment or event will reduce trust in the firm's integrity and competence by clients, counterparties, investors, regulators, employees or the public.

Overview

A reduction of trust in Barclays' integrity and competence may reduce the attractiveness of Barclays to stakeholders and could lead to negative publicity, loss of revenue, regulatory or legislative action, loss of existing and potential client business, reduced workforce morale and difficulties in recruiting talent. Ultimately it may destroy shareholder value.

With effect from 2017, Reputation Risk has been redesignated as a Principal Risk within the Enterprise Risk Management Framework.

Organisation and structure

The Group Risk Committee (GRC) is the most senior Executive body responsible for reviewing and monitoring the effectiveness of Barclays' management of Reputation Risk.

Roles and responsibilities

Explanation of Responses:

The Chief Compliance Officer is accountable for ensuring that a

Reputation Principal Risk Framework and policies are developed and that they are subject to limits, monitored, reported on and escalated, as required.

Reputation risk it is by nature pervasive and can be difficult to quantify, requiring more subjective judgement than many other risks. The Reputation Principal Risk Framework sets out what is required to ensure reputation risk is managed effectively and consistently across the bank.

The primary responsibility for identifying and managing reputation risk and adherence to the control requirements sits with the business and support functions where the risk arises.

Each business is required to operate within established reputation risk appetite and to submit quarterly reports to the Group Reputation Management team, highlighting their most significant current and potential reputation risks and issues and how they are being managed. These reports are a key internal source of information for the quarterly reputation risk reports which are prepared for the Group Risk Committee and the Board Reputation Committee.

Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of legal risk

This section provides an analysis of the management of legal risk.

Legal risk is the risk of loss or imposition of penalties, damages or fines from the failure of the firm to meet its legal obligations including regulatory or contractual requirements (see pages 168 to 169).

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Barclays approach to managing risks

Management of legal risk

Legal risk

The risk of loss or imposition of penalties, damages or fines from the failure of the firm to meet its legal obligations including regulatory or contractual requirements.

Overview

With effect from 2017, legal risk, which was previously a Key Risk under operational risk, has been redesignated as a Principal Risk within the Enterprise Risk Management Framework.

The Legal Risk Framework prescribes Group-wide requirements for the identification, measurement and management of legal risk, covering assessment, risk appetite, key indicators and governance. The Group General Counsel (GCC) is the Legal Principal Risk Officer and owns the Legal Risk Framework and the associated legal policies.

Legal risk is defined by the five respective Legal Policies:

§ **Contractual arrangements** failure to have enforceable contracts in place or for contracts to be enforceable as intended

§ **Litigation management** failure to adequately manage litigation involving Barclays as either claimant or defendant

§ **Intellectual property (IP)** failure to protect the Group's IP assets or Barclays infringing IP rights of third parties

§ **Competition/antitrust law** failure to follow competition/antitrust law or failure to manage relationships with competition and antitrust authorities

§ **Use of law firms** failure to control instruction of an external law firm.

Group-wide and Business/Function specific Standards may be put in place to support the implementation of the legal policies. The standards are aligned to one of the policies and are implemented by Businesses/ Functions.

Organisation and structure

The Group Risk Committee (GRC) is the most senior executive body responsible for reviewing and monitoring the effectiveness of Barclays management of legal risk. Escalation paths from this forum exist to the Board of Barclays PLC.

Roles and responsibilities

The Legal Risk Framework sets out what is required to ensure legal risk is managed effectively and consistently across the bank.

The primary responsibility for managing legal risk and adherence to the control requirements sits with the business where the risk arises.

On behalf of the businesses, the aligned General Counsel or Legal Senior Management, will undertake legal risk appetite assessments and provide advice and guidance on legal risk management. The legal risk assessment includes both quantitative and qualitative criteria including:

§ knowledge of legal risk material control issues or weaknesses

§ emerging risks resulting from upcoming changes in the control environment, systems, or internal organisational structures

§ potential implications on Barclays of forthcoming changes in the external legal and regulatory environment and/or prevailing decisions from courts and enforcing authorities as they relate to defined legal risks

§

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the Legal Principal Risk Officer is responsible for owning and maintaining an appropriate Legal Risk Framework and for overseeing Group-wide legal risk management.

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Appendix A

PD, LGD, RWA and exposure by country

The following tables show IRB data for countries in which Barclays is active where the IRB RWA amount is more than 1% of the Group total for any asset class. The countries are shown in descending order of aggregated total RWAs for all asset classes.

Table 86: PD, LGD, RWA and exposure values by country for IRB all asset classes

| Asset Class | all asset classes | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------|--------|----------|----------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure | | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure |
| Country | % | % | £m | £m | Country | % | % | £m | £m |
| United Kingdom | 2.73% | 31.6% | 88,342 | 278,570 | Cayman Islands | 0.30% | 43.0% | 1,007 | 3,227 |
| United States | 0.82% | 37.7% | 23,470 | 99,491 | Spain | 1.76% | 44.1% | 964 | 1,543 |
| South Africa | 6.59% | 31.5% | 23,114 | 51,071 | India | 0.34% | 48.0% | 700 | 982 |
| Italy | 6.42% | 25.1% | 4,087 | 11,235 | Australia | 0.25% | 46.0% | 626 | 2,648 |
| Japan | 0.07% | 45.8% | 3,179 | 17,405 | Brazil | 0.87% | 46.7% | 621 | 629 |
| Germany | 1.92% | 59.2% | 3,143 | 9,018 | Egypt | 7.38% | 59.9% | 301 | 130 |
| Netherlands | 1.01% | 44.6% | 2,439 | 4,854 | China | 0.05% | 47.5% | 220 | 1,266 |
| Ireland | 2.59% | 43.7% | 2,181 | 5,656 | Israel | 0.36% | 47.9% | 204 | 442 |
| France | 0.33% | 33.0% | 1,616 | 8,330 | Singapore | 0.10% | 47.6% | 199 | 1,741 |
| Canada | 0.94% | 41.6% | 1,564 | 4,206 | Korea | 0.05% | 46.2% | 172 | 1,437 |
| Luxembourg | 2.48% | 44.9% | 1,552 | 4,001 | Taiwan | 0.37% | 46.0% | 104 | 263 |
| Jersey | 0.95% | 37.3% | 1,177 | 1,896 | Portugal | 1.01% | 44.8% | 67 | 94 |
| Switzerland | 0.02% | 45.1% | 1,085 | 19,759 | Ghana | 19.45% | 39.7% | 39 | 28 |

Table 86a: PD, LGD, RWA and exposure values by country for IRB central governments and central banks

| Asset class | central governments and central banks | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-----|----------|
| | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure | | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure |
| Country | % | % | £m | £m | Country | % | % | £m | £m |
| United Kingdom | 0.07% | 24.6% | 64 | 857 | Cayman Islands | | | | |
| United States | | 45.0% | 1,183 | 31,356 | Spain | | | | |
| South Africa | 0.14% | 42.4% | 1,827 | 4,933 | India | 0.38% | 45.0% | 239 | 407 |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| Italy | 0.23% | 45.0% | 26 | 83 | Australia | 0.01% | 45.0% | 40 | 641 |
| Japan | 0.05% | 45.0% | 1,548 | 10,134 | Brazil | 0.83% | 45.0% | 116 | 152 |
| Germany | | | | | Egypt | 7.50% | 60.0% | 297 | 127 |
| Netherlands | | | | | China | 0.04% | 53.0% | 52 | 407 |
| Ireland | 0.04% | 50.0% | 58 | 455 | Israel | 0.03% | 45.0% | 15 | 72 |
| France | | | | | Singapore | 0.01% | 47.3% | 93 | 1,463 |
| Canada | 0.03% | 54.0% | 8 | 74 | Korea | 0.03% | 45.0% | 47 | 567 |
| Luxembourg | | | | | Taiwan | | | | |
| Jersey | | | | | Portugal | 0.36% | 50.0% | 16 | 24 |
| Switzerland | 0.01% | 45.0% | 607 | 17,399 | Ghana | 5.40% | 45.0% | 31 | 22 |

Table 86b: PD, LGD, RWA and exposure values by country for IRB institutions

| Asset class | institutions | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------|-------|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-----|----------|
| | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure | | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure |
| Country | % | % | £m | £m | Country | % | % | £m | £m |
| United Kingdom | 1.27% | 41.7% | 4,525 | 15,174 | Cayman Islands | 1.52% | 45.0% | 2 | 2 |
| United States | 0.61% | 43.9% | 1,003 | 3,442 | Spain | 0.11% | 45.5% | 277 | 638 |
| South Africa | 0.70% | 42.5% | 539 | 1,281 | India | 0.51% | 47.8% | 165 | 177 |
| Italy | 0.31% | 45.2% | 108 | 179 | Australia | 0.04% | 45.2% | 174 | 866 |
| Japan | 0.06% | 47.0% | 1,043 | 5,272 | Brazil | 0.92% | 45.0% | 450 | 426 |
| Germany | 0.11% | 45.6% | 385 | 1,335 | Egypt | 0.83% | 59.9% | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands | 0.02% | 43.0% | 149 | 857 | China | 0.05% | 44.9% | 167 | 858 |
| Ireland | 0.15% | 46.6% | 110 | 347 | Israel | 0.03% | 45.0% | 17 | 121 |
| France | 0.04% | 26.7% | 548 | 4,878 | Singapore | 0.03% | 45.3% | 20 | 150 |
| Canada | 0.06% | 45.2% | 216 | 641 | Korea | 0.03% | 45.0% | 77 | 558 |
| Luxembourg | 0.02% | 47.9% | 62 | 500 | Taiwan | 0.16% | 45.0% | 23 | 63 |
| Jersey | 0.10% | 49.2% | 2 | 7 | Portugal | 1.11% | 45.6% | 4 | 5 |
| Switzerland | 0.02% | 45.2% | 159 | 1,368 | Ghana | | | | |

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Appendix A

PD, LGD, RWA and exposure by country

Table 86c: PD, LGD, RWA and exposure values by country for IRB corporates

| Asset class | corporates | | | | | corporates | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------|--------|----------|----------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|
| | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure | | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure |
| Country | % | % | £m | £m | Country | % | % | £m | £m |
| United Kingdom | 2.55% | 36.5% | 40,894 | 79,006 | Cayman Islands | 0.30% | 43.0% | 1,005 | 3,225 |
| United States | 1.23% | 33.8% | 21,283 | 64,689 | Spain | 2.89% | 43.1% | 687 | 904 |
| South Africa | 3.38% | 34.2% | 10,477 | 19,720 | India | 0.21% | 51.2% | 296 | 398 |
| Italy | 0.95% | 42.7% | 432 | 887 | Australia | 0.56% | 47.2% | 412 | 1,140 |
| Japan | 0.14% | 46.8% | 587 | 2,000 | Brazil | 0.50% | 66.2% | 56 | 50 |
| Germany | 0.26% | 45.8% | 1,286 | 4,185 | Egypt | 3.70% | 53.1% | 2 | 2 |
| Netherlands | 1.22% | 45.0% | 2,290 | 3,996 | China | 0.04% | 45.0% | | 1 |
| Ireland | 3.00% | 42.9% | 2,013 | 4,854 | Israel | 0.62% | 50.2% | 172 | 249 |
| France | 0.77% | 41.9% | 1,068 | 3,451 | Singapore | 1.09% | 53.7% | 86 | 127 |
| Canada | 1.13% | 40.7% | 1,340 | 3,491 | Korea | 0.10% | 50.7% | 47 | 312 |
| Luxembourg | 2.83% | 44.5% | 1,490 | 3,501 | Taiwan | 0.43% | 46.3% | 81 | 200 |
| | 0.95% | 37.3% | 1,175 | 1,888 | Portugal | 1.25% | 42.9% | 47 | 64 |

Explanation of Responses:

942

Jersey

Switzerland 0.19% 47.0% 318 987 Ghana 65.34% 22.5% 7 7

Table 86d: PD, LGD, RWA and exposure values by country for IRB SME retail

| Asset class | SME retail | | | | | SME retail | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|----------------|------------|-------|-----|----------|
| | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure | | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure |
| Country | % | % | £m | £m | Country | % | % | £m | £m |
| United Kingdom | 9.38% | 34.3% | 3,280 | 7,378 | Cayman Islands | | | | |
| United States | | | | | Spain | | | | |
| South Africa | 4.68% | 49.7% | 964 | 1,737 | India | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | Australia | 1.04% | 11.7% | | 1 |
| Japan | | | | | Brazil | | | | |
| Germany | | | | | Egypt | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | China | | | | |
| Ireland | 4.08% | 33.1% | | 1 | Israel | | | | |
| France | | | | | Singapore | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | Korea | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | Taiwan | | | | |
| Jersey | | | | | Portugal | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | | Ghana | | | | |

Table 86e: PD, LGD, RWA and exposure values by country for IRB secured retail

| Asset class | secured retail | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------|--------|----------|----------------|----|-----|-----|----------|
| | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure | | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure |
| Country | % | % | £m | £m | Country | % | % | £m | £m |
| United Kingdom | 1.70% | 11.3% | 16,048 | 130,924 | Cayman Islands | | | | |
| United States | 20.62% | 31.6% | 1 | 3 | Spain | | | | |
| South Africa | 10.04% | 12.5% | 4,012 | 15,227 | India | | | | |
| Italy | 7.06% | 23.0% | 3,520 | 10,087 | Australia | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | Brazil | | | | |
| Germany | 2.67% | 24.6% | | 1 | Egypt | | | | |
| Netherlands | 19.96% | 27.4% | 1 | 1 | China | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | Israel | | | | |
| France | 0.66% | 22.7% | | 1 | Singapore | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | Korea | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | Taiwan | | | | |
| Jersey | | | | | Portugal | | | | |
| Switzerland | 8.74% | 24.6% | 1 | 5 | Ghana | | | | |

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Appendix A

PD, LGD, RWA and exposure by country

Table 86f: PD, LGD, RWA and exposure values by country for IRB revolving retail

| Asset class | revolving retail | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------|--------|----------|----------------|----|-----|-----|----------|
| | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure | | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure |
| Country | % | % | £m | £m | Country | % | % | £m | £m |
| United Kingdom | 5.15% | 76.4% | 17,052 | 39,245 | Cayman Islands | | | | |
| United States | | | | | Spain | | | | |
| South Africa | 12.72% | 58.0% | 1,799 | 3,332 | India | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | Australia | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | Brazil | | | | |
| Germany | 4.58% | 80.4% | 1,472 | 3,497 | Egypt | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | China | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | Israel | | | | |
| France | | | | | Singapore | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | Korea | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | Taiwan | | | | |
| Jersey | | | | | Portugal | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | | Ghana | | | | |

Table 86g: PD, LGD, RWA and exposure values by country for IRB other retail exposures

| Asset class | other retail exposures | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-------|-------|----------|----------------|----|-----|-----|----------|
| | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure | | PD | LGD | RWA | Exposure |
| Country | % | % | £m | £m | Country | % | % | £m | £m |
| United Kingdom | 7.70% | 89.0% | 6,479 | 5,986 | Cayman Islands | | | | |
| United States | | | | | Spain | | | | |
| South Africa | 13.49% | 41.4% | 3,496 | 4,841 | India | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | Australia | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | Brazil | | | | |
| Germany | | | | | Egypt | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | China | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | Israel | | | | |
| France | | | | | Singapore | | | | |

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Canada
Luxembourg
Jersey
Switzerland

Korea
Taiwan
Portugal
Ghana

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Appendix B

Countercyclical buffer

Table 87: Countercyclical capital buffer

This table shows the geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant to the calculation of the countercyclical buffer in line with CRR Article 440.

| | General credit exposures | | Trading book exposures | | Securitisation exposures | | Of which: General credit exposures | Of w Tra |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Exposure Value for SA | Exposure Value for IRB | Sum of long and short positions for trading book exposures for SA | Value of trading book exposures for internal models | Exposure Value for SA | Exposure Value for IRB | | |
| Breakdown by country | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Hong Kong | 669 | 245 | 23 | (2) | | | | 33 |
| Norway | 383 | 593 | 17 | (57) | | | | 50 |
| Sweden | 568 | 449 | 31 | (167) | | 455 | | 42 |
| Total (countries with existing CCyB rate) | 1,620 | 1,287 | 71 | (226) | | 455 | | 125 |
| United Kingdom | 33,531 | 263,430 | 1,104 | (149) | | 9,542 | | 8,451 |
| United States | 43,913 | 69,446 | 9,171 | (5,256) | | 17,477 | | 4,453 |
| South Africa | 778 | 46,255 | 1,000 | 395 | | 199 | | 1,804 |
| Germany | 4,764 | 8,328 | 183 | (309) | | 5 | | 439 |
| Italy | 1,411 | 10,977 | 37 | 124 | | 6 | | 420 |
| France | 4,512 | 3,646 | 227 | (450) | | 393 | | 288 |
| Ireland | 1,136 | 3,353 | 98 | (55) | | 3 | | 204 |
| Netherlands | 1,029 | 3,067 | 143 | (82) | | 1 | | 183 |
| Total (countries with own funds requirements weights 1% or above) | 91,074 | 408,502 | 11,963 | (5,782) | | 27,626 | | 16,242 |

Explanation of Responses:

947

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Total (countries with own funds requirements weights below 1% and without an existing CCyB rate) | 20,754 | 18,659 | 1,403 | (283) | 646 | 2,084 |
| Total | 113,448 | 428,448 | 13,437 | (6,291) | 28,727 | 18,451 |

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Appendix C

Disclosure on asset encumbrance

Asset encumbrance arises from collateral pledged against secured funding and other collateralised obligations. Barclays funds a portion of trading portfolio assets and other securities via repurchase agreements and other similar borrowing and pledges a portion of customer loans and advances as collateral in securitisation, covered bond and other similar structures. Barclays monitors the mix of secured and unsecured funding sources within the Group's funding plan and seeks to efficiently utilise available collateral to raise secured funding and meet other collateral requirements. The encumbered assets below will not agree to those disclosed in the 2016 Annual Report on page 216. The assets below are disclosed on a median quarterly basis and include Barclays Africa. The Annual Report disclosure is reported as at year end and excludes BAGL. There will also be a difference due to the differences in consolidation between the Annual Report (IFRS consolidation) and the Pillar 3 (regulatory consolidation).

Template A Assets

| | Carrying amount of encumbered assets | Fair value of encumbered assets | Carrying amount of non- encumbered assets | Fair value of non- encumbered assets |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | 010 | 040 | 060 | 090 |
| | £bn | £bn | £bn | £bn |
| 010 Assets of the institution | 179.3 | | 1,063.6 | |
| 030 Equity instruments | 23.1 | 23.1 | 17.9 | 17.9 |
| 040 Debt securities | 46.0 | 46.0 | 75.5 | 75.5 |
| 120 Other assets | | | 456.0 | |

Template B Collateral received

| Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt | Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities |
|--|--|
|--|--|

| | securities issued | issued available for encumbrance |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 010 | 040 |
| | £bn | £bn |
| 130 Collateral received by the institution | 340.1 | 47.1 |
| 150 Equity instruments | 57.4 | 13.1 |
| 160 Debt securities | 282.1 | 33.9 |
| Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or ABSs | | 0.2 |

Template C Encumbered assets/collateral received and associated liabilities

| | Assets, collateral received and own debt | Matching securities liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent | issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered |
|---|--|--|---|
| | 010 | 030 | 030 |
| | £bn | £bn | £bn |
| Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities | 186.9 | | 339.1 |

The Group's median asset encumbrance for 2016 was £179.3bn, which primarily related to firm financing of trading portfolio assets and other securities, cash collateral and secured funding against loans and advances to customers. Encumbered assets have been identified in a manner consistent with the Group's reporting requirements under CRR. Securities and commodity assets are considered encumbered when they have been pledged or used to secure, collateralise or credit enhance a transaction which impacts their transferability and free use.

Appendix D

Disclosures on remuneration

Remuneration

The following tables show the remuneration awards made to Barclays' Material Risk Takers (MRTs) in respect of the 2016 performance year.

Information on decision-making policies for remuneration and the links between both pay and performance and Barclays' remuneration policy and process (including information on remuneration design, performance measurement and risk adjustment, deferral and vesting, fixed to variable remuneration ratio and variable remuneration and benefits policy) is contained in the Remuneration report, which can be found on pages 99 to 133 of the 2016 Annual Report.

The disclosures below are made in accordance with Article 450 of the Capital requirements regulation (CRR) in relation to employees who have been identified as MRTs and to the extent it is applicable to the 2016 performance year.

MRTs

MRTs are the members of the Barclays PLC Board and Barclays' employees whose professional activities could have a material impact on the Group's risk profile. A total of 1,561 individuals were MRTs in 2016 (2015: 1,523).

Senior management means members of the Barclays PLC Board (executive Directors and non-executive Directors) and members of the Barclays

Group Executive Committee in accordance with Article 3.1(9) of CRD IV.

Remuneration by business

| | Barclays International | Barclays UK | Group Functions | Barclays Non-Core | Barclays Africa |
|------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| 2016 | 931 | 28 | 247 | 37 | 37 |
| 2015 | a | a | 199 | 34 | 28 |

Remuneration awarded during the financial year

| | 2016 | | 2015 | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Senior management | Other MRTs | Senior management | Other MRTs |
| Fixed pay | | | | |

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| | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Number of individuals | 27 | 1,534 | 29 | 1,494 |
| Total fixed remuneration (£m) | 25 | 612 | 27 | 602 |
| Current year cash (£m) | 19 | 607 | 16 | 597 |
| Current year shares (£m) | 6 | 5 | 11 | 5 |
| Variable remuneration^b | | | | |
| Number of individuals | 12 | 1,333 | 14 | 1,246 |
| Total variable remuneration (£m) | 24 | 620 | 22 | 573 |
| Current year cash bonus (£m) | 2 | 137 | 3 | 49 |
| Current year share bonus (£m) | 2 | 127 | 3 | 39 |
| Deferred cash bonus (£m) | 7 | 178 | 7 | 242 |
| Deferred share bonus (£m) | 8 | 178 | 7 | 243 |
| Long-term incentive award (£m) ^c | 5 | | 2 | |
| Total remuneration (£m) | 49 | 1,232 | 49 | 1,175 |

Deferred remuneration

| | 2016 | | 2015 | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | Senior management £m | Other MRTs £m | Senior management £m | Other MRTs £m |
| Awarded in year ^d | 29 | 593 | 27 | 684 |
| Paid in year ^e | 13 | 548 | 40 | 793 |
| Reduced through | | | | |
| ex post explicit adjustments | (2) | (3) | (9) | (7) |
| ex post implicit adjustments | (6) | (116) | (12) | (153) |
| Outstanding at 31 December, of which: ^h | | | | |
| vested | 54 | 1,383 | 50 | 1,317 |
| unvested | 1 | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| unvested | 53 | 1,373 | 50 | 1,311 |

Notes

aDue to the business restructuring in 2016, prior year comparators for Barclays International and Barclays UK are not available. The 2015 numbers based on the previous business structure are Investment Bank £842m, Personal and Corporate Banking £103m and Barclaycard £18m.

bVariable remuneration takes the form of cash and/or shares. There are no other forms of variable remuneration.

cFace value at grant. Outcome contingent on future performance.

dValued at grant price.

eValued at date of vesting.

fTotal reduction due to direct adjustments such as malus, clawback and non-achievement of LTIP performance conditions. Valued at date of adjustment of the relevant year.

gTotal reduction due to reductions in share price during the year. Valued at date of vesting.

hAll outstanding awards are exposed to ex post adjustment.

Appendix D

Disclosures on remuneration

Joining and severance payments

| | 2016 | | 2015 | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Senior management | Other MRTs | Senior management | Other MRTs |
| Sign-on awards | | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries | | 1 | | 3 |
| Made during the year (£m) | | | | 1 |
| Buy-out awards | | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries | 2 | 15 | 1 | 9 |
| Made during the year (£m) | 13 | 16 | 2 | 5 |
| Severance awards | | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries | | 21 | | 14 |
| Made during the year (£m) | | 3 | | 1 |
| Highest individual award (£m) | | | | |

Number of MRTs by band^a

| Remuneration band | 2016 Number of MRTs | 2015 Number of MRTs |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1,000,001 to 1,500,000 | 262 | 291 |
| 1,500,001 to 2,000,000 | 118 | 119 |
| 2,000,001 to 2,500,000 | 55 | 69 |
| 2,500,001 to 3,000,000 | 45 | 56 |
| 3,000,001 to 3,500,000 | 10 | 16 |
| 3,500,001 to 4,000,000 | 13 | 19 |
| 4,000,001 to 4,500,000 | 8 | 14 |
| 4,500,001 to 5,000,000 | 13 | 10 |
| 5,000,001 to 6,000,000 | 4 | 4 |
| 6,000,001 to 7,000,000 | 7 | 8 |
| 7,000,001 to 8,000,000 | 3 | 3 |
| 8,000,001 to 9,000,000 | 2 | 1 |
| 9,000,001 to 10,000,000 | 1 | |
| 10,000,001 to 11,000,000 | | 1 |
| 11,000,001 to 12,000,000 | | |
| 12,000,001 to 13,000,000 | | |
| 13,000,001 to 14,000,000 | | 1 |

Note

aThe table is prepared in euros in accordance with Article 450 of the CRR. Data has been converted into euros using the rates published by the European Commission for financial programming and budget for December of the reported year.

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Appendix E

CRD IV reference

Table 88: CRD IV reference

| CRR ref. | High-level summary | Compliance reference |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Scope of disclosure requirements</i> | | |
| 431 (1) | Requirement to publish Pillar 3 disclosures | Barclays publishes Pillar 3 disclosures |
| 431 (2) | Firms with permission to use specific operational risk methodologies must disclose operational risk information. | The Operational Risk section on page 158 contains a description of the operational risk framework, and required Pillar 3 disclosures. |
| 431 (3) | Institution must have a policy covering frequency of disclosures. Their verification, comprehensiveness and overall appropriateness. | Barclays has a dedicated Pillar 3 policy. |
| 431 (4) | Explanation of ratings decision upon request | Barclays provides explanations of rating decisions to SMEs whose loan applications were declined in writing, and suggests alternative sources of finance. Barclays participates in a formal appeals process, one of the successful initiatives implemented as part of Business Finance Taskforce, with a government-appointed overseer. In the case of larger corporates, written explanations are not usually requested as direct discussions with relationship managers take place. |
| <i>Non-material, proprietary or confidential information</i> | | |
| 432 (1) | Institutions may omit information that is not material if certain conditions are respected. | Compliance with this provision is covered by Barclays policy. |
| 432 (2) | Institutions may omit information that is proprietary or confidential if certain conditions are respected. | Compliance with this provision is covered by Barclays policy. |
| 432 (3) | Where 432 (1) and (2) apply this must be stated in the disclosures, and more general information must be disclosed. | This table specifies where disclosures are omitted. |
| 432 (4) | Use of 432 (1) or (2) is without prejudice to scope of liability for failure to disclose material information | |
| <i>Frequency of disclosure</i> | | |
| 433 | Disclosures must be published once a year at a minimum, and more frequently if necessary. | Compliance with this provision is covered by Barclays policy. See under Basis of preparation (page 5). |
| <i>Means of disclosures</i> | | |
| 434 (1) | | |

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To include of disclosures in one appropriate medium, or provide clear cross-references.

Most disclosures are contained within this document. Signposting directs the reader to other publications where appropriate. Note that remuneration disclosures are contained in a dedicated publication.

434 (2) Disclosures made under other requirements (e.g. accounting) can be used to satisfy Pillar 3 if appropriate.

Any cross-references to accounting or other disclosures are clearly signposted in this document. In particular, see page 187 for Location of Risk Disclosures .

Risk management objectives and policies

435 (1) (a) Disclose information on strategies and processes;
435 (1) (b) organisational structure, reporting systems and
435 (1) (c) risk mitigation/hedging.

Risk management strategy: pages 108-117

Credit Risk: pages 118-133

Counterparty Credit Risk: pages 134-137

Market Risk: pages 138-145

Securitization Exposures: pages 146-149

Treasury and Capital Risk: pages 150 to 157

Operational Risk: pages 158-161

Model Risk: pages 162-163

Conduct Risk: pages 164-165

Reputation Risk: pages 166-167

Legal Risk: pages 168-169

435 (1) (e) Inclusion of a declaration approved by the Board on adequacy of risk management arrangements.

See page 113 of the Barclays PLC 2016 Pillar 3 Report. This statement covers all Principal Risks.

435 (1) (f) Inclusion of a concise risk statement approved by the Board.

See page 113 of the Barclays PLC 2016 Pillar 3 Report. This statement covers all Principal Risks.

435 (2) Information on governance arrangements, including information on Board composition and recruitment, and risk committees.

See page 111 for a description of the risk committees. Page 51-52 of the Annual Report contains information on Board composition, experience and recruitment.

435 (2) (a) Number of directorships held by directors.

Please see pages 51-52 of the 2016 Annual Report.

435 (2) (b) Recruitment policy of Board members, their experience and expertise.

Please see pages 51-52, 54-55 of the 2016 Annual Report.

435 (2) (c) Policy on diversity of Board membership and results against targets.

Please see pages 54-55 of the 2016 Annual Report.

435 (2) (d) Disclosure of whether a dedicated risk committee is in place, and number of meetings in the year.

Please see pages 68-72 of the 2016 Annual Report.

435 (2) (e) Description of information flow on risk to Board.

Figure on page 119 in the risk management strategy section illustrates the reporting structure to Board committees.

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Appendix E

CRD IV reference

Table 88: CRD IV reference continued

| CRR ref. | High-level summary | Compliance reference |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Scope of application</i> | | |
| 436 (a) | Name of institution | See under <i>Scope of consolidation</i> (page 9). Figure 1: Summary of regulatory scope of consolidation as at 31.12.16 |
| 436 (b) | Difference in basis of consolidation for accounting and prudential purposes, naming entities that are: | |
| 436 (b) (i) | Fully consolidated; | |
| 436 (b) (ii) | Proportionally consolidated; | |
| 436 (b) (iii) | Deducted from own funds; | |
| 436 (b) (iv) | Neither consolidated nor deducted. | |
| 436 (c) | Impediments to transfer of funds between parent and subsidiaries | See page 155. |
| 436 (d) | Capital shortfalls in any subsidiaries outside of scope of consolidation | Entities outside the scope of consolidation are appropriately capitalised |
| 436 (e) | Making use of articles on derogations from a) prudential requirements or b) liquidity requirements for individual subsidiaries/entities | Barclays makes use of these provisions according to its waiver from the PRA. |
| <i>Own funds</i> | | |
| 437 (1) | Requirements regarding capital resources table | Page 16/Table 5: Capital resources Page 4/Table : Summary of movements in capital resources Page 20-22/Table 8: Summary of terms and conditions of capital resources |
| 437 (1) (a) | | |
| 437 (1) (b) | | |
| 437 (1) (c) | | |
| 437 (1) (d) (i) | | |
| 437 (1) (d) (ii) | | |
| 437 (1) (d) (iii) | | |
| 437 (1) (e) | | |
| 437 (1) (f) | | |
| 437 (2) | EBA to publish implementation standards for points above. | Barclays follows the implementation standards. |
| <i>Capital requirements</i> | | |
| 438 (a) | Summary of institution's approach to assessing adequacy of capital levels. | Discussions of capital calculations are contained in each risk type management section (credit, market and operational). General discussion on capital planning is on pages 154-155 of the 2016 Annual Report. |
| 438 (b) | Result of ICAAP on demand from authorities. | Barclays has not received this request from its regulator. |
| 438 (c) | | |

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| | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| | Capital requirement amounts for credit risk for each Standardised Approach exposure class. | Pages 33-34/Table 19: Minimum capital requirements and exposure for credit risk. Various other tables contain capital requirements throughout the report. |
| 438 (d) | Capital requirements amounts for credit risk for each Internal Ratings Based Approach exposure class. | Pages 33-34/Table 19: Minimum capital requirements and exposure for credit risk |
| 438 (d) (i) | | |
| 438 (d) (ii) | | |
| 438 (d) (iii) | | |
| 438 (d) (iv) | | |
| 438 (e) | Capital requirements amounts for market risk or settlement risk, or large exposures where they exceed limits. | Capital requirements for market risk are disclosed in Page 85/Table 65: Market risk own funds requirements. |
| 438 (f) | Capital requirement amounts for operational risk, separately for the basic indicator approach, the standardised approach, and the advanced measurement approaches as applicable. | Page 106/Table 82: Risk weighted assets for operational risk |
| 438 (endnote) | Requirement to disclose specialised lending exposures and equity exposures in the banking book falling under the simple risk weight approach. | Specialised lending exposures: Page 56/Table 37: Corporate exposures subject to the slotting approach Equity exposures under the Simple Approach: Nil return for equity investments in 2016. |

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Appendix E

CRD IV reference

Table 88: CRD IV reference continued

| CRR ref. | High-level summary | Compliance reference |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Exposure to counterparty credit risk (CCR)</i> | | |
| 439 (a) | Description of process to assign internal capital and credit limits to CCR exposures. | Pages 136-137 |
| 439 (b) | Discussion of process to secure collateral and establishing reserves. | Pages 135-136 |
| 439 (c) | Discussion of management of wrong-way exposures. | Page 137 |
| 439 (d) | Disclosure of collateral to be provided (outflows) in the event of a ratings downgrade. | See the liquidity risk management section, Appendix pages 152-153. |
| 439 (e) | Derivation of net derivative credit exposure. | Page 77/Table 57: Counterparty credit exposure by approach |
| 439 (f) | Exposure values for mark-to-market, original exposure, standardised and internal model methods. | Page 77/Table 56: Counterparty credit exposures analysed by financial contract type |
| 439 (g) | Notional value of credit derivative hedges and current credit exposure by type of exposure. | Page 78/Table 59: Notional value of credit derivative contracts held for hedging purposes |
| 439 (h) | Notional amounts of credit derivative transactions for own credit, intermediation, bought and sold, by product type. | Page 78/Table 58: Notional exposure associated with credit derivative contracts |
| 439 (i) | Estimate of alpha, if applicable. | The alpha used by Barclays is 1.4. See page 7. |
| <i>Capital buffers</i> | | |
| 440 (1) (a) | Geographical distribution of relevant credit exposures. | Barclays countercyclical capital buffer is currently set at 0% for UK exposures. In other jurisdictions where CCyB is being applied, Barclays does not have material relevant exposures. See Table 87 for geographic distribution of relevant exposures. |
| 440 (1) (b) | Amount of the institution specific countercyclical capital buffer. | |
| 440 (2) | EBA will issue technical implementation standards related to 440 (1) | Barclays will comply with the standards once applicable. |
| <i>Indicators of global systemic importance</i> | | |
| 441 (1) | Disclosure of the indicators of global systemic importance | Discussed on page 8. |
| 441 (2) | EBA will issue technical implementation standards related to 441 (1) | Barclays will comply with the standards once applicable. |

Credit risk adjustments

| | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| 442 (a) | Disclosure of bank s definitions of past due and impaired. | Impairment on AR page 291; online glossary for Past Due . Page 20-126 provide a complete description of credit quality measures. |
| 442 (b) | Approaches for calculating credit risk adjustments. | Pages 122-126 |
| 442 (c) | Disclosure of pre-CRM EAD by exposure class. | See points 442 (d), (e), (f) below which break down this total. |
| 442 (d) | Disclosures of pre-CRM EAD by geography and exposure class. | Pages 41-42/Table 24: Geographic analysis of credit exposure |
| 442 (e) | Disclosures of pre-CRM EAD by industry and exposure class. | Pages 43-44/Table 25: Industry analysis of credit exposure |
| 442 (f) | Disclosures of pre-CRM EAD by residual maturity and exposure class. | Pages 45-46/Table 26: Residual maturity analysis credit exposures |
| 442 (g) | Breakdown of impaired, past due, specific and | Page 61/Table 42: Analysis of impaired and past |
| 442 (g) (i) | general credit adjustments, and impairment charges for the period, by exposure class or counterparty type. | due exposures and allowance for impairment by exposure type |
| 442 (g) (ii) | | |
| 442 (g) (iii) | | |
| 442 (h) | Impaired, past due exposures, by geographical area, and amounts of specific and general impairment for each geography. | Page 62/Table 43: Geographic analysis of impaired and past due exposures and allowance for impairment |
| 442 (i) | Reconciliation of changes in specific and general | Page 63/Table 44: Analysis of movement on |
| 442 (i) (i) | credit risk adjustments. | impairment and amounts taken directly to profit and loss |
| | | Page 64/Table 45: Regulatory adjustments to statutory impairment |
| 442 (i) (ii) | | |
| 442 (i) (iii) | | |
| 442 (i) (iv) | | |
| 442 (i) (v) | | |
| 442 endnote | Specific credit risk adjustments recorded to income statement are disclosed separately. | Page 63/Table 44: Analysis of movement on impairment and amounts taken directly to profit and loss |

Unencumbered assets

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------|
| 443 | Disclosures on unencumbered assets | Page 175 |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------|

Appendix E

CRD IV reference

Table 88: CRD IV reference continued

| CRR ref. | High-level summary | Compliance reference |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Use of ECAIs</i> | | |
| 444 (a) | Names of the ECAIs used in the calculation of Standardised Approach RWAs, and reasons for any changes | Page 48 |
| 444 (b) | Exposure classes associated with each ECAI | Page 48 |
| 444 (c) | Explanation of the process for translating external ratings into credit quality steps | Page 48 |
| 444 (d) | Mapping of external rating to credit quality steps | Page 48/Table 28: Relationship of long-term external credit ratings to credit quality steps under the standardised approach Page 48/Table 29: Credit quality steps and risk weights under the standardised approach |
| 444 (e) | Exposure value pre- and post-credit risk mitigation, by credit quality step. | Page 49/Table 30: Analysis of exposure by asset classes and risk weight pre-CCF and -CRM under the Standardised approach Page 50/Table 31: Analysis of exposure by asset classes and risk weight post-CCF and -CRM under the Standardised approach |
| <i>Exposure to market risk</i> | | |
| 445 | Disclosure of position risk, large exposures exceeding limits, FX, settlement and commodities risk. | Page 85/Table 65: Market risk own funds requirements |
| <i>Operational risk</i> | | |
| 446 | Disclosure of the scope of approaches used to calculate operational risk, discussion of advanced methodology and external factors considered. | Page 106 and 160-161 |
| <i>Exposure in equities not included in the trading book</i> | | |
| 447 (a) | Differentiation of exposures based on objectives | Page 66/Table 48: Fair value of, and gains and losses on equity investments |
| 447 (b) | Recorded and fair value, and actual prices of exchange traded equity where it differs from fair value. | |
| 447 (c) | Types, nature and amounts of the relevant classes of equity exposures. | |
| 447 (d) | Realised cumulative gains and losses on sales over the period. | |
| 447 (e) | Total unrealised gains/losses, latent revaluation gains/ losses, and amounts included within Tier 1 capital. | |

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Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 448 (a) | Nature of risk and key assumptions in measurement models. | Model assumptions on pages 156-157. |
| 448 (b) | Variation in earnings or economic value, or other measures used by the bank from upward and downward shocks to interest rates, by currency. | Page 86/Table 68: Net interest income sensitivity (AEaR) by business unit Page 87/Table 69: Net interest income sensitivity (AEaR) by currency |

Exposure to securitisation positions

| | | |
|---------|--|----------|
| 449 | Exposure to securitisations positions. | |
| 449 (a) | Objectives in relation to securitisation activity. | Page 147 |

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Appendix E

CRD IV reference

Table 88: CRD IV reference continued

| CRR ref. | High-level summary | Compliance reference |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 449 (b) | Nature of other risks in securitised assets, including liquidity. | Pages 147-148 |
| 449 (c) | Risks in re-securitisation activity stemming from seniority of underlying securitisations and ultimate underlying assets. | Page 148 |
| 449 (d) | The roles played by institutions in the securitisation process. | Page 147 |
| 449 (e) | Indication of the extent of involvement in these roles. | Page 147 |
| 449 (f) | Processes in place to monitor changes in credit and market risks of securitisation exposures, and how the processes differ for re-securitisation exposures. | Pages 147-148 |
| 449 (g) | Description of the institution's policies with respect to hedging and unfunded protection, and identification of material hedge counterparties. | Page 148 |
| 449 (h) | Approaches to calculation of RWA for securitisations mapped to types of exposures. | Pages 148 Rating methodologies, ECAIs and RWA calculations |
| 449 (i) | Types of SSPEs used to securitise third-party exposures, and list of SSPEs. | Page 147 Sponsoring conduit vehicles |
| 449 (j) | Summary of accounting policies for securitisations: | Page 149 Summary of the accounting policies for securitisation activities |
| 449 (j) (i) | Treatment of sales or financings; | |
| 449 (j) (ii) | Recognition of gains on sales; | |
| 449 (j) (iii) | Approach to valuing securitisation positions; | |
| 449 (j) (iv) | Treatment of synthetic securitisations; | |
| 449 (j) (v) | Valuation of assets awaiting securitisations; | |
| 449 (j) (vi) | Recognition of arrangements that could require the bank to provide support to securitised assets. | |
| 449 (k) | Names of ECAIs used for securitisations. | Page 148 |
| 449 (l) | Full description of Internal Assessment Approach. | Page 48/Table 28 Relationship of long-term external credit ratings to credit quality steps |

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| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 449 (m) | Explanation of changes in quantitative disclosures. | under the standardised approach Satisfied throughout; we comment on every quantitative table in the securitisation section. |
| 449 (n) | Banking and trading book securitisation exposures: | |
| 449 (n) (i) | Amount of outstanding exposures securitised; | Pages 96-97/Table 76: Outstanding amount of exposures securitised Asset value and impairment charges |
| 449 (n) (ii) | On balance sheet securitisation retained or purchased, and off-balance sheet exposures; | Pages 98-99/Table 77: Securitisation exposures by exposure class |
| 449 (n) (iii) | Amount of assets awaiting securitisation; | Page 95/Table 75: Assets awaiting securitisation |
| 449 (n) (iv) | Early amortisation treatment; aggregate drawn exposures, capital requirements; | There is no applicable data to be published in respect of this table. See page 93. |
| 449 (n) (v) | Deducted or 1250%-weighted securitisation positions; | See page 93. |
| 449 (n) (vi) | Amount of exposures securitised and recognised gains or losses on sales. | Page 94/Table 74: Securitisation activity during the year |
| 449 (o) | Banking and trading book securitisations by risk band: | |
| 449 (o) (i) | Retained and purchased exposure and associated capital requirements, broken down by risk-weight bands; | Pages 100-101/Table 78: Securitisation exposures by capital approach Pages 101-102/Table 79: Re-securitisation exposures by risk weight band |
| 449 (o) (ii) | Retained and purchased re-securitisation exposures before and after hedging and insurance; exposure to financial guarantors broken down by guarantor credit worthiness. | There is no applicable data to be published in respect of this table. See page 93. |
| 449 (p) | Impaired assets and recognised losses related to banking book securitisations, by exposure type | Pages 96-97/Table 76: Outstanding amount of exposures securitised Asset value and impairment charges |
| 449 (q) | Exposure and capital requirements for trading book securitisations, separately into traditional | |
| 449 (r) | Whether the institution has provided financial support to securitisation vehicles | There is no applicable data to publish in respect of this table no support was provided in 2016. |
| <i>Remuneration disclosures</i> | | |
| 450 | Remuneration | Appendix D contains the remuneration awards made to Barclays Material Risk Takers. See the Directors remuneration report (DRR) of the 2016 Annual Report for other remuneration disclosures. |

Leverage

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Appendix E

CRD IV reference

Table 88: CRD IV reference continued

| CRR ref. | High-level summary | Compliance reference |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 451 (1) (a) | Leverage ratio, and breakdown of total exposure | Page 28/Table 15: Leverage ratio |
| 451 (1) (b) | measure, including reconciliation to financial | Page 28/Table 15: Leverage ratio |
| 451 (1) (c) | statements, and derecognised fiduciary items | Page 28/Table 15: Leverage ratio |
| 451 (1) (d) | Description of the risk management approach to | See page 154, management of capital risk. |
| 451 (1) (e) | mitigate excessive leverage, and factors that | |
| | impacted the leverage ratio during the year. | |
| 451 (2) | EBA to publish implementation standards for | Barclays follows the implementation standards. |
| | points above. | |
| | <i>Use of the IRB approach to credit risk</i> | |
| 452 (a) | Permission for use of the IRB approach from | Pages 12-13 |
| | authority | |
| 452 (b) | Explanation of: | |
| 452 (b) (i) | Internal rating scales, mapped to external ratings; | Page 51/Table 32: Internal default grade |
| | | probabilities and mapping to external ratings |
| 452 (b) (ii) | Use of internal ratings for purposes other than | Page 127 Applications of internal ratings |
| | capital requirement calculations; | |
| 452 (b) (iii) | Management and recognition of credit risk | Pages 134-137 Management of credit risk |
| | mitigation; | mitigation techniques and counterparty credit |
| | | risk |
| 452 (b) (iv) | Controls around ratings systems. | Pages 128-129. Management of model risk |
| | | within Barclays the control mechanisms for the |
| | | rating system |
| 452 (c) | Description of ratings processes for each IRB | Page 128. Separate descriptions apply to retail |
| | asset class, provided separately | and wholesale classes collectively; hence this is |
| 452 (c) (i) | | not repeated for each separate class. Pages |
| | | 129-130/Table 83: IRB credit risk models |
| | | selected features. |
| 452 (c) (ii) | | |
| 452 (c) (iii) | | |
| 452 (c) (iv) | | |
| 452 (c) (v) | | |
| 452 (d) | Exposure values by IRB exposure class, | This is shown throughout the report. |
| | separately for Advanced and Foundation IRB. | |
| 452 (e) | | |

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| | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| | For wholesale exposure classes, disclosed separately by obligor grade: | |
| 452 (e) (i) | Total exposure, separating loans and undrawn exposures where applicable; | Page 52/Table 33: Credit risk exposure by exposure class and PD range for central governments & central banks |
| 452 (e) (ii) | Exposure-weighted average risk weight; | Pages 53/Table 34: Exposure by exposure class and PD range for institutions |
| 452 (e) (iii) | Undrawn commitments and average exposure values by asset class. | Pages 54/Table 35: Credit risk exposure by exposure class and PD range for corporates |
| 452 (f) | For retail exposure classes, same disclosures as under 452 (e), by risk grade or EL grade. | Page 57/Table 38: Credit risk exposure by exposure class and PD range for SME |
| | | Page 58/Table 39: Credit risk exposure by exposure class and PD range for secured retail |
| | | Page 59/Table 40: Credit risk exposure by exposure class and PD range for revolving retail |
| | | Pages 60/Table 41: Credit risk exposure by exposure class and PD range for other retail exposures |
| 452 (g) | Actual specific risk adjustments for the period and explanation of changes. | Page 65/Table 47: Analysis of expected loss versus actual losses for IRB exposures |
| 452 (h) | Commentary on drivers of losses in preceding period. | |
| 452 (i) | Disclosure of predicted against actual losses for sufficient period, and historical analysis to help assess the performance of the rating system over a sufficient period. | Pages 65/Table 47: Analysis of expected loss versus actual losses for IRB exposures |
| | | Pages 131-132/Table 84: Analysis of expected performance versus actual results |
| 452 (j) | For all IRB exposure classes: | |
| 452 (j) (i) | Where applicable, PD and LGD by each country | Appendix A, Pages 171-173/Table 86: PD, LGD, |
| 452 (j) (ii) | where the bank operates | RWA and Exposure by country. |
| | <i>Use of credit risk mitigation techniques</i> | |
| 453 (a) | Use of on- and off-balance sheet netting | Pages 135-137 |
| 453 (b) | How collateral valuation is managed | Pages 135-137 |
| 453 (c) | Description of types of collateral used by Barclays | Pages 135-137 |
| 453 (d) | Types of guarantor and credit derivative counterparty, and their creditworthiness | Pages 135-137 |
| 453 (e) | Disclosure of market or credit risk concentrations within risk mitigation exposures | Pages 135-137 |
| 453 (f) | For exposures under either the Standardised or Foundation IRB approach, disclose the exposure value covered by eligible collateral | Page 47/Table 27: Collateral and guarantees for IRB approach |

Appendix E

CRD IV reference

Table 88: CRD IV reference continued

| CRR ref. | High-level summary | Compliance reference |
|---|---|--|
| 453 (g) | Exposures covered by guarantees or credit derivatives | Page 47/Table 27: Collateral and guarantees for IRB approach |
| <i>Use of the Advanced Measurement Approaches to operational risk</i> | | |
| 454 | Description of the use of insurance or other risk transfer mechanisms to mitigate operational risk | Pages 160-161 |
| <i>Use of internal market risk models</i> | | |
| 455 (a) (i) | Disclosure of the characteristics of the market risk models. | Page 143/Table 85: Market risk models selected features |
| 455 (a) (ii) | Disclosure of the methodology and description of comprehensive risk measure and incremental risk charge. | Pages 142-143 |
| 455 (a) (iii) | Descriptions of stress tests applied to the portfolios. | Page 141 |
| 455 (a) (iv) | Methodology for back-testing and validating the models. | Pages 143-144 |
| 455 (b) | Scope of permission for use of the models. | Page 13/Table 4: Summary of the scope of application of regulatory methodologies for CVA, market and operational risk. |
| 455 (c) | Policies and processes to determine which exposures are to be included in the trading book, and to comply with prudential valuation requirements. | Pages 141-142 |
| 455 (d) | High/Low/Mean values over the year of VaR, | Page 84/Table 63: Analysis of regulatory VaR, SVaR, IRC and All Price Risk Measure |
| 455 (d) (i) | sVaR, comprehensive risk measure and | |
| 455 (d) (ii) | incremental risk charge. | |
| 455 (d) (iii) | | Page 83/Table 62: The daily average, maximum and minimum values of management VaR |
| 455 (e) | The elements of the own fund calculation. | Page 85/Table 65: Market risk own funds requirements |
| 455 (f) | Weighted average liquidity horizons of portfolios covered by models. | Disclosed in model discussions on page 142. |
| 455 (g) | Comparison of end-of-day VaR measures compared with one-day changes in portfolio s value. | Pages 143-144 |

Appendix F

[EBA reference](#)

This Appendix outlines new tables included in the 2016 Pillar 3 report, adopted under the following guidance received from the EBA:

RWA and exposures: Guidelines on disclosure requirements under Part Eight of Regulation (EU)

Leverage exposures: Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on disclosure for leverage ratio

Countercyclical buffer: EBA Final draft Regulatory Technical Standards on disclosure of information in relation to the compliance of institutions with the requirement for a countercyclical capital buffer under Article 440 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013

| | | | Page |
|---------------------------|--|--|----------------------|
| Table | High-level summary | Compliance reference | |
| Table 10 | Overview of risk weighted assets by risk type and capital requirements | Template EU OV1 RWAs and minimum capital requirements under Part Three, Title I, Chapter 1 of the CRR. In accordance with Article 438(c) to (f) in the CRR. | 24 |
| Table 12 | Flow statement explaining variations in the credit risk RWA under an IRB approach and the corresponding capital requirements | Template EU CR8 Present a flow statement explaining variations in the credit RWAs of exposures for which the risk-weighted amount is determined in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 3 of the CRR and the corresponding capital requirement as specified in Article 92(3)(a). | 25 |
| Table 13 | Flow statement explaining variations in the counterparty credit risk RWA under the IMM approach and the corresponding capital requirements | Template EU CCR7 Present a flow statement explaining changes in the CCR RWAs determined under the IMM for CCR (derivatives and SFTs) in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 6 of the CRR. | 26 |
| Explanation of Responses: | | | 970 |

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| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|-----|
| Table 14 | Flow statement explaining variations in the market risk RWA under the IMA approach and the corresponding capital requirements | Template EU MR2-B Present a flow statement explaining variations in the market RWAs (as specified in Article 92(4)(b)) determined under an Part Three, Title IV, Chapter 5 of the CRR (IMA). | 26 |
| Table 16 | Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures | Template LRSum Reconciliation of the total leverage exposure and comprises of total IFRS assets used for statutory purposes, regulatory consolidation and other leverage adjustments (as per Commission implementing regulation-EU 2016/200). | 30 |
| Table 17 | Leverage ratio common disclosure | Template LRCom Leverage ratio calculation and includes additional breakdowns for the leverage exposure measure (as per Commission implementing regulation-EU 2016/200). | 30 |
| Table 18 | Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures) | Template LRSpI Breakdown of the on-balance sheet exposures excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures, by asset class as per row 1 on LRCom (as per Commission implementing regulation-EU 2016/200). | 31 |
| Table 22 | Impact of CRM and CCF on exposure values, broken down by credit exposure classes | Template EU CR4 Paragraph 99 of the guidelines requires institutions to show the effect of all CRM techniques applied in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 4 of the CRR, including the financial collateral simple method and the financial collateral comprehensive method in the application of Article 221 and Article 22 of the same regulation on standardised approach capital requirements calculations. | 39 |
| Table 30 | Analysis of credit risk exposures by asset classes and risk weight before the application of CCF and CRM under the standardised approach | Template EU CR5 Regulatory exposure values broken down by risk weights. Institutions should disclose exposures pre conversion factor and pre risk mitigation techniques. The risk weight used for the breakdown corresponds to the different credit quality steps applicable in accordance with Article 113 to Article 134 in Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 of the CRR. | 49 |
| Table 31 | | Template EU CR5 | 50 |
| Explanation of Responses: | | | 971 |

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| | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|--------|
| | Analysis of credit risk exposures by asset classes and risk weight after the application of CCF and CRM under the standardised approach | Regulatory exposure values broken down by risk weights. Institutions should disclose exposures post conversion factor and post risk mitigation techniques. The risk weight used for the breakdown corresponds to the different credit quality steps applicable in accordance with Article 113 to Article 134 in Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 of the CRR. Template EU CR6 | 52-55, |
| Table 33-36, 38-41 | Analysis of credit risk exposures by exposure classes and PD grades under the advanced approach | In the application of Article 452(e) and (g), this template applies to institutions included in paragraph 7 of these guidelines using either the FIRB approach or the AIRB approach for some or all of their exposures in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 3 of the CRR. Template EU CR6 | 57-60 |
| Table 37 | Quantitative disclosure of credit risk specialised lending and equity exposures using the simple risk weight approach. | The template applies to all institutions using one of the approaches included in the template in accordance with Article 153(5) or Article 155(2) of the CRR. Template EU CR10 | 56 |

Appendix F

EBA reference

| | | | Page |
|-------------|---|---|-------|
| Table 51 | <p>High-level summary</p> <p>Analysis of counterparty credit risk exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weight under standardised approach</p> | <p>Compliance reference</p> <p>Template EU CCR3</p> <p>This applies to institution using the credit risk standardised approach to compute RWAs for CCR exposures in accordance with Article 107 in the CRR, irrespective of the approach used to determine EAD in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 6 of the same regulation.</p> | 72-73 |
| Table 52-54 | <p>Analysis of counterparty credit risk exposures by exposure classes and PD grades under advanced approach</p> | <p>Template EU CCR4</p> <p>RWAs and parameters used in RWA calculations for exposures subject to the CCR framework (excluding CVA charges or exposures cleared through a CCP) and where the credit risk approach used (in accordance with Article 107 in the CRR) to compute RWAs is an IRB approach.</p> | 74-75 |
| Table 55 | <p>Quantitative disclosure of counterparty credit risk specialised lending and equity exposures using the simple risk weight approach.</p> | <p>Template EU CR10 (CCR)</p> <p>The template applies to all institutions using one of the approaches included in the template in accordance with Article 153(5) or Article 155(2).</p> | 76 |
| Table 60 | <p>CVA regulatory calculations (with a breakdown by standardised and advanced approaches).</p> | <p>Template EU CCR2</p> <p>The template applies to all institutions with exposures subject to CVA capital charges in accordance with Part Three, Title VI, Article 382 in the CRR.</p> | 79 |
| NA | <p>Comparison of the results of estimates from the regulatory VaR model</p> | <p>Template EU MR4</p> <p>Present a comparison of the results of estimates from the regulatory VaR model approved in the application of Part Three, Title IV, Chapter 5 of the CRR with both hypothetical and actual trading outcomes, in</p> | 144 |

| | | | |
|----------|---|---|---------|
| | | order to highlight the frequency and the extent of the backtesting exceptions and to give an analysis of the main outliers in backtested results. | |
| Table 63 | Outputs of internal models approved for use for regulatory capital purposes at the group level | Template EU MR3 | 84 |
| | | Display the values (maximum, minimum, average and the ending for the reporting period) resulting from the different types of models approved to be used for computing the regulatory capital charge at the group level, before any additional capital charge is applied on the value in accordance with Article 365 in Part Three, Title V, Chapter 5 of the CRR. | |
| Table 66 | Market risk RWAs and capital requirements under standardised approach | Template MR1 | 85 |
| | | Capital requirements and RWAs under Standardised approach (as specified in Article 92(4)(b) in the CRR). | |
| Table 67 | Market risk RWAs and capital requirement under internal models approach | Template MR2-A | 86 |
| | | Capital requirements and RWAs under IMA (as specified in Article 92(4)(b) of the CRR). | |
| Table 84 | Modelling parameters used in IRB calculation | Template EU CR9 | 131-132 |
| | | Provide backtesting data to validate the reliability of PD calculations. In particular, the template compares the PD used in IRB capital calculations with the effective default rates of institutions obligors. A minimum 5-year average annual default rate is required to compare the PD with a more stable default rate, although an institution may use a longer historical period that is consistent with its actual risk management practices. | |
| Table 87 | Provide a geographical distribution of credit exposures by country that are subject to countercyclical buffer calculation | CCyB Template requires institutions to disclose the geographical distribution by country of credit exposures of an institution that are relevant for the calculation of its CCyB in accordance with Article 140(4) of the CRD and Article 440 of CRR. | 174 |

Appendices

Location of risk disclosures

| Material existing and emerging risks | | Annual Report | Pillar 3 Report |
|--|---|---------------|-----------------|
| Insight into the level of risk across our business and portfolios, the material existing and emerging risks and uncertainties we face and the key areas of management focus. | Material existing and emerging risks potentially impacting more than one Principal Risk | 137 | n/a |
| | Credit risk | 139 | n/a |
| | Market risk | 141 | n/a |
| | Treasury and capital risk | 141 | n/a |
| | Operational risk | 142 | n/a |
| | Model risk | 143 | n/a |
| | Conduct risk | 143 | n/a |
| | Reputation risk | 144 | n/a |
| | Legal risk | 144 | n/a |

Risk management

| | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----|
| Overview of Barclays approach to risk management. A detailed overview together with more specific information on policies that the Group determines to be of particular significance in the current operating environment can be found in Barclays PLC 2016 Pillar 3 Report or at Barclays.com. | Risk management strategy | 146 | 110 |
| | Credit risk management | 149 | 119 |
| | Management of credit risk mitigation techniques and counterparty credit risk | 150 | 135 |
| | Market risk management | 151 | 138 |
| | Management of securitisation exposures | n/a | 146 |
| | Treasury and capital risk management | 152 | 150 |
| | Operational risk management | 157 | 158 |
| | Model risk management | 159 | 162 |
| | Conduct risk management | 160 | 164 |
| | Reputation risk management | 161 | 166 |
| | | Legal risk management | 162 |

Risk performance

Explanation of Responses:

975

| | | | |
|---|--|-----|-------|
| Credit risk: | Credit risk overview | 166 | 32 |
| | Analysis of the balance sheet | 166 | n/a |
| The risk of suffering financial loss should the Group's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations. | Analysis of maximum exposure and collateral and other credit enhancement held | 167 | 47 |
| | The Group's approach to manage and represent credit quality | 169 | 48,51 |
| | Analysis of the concentration of credit risk | 171 | 41,43 |
| | Exposure to Eurozone countries | 172 | n/a |
| | Loans and advances to customers and banks | 175 | n/a |
| | Analysis of specific portfolios and asset types | 176 | n/a |
| | Analysis of problem loans | 180 | 61 |
| | Forbearance | 182 | n/a |
| | Impairment | 186 | 61 |
| Market risk: | Market risk overview and measures in the Group | 191 | 81 |
| The risk of a reduction to earnings or capital due to volatility of the trading book positions or an inability to hedge the banking book balance sheet. | Balance sheet view of trading and banking books | 192 | 82 |
| | Traded market risk | 193 | 83 |
| | Business scenario stresses | 194 | 83 |
| | Review of regulatory measures | 194 | 84 |
| | Capital requirements for market risk | n/a | 85 |
| | Non-traded market risk | 195 | 86 |
| | Economic capital | 196 | 87 |
| | Foreign exchange risk | 197 | 88 |
| | Pension risk review | 198 | 90 |
| Funding risk Capital: | Capital risk overview and regulatory minimum capital and leverage requirements | 202 | n/a |
| The risk that the Group is unable to maintain appropriate capital ratios. | Capital resources | 203 | 16 |
| | Risk weighted assets | 205 | 23 |
| | Leverage ratio and exposures | 206 | 28 |
| Funding risk Liquidity: | Liquidity risk overview and stress testing | 209 | 152 |
| | Liquidity pool | 211 | 152 |
| | Funding structure and funding relationships | 212 | n/a |
| The risk that the firm, although solvent, either does not have sufficient financial resources available to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due, or can secure such resources only at excessive cost. | Deposit funding | 212 | n/a |
| | Wholesale funding Group | 213 | n/a |
| | Term financing | 215 | n/a |
| | Encumbrance | 215 | 175 |
| | Credit ratings | 219 | n/a |
| | Liquidity management at BAGL Group | 220 | n/a |
| | | 220 | n/a |
| Explanation of Responses: | | | 976 |

Contractual maturity of financial assets and liabilities

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Appendices

Location of risk disclosures

| Risk performance continued | | Annual Report | Pillar 3 Report |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Operational risk: The risk of direct or indirect impacts resulting from human factors, inadequate or failed internal processes and systems or external events. | Operational risk overview | 226 | 105 |
| | Summary of performance in the period | 226 | 106 |
| | Operation risk profile | 226 | 107 |
| Conduct risk: The risk that detriment is caused to our customers, clients, counterparties or Barclays and its employees because of inappropriate judgement in the execution of our business activities. | Conduct risk overview | 228 | n/a |
| | Summary of performance | 228 | n/a |
| | Conduct reputation measure | 17,227 | n/a |
| Supervision and regulation: The Group's operations, including its overseas offices, subsidiaries and associates, are subject to a significant body of rules and | Supervision of the Group | 229 | n/a |
| | Global regulatory developments | 230 | n/a |
| | Regulation in the EU and UK | 230 | n/a |
| | Regulation in the United States | 233 | n/a |
| | Regulatory developments in the US | 235 | n/a |
| | Structural reform developments | 236 | n/a |
| Explanation of Responses: | | | 978 |

regulations that are a condition for authorisation to conduct banking and financial services business.

Pillar 3 Report

| | | | |
|---|---|-----|-----|
| Contains extensive information on risk as well as capital management. | High level summary of risk and capital profile | n/a | 3 |
| | Notes on basis of preparation | n/a | 5 |
| | Scope of application of Basel rules | n/a | 6 |
| Risk and capital position review: | Group capital resources, requirements and CRD IV comparatives | n/a | 15 |
| Provides a detailed breakdown of Barclays regulatory capital adequacy and how this relates to Barclays risk management. | Analysis of credit risk | n/a | 32 |
| | Analysis of counterparty credit risk | n/a | 67 |
| | Analysis of credit value adjustment | n/a | 79 |
| | Analysis of market risk | n/a | 80 |
| | Analysis of securitisation exposures | n/a | 92 |
| | Analysis of operational risk | n/a | 105 |

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Notes

The term Barclays or Group refers to Barclays PLC together with its subsidiaries. The abbreviations £m and £bn represent millions and thousands of millions of Pounds Sterling respectively; the abbreviations \$m and \$bn represent millions and thousands of millions of US Dollars respectively; and the abbreviations m and bn represent millions and thousands of millions of Euros respectively.

Comparatives have been restated to reflect the implementation of the Group business reorganisation. These restatements were detailed in our announcement on 14 April 2016, accessible at home.barclays/results.

There are a number of key judgement areas, for example impairment calculations, which are based on models and which are subject to ongoing adjustment and modifications. Reported numbers reflect best estimates and judgements at the given point in time.

Relevant terms that are used in this document but are not defined under applicable regulatory guidance or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are explained in the results glossary that can be accessed at home.barclays/results.

Forward-looking statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the Group. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as may, will, seek, continue, aim, anticipate, target, projected, expect, estimate, intend, plan, goal, believe, achieve or other similar words or phrases, which are forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding the Group's future financial position, income growth, assets, impairment charges, provisions, notable items, business strategy, structural reform, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, payment of dividends (including dividend pay-out ratios and expected payment strategies), projected levels of growth in the banking and financial markets, projected costs or savings, original and revised commitments and targets in connection with the strategic cost programme and the Group Strategy Update, rundown of assets and businesses within Barclays Non-Core, sell down of the Group's interest in Barclays Africa Group Limited, estimates of capital expenditures and plans and objectives for future operations, projected employee numbers and other statements that are not historical fact. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. These may be affected by changes in legislation, the development of standards and interpretations under International Financial Reporting Standards, evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting and regulatory standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations, future levels of conduct provisions, future levels of notable items, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, geopolitical risks and the impact of competition. In addition, factors including (but not limited to) the following may have an effect: capital, leverage and other regulatory rules (including with regard to the future structure of the Group) applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Africa, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions; the effects of continued volatility in credit markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; effects of changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; volatility in capital markets; changes in credit ratings of any entities within the Group or any securities issued by such entities; the potential for one or more countries exiting the Eurozone; the implications of the results of the 23 June 2016 referendum in the United Kingdom and the disruption that may result in the UK and globally from the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union; the implementation of the strategic cost programme; and the success of future acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these

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influences and factors are beyond the Group's control. As a result, the Group's actual future results, dividend payments, and capital and leverage ratios may differ materially from the plans, goals, expectations and guidance set forth in the Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in our filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, our annual report on form 20-F for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2016), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Subject to our obligations under the applicable laws and regulations of the United Kingdom and the United States in relation to disclosure and ongoing information, we undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Registered office: 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP
Registered in England. Registered No: 48839

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Designed by FleishmanHillard Fishburn

www.fhflondon.co.uk

[Barclays PLC Notice of Annual General Meeting](#)

Letter from the Group Chairman

This document is important and requires your immediate attention

When considering what action you should take, you are recommended to seek your own personal advice immediately from your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other professional adviser who is authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. If you have sold or transferred all your shares in Barclays PLC (the Company) please send this Notice of AGM and the accompanying proxy form to the person you sold or transferred your shares to, or the bank, stockbroker or other agent who arranged the sale or transfer for you, for transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

Dear Fellow Shareholder,

This year's Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 at the Royal Festival Hall, London, at 11.00am. The following pages contain the Notice of AGM, setting out the business that will be proposed and the procedures for your participation and voting. The AGM is a valuable opportunity for the Board to review the performance of the Group with shareholders and we encourage you to attend the AGM, raise questions and to vote.

This is my second AGM as your Chairman and I am looking forward to updating you on the progress we are making in the delivery of our strategy and hearing your questions on Barclays' performance and prospects.

As set out in the Notice of AGM, this year we are recommending the appointment of Mary Francis and Sir Ian Cheshire as non-executive Directors of Barclays PLC. Mary joined the Board in October 2016 and Sir Ian is due to join the Board in April 2017. Both Mary and Sir Ian bring significant experience as non-executive Directors. All of the other current Directors, with the exception of Diane de Saint Victor and Steve Thieke, who will retire at the conclusion of the AGM, are submitting themselves for reappointment. Their biographies can be found in the Notice of AGM. I should like to thank Diane and Steve for their support and diligence on the Board.

All of the current Directors, with the exception of Mary Francis who joined the Board towards the end of the year and Sir Ian Cheshire, were subject to a formal and rigorous performance appraisal, further details of which can be found in the 2016 Annual Report which is available at home.barclays/annualreport. The Board considers that each of the Directors is discharging their duties and responsibilities effectively, and continues to make a strong contribution to the work of the Board and to Barclays. Each Director brings valuable skills and experience to the Board and its Committees and further information can be found in the biographies on pages 3-5 of this document.

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You may recall that in April 2016 shareholders approved, for the purposes of Chapter 10 of the UK Listing Rules, a sell down of Barclays' shareholding in Barclays Africa Group Limited that would result in the accounting deconsolidation of Barclays Africa. This approval will expire at the end of this year's AGM. Our intention continues to be to reduce Barclays' shareholding in Barclays Africa Group Limited to a level that would permit us to achieve accounting and regulatory deconsolidation. Owing to the size of the transaction relative to Barclays, such a sell down would no longer amount to a class 1 transaction for the purposes of the UK Listing Rules and therefore no longer requires shareholder approval.

If you are unable to attend the meeting to vote in person, please complete and submit your proxy form by following the instructions on page 12. Submitting a proxy form will ensure that your vote is recorded, but will not prevent you from attending the meeting itself. If you have any questions on the business to be discussed we would like to hear from you ahead of the meeting; please send your questions to me, care of the Company Secretary, at Barclays PLC, 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP.

All resolutions at the AGM will be put to a vote on a poll, rather than being decided by a show of hands. Your Directors believe that this results in a more accurate reflection of the views of shareholders and ensures that their votes are recognised, whether or not they are able to attend the meeting. On a poll, each shareholder has one vote for every share held. The results of the voting on the resolutions will be announced to the London Stock Exchange and published on our website as soon as possible after the conclusion of the meeting. My speech and that of the Group Chief Executive will also be available on home.barclays/agm from the day of the meeting.

The Board believes that all of the proposals set out in the Notice of AGM are in the best interests of shareholders as a whole and the Company and unanimously recommends that you vote in favour of all the resolutions, as the Directors intend to do in respect of their own beneficial holdings.

John McFarlane

Group Chairman

Barclays PLC

8 March 2017

Barclays PLC. Registered in England. Registered No. 48839. Registered office. 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP

The Board

When making new appointments to the Board, the Directors take into account the current skills, experience and diversity of the Board, together with desired attributes identified from the Board skills matrix. The Directors also consider the experience that is lost through recent and planned retirements, to ensure that the Board maintains the skills, knowledge and expertise it needs to operate effectively and create and deliver sustainable shareholder value. Since the 2016 AGM, Mary Francis has been appointed to the Board, having undergone a formal selection process that evaluated the skills and experience that she could bring to the Board. It was announced in February 2017 that Sir Ian Cheshire will be joining the Board with effect from 3 April 2017. Sir Ian is also appointed Chairman designate of Barclays ring-fenced bank, Barclays UK, which is in the process of being established.

The Board self-assesses its performance and those of the Directors annually. The 2016 assessment was externally facilitated and, having evaluated the findings, the Board considers each Director who was assessed, to be fully effective. In addition, the Board has determined that all non-executive Directors standing for reappointment at the 2017 AGM are independent. This decision is based on guidance set out in the UK Corporate Governance Code and behaviours determined by the Barclays Board to be essential indicators of independence. These behaviours are described in Corporate Governance in Barclays, Barclays corporate governance guidelines, which can be viewed at home.barclays/corporategovernance.

Directors standing for appointment

| | |
|--|--|
| Mary Francis, Non-executive Director | Sir Ian Cheshire, Non-executive Director |
|--|--|

Resolution: 4

Resolution: 5

Directors standing for reappointment

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Mike Ashley,
Non-executive Director

Tim Breedon,
Non-executive Director

Crawford Gillies,
Non-executive Director

Sir Gerry Grimstone,
Deputy Chairman and
Senior Independent Director

Reuben Jeffery III,
Non-executive Director

Resolution: 6

Resolution: 7

Resolution: 8

Resolution: 9

Resolution: 10

John McFarlane,
Group Chairman

Tushar Morzaria,
Group Finance Director

Dambisa Moyo,
Non-executive Director

Diane Schueneman,
Non-executive Director

James Staley,
Group Chief Executive

Resolution: 11

Resolution: 12

Resolution: 13

Resolution: 14

Resolution: 15

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Notice of AGM

Notice is hereby given that the 2017 Annual General Meeting (the AGM) of Barclays PLC (the Company) will be held at the Royal Festival Hall, Southbank Centre, Belvedere Road, London SE1 8XX on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 at 11.00am to transact the following business:

Resolutions

The resolutions numbered 1 to 19, 22 and 26 are proposed as ordinary resolutions, which must each receive more than 50% of the votes cast in order to be passed.

Resolutions numbered 20 and 21 and 23 to 25 are proposed as special resolutions, which must each receive at least 75% of the votes cast in order to be passed.

Report and Accounts

1. That the Reports of the Directors and Auditors and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016, now laid before the meeting, be received.

Barclays is required by the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) to present to the AGM, the Reports of the Directors and Auditors and the audited accounts of the Company for each financial year (in this case for the year ended 31 December 2016) (2016 Annual Report which is available at home.barclays/annualreport).

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be present at the AGM to answer shareholder questions notwithstanding that it will resign as Barclays Auditor ahead of the AGM.

The Company's Articles of Association permit the Board to pay interim and final dividends. Barclays uses this authority rather than seek shareholder approval of the final dividend, as to do so would delay its payment to you. The final dividend for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 will be paid on 5 April 2017.

Directors' Remuneration Report

2. That the Directors' Remuneration report (other than the part containing the Directors' remuneration policy) for the year ended 31 December 2016, now laid before the meeting, be approved.

The Act requires quoted companies to present to their shareholders for approval a Directors' Remuneration report. Our Directors' Remuneration report for the year ended 31 December 2016 appears on pages 99 to 133 of the 2016 Annual Report, which is available at home.barclays/annualreport. A summary remuneration report can be found in the Strategic Report, which is also available online. The shareholder vote is advisory and therefore does not directly affect the remuneration paid to any Director.

Directors' Remuneration Policy

3. That the Directors remuneration policy contained in the Directors Remuneration report for the year ended 31 December 2016, now laid before the meeting, be approved.

The Act requires quoted companies to present to shareholders a Directors remuneration policy for approval at least every three years. The policy was last approved by shareholders at the 2014 AGM. The proposed Directors remuneration policy appears on pages 108 to 120 of the Directors Remuneration report for the year ended 31 December 2016, which is contained in the 2016 Annual Report (available at home.barclays/annualreport).

The Directors remuneration policy sets out the Company's policy on making remuneration payments to its Directors. The proposed policy adopts, where possible, a more simplified and transparent approach to remuneration and is closely aligned to Barclays remuneration philosophy. Changes to the policy also address recent regulatory developments, in particular, the requirement to defer bonus and LTIP awards for a period of up to seven years. A summary of the main changes to the policy is set out on page 113 of the Directors Remuneration report for the year ended 31 December 2016. The shareholders vote is binding in nature, so payments under the policy cannot be made until the policy or payment has been approved by the Company's shareholders. The new policy is intended to apply for three years from the conclusion of this year's AGM, subject to shareholder approval. Unless requested earlier, shareholders will next be asked to approve a Directors remuneration policy at the 2020 AGM.

Appointment of Directors joining the Board since the last AGM

The Company's Articles of Association provide that any new Director appointed by the Board during the year may hold office only until the next AGM, when that Director must stand for appointment by the shareholders. Mary Francis and Sir Ian Cheshire will each have joined the Board since the last AGM and are accordingly seeking appointment by shareholders.

4. That Mary Francis be appointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: Mary has extensive board-level experience across a range of industries. She is a non-executive director of Swiss Re Group and Enscopl and was formerly Senior Independent Director of Centrica and a non-executive director of the Bank of England, Aviva and Alliance & Leicester. She held senior executive positions in the UK Treasury and Prime Minister's Office and in the City as Director General of the Association of British Insurers. She brings to Barclays strong understanding of the interaction between public and private sectors and skills in strategic decision-making and all aspects of board governance.

Independent: Yes

Other current principal external appointments: Advisory Panel of The Institute of Business Ethics

Committee membership: Board Remuneration Committee; Board Reputation Committee

5. That Sir Ian Cheshire be appointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: Sir Ian Cheshire has been chairman of Debenhams plc since April 2016. He is currently the Senior Independent Director of Whitbread PLC and chairman of the advisory board of the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership. Sir Ian's other appointments include working as the Government Lead Non-Executive, as well as being trustee of the Prince of Wales's Charitable Foundation and of Business in the Community. Sir Ian retired as Group Chief Executive of Kingfisher plc in January 2015 after 7 years in the role and 17 years with the company. He retired as non-executive director of Bradford & Bingley plc eight years ago. His other former roles include chairman of the British Retail Consortium.

Independent: Yes

Explanation of Responses:

Other current principal external appointments: Maisons du Monde SA; Menhaden Capital PLC

Committee membership: None

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Notice of AGM continued

Annual reappointment of Directors

Section B.7.1 of the UK Corporate Governance Code recommends that all Directors of FTSE 350 companies should be subject to annual reappointment by shareholders. The Directors standing for reappointment in light of this provision are listed in resolutions 6 to 15 below.

6. That Mike Ashley be reappointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: Mike has deep knowledge of auditing and associated regulatory issues, having worked at KPMG for over 20 years, where he was a partner. Mike was the lead engagement partner on the audits of large financial services groups including HSBC, Standard Chartered and the Bank of England. While at KPMG, Mike was Head of Quality and Risk Management for KPMG Europe LLP, responsible for the management of professional risks and quality control. He also held the role of KPMG UK's Ethics Partner.

Independent: Yes

Other current principal external appointments: ICAEW Ethics Standards Committee; International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants; Chairman, Government Internal Audit Agency; Charity Commission

Committee membership: Board Audit Committee (Chairman); Board Nominations Committee; Board Risk Committee; Board Reputation Committee

7. That Tim Breedon be reappointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: Tim joined Barclays after a distinguished career with Legal & General, where, among other roles, he was the group chief executive until June 2012. Tim's experience as a CEO enables him to provide challenge, advice and support to the Executive on performance and decision-making. Tim brings to the Board extensive financial services experience, knowledge of risk management and UK and EU regulation, as well as an understanding of the key issues for investors.

Independent: Yes

Other current principal external appointments: Marie Curie Cancer Care; Chairman, Apax Global Alpha Limited; Chairman, The Northview Group

Committee membership: Board Risk Committee (Chairman); Board Audit Committee; Board Nominations Committee; Board Remuneration Committee

8. That Crawford Gillies be reappointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: Crawford has extensive business and management experience, gained with Bain & Company and Standard Life plc. These roles have provided him with experience in strategic decision-making and knowledge of company strategy across various sectors and geographical locations. Crawford has also held board and committee chairman positions during his career, notably as chairman of the remuneration committees of Standard Life plc and

Explanation of Responses:

MITIE Group PLC.

Independent: Yes

Other current principal external appointments: SSE plc; Control Risks International; The Edrington Group Limited

Committee membership: Board Remuneration Committee (Chairman); Board Audit Committee; Board Nominations Committee

9. That Sir Gerry Grimstone be reappointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: Sir Gerry brings to the Board a wealth of investment banking, financial services and commercial experience gained through his senior roles at Schroders and his various board positions. Sir Gerry has global business experience across the UK, Asia, the Middle East and the US. Sir Gerry has significant experience as a non-executive director and chairman. He is currently the chairman of Standard Life plc, independent non-executive board member of Deloitte LLP and the lead non-executive at the Ministry of Defence.

Independent: Yes

Other current principal external appointments: Financial Services Trade and Investment Board

Committee membership: Board Reputation Committee (Chairman); Board Nominations Committee

10. That Reuben Jeffery III be reappointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: Reuben has extensive financial services experience, particularly within investment banking and wealth management, through his role as CEO and president of Rockefeller & Co. Inc. and Rockefeller Financial Services Inc. and his former senior roles with Goldman Sachs, including as the managing partner of the Paris office. His various government roles in the US, including as chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, provides Barclays Board with insight into the US political and regulatory environment.

Independent: Yes

Other current principal external appointments: Advisory Board of Towerbrook Capital Partners LP; Rothschild Capital Management Limited; Financial Services Volunteer Corps; The Asia Foundation

Committee membership: Board Nominations Committee; Board Risk Committee

11. That John McFarlane be reappointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: John is a senior figure in global banking and financial services circles and is in his 42nd year in the sector, including 22 years as a main board director, 10 years as a CEO and six years as a chairman. John is chairman of Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC. He is also a non-executive director of Westfield Corporation and Old Oak Holdings Limited. He is chairman of TheCityUK and a member of the Financial Services Trade and Investment Board and the European Financial Round Table. John was formerly chairman of Aviva plc, where he oversaw a transformation of the company and for a brief period he was also chairman of FirstGroup plc. He was also a non-executive director of The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, joining at the time of the UK government rescue. Prior to that, for 10 years, he was chief executive officer of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd, Group Executive Director of Standard Chartered plc and head of Citibank in the UK.

Independent: Yes

Other current principal external appointments: None

Committee membership: Board Nominations Committee (Chairman)

12. That Tushar Morzaria be reappointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: Tushar joined Barclays in 2013 having spent the previous four years in senior management roles with JP Morgan Chase, most recently as the CFO of its Corporate & Investment Bank. Throughout his time with JP Morgan he gained strategic financial management and regulatory relations experience. Since joining the Barclays Board he has been a driving influence on the Group's cost reduction programme and managing the Group's capital plan, particularly in response to Structural Reform.

Other current principal external appointments: Member of the 100 Group main committee

Committee membership: None

13. That Dambisa Moyo be reappointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: Dambisa is an international economist and commentator on the global economy, having completed a PhD in economics. Dambisa has a background in financial services and a wide knowledge and understanding of African economic, political and social issues, in addition to her experience as a director of companies with complex, global operations. She served as a non-executive director of SABMiller Plc from 2009-2016.

Independent: Yes

Other current principal external appointments: Chevron Corporation; Barrick Gold Corporation; Seagate Technology plc

Committee membership: Board Remuneration Committee; Board Reputation Committee

14. That Diane Schueneman be reappointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: Diane joined Barclays after an extensive career at Merrill Lynch, holding a variety of senior roles, including responsibility for banking, brokerage services and technology provided to the company's retail and middle market clients, and latterly for IT, operations and client services worldwide. She brings a wealth of experience in managing global, cross-discipline business operations, client services and technology in the financial services industry. Diane is a member of the board of Barclays US LLC, Barclays US intermediate holding company.

Independent: Yes

Other current principal external appointments: None

Committee membership: Board Audit Committee; Board Risk Committee

15. That James Staley be reappointed a Director of the Company.

Skills and experience: Jes joined Barclays as Group Chief Executive on 1 December 2015. He has nearly four decades of extensive experience in banking and financial services. He worked for more than 30 years at JP Morgan, initially training as a commercial banker, later advancing to the leadership of major businesses involving equities, private banking and asset management and ultimately heading the company's Global Investment Bank. Most recently, Jes served as Managing Partner at BlueMountain Capital. These roles have provided him with a vast experience in leadership and he brings a wealth of investment banking knowledge to Barclays' Board.

Other current principal external appointments: None

Committee membership: None

Appointment of auditors

16. That KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, be appointed as auditors of the Company to hold office from the conclusion of this AGM until the conclusion of the next AGM at which accounts are laid before the Company.

At each AGM when accounts are presented the Company is required by the Act to appoint auditors. 2016 is the last financial year for which PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will hold office as Barclays' external auditor. Barclays conducted a tender of its external audit during 2015 and announced in July 2015 that KPMG LLP had been appointed as Barclays' external auditor with effect from the 2017 financial year onwards. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will resign as auditors ahead of the AGM at which point KPMG LLP will be appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy.

Explanation of Responses:

The Board, on the unanimous recommendation of the Board Audit Committee, is now proposing to shareholders the appointment of KPMG LLP as auditor.

Auditors remuneration

17. That the Board Audit Committee, acting for and on behalf of the Board, be authorised to set the remuneration of the auditors.

The Directors may set the remuneration of the auditors if authorised to do so by the shareholders. This resolution seeks authority for the Board Audit Committee to set auditor remuneration for 2017. Under the Competition and Markets Authority's Statutory Audit Services Order, the audit committee has specific responsibility for negotiating and agreeing the statutory audit fee for and on behalf of the Board. Details of the remuneration paid to the Company's external auditors for 2016 and details of how the effectiveness and independence of the external auditors is monitored and assessed may be found in the 2016 Annual Report.

Political donations

18. That, in accordance with sections 366 and 367 of the Act the Company and any company which, at any time during the period for which this resolution has effect, is a subsidiary of the Company, be and are hereby authorised to:

(a) make donations to political parties, and/or independent election candidates, not exceeding £25,000 in total;

(b) make donations to political organisations other than political parties not exceeding £25,000 in total; and

(c) incur political expenditure not exceeding £100,000 in total, in each case during the period commencing on the date of this resolution and ending on the date of the AGM of the Company to be held in 2018 or on 30 June 2018, whichever is the earlier, provided that the maximum amounts referred to in (a), (b) and (c) may consist of sums in any currency converted into sterling at such rate as the Board may in its absolute discretion determine. For the purposes of this resolution, the terms political donations, political parties, independent election candidates, political organisations and political expenditure shall have the meanings given to them in sections 363 to 365 of the Act.

Barclays does not give any money for political purposes in the UK nor does it make any donations to political organisations or incur political expenditure within or outside of the EU. However, the definitions of political donations and political expenditure used in the Act are very wide. As a result, they may cover activities that form part of relationships that are an accepted part of engaging with the Company's stakeholders to ensure that issues and concerns affecting the operations of Barclays are considered and addressed, but which would not be considered as political donations or political expenditure in the layman's sense. The activities referred to above are not designed to support any political party nor to influence public support for any political party or political outcome. The authority the Company is requesting is similar to that given by shareholders at the AGM in 2016 and is a precautionary measure to ensure that the Group does not inadvertently breach the Act.

General authority to allot shares and equity securities

19. That, in substitution for all existing authorities but without prejudice to any authority granted pursuant to resolution 22 (if passed), the Directors be and are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised pursuant to section 551 of the Act to exercise all the powers of the Company to:

(a) allot shares (as defined in section 540 of the Act) in the Company or grant rights to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, shares in the Company up to an aggregate nominal amount of £1,453,992,113, \$77,500,000, 40,000,000 and ¥4,000,000,000; and

(b) allot equity securities (as defined in section 560 of the Act) up to an aggregate nominal amount of £2,827,984,227 (such amount to be reduced by the aggregate nominal amount of ordinary shares allotted or rights to subscribe for, or to convert any securities into, ordinary shares in the Company granted under paragraph (a) of this resolution 19) in connection with an offer by way of a rights issue:

(i) to ordinary shareholders in proportion (as nearly as may be practicable) to their existing holdings; and

(ii) to holders of other equity securities (as defined in section 560 of the Act) as required by the rights of those securities, or subject to such rights, as the Directors otherwise consider necessary, and so that the Directors may impose any limits or restrictions and make any arrangements which they consider necessary or appropriate to deal with treasury shares, fractional entitlements or securities represented by depositary receipts, record dates, legal, regulatory or practical problems in, or under the laws of, any territory or the requirements of any regulatory body or stock

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exchange or any other matter, such authorities shall expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) at the end of the AGM of the Company to be held in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is the earlier but, in each case, so that the Company may make offers and enter into agreements before the authority expires which would, or might require shares to be allotted or rights to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, shares to be granted after the authority expires and the Directors may allot shares or grant such rights under any such offer or agreement as if the authority had not expired.

Resolution 19 is divided into two parts which, in total, will give the Board authority to allot all of the preference shares (denominated in Sterling and other currencies) that were created in 2008 and, in certain circumstances (explained below), ordinary shares up to an amount approximately equal to two-thirds of the Company's current issued ordinary share capital (excluding shares held in treasury). As at 6 March 2017, the Company did not hold any treasury shares.

Paragraph (a) of the resolution will give the Board a general authority to allot all of the unissued preference shares in the Company and up to a maximum aggregate nominal amount of £1,413,992,113 of ordinary shares, being equivalent to one-third of the Company's issued ordinary share capital as at 6 March 2017.

Paragraph (b) of the resolution will give authority to the Board to allot up to a further one-third of the current issued ordinary share capital, provided that the allotment is made in connection with a rights issue (an offer made to existing shareholders allowing them to purchase ordinary shares in proportion to their existing holding) in favour of holders of equity securities (which would include ordinary shareholders).

The amount in paragraph (b) would be reduced by the nominal amount of ordinary shares already issued or assigned under the authority conferred by paragraph (a) of this resolution, so that the Company would not have the power to issue in total more than two-thirds of the current issued ordinary share capital pursuant to the authority granted by this resolution. However, if resolution 22 is passed, the Board would have the additional authority to allot shares or grant rights to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, shares up to an amount approximately equal to 19.5% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital (excluding shares held in treasury) as at 6 March 2017, as further described in resolution 22.

Resolution 19 is in line with guidance issued by the Investment Association (IA). The Directors are also seeking renewed authority under resolution 22 for the issuance of contingent Equity Conversion Notes (ECNs) that automatically convert into or are exchanged for ordinary shares in the Company in prescribed circumstances. This additional authority for ECNs is not contemplated by the guidance issued by the IA, but has been previously discussed with them.

The Board has no current plans to make use of the authority sought under this resolution 19. The authority is, however, sought to ensure that the Company has maximum flexibility in managing the Group's capital resources. Annual renewal of this authority is sought in accordance with best practice.

Explanation of Responses:

This authority would remain in force until the end of the AGM in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is the earlier. Where the additional authority described in paragraph (b) of this resolution is used, all Directors would be required to stand for reappointment at the next AGM, although usual practice is that Directors stand for reappointment annually.

Authority to allot equity securities for cash or to sell treasury shares other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders

20. That, in substitution for all existing authorities, but without prejudice to any authority granted pursuant to resolution 23 (if passed) and subject to the passing of resolution 19, the Directors be generally authorised pursuant to section 570 and section 573 of the Act to allot equity securities (as defined by section 560 of the Act) for cash, pursuant to the authority granted by resolution 19 and/or to sell ordinary shares held by the Company as treasury shares for cash by virtue of section 560(3) of the Act, in each case as if section 561 of the Act did not apply to any such allotment or sale, such authority to be limited:

(a) to the allotment of equity securities in connection with an offer of equity securities (but in the case of an allotment pursuant to the authority granted by paragraph (b) of resolution 19, such authority shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities in connection with an offer by way of a rights issue only):

(i) to ordinary shareholders in proportion (as nearly as may be practicable) to their existing holdings; and

(ii) to holders of other equity securities (as defined in section 560 of the Act), as required by the rights of those securities or, subject to such rights, as the Directors otherwise consider necessary,

and so that the Directors may impose any limits or restrictions and make any arrangements which they consider necessary or appropriate to deal with treasury shares, fractional entitlements or securities represented by depositary receipts, record dates, legal, regulatory or practical problems in, or under the laws of, any territory or the requirements of any regulatory body or stock exchange or any other matter; and

(b) to the allotment of equity securities, pursuant to the authority granted by paragraph (a) of resolution 19 and/or sale of treasury shares by virtue of section 560(3) of the Act (in each case otherwise than in the circumstances set out in paragraph (a) of this resolution) up to a nominal amount of £212,098,817 representing no more than 5% of the issued ordinary share capital (excluding treasury shares) as at 6 March 2017; compliance with that limit shall be calculated, in the case of equity securities which are rights to subscribe for, or to convert securities into, ordinary shares (as defined in section 560 of the Act) by reference to the aggregate nominal amount of relevant shares which may be allotted pursuant to such rights, such authorities shall expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) at the end of the AGM in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is the earlier, but so that the Company may make offers and enter into agreements before the authority expires which would, or might, require equity securities to be allotted (and treasury shares to be sold) after the authority expires and the Directors may allot equity securities (and sell treasury shares) under any such offer or agreement as if the

authority had not expired.

If the Company allots new equity securities or sells treasury shares for cash (other than in connection with an employee share scheme or the Company's Scrip Dividend Programme), it is required by the Act to first offer the securities to existing shareholders in proportion to their existing holdings (known as pre-emption rights) but the Board may seek shareholder approval to disapply pre-emption rights or issue equity securities on a non-pre-emptive basis.

The effect of this resolution is to renew the authority given to the Board in previous years to allot equity securities (which for these purposes includes the sale of treasury shares) on a non-pre-emptive basis to ordinary shareholders by way of a rights issue, for example where legal or practical difficulties in jurisdictions outside the UK may prevent the allocation of shares on a pro rata basis. Resolution 20 would grant the authority to allot a limited number of equity securities (5% of the issued ordinary share capital as at 6 March 2017) for cash without first offering them to existing shareholders. This 5% can be used for general corporate purposes.

In line with the Pre-Emption Group Statement of Principles 2015 (Statement of Principles) the Company is requesting authority to allot equity securities up to an additional 5% of the issued share capital for specified additional purposes, as set out in resolution 21 below.

In addition, the Company is again seeking authority under resolution 22 for the issuance of ECNs, or shares to be issued upon conversion or exchange of ECNs, without first offering those equity securities to existing shareholders.

The authority in this resolution 20 would remain in force until the end of the AGM in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is the earlier.

Annual renewal of this authority is sought in accordance with best practice, and in line with the Statement of Principles. There are no current plans to make use of the authority contemplated by this resolution 20, but the Board wishes to ensure that the Company has maximum flexibility in managing the Group's capital resources. The Company does not intend to issue more than 7.5% of its issued ordinary share capital on a non-pre-emptive basis in any three-year period, without prior consultation with shareholders, in exercise of the authority contemplated by this resolution 20. However, if passed, resolutions 22 and 23 would allow this level to be exceeded for the issuance of ECNs, or conversion or exchange of ECNs.

Additional authority to allot equity securities for cash or to sell treasury shares other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders

21. That, in substitution for all existing authorities, but without prejudice to any authority granted pursuant to resolution 23 (if passed) and subject to the passing of resolution 19, the Directors be authorised in addition to any authority granted under resolution 20 to allot equity securities (as defined in the Act) for cash under the authority given by that resolution and/or to sell ordinary shares held by the Company as treasury shares for cash as if section 561 of the Act did not apply to any such allotment or sale, such authority to be:

- (a) limited to the allotment of equity securities or sale of treasury shares up to a nominal amount of £212,098,817 representing no more than 5% of the issued ordinary share capital (excluding treasury shares) as at 6 March 2017; and**

(b) used only for the purposes of financing (or refinancing, if the authority is to be used within six months after the original transaction) a transaction which the Directors determine to be an acquisition or other capital investment of a kind contemplated by the Statement of Principles on Disapplying Pre-Emption Rights most recently published by the Pre-Emption Group prior to the date of this notice, such authorities shall expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) at the end of the AGM of the Company to be held in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is the earlier, but so that the Company may make offers and enter into agreements before the authority expires which would, or might, require equity securities to be allotted (and treasury shares to be sold) after the authority expires and the Directors may allot equity securities (and sell treasury shares) under any such offer or agreement as if the authority had not expired.

This resolution would give the Directors the authority to allot additional equity securities or sell treasury shares (up to approximately 5% of the current issued ordinary share capital as at 6 March 2017) for cash without first offering them to existing shareholders. Together with resolution 20 (if passed) this would give the Company the authority to disapply pre-emption rights over 10% of its issued share capital, up to a nominal amount of £424,197,634 as at 6 March 2017.

The additional authority is being sought in line with the Statement of Principles. The authority to allot the additional 5% requested in this resolution 21 would be used only in connection with an acquisition or specified capital investment which is announced contemporaneously with the issue, or which has taken place in the preceding six-month period and is disclosed in the announcement of the issue.

If given, the authority in this resolution 21 would remain in force until the end of the AGM in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is the earlier.

The Board has no current plans to make use of the authority contemplated by this resolution 21 but wishes to ensure that the Company has maximum flexibility in managing the Group's capital resources.

Additional general authority to allot equity securities in relation to the issuance of contingent Equity Conversion Notes (ECNs)

22. That, in addition to any authority granted pursuant to resolution 19 (if passed), the Directors be and are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised pursuant to section 551 of the Act to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares (as defined in section 540 of the Act) in the Company or grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company up to an aggregate nominal amount of £825,000,000 in relation to any issue by the Company or any member of the Barclays Group of ECNs that automatically convert into or are exchanged for ordinary shares in the Company in prescribed circumstances where the Directors consider that such an issuance of ECNs would be desirable in connection with, or for the purposes of, complying with or maintaining compliance with the regulatory capital requirements or targets applicable to the Barclays Group from time to time, such authority shall expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) at the end of the AGM of the Company to be held in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is the earlier, but so that the Company may make offers and enter into agreements before the authority expires which would, or might, require shares to be allotted or rights to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, shares to be granted after the authority expires and the Directors may allot shares or grant such rights under any such offer or agreement as if the authority had not expired.

The effect of this resolution 22 is to give the Directors the authority to allot ECNs, or shares issued upon conversion or exchange of ECNs up to an aggregate nominal amount of £825,000,000, representing approximately 19.5% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital as at 6 March 2017. As at 6 March 2017, the Company did not hold any shares in treasury. Please see Appendix 1 for more information on the ECNs.

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The authority sought in this resolution 22 renews (and is in the same form as) the authority granted by the Company's shareholders at each AGM since 2013 in relation to ECNs. Appendix 1 explains how the Board has calculated the size of the authorities sought. This authority is in addition to the authority proposed in resolution 19, which is the usual authority sought on an annual basis in line with guidance issued by the IA. Although the authority in this resolution 22 is not contemplated by the guidance issued by the IA, it has been discussed previously with the IA.

The authority sought in this resolution 22 will be utilised as considered desirable to comply with or maintain compliance with regulatory capital requirements or targets applicable to the Barclays Group. The authority will remain in force until the end of the AGM in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is earlier. The Company is intending to seek a similar authority on an annual basis.

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Authority to allot equity securities for cash other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders in relation to the issuance of contingent Equity Conversion Notes (ECNs)

23. That, in addition to the power granted pursuant to resolutions 20 and 21 (if passed), and subject to the passing of resolution 22, the Directors be generally authorised pursuant to section 570 of the Act to allot equity securities (as defined in section 560 of the Act) for cash pursuant to the authority granted by resolution 22, free of the restriction in section 561 of the Act, such authority shall expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) at the end of the AGM of the Company to be held in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018 whichever is the earlier, but so that the Company may make offers and enter into agreements before the authority expires which would, or might, require equity securities to be allotted after the authority expires and the Directors may allot equity securities under any such offer or agreement as if the authority had not expired.

The effect of this resolution 23 is to give the Directors authority to allot ECNs, or shares issued upon conversion or exchange of ECNs, without first offering them to existing shareholders. This will allow the Company to manage its capital in the most efficient and economic way for the benefit of shareholders. If passed, this resolution will authorise the Directors to allot shares and grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company on a non-pre-emptive basis up to an aggregate nominal amount of £825,000,000, representing approximately 19.5% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital as at 6 March 2017, such authority to be exercised in connection with the issue of ECNs. The authority sought in this resolution 23 renews (and is in the same form as) the authority granted by the Company's shareholders at each AGM since 2013 in relation to ECNs. Appendix 1 contains more information on the ECNs.

The authority sought in this resolution 23 will be utilised as considered desirable to comply with or maintain compliance with regulatory capital requirements or targets applicable to the Barclays Group. The authority will remain in force until the end of the AGM in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is earlier. The Company is intending to seek a similar authority on an annual basis.

Purchase of own shares

24. That the Company be generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of section 701 of the Act to make market purchases (within the meaning of section 693 of the Act) on the London Stock Exchange of up to an aggregate of 1,696,790,536 ordinary shares of 25p each in its capital, and may hold such shares as treasury shares, provided that:

(a) the minimum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for each ordinary share is not less than 25p;

(b) the maximum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for each ordinary share shall not be more than the higher of:

(i) 105% of the average of the market values of the ordinary shares (as derived from the Daily Official List of the London Stock Exchange) for the five business days immediately preceding the date on which the purchase is made; and

(ii) the higher of the price of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid on the trading venues where the purchase is carried out; and

(c) unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting, the authority conferred by this resolution shall expire at the end of the AGM of the Company to be held in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is the earlier (except in relation to any purchase of shares the contract for which was concluded before such date and which would or might be executed wholly or partly after such date).

This resolution would enable the Company to buy back its own ordinary shares in the market. The Board considers it desirable to have the general authority to do this in order to provide maximum flexibility in the management of the Group's capital resources. However, the authority would only be used if the Board was satisfied at the time that to do so would be in the interests of shareholders and would lead to an increase in the Group's earnings per share.

The authority would be restricted to a maximum of 1,696,790,536 ordinary shares. This is not more than 10% of the issued share capital as at 6 March 2017.

Should the Board decide to purchase some of the Company's own shares, existing rights to subscribe for shares would represent a marginally increased proportion of the current issued share capital. Details are as follows:

§ The total number of ordinary shares that may be issued on the exercise of outstanding options as at 6 March 2017 is 163,859,102, which represents approximately 0.97% of the issued share capital at that date. As at 6 March 2017 there were no warrants over ordinary shares outstanding.

§ If the Company were to purchase shares up to the maximum permitted by this resolution, the proportion of ordinary shares subject to outstanding options would represent approximately 1.07% of the issued share capital as at 6 March 2017.

Under the Act, the Company may hold any shares bought back in treasury, which may then either be sold for cash, transferred for the purposes of an employees' share scheme (subject, if necessary, to approval by shareholders at a general meeting) or cancelled. The Company therefore has the choice of either cancelling or holding in treasury any of its shares which it purchases. If the Company buys any of its shares under the authority given by this resolution, the Board will decide at the time of purchase whether to cancel them immediately or to hold them in treasury. In relation to treasury shares, the Board would also have regard to any investor guidelines in relation to the purchase of shares intended to be held in treasury or in relation to their holding or resale which may be in force at the time of any such purchase, holding or resale.

The authority will remain in force until the end of the AGM in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is earlier.

General meetings

25. That the Directors be authorised to call general meetings (other than an AGM) on not less than 14 clear days' notice, such authority to expire at the end of the AGM of the Company to be held in 2018 or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is the earlier.

The Act requires listed companies to call general meetings on at least 21 clear days' notice unless shareholders have approved the calling of general meetings at shorter notice. To retain flexibility, Barclays wishes to retain the option of calling general meetings, other than an AGM, on 14 clear days' notice. The effect of this resolution is to continue to give the Directors the power to call general meetings on a notice period of not less than 14 clear days. However, as Barclays has a global shareholder base, in practice we would always aim to give a longer notice period to ensure overseas shareholders in particular are able to participate fully. The 14 day notice period would therefore only be used in exceptional circumstances where the flexibility needed is merited by the business of the meeting and is thought to be to the advantage of shareholders as a whole. If this authority is used, Barclays would then expect to explain, in its next Annual Report, the reasons for taking this exceptional action. The resolution is valid up to the end of the next AGM or the close of business on 30 June 2018, whichever is the earlier, and it is the intention of the Board to renew the authority at each AGM.

To provide our shareholders with the ability to participate in voting as quickly and as easily as possible we

§ offer the facility for all shareholders to vote by electronic means. This is accessible to all shareholders and would be available if Barclays was to call a meeting on 14 clear days' notice;

§ provide the ability to appoint proxies electronically through CREST; and

§ offer shareholders the option to vote online at home.barclays/investorrelations/vote

Barclays Long Term Incentive Plan

26. That the Barclays Long Term Incentive Plan (the LTIP) be hereby amended in accordance with the copy of the rules of the LTIP marked to show the proposed amendments which is produced to the meeting and signed by the Chairman for the purposes of identification and the Directors be and are hereby authorised to do all such things as they consider necessary or expedient for the purposes of implementing and giving effect to the amendments.

This resolution proposes the approval of amendments to the LTIP. A copy of the LTIP rules is available for inspection at the Company's registered office, 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP, during business hours on any weekday

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(Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excluded) from the date of this Notice of AGM until the close of the meeting. The LTIP rules will also be available for inspection at the Royal Festival Hall from 10.30am on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 until the end of the meeting.

The Company is proposing to amend the LTIP rules following recent regulatory developments, in particular, the requirement to defer LTIP awards for a period of up to seven years (as opposed to the current three years) and to formally take account of pre-grant, as well as post-grant, performance.

The resolution, if passed, would amend the LTIP for new awards granted on or after the date of this meeting as follows:

- (a) The performance of the relevant employee and/or the Group and/or any relevant business unit in the last full financial year of the Company ending immediately before the grant date would formally be required to be taken into account on grant; and
- (b) If those awards vested early due to a corporate event or an employee leaving the Group as an eligible leaver, the awards would be pro-rated by reference to service over the four year performance period (i.e. including the pre-grant financial year) unless the Board Remuneration Committee decides otherwise at its absolute discretion. These amendments require shareholder approval.

By order of the Board

Claire Davies

Company Secretary

8 March 2017

1 Churchill Place

London E14 5HP

Registered in England, Company No. 48839

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Appendix 1

Your questions answered on Equity

Conversion Notes (ECNs)

Why is Barclays seeking renewed authority to issue ECNs?

To continue to operate as a bank, Barclays must meet minimum regulatory capital requirements in the countries in which it operates. To maintain an efficient capital structure that protects the interests of ordinary shareholders under the prudential regulatory requirements (introduced under Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV) and Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) guidelines from 1 January 2014), Barclays currently anticipates it will need to hold around 2.3% of its Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs) in the form of Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1). AT1 must be in the form of Contingent Capital, sometimes called CoCos. The capital issued to meet this requirement can currently be in the form of Permanent Write Down Notes or ECNs and may be issued by the Company or another member of the Barclays Group.

The Company has issued £7.7 billion equivalent of ECNs to date at a sterling equivalent conversion rate of £1.65 (2013, 2014, 2015, 2017 issuance) and £1.50 (2016 issuance) (which would, in the circumstances described below, result in the issue of ordinary shares of an aggregate nominal value of £1,193 million). Shareholder approval is once again being sought in resolutions 22 and 23 (in an amount equal to last year's annual authority) to authorise the issue of further ECNs (and shares to be issued on conversion or exchange of ECNs) and to provide flexibility to Barclays in managing its capital structure efficiently. Barclays has no current intention to use CoCos as part of compensation structures.

What is a Trigger Event and what will happen?

Should Barclays' fully-loaded CRD IV Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio fall below 7% (the Trigger Event), the current outstanding ECNs would be converted into, or exchanged for, new Barclays ordinary shares. Permanent Write Down Notes would cease to have any value upon a Trigger Event.

What steps can Barclays take before or on a Trigger Event?

In advance of and after a Trigger Event Barclays' management can be expected to take certain actions under the Recovery Plan it is required to maintain by its regulators. Should Barclays' capital ratios fall, Barclays would be required to commence those planned recovery actions to improve its capital position (e.g. by reducing RWAs, through a rights issue of ordinary shares or by seeking financial support from certain investors) well in advance of a Trigger Event. In the case of the launch of a rights issue, Barclays' ordinary shareholders would be offered the opportunity to acquire new ordinary shares in proportion to their existing Barclays shareholding (subject to legal, regulatory or practical restrictions).

In addition, should a Trigger Event occur (despite taking recovery actions), the Directors intend to give shareholders the opportunity to purchase the ordinary shares issued on conversion or exchange of existing ECNs on a pro rata basis, where practicable and subject to applicable laws and regulations, at the same conversion price as the holders of the ECNs would have acquired the ordinary shares. This mechanism for shareholder participation is known as a Conversion Share Offer and has been written into the terms and conditions of the ECNs issued to date. To the extent permitted by law and regulation, Barclays intends to retain a Conversion Share Offer in future issuances of its ECNs.

The circumstances in which a Trigger Event might be expected to occur are considered to be remote given the level of capital Barclays holds in excess of the trigger level and the recovery actions it would take should such a situation seem likely to arise.

Will all ECNs be in the form of AT1 Capital?

Yes. It is not Barclays' current intention to issue Tier 2 ECNs.

How does AT1 Capital provide a more efficient capital structure?

Barclays is required to meet minimum regulatory capital levels and intends to maintain a circa 1.5-2% CET1 management buffer above these levels. Meeting these levels with a proportion of AT1 is expected to be cheaper than issuing the total amount in CET1 only, therefore resulting in a lower weighted-average cost of capital for shareholders. Issuing AT1 also allows Barclays to reduce the risk that it is restricted in its ability to make certain discretionary distributions, including paying dividends to ordinary shareholders.

At what price will ECNs be converted into or exchanged for ordinary shares?

The terms and conditions for ECNs specify a conversion price or a mechanism for setting a conversion price, which is the rate at which the ECNs will be exchanged for ordinary shares. Barclays has £7.7 billion equivalent of ECNs currently outstanding, which were issued at a sterling equivalent conversion price of £1.65 (2013, 2014, 2015, 2017 issuance) and £1.50 (2016 issuance). The resolutions continue to give the Directors authority to set the specific terms and conditions of the ECNs (including a conversion price or mechanism for setting a conversion price) after considering market conventions and conditions at the time of issuance.

How have you calculated the size of the authorities you are seeking?

These authorities are set at a level to provide maximum flexibility to Barclays in managing its capital structure efficiently given the dynamic regulatory requirements and market appetite for this form of capital instrument.

Notes

(a) Entitlements under CREST

Pursuant to Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (as amended), the Company specifies that only those holders of shares registered in the register of members at 6.30pm on Monday, 8 May 2017 shall be entitled to attend or vote at the meeting in respect of the number of shares registered in their name at that time. Changes to entries on the register after 6.30pm on Monday, 8 May 2017 shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend or vote at the meeting.

(b) Appointing a proxy

A shareholder who is entitled to attend, speak and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint one or more people (called proxies) to attend, speak and vote on his/her behalf. They need not be Barclays shareholders. If more than one proxy is appointed, each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to different shares. A proxy will have the same number of votes on a show of hands as if the shareholder who appointed the proxy was at the meeting.

(c) Corporate representatives

A corporate shareholder can appoint one or more corporate representatives who may exercise, on its behalf, all its powers as a corporate shareholder provided that no more than one corporate representative exercises powers over the same share.

(d) Persons nominated by shareholders

The right to appoint a proxy does not apply to persons whose shares are held on their behalf by another person and who have been nominated to receive communications from the Company in accordance with section 146 of the Act (nominated persons). Nominated persons may have a right under an agreement with the registered shareholder who holds the shares on their behalf to be appointed (or to have someone else appointed) as a proxy. Alternatively, if nominated persons do not have such a right, or do not wish to exercise it, they may have a right under such an agreement to give instructions to the person holding the shares as to the exercise of voting rights.

(e) Documents available for inspection

The following documents, which are available for inspection during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excluded) at the Company's registered office, 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP, will also be available for inspection at the Royal Festival Hall from 10.30am on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 until the end of the meeting: (i) copies of the executive Directors' service contracts; (ii) copies of the non-executive Directors' letters of appointment and (iii) copy of the LTIP rules.

(f) Total shares and voting rights

As at 6 March 2017 (being the latest practicable date before publication of this document) the Company's issued share capital comprised 16,967,905,364 ordinary shares of 25 pence each. Each ordinary share carries the right to vote at a general meeting of the Company and, therefore, the total number of voting rights in the Company as at 6 March 2017 was 16,967,905,364.

(g) Forward-looking statements

The appendix to the Notice of AGM contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to Barclays' expectations of the impact of these resolutions on its regulatory capital requirements. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future events and circumstances and that the actual impact of the resolutions could differ materially from its expectations. Any forward-looking statements made herein speak only as of the date they are made. Except as required by the Prudential Regulation Authority, the Financial Conduct Authority, the London Stock Exchange plc (LSE) or applicable law, Barclays expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in Barclays' expectations with regard thereto. The reader should, however, consult any additional disclosures that Barclays has made or may make in documents it has published or may publish via the Regulatory News Service of the LSE and/or has filed or may file with the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

(h) Shareholder information

A copy of this Notice of AGM and other information required by section 311A of the Act can be found at home.barclays/agm.

(i) Shareholder right to ask a question

Any shareholder attending the meeting has the right to ask questions. The Company must cause to be answered any such question relating to the business being dealt with at the meeting but no such answer need be given if: (i) to do so would interfere unduly with the preparation for the meeting or involve the disclosure of confidential information; (ii) the answer has already been given on a website in the form of an answer to a question; or (iii) it is undesirable in the interests of the Company or good order of the meeting that the question be answered.

(j) Shareholder right to include a resolution at the AGM

Under sections 338 and 338A of the Act, shareholders who satisfy the threshold requirements in those sections have the right to require the Company: (i) to give, to shareholders of the Company entitled to receive notice of the meeting, notice of a resolution which may properly be moved and is intended to be moved at the meeting; and/ or (ii) to include in the business to be dealt with at the meeting any matter (other than a proposed resolution) which may be properly included in the business. A resolution may properly be moved or a matter may properly be included in the business unless: (a) (in the case of a resolution only) it would, if passed, be ineffective (whether by reason of inconsistency with any enactment or the Company's constitution or otherwise); (b) it is defamatory of any person; or (c) it is frivolous or vexatious.

Such a request may be in hard copy form or in electronic form, must identify the resolution of which notice is to be given or the matter to be included in the business, must be authorised by the person or persons making it, must have been received by the Company not later than 29 March 2017, being the date six clear weeks before the meeting, and (in the case of a matter to be included in the business only) must be accompanied by a statement setting out the

grounds for the request.

(k) Members' statement of audit concerns

Section 527 of the Act allows shareholders who meet the threshold requirements of that section to require the Company to publish a statement on its website setting out any matter relating to: (i) the audit of the accounts to be laid at the meeting (including the auditor's report and the conduct of the audit); or (ii) any circumstances connected with the auditor ceasing to hold office since the last meeting at which annual accounts and reports were laid in accordance with section 437 of the Act. This is known as a 'members' statement of audit concerns'. If such a request is received, the Company cannot require those shareholders requesting publication of the statement to meet its costs of complying with that request. The Company must also forward a copy of the statement to the auditor at the same time that it makes it available on the website. Where a members' statement of audit concerns is received it will be included in the business of the meeting at which the accounts are laid.

(l) Electronic communication

You may not use any electronic address provided in either this Notice of AGM or any related documents (including the Proxy Form) to communicate with the Company for any purposes other than those expressly stated.

home.barclays/annualreport

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Voting arrangements

Who is entitled to vote?

Shareholders who want to attend, speak and vote at the AGM must be entered on the Company's register of members by no later than 6.30pm on Monday, 8 May 2017, or if the AGM is adjourned, no later than 6.30pm two days before the time fixed for the adjourned meeting.

How do I vote?

There are four ways in which you can vote:

§ You can vote in person at the AGM;

§ You can appoint a proxy online to vote on your behalf on our website at **home.barclays/investorrelations/vote**. You will need your Voting ID, Task ID and Shareholder or Sharestore Reference Number, which are shown on your Proxy Form or Shareholder Voting Instruction Card. Alternatively, you can log into or register at Shareview (**www.shareview.co.uk**). A proxy appointment made electronically will not be valid if sent to any address other than those provided or if received after 11.00am on Monday, 8 May 2017;

§ You can sign and return your Proxy Form appointing the Chairman or another person to vote for you. You should return your form to our Registrar, Equiniti, in the enclosed pre-paid envelope so that it is received by no later than 11.00am on Monday, 8 May 2017. If you are posting your Proxy Form from within the UK please allow at least 3 working days. Please allow extra time if posting from outside the UK; or

§ If you are a CREST member, you may choose to use the CREST electronic proxy appointment service in accordance with the procedures set out in the explanatory notes on the Proxy Form.

You will find details below of how to withdraw your proxy if you change your mind. Completion and return of the Proxy Form will not preclude members from attending and voting at the meeting should they wish to do so.

Voting on resolutions at the AGM will be by poll. This means that you will be asked to complete a Poll Card if you attend in person. We believe that a poll is the best way of representing the views of as many shareholders as possible in the voting process.

What if I plan to attend the AGM and vote in person?

Explanation of Responses:

If you want to vote in person at the AGM there is no need to complete your Proxy Form or appoint a proxy online using your Shareholder Voting Instruction Card. Attached to the Proxy Form and on the rear of the Shareholder Voting Instruction Card is a Poll Card for use by those attending the AGM. You should bring the Poll Card with you to the meeting.

If my shares are held in Barclays Sharestore how do I vote?

All Sharestore members can choose to attend, speak and vote at the AGM. If you are a Sharestore member and do not want to attend but do want to vote, you can instruct Equiniti Financial Services Limited to appoint a proxy to vote on your behalf on our website at home.barclays/investorrelations/vote. You will need your Voting ID, Task ID and Sharestore Reference Number, which are shown on your Proxy Form. You can also log into or register at Shareview (www.shareview.co.uk). Alternatively, you can return your Proxy Form so that Equiniti Financial Services Limited can appoint whichever person you name on the Proxy Form to attend and vote on your behalf. If you return the Proxy Form but do not insert the name of your proxy then the Chairman of the meeting will vote on your behalf. To be valid, proxy appointments must be received no later than 11.00am on Monday, 8 May 2017.

I have chosen not to receive hard copy shareholder documents, how can I vote?

If you have chosen not to receive hard copy shareholder documents and would like to vote, you can appoint a proxy online at Shareview (www.shareview.co.uk). Alternatively, if you would like to vote by appointing a proxy using a Proxy Form, please contact Equiniti, whose contact details are on page 13.

I have been nominated by a shareholder to enjoy information rights, can I vote?

No. If you are not a shareholder you do not have a right to vote or to appoint a proxy. However, the agreement that you have with the person who nominated you to enjoy information rights may give you the right to be appointed as their proxy, or to have someone else appointed as a proxy for the AGM and to attend, speak and vote on their behalf. If you have any questions you should contact the registered shareholder (the custodian or broker) who looks after your investment on your behalf.

How will my shares be voted if I appoint a proxy?

The person you name on your Proxy Form must vote in accordance with your instructions. If you do not give them any instructions, a proxy may vote or not vote as he or she sees fit on any business of the AGM. Please see the explanatory notes on the reverse of the Proxy Form.

Can I appoint anyone to be a proxy?

Yes. You can appoint your own choice of proxy or you can appoint the Chairman as your proxy. Your proxy does not need to be a Barclays shareholder. To be valid, proxy appointments must be received no later than 11.00am on Monday, 8 May 2017.

Can I appoint more than one proxy?

Yes. You may appoint more than one proxy, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise rights attached to different shares. You may not appoint more than one proxy to exercise rights attached to the same share. To appoint more than one proxy you should photocopy the Proxy Form and indicate in the box that this is one of multiple instructions.

Can I change my mind once I have appointed a proxy?

Yes. If you change your mind, you can send a written statement to that effect to our Registrar. The statement must arrive with Equiniti by 11.00am on Monday, 8 May 2017, or you should bring it along to the AGM.

How will the votes be counted?

Each of the resolutions set out in the Notice of AGM will be voted upon on a poll. The passing of resolutions 1 to 19, 22 and 26 are determined by a majority of votes. Resolutions 20 and 21 and 23 to 25 are being proposed as special resolutions and will therefore require a 75% majority of the votes cast for them to be passed.

Equiniti counts the proxy votes received before the AGM and then counts the votes cast at the AGM. An independent third party, Electoral Reform Services, has been appointed by Barclays to monitor the shareholder voting process.

When will the results of the voting be declared?

The preliminary results of voting on the resolutions to be proposed at the AGM will be displayed in the exhibition area shortly after the AGM. The final results will be announced to the London Stock Exchange and will appear on our website at **home.barclays/agm**.

Corporate shareholders

I am a corporate shareholder what do I need to do to attend the AGM?

Representatives of shareholders that are corporations will have to produce evidence of their proper appointment when attending the AGM. Please contact Equiniti, whose contact details are on page 13, if you need further guidance on this.

Questions

Can I ask a question at the AGM?

Yes, however, questions should only be asked on the specific business of the AGM. If you would like to ask a question at the AGM, you can register your question at the Question Registration Points in the Exhibition Area before the AGM starts. You can also register your question once the AGM has started at the Question Registration Point outside the Meeting Room. Any questions raised but not answered at the meeting will be reviewed by the Chairman after the AGM and a reply will be sent out within 14 days. Shareholders who are unable to attend the meeting still have the opportunity to submit a question to the Board by writing to the Company Secretary at Barclays PLC, 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP or emailing privateshareholderrelations@barclays.com

Please try to keep your questions short and relevant to the business of the AGM so that all shareholders have the opportunity to ask a question.

Can I ask a question about my personal shareholding?

If you would like to ask a question about your personal shareholding you should go to the Shareholder Enquiry Point in the Exhibition Area. This is staffed by our Registrar, Equiniti, and Barclays Stockbrokers and will be open both before and after the AGM.

Can I ask a question about customer issues?

If you would like to ask a question about a personal customer matter at the AGM you should go to the Customer Relations Point in the Exhibition Area, which is staffed by Senior Customer Relations personnel.

General questions

If you have any further questions about the AGM or your shareholding, please contact Equiniti using the contact details below.

Go online

For further information about Barclays, you can find our full Annual Report online at home.barclays/annualreport

Do you provide this Notice in alternative formats?

Copies of this Notice are available in large print, Braille or on audio CD.

If you would like a copy in any of these forms, please contact our Registrar, Equiniti, on:

0371 384 2055* (in the UK); or

+44 121 415 7004 (from overseas)

Shareholder information

If you need help, contact our Registrar, Equiniti

Web

www.shareview.co.uk

Telephone

0371 384 2055* in the UK

+44 121 415 7004 from
overseas

Postal address

Equiniti

Aspect House, Spencer Road
Lancing, West Sussex

BN99 6DA United Kingdom

*Lines open 8:30am to 5:30pm Monday to Friday, excluding public holidays in England and Wales.

Additional information for shareholders

attending the Annual General Meeting

AGM details

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Location | The AGM will be held at the: Royal Festival Hall Southbank Centre Belvedere Road London SE1 8XX |
| Date | Wednesday, 10 May 2017 |
| Time | The AGM will start promptly at 11:00am |

You should allow at least 20 minutes for security and registration formalities

Schedule for the day

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 10:00am | § Registration desks open |
| | § Tea and coffee available |
| | § Q&A registration opens |
| 11:00am | § The AGM starts in the Meeting Room |
| 1:00pm | § Light refreshments available |
| (approximately) | after the conclusion of the meeting |

The final poll results are expected to be released to the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday, 10 May 2017. They will be available on home.barclays/agm and will be displayed in reception at 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP.

Travelling to the AGM

The nearest tube stations are Waterloo on the Bakerloo, Northern, Jubilee and Waterloo & City lines, Embankment on the District and Circle lines and Charing Cross on the Northern and Bakerloo lines. The nearest overground train stations are Waterloo and Charing Cross. Buses stop on Waterloo Bridge, York Road, Belvedere Road and Stamford Street.

A map showing the location of the venue can be found above or you can find more information at www.southbankcentre.co.uk/visiting-us/royal-festival-hall
Helpful information

Security

For safety reasons, security checks will be carried out on entry to the Royal Festival Hall. Please note that you will be asked to leave large bags in the cloakroom and small bags may be searched.

Cameras, video recorders or tape recorders should not be used during the AGM. Mobile phones and other electronic communication devices should be turned off.

Cloakroom facilities

Cloakroom facilities will be available in the registration area.

Registration

Attendance Cards should be presented to staff from our Registrar, Equiniti, who will be available as you arrive at the venue. Corporate representatives, proxies, guests and Barclays Stockbrokers clients should register at the registration desks, which will be clearly signposted.

Persons with special needs

The Royal Festival Hall is easily accessible by wheelchair users and has lift access. Barclays colleagues will be on hand to guide you to the lifts.

Speech to text and hearing induction loop facilities will be available at the AGM. The AGM will also be signed.

An audio CD containing extracts from the 2016 Strategic Report is available, free of charge, either on request in writing from Equiniti, whose contact details can be found on the previous page, or at the AGM.

First aid

First aid facilities will be available. Please approach any Barclays colleague, should you require help at any time

Refreshments

Explanation of Responses:

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Tea and coffee will be available before the AGM. Light refreshments will be available after the meeting.

This report is printed on paper made in the UK using FSC® certified fibre. The printer and manufacturing mill are both accredited with the ISO 14001. Environmental Management System Standards and are both FSC® certified. The mill operates a low carbon policy in accordance with the Government Climate Change Agreement (CCA), helping to reduce the carbon footprint of this document.

Registered office:

1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP

Registered in England.

Registered No: 48839

9914918

Designed by FleishmanHillard Fishburn

www.fhflondon.co.uk

15 March 2017

Dear Shareholder,

[Resignation of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP \(PwC\) as auditors of Barclays PLC](#)

As indicated in the 2017 Notice of Annual General Meeting, PwC has resigned as auditors of Barclays PLC with effect from 30 March 2017.

In accordance with Section 519 Companies Act 2006 (the Act), PwC has provided a statement of circumstances as required by law, a copy of which is set out overleaf as required by Section 520 of the Act.

Yours sincerely,

Claire Davies

Company Secretary

Barclays PLC. Registered in England. Registered No. 48839. Registered office: 1 Churchill Place,
London E14 5HP.

PWC-PX-A4

The Directors

Barclays Plc

1 Churchill Place

London

E14 5HP

15 March 2017

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Statement of Reasons connected with ceasing to hold office as Auditors

In accordance with Section 519 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act), we set out below the reason connected with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, registered auditor number Cooloo4o62, ceasing to hold office as auditors of Barclays Plc registered no: 00048839 (the Company) effective from 30 March 2017.

The reason we are ceasing to hold office is that the Company undertook a competitive tender process for the position of statutory auditor and we mutually agreed with the Company directors not to participate due to the time of our tenure.

Yours faithfully,

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Hays Galleria, 1 Hays Lane, London, SE1 2RD

T: +44 (0) 2075 835 000, F: +44 (0) 2078 041 001, www.pwc.co.uk

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England with registered number OC303525. The registered office of

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is 1 Embankment Place, London WC2N 6RH. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority for designated investment business.

Barclays PLC

Proxy Form for the Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The AGM will be held at the Royal Festival Hall, Southbank Centre,
Belvedere Road, London SE1 8XX on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 at 11:00am

Voting ID: Task ID: Shareholder Reference Number:

You can vote your Barclays shares online at home.barclays/investorrelations/vote or form back in the enclosed pre-paid envelope. Before completing or by joining Shareview at shareview.co.uk this form, please read the explanatory notes on the reverse.

I/We hereby appoint the Chairman of the meeting, or as my/our proxy to attend, speak and vote on my/our behalf at the Barclays PLC (the Company) AGM to be held on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 and at any adjournment of that meeting.

Resolutions

The full wording of the resolutions and biographical details of all Directors standing for appointment and reappointment at the 2017 AGM are in the Notice of Annual General Meeting which has been sent to you with this form. Please write an X in the For, Against or Vote Withheld box for each resolution below. If you do not complete the boxes below, the person you appoint as proxy can decide whether, and how, he or she votes in relation to any matter which is properly put before the meeting.

Important: fold along this line

For Against Vote For Against Vote

Withheld Withheld

1. To receive the Reports of the Directors and Auditors and 15. To reappoint James Staley as a Director of the Company.
the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016. 16. To appoint KPMG LLP as auditors of the Company.
2. To approve the Directors Remuneration Report 17. To authorise the Board Audit Committee to set the (other than the part containing the Directors Remuneration remuneration of the auditors. Policy) for the year ended 31 December 2016.
18. To authorise the Company and its subsidiaries to make political
3. To approve the Directors Remuneration Policy contained donations and incur political expenditure.
in the Directors Remuneration Report for the year ended 31 December 2016. 19. To authorise the Directors to allot shares and equity securities.
- 4 To appoint Mary Francis as a Director of the Company. 20.To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities for cash
and/or to sell treasury shares other than on a pro rata basis to
5. To appoint Sir Ian Cheshire as a Director of the Company. shareholders of no more than 5% of issued share capital.
6. To reappoint Mike Ashley as a Director of the Company. 21. To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities for cash and/or
to sell treasury shares other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders
7. To reappoint Tim Breedon as a Director of the Company.
of no more than an additional 5% of issued share capital in connection with an acquisition or specified capital investment.
8. To reappoint Crawford Gillies as a Director of the Company.
- 22.To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities in relation
9. To reappoint Sir Gerry Grimstone as a Director of the Company. to the issuance of contingent Equity Conversion Notes.
- 23.To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities for cash
10. To reappoint Reuben Jeffery III as a Director of the Company. other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders in

Explanation of Responses:

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relation to
the issuance of contingent Equity Conversion Notes.

11. To reappoint John McFarlane as a Director of the Company. 24. To authorise the Company to purchase its own shares.

12. To reappoint Tushar Morzaria as a Director of the Company. 25. To authorise the Directors to call general meetings

13. To reappoint Dambisa Moyo as a Director of the Company. (other than an AGM) on not less than 14 clear days notice.

26. To approve the amendment of the Barclays Long Term

14. To reappoint Diane Schueneman as a Director of the Company.
Incentive Plan.

Please indicate with an X if this Proxy Form is one of multiple instructions being given. Please refer to note 4 overleaf.

Signature(s) Date

Please note that your votes must be received by our Registrar, Equiniti, no later than 11:00am on Monday, 8 May 2017.

2674-211-S

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Barclays PLC

Attendance Card

The AGM will be held at the Royal Festival Hall, Southbank Centre, Belvedere Road, London SE1 8XX on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 at 11:00am

Information for shareholders attending the 2017 AGM

Please bring this card with you if you are attending the AGM in person. Doors open at 10:00am. Please allow at least 20 minutes for registration. You will be given full instructions on what to do with this card during the meeting.

Asking a question Only questions which relate to the specific business of the meeting should be asked at the AGM.
How to ask a question relating to the business of the meeting You can register your question at one of the Question Registration Points in the Exhibition Area before the meeting starts, or, once the AGM has started, at the Question Registration Point outside the meeting room. Questions should only be asked on the specific business of the meeting. Any questions raised but not answered at the meeting will be reviewed personally by the Chairman after the AGM and a reply will be sent to you within 14 days.
How to ask a question about your personal shareholding There will be a Shareholder Enquiry Point in the Exhibition Area. This is staffed by Equiniti and Barclays Stockbrokers and will be open both before and after the AGM.
How to ask a question about a personal customer matter Please go to the Customer Relations Point in the Exhibition Area. This is staffed by Senior Customer Relations personnel who will be available before, during and after the meeting.
Travelling to the AGM The nearest tube stations are Waterloo on the Bakerloo, Northern, Jubilee and Waterloo & City lines, Embankment on the District and Circle lines and Charing Cross on the Northern and Bakerloo lines. The nearest overground train stations are Waterloo and Charing Cross. Buses stop on Waterloo Bridge, York Road, Belvedere Road and Stamford Street. Victoria Embankment and Strand Waterloo River Thames Bridge Upper Ground Royal Festival Stamford Street Hall Waterloo Waterloo Charing Road Cross

Vote your shares online

By joining Shareview you can vote ahead of general meetings and manage your shareholding online. You will also receive notifications of dividend payments and Barclays results directly to your email on the day of publication.

To join Shareview, please follow these 3 easy steps:

Step 1 Go to shareview.co.uk

Step 2 Register for electronic communications by following the instructions on screen

Step 3 You will be sent an activation code in the post the next working day

If you have any questions, please contact Equiniti whose contact details can be found in the Explanatory notes.

Barclays PLC. Registered in England. Registered No. 48839. Registered office: 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP

Barclays PLC

Poll card for the Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The AGM will be held at the Royal Festival Hall, Southbank Centre, Belvedere Road, London SE1 8XX on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 at 11:00am

This card should only be completed during the meeting

Holders of ordinary shares as well as proxies and authorised representatives of corporations are entitled to vote.

Signature(s) Please write an X in the For, Against or Vote Withheld box for each resolution below. If you wish to cast your votes partly For, partly Against or partly Vote Withheld on a resolution, you should write the number Date of votes cast For, Against or Vote Withheld in the appropriate box.

Resolutions

For Against Vote Withheld

1. To receive the Reports of the Directors and Auditors and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016.
2. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report (other than the part containing the Directors' Remuneration Policy) for the year ended 31 December 2016.
3. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Policy contained in the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 31 December 2016.
4. To appoint Mary Francis as a Director of the Company.
5. To appoint Sir Ian Cheshire as a Director of the Company.
6. To reappoint Mike Ashley as a Director of the Company.
7. To reappoint Tim Breedon as a Director of the Company.
8. To reappoint Crawford Gillies as a Director of the Company.
9. To reappoint Sir Gerry Grimstone as a Director of the Company.
10. To reappoint Reuben Jeffery III as a Director of the Company. 11. To reappoint John McFarlane as a Director of the Company. 12. To reappoint Tushar Morzaria as a Director of the Company. 13. To reappoint Dambisa Moyo as a Director of the Company. 14. To reappoint Diane Schueneman as a Director of the Company.
- For Against Vote Withheld
15. To reappoint James Staley as a Director of the Company.
16. To appoint KPMG LLP as auditors of the Company.
17. To authorise the Board Audit Committee to set the remuneration of the auditors.
18. To authorise the Company and its subsidiaries to make political donations and incur political expenditure.
19. To authorise the Directors to allot shares and equity securities.
20. To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities for cash and/or to sell treasury shares other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders of no more than 5% of issued share capital.
21. To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities for cash and/or to sell treasury shares other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders of no more than an additional 5% of issued share capital in connection with an acquisition or specified capital investment.
22. To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities in relation to the issuance of contingent Equity Conversion Notes. 23. To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities for cash other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders in relation to the issuance of contingent Equity Conversion Notes. 24. To authorise the Company to purchase its own shares.
25. To authorise the Directors to call general meetings (other than an AGM) on not less than 14 clear days' notice.
26. To approve the amendment of the Barclays Long Term Incentive Plan.

Barclays PLC

Explanatory notes

1. Voting

If you want to attend and vote at the Barclays AGM, you must be entered on the Company's register of members by no later than 6:30pm on Monday, 8 May 2017, or if the meeting is adjourned, no later than 6:30pm two days before the time fixed for the adjourned meeting.

2. Vote online

To register your voting instructions online, please visit home.barclays/investorrelations/vote. To log on you will need your Voting ID, Task ID and Shareholder Reference Number which are printed on the front of this card. Alternatively, you can register your voting instructions online by joining Shareview. Details on how to join can be found on your attendance card. Your votes must be registered by no later than 11:00am on Monday, 8 May 2017.

3. Proxy

You are entitled to attend, speak and vote at the AGM or you can appoint one or more people (called proxies) to attend, speak and vote on your behalf. A proxy need not be a Barclays shareholder but must attend the meeting in person.

To appoint a proxy (other than the Chairman of the meeting), please write the full name of the person you have chosen in the box on the Proxy Form. If no name is inserted, the Chairman of the meeting will be authorised to vote on your behalf.

Alternatively, you can appoint a proxy online at home.barclays/investorrelations/vote. To log on you will need your Voting ID, Task ID and Shareholder Reference Number which are printed on the front of this card. Unless you complete the Proxy Form to show how you want them to vote, your proxy or proxies can vote, or not vote, as they see fit, on any matter which is put before the meeting.

4. Multiple proxies

You can appoint more than one proxy, but if more than one proxy is appointed, each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to different shares. To appoint more than one proxy, please photocopy the Proxy Form and indicate the number of shares that you are authorising them to act as your proxy for. Mark the box on the Proxy Form to show that you have appointed more than one proxy.

5. Revoking your proxy

If you complete the Proxy Form to appoint a proxy or proxies, this will not stop you from attending and voting at the meeting if you later find you are able to do so.

6. Authority and timing

To be valid, you must return this Proxy Form, together with a certified copy of the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is executed, to Equiniti, Aspect House, Spencer Road, Lancing, West Sussex BN99 8JF United Kingdom, in the pre-paid envelope provided, so that it is received by no later than 11:00am on Monday, 8 May 2017.

If you are posting your Proxy Form within the UK please allow at least 3 working days for delivery. Please allow extra time if posting from outside the UK.

7. Joint shareholders

The signature of any one of the joint holders will be enough to appoint either the Chairman or one or more proxies to attend, speak and vote at the meeting.

8. Vote Withheld

The 'Vote Withheld' option is given to enable you to abstain on any particular resolution. The 'Vote Withheld' is not a vote in law and will not be counted in the calculation of the proportion of votes 'For' or 'Against' a resolution.

9. Corporate shareholders

In the case of a corporation, this proxy must be given under its common seal or be signed on its behalf by an officer of the company, an attorney for the company or other persons authorised to sign.

If you are attending as a representative of a shareholder that is a corporation, you will need to show our Registrars evidence that you have been properly appointed as a corporate representative to gain entry to the AGM.

10. Euroclear electronic proxy appointment service (CREST)

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If you are a user of the CREST system (including a CREST Personal Member), you may appoint one or more proxies or give an instruction to a proxy by having an appropriate CREST message transmitted. To be valid, the CREST message must be received by the receiving agent (ID RA19) no later than 11:00am on Monday, 8 May 2017. For this purpose the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the timestamp generated by the CREST system) from which the receiving agent is able to retrieve the message. After this time, changes of instructions to proxies appointed through CREST should be communicated to the proxy by other means. If you are a CREST personal member or other CREST sponsored member, you should contact your CREST sponsor for help with appointing proxies via CREST. For further information on CREST procedures, limitations and system timings, please refer to the CREST Manual (available via www.euroclear.com). The Company may treat as invalid a proxy appointment sent by CREST in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (as amended).

Contact Equiniti by:

Web Telephone Postal address www.shareview.co.uk 0371 384 2055* in the UK Equiniti

+44 121 415 7004 from overseas Aspect House, Spencer Road

Lancing, West Sussex BN99 6DA United Kingdom

*Lines open 8:30am to 5:30pm Monday to Friday, excluding public holidays in England and Wales

Barclays PLC. Registered in England. Registered No. 48839. Registered office: 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP.

Barclays PLC Sharestore members

Proxy Form for the Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The AGM will be held at the Royal Festival Hall, Southbank Centre, Belvedere Road, London SE1 8XX on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 at 11:00am

Voting ID: Task ID: Sharestore Reference Number:

You can vote your Barclays shares online at home.barclays/investorrelations/vote or form back in the enclosed pre-paid envelope. Before completing or by joining Shareview at shareview.co.uk this form, please read the explanatory notes on the reverse.

I/We hereby instruct Equiniti Financial Services Limited to appoint the Chairman of the meeting, or to attend, speak and vote on my/our behalf at the Barclays PLC (the Company) AGM to be held on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 and at any adjournment of that meeting.

Resolutions

The full wording of the resolutions and biographical details of all Directors standing for appointment and reappointment at the 2017 AGM are in the Notice of Annual General Meeting which has been sent to you with this form. Please write an X in the For, Against or Vote Withheld box for each resolution below. If you do not complete the boxes below, the person you appoint as proxy can decide whether, and how, he or she votes in relation to any matter which is properly put before the meeting.

Important: fold along this line

For Against Vote

Withheld

1. To receive the Reports of the Directors and Auditors and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016.
2. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report (other than the part containing the Directors' Remuneration Policy) for the year ended 31 December 2016.
3. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Policy contained in the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 31 December 2016.
- 4 To appoint Mary Francis as a Director of the Company.
5. To appoint Sir Ian Cheshire as a Director of the Company.
6. To reappoint Mike Ashley as a Director of the Company.
7. To reappoint Tim Breedon as a Director of the Company.
8. To reappoint Crawford Gillies as a Director of the Company.
9. To reappoint Sir Gerry Grimstone as a Director of the Company.
10. To reappoint Reuben Jeffery III as a Director of the Company. 11. To reappoint John McFarlane as a Director of the Company. 12. To reappoint Tushar Morzaria as a Director of the Company. 13. To reappoint Dambisa Moyo as a Director of the Company. 14. To reappoint Diane Schueneman as a Director of the Company.

For Against Vote

Withheld

15. To reappoint James Staley as a Director of the Company.
16. To appoint KPMG LLP as auditors of the Company.
17. To authorise the Board Audit Committee to set the remuneration of the auditors.
18. To authorise the Company and its subsidiaries to make political donations and incur political expenditure.
19. To authorise the Directors to allot shares and equity securities.
20. To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities for cash and/or to sell treasury shares other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders of no more than 5% of issued share capital. 21. To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities for cash and/or to sell treasury shares other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders of no more than an additional 5% of issued share capital in connection with an acquisition or specified capital investment.
22. To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities in relation to the issuance of contingent Equity Conversion Notes. 23. To authorise the Directors to allot equity securities for cash other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders in relation to the issuance of contingent Equity Conversion Notes.

Explanation of Responses:

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24. To authorise the Company to purchase its own shares.

25. To authorise the Directors to call general meetings (other than an AGM) on not less than 14 clear days' notice.

26. To approve the amendment of the Barclays Long Term

Incentive Plan.

Please indicate with an X if this Proxy Form is one of multiple instructions being given. Please refer to note 4 overleaf.

Signature(s) Date

Please note that your votes must be received by Equiniti no later than 11:00am on Monday, 8 May 2017.

2674-212-S

Barclays PLC. Registered in England. Registered No. 48839. Registered office: 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP.
Equiniti Financial Services Limited. Registered in England and Wales. Registered No. 6208699. Registered office:
Aspect House, Spencer Road, Lancing, West Sussex BN99 6DA, United Kingdom.

Barclays PLC Sharestore members

Attendance Card

The AGM will be held at the Royal Festival Hall, Southbank Centre, Belvedere Road, London SE1 8XX on Wednesday, 10 May 2017 at 11:00am

Information for Sharestore members attending the 2017 AGM

Please bring this card with you if you are attending the AGM in person.

Doors open at 10:00am. Please allow at least 20 minutes for registration. You will be given full instructions on what to do with this card during the meeting.

Asking a question

Only questions which relate to the specific business of the meeting should be asked at the AGM.

How to ask a question relating to the business of the meeting

You can register your question at one of the Question Registration Points in the Exhibition Area before the meeting starts, or, once the AGM has started, at the Question Registration Point outside the meeting room. Questions should only be asked on the specific business of the meeting. Any questions raised but not answered at the meeting will be reviewed personally by the Chairman after the AGM and a reply will be sent to you within 14 days.

How to ask a question about your personal shareholding

There will be a Shareholder Enquiry Point in the Exhibition Area.

This is staffed by Equiniti and Barclays Stockbrokers and will be open both before and after the AGM.

How to ask a question about a personal customer matter

Please go to the Customer Relations Point in the Exhibition Area. This is staffed by Senior Customer Relations personnel who will be available before, during and after the meeting.

Travelling to the AGM

The nearest tube stations are Waterloo on the Bakerloo, Northern, Jubilee and Waterloo & City lines, Embankment on the District and Circle lines and

Charing Cross on the Northern and Bakerloo lines. The nearest overground train stations are Waterloo and Charing Cross. Buses stop on Waterloo Bridge, York Road, Belvedere Road and Stamford Street.

Vote your shares online

By joining Shareview you can vote ahead of general meetings and manage your shareholding online. You will also receive notifications of dividend payments and Barclays results directly to your email on the day of publication.

To join Shareview, please follow these 3 easy steps:

Step 1 Go to shareview.co.uk

Step 2 Register for electronic communications by following the instructions on screen

Step 3 You will be sent an activation code in the post the next working day

If you have any questions, please contact Equiniti whose contact details can be found in the Explanatory notes.

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