

• CONSOLIDATED
• STATEMENT
• OF FINANCIAL
• CONDITION

• BARCLAYS CAPITAL INC.
• AND SUBSIDIARY

• June 30, 2011
• (Unaudited)

NEW YORK – HEADQUARTERS

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)

(in millions, except share data)

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,159
Cash and securities segregated for regulatory and other purposes		4,276
Collateralized agreements:		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		163,354
Securities borrowed		47,031
Securities received as collateral (includes \$12,800 pledged as collateral)		13,232
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (includes \$61,120 pledged as collateral)		80,242
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		8,447
Receivables from customers		11,442
Accrued interest and dividend receivables		419
Other assets		402
Total assets	\$	330,004

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Collateralized financings:		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$	228,096
Securities loaned		15,585
Obligation to return securities received as collateral		13,232
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value		43,343
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		4,823
Payables to customers		12,732
Short-term borrowings		231
Accrued interest and dividend payables		520
Other liabilities		1,499
Total		320,061

Commitments and Contingencies (see Note 15)

Subordinated debt	2,500
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Stockholder's equity

Common stock – no par value, 5,000 shares authorized, 10 shares issued and outstanding	–
Additional paid-in capital	6,085
Retained earnings	1,368
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(10)
Total stockholder's equity	7,443
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$ 330,004

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

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1. Organization

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

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

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

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

Barclays Wealth is the wealth management division of BBPLC, operating through the Company in the Americas. Barclays Wealth in the Americas provides high net worth clients with brokerage and investment management services.

The Subsidiary has historically managed a portfolio of leveraged leases. As of June 30, 2011, BBC has one lease remaining in its portfolio.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). Material intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. The U.S. Dollar is the functional currency of the Company. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position at June 30, 2011 have been made.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and certain disclosures at the date of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Collateralized agreements and financings

Collateralized agreements consist of Securities purchased under agreements to resell (“Resale agreements”) and Securities borrowed. Collateralized financings consist of Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (“Repurchase agreements”) and Securities loaned. Collateralized agreements and financings are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis when transactions are executed in accordance with master netting agreements, have the same explicit settlement date at inception of the contracts and a right of offset exists.

- **Resale and repurchase agreements**

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

- **Securities borrowed and loaned**

Securities borrowed and securities loaned are carried at the amounts of cash advanced or received, plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash or other collateral with the lender. Securities loaned transactions require the borrower to deposit cash or other collateral with the Company. With respect to securities loaned or borrowed, collateral in the form of cash or other collateral is generally in amounts in excess of the fair value of securities loaned or borrowed. The Company monitors the fair value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary.

- **Securities received as collateral and Obligation to return securities received as collateral**

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

Transfers of Financial Assets

In general, transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when the Company has relinquished control over the transferred assets. A transferor is considered to have relinquished control over the assets where (1) the transferred assets are legally isolated from the

Company's creditors, (2) the transferee can pledge or exchange the financial assets, and (3) the Company does not maintain effective control through the ability to repurchase the transferred assets before their maturity, or have the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return the transferred assets. For transfers that are not accounted for as sales, the financial assets remain in Financial instruments owned, at fair value, in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and the transfers are accounted for as collateralized financings.

Assets or liabilities that arise from the Company's continuing involvement with financial assets transferred into securitization vehicles are measured at fair value under the Fair Value Option ASC 825, *Financial Instruments* ("ASC 825").

Variable Interest Entities

The Company accounts for variable interest entities ("VIEs") in accordance with ASC 810, *Consolidation* ("ASC 810"). VIEs are entities that lack one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. A controlling financial interest in a VIE is present when an enterprise has a variable interest, or a combination of variable interests, that provides the enterprise with (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (2) the obligation to absorb the VIE's expected losses and receive expected residual returns, or both, that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The enterprise with a controlling financial interest, known as the primary beneficiary, consolidates the VIE. In accordance with ASC 810, the Company consolidates VIEs for which it is the primary beneficiary. The Company reassesses its initial evaluation of whether an entity is a VIE when certain reconsideration events occur. The Company reassesses its determination of whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE on an ongoing basis based on current facts and circumstances.

Fair Value Measurements

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

The Company's Financial instruments owned, at fair value, and Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value, are reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition on a

trade date basis. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (the exit price). Financial assets are marked to bid prices and financial liabilities are marked to offer prices. In certain circumstances, where the Company acts as a market maker, derivative financial instruments are marked to mid-market prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs.

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

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

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

The Company defines active markets for equity instruments based on the average daily volume both in absolute terms and relative to the market capitalization for the instrument. The Company defines active markets for debt instruments based on the average daily volume and the number of days with trading activity.

Credit risk is an essential component of fair value. Cash products (e.g., bonds and loans) and derivative financial

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

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

Level 1 and level 2 Financial instruments, at fair value. In determining fair value of financial instruments in level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the Company separates its Financial instruments owned, at fair value and its Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value into two categories: cash instruments and derivative contracts.

The valuation techniques and significant inputs used in determining the fair values of cash instruments and derivative contracts classified within level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- **Cash Instruments**

The Company's cash instruments are generally classified within level 1 or level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. The types of instruments valued based on quoted market prices in active markets include certain U.S. government obligations, other sovereign government obligations, actively traded listed equities and certain money market securities. Such instruments are generally classified within level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company does not adjust the quoted price for such instruments, even in situations where the Company holds a large position and a sale could reasonably impact the quoted price.

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

- **Derivative Contracts**

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

OTC derivatives, including to-be-announced ("TBA") contracts, are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, including

market-based inputs to models, model calibration to market clearing transactions, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Where models are used, the selection of a particular model to value an OTC derivative depends upon the contractual terms of, and specific risks inherent in, the instrument as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. The Company generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates, loss severity rates and correlations of such inputs. For OTC derivatives that trade in liquid markets, such as generic forwards, swaps and options, model inputs can generally be verified and model selection does not involve significant management judgment. OTC derivatives are classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy when all of the significant inputs can be corroborated to market evidence. When appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors such as liquidity, bid/offer spreads, and credit considerations. Such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

In accordance with guidance under ASC 210-20, *Offsetting*, ("ASC 210-20"), where the Company has entered into a legally enforceable netting agreement with counterparties, it reports derivative assets and liabilities, and any related cash collateral, net in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Net presentation of derivative assets and liabilities, and any related cash collateral, does not impact the classification of the derivative instruments within the fair value hierarchy.

Level 3 Financial instruments, at fair value. Certain cash instruments are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because they trade infrequently and therefore have little or no price transparency. Such instruments include less liquid corporate debt securities (including distressed debt instruments), certain types of equities, and less liquid mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. Absent evidence to the contrary, instruments classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are initially valued at transaction price, which is considered to be the best initial estimate of fair value. Accordingly, when a pricing model is used to

value such an instrument, the model is adjusted so that the model value at inception equals the transaction price. Subsequent to the transaction date, the Company uses other methodologies to determine fair value, which vary based on the type of instrument, as described below. Regardless of methodology, valuation is adjusted generally only when changes to inputs and assumptions are corroborated by evidence such as transactions in similar instruments, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable entities, and other transactions across the capital structure, offerings in the equity or debt capital markets, and changes in financial ratios or expected cash flows. Valuations are further corroborated by values realized upon sales of the Company's level 3 assets. When observable inputs are not available, the Company uses market valuation techniques to record assets and liabilities at fair value. The valuation techniques and significant inputs used in determining the fair value of each class of cash instrument and derivative contracts classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- **Equities and convertibles.** For equities and convertibles, the level 3 population is comprised of convertible bonds. The valuation or significant inputs are obtained from various market data sources and applied to the positions.
- **Corporate debt securities.** Valuations are generally based on discounted cash flow techniques, for which the significant inputs are the amount and timing of expected future cash flows, market yields, and recovery assumptions. The significant inputs are generally determined based on relative value analyses, which incorporate comparisons both to credit default swaps that reference the same underlying credit risk and to other debt instruments for the same issuer for which observable prices or broker quotes are available.
- **Mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities.** Securities backed by real estate or collateralized by specific assets, may be tranching into varying levels of subordination. Due to the nature of these instruments, valuation techniques vary by instrument, but are generally based on relative value analyses, discounted cash flow techniques and a combination thereof.

For securities backed by commercial real estate or by specific assets, significant inputs for these valuations include transactions in both the underlying collateral and instruments with the same or substantially the same underlying collateral, credit default swap prices, current levels and trends of market indices (such as the CMBX), market yields, and other factors (such as the operating income generated by the underlying collateral) which are used in determining the amount and timing of expected future cash flows.

Valuations of securities backed by residential real estate are based on both proprietary and industry recognized models (including Intex and Bloomberg), and discounted cash flow techniques. The most significant inputs to the valuation of these instruments are rates and timing of delinquencies, the rates and timing of prepayments, and default and loss expectations, which are driven in part by housing prices. The significant inputs are determined based on relative value analyses, which incorporate comparisons to instruments with similar collateral and risk profiles, including relevant indices such as the ABX.

Customer Securities Transactions

Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or other similar transactions, and are held for clients in an agency or fiduciary capacity by the Company, are not considered assets of the Company and are not included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. However, in the event of fails to deliver or receive, the Company records corresponding Receivables from customers or Payables to customers, respectively. These customer securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. The Company monitors the market value of collateral held and the market value of securities receivable from customers. It is the Company's policy to request and obtain additional collateral when appropriate.

Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

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

Receivables from and Payables to Customers

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

Share-Based Compensation

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

Retirement Benefits

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

Income Taxes

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

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

The Company follows guidance under ASC 740 which sets out a consistent framework to determine the

appropriate level of tax reserves to maintain for uncertain tax positions. Under ASC 740, the Company determines whether it is more likely than not that an income tax position will be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. Sustainable income tax positions are measured in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at the largest amount of benefit that is more likely than not to be realized upon ultimate settlement.

Recent Accounting Developments

Amendments to achieve common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2011-04, *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS*. ASU No. 2011-04 results in common principles and requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements in accordance with U.S. GAAP and IFRS and generally presents clarifications of Topic 820. The ASU is effective for the first interim and annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of the ASU, but does not expect the ASU to have a material effect on the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Reconsideration of the Effective Control for Certain Repurchase Arrangements

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-03, *Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Arrangements*. ASU No. 2011-03 removes the criterion that collateral received under a repurchase arrangement must be sufficient to fund substantially all of the cost of purchasing replacement assets in order for the transferor to maintain effective control of the transferred financial asset in order for the transaction to be accounted for as a repurchase arrangement. The ASU is effective for the first interim and annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of the ASU, but does not expect the ASU to have a material effect on the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses

In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-20, *Disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses*. ASU No. 2010-20 addresses concerns about the sufficiency, transparency, and robustness of credit risk disclosures for finance receivables and the related allowance for credit losses. ASU No. 2010-20 requires that entities disclose information at disaggregated levels, specifically defined as “portfolio segments” and “classes.” Among other things, the expanded disclosures include roll-forward schedules of the allowance for credit losses and information regarding the credit quality of receivables (including their aging) as of the end of a reporting period. Certain finance receivables that were modified during a reporting period and those that were previously modified and have re-defaulted require enhanced disclosures. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material effect on the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

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

In April 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-13, *Effect of Denominating the Exercise Price of a Share-Based Payment Award in the Currency of the Market in which the Underlying Equity Security Trades* – an update to ASC 718 *Compensation*. This ASU clarifies that if the exercise price of a share-based payment is denominated in the currency of a market in which a substantial portion of the entity’s equity securities trades, the award shall not be classified as a liability if it otherwise qualifies for equity classification. The Company adopted this guidance for its fiscal period beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material effect on the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as the Company’s current accounting is in compliance with the guidance presented in the ASU.

3. Cash and Securities Segregated for Regulatory and Other Purposes

Cash and cash equivalents of \$2,699 million are segregated under the Commodity Exchange Act. Additionally, cash of \$1,577 million is segregated in special reserve bank accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act and for the reserve requirement for Proprietary Accounts for Introducing Broker-Dealers (“PAIB”) (for further discussion, see Note 19 “Regulatory Requirements”).

4. Financial Instruments

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table sets forth the Company’s financial instruments owned, at fair value, including those pledged as collateral and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value under ASC 820 as of June 30, 2011 (in millions):

	Financial instruments owned	Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased
Money market instruments	\$ 1,662	\$ –
Governments and agencies:		
Government securities	22,404	32,376
Agency securities	37,031	3,893
Mortgage and other ABS:		
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	914	–
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,084	–
Other asset-backed securities	730	2
Corporate debt securities	8,316	2,270
Equities and convertibles	6,758	4,047
Derivative contracts, net:		
Equity options	497	1
TBA contracts	833	743
Other	13	11
	<u>\$ 80,242</u>	<u>\$ 43,343</u>

Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value represent obligations of the Company to deliver either a specified security or cash at a contracted price. The Company has recorded this liability in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as of June 30, 2011, at fair value. However, these transactions are subject to market risk if the market price of these financial instruments increases subsequent to the date of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company seeks to limit this risk by holding offsetting financial instrument positions or other financial instruments.

Derivative Contracts

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

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

The following table sets forth the fair value and the notional value of the Company's derivative contracts by major product type on a gross basis as of June 30, 2011. Gross fair values in the table below exclude the effects of both netting under enforceable netting agreements and netting of cash received or posted pursuant to credit support agreements, and therefore are not representative of the Company's exposure (in millions):

	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities	Contract/ Notional
Equity options	\$ 4,399	\$ 3,903	\$ 247,873
TBA contracts	833	743	340,961
Other	14	12	99,664
Gross fair value of derivative contracts	\$ 5,246	\$ 4,658	\$ 688,498
Counterparty netting	(3,903)	(3,903)	
Total included in Financial Instruments owned, at fair value	\$ 1,343		
Total included in Financial Instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value		\$ 755	

While the notional amounts disclosed above give an indication of the volume of the Company's derivative

activity, for most derivative transactions, the notional amount is not exchanged but rather used as a reference to calculate payments.

As of June 30, 2011, the Company had no requirements to post additional collateral under derivative contracts, or terminate these transactions in the event of a reduction in the Company's long-term credit rating.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table presents the Financial instruments owned, at fair value and Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value as of June 30, 2011, by caption in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and by the valuation hierarchy as described in Note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" (in millions):

	Fair Value Measurements on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2011				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting and Collateral ^(a)	Total Carrying Value
Assets					
Financial instruments owned, at fair value					
Money market instruments	\$ –	\$ 1,662	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,662
Government and agencies:					
Government securities	11,988	10,416	–	–	22,404
Agency securities	–	37,031	–	–	37,031
Mortgage and other ABS:					
Commercial MBS	–	742	172	–	914
Residential MBS	–	600	484	–	1,084
Other ABS	–	556	174	–	730
Corporate debt securities	–	8,299	17	–	8,316
Equities and convertibles	5,881	826	51	–	6,758
Derivative contracts:					
Equity options	4,270	129	–	(3,902)	497
TBA contracts	–	833	–	–	833
Other derivatives	–	14	–	(1)	13
Total Financial instruments owned	<u>\$ 22,139</u>	<u>\$ 61,108</u>	<u>\$ 898</u>	<u>\$ (3,903)</u>	<u>\$ 80,242</u>
Securities segregated for regulatory purposes	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ –</u>
Liabilities					
Financial Instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value					
Money market instruments	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Government and agencies:					
Government securities	27,559	4,817	–	–	32,376
Agency securities	–	3,893	–	–	3,893
Mortgage and other ABS:					
Commercial MBS	–	–	–	–	–
Residential MBS	–	–	–	–	–
Other ABS	–	2	–	–	2
Corporate debt securities	–	2,270	–	–	2,270
Equities and convertibles	3,957	84	6	–	4,047
Derivative contracts:					
Equity options	3,875	28	–	(3,902)	1
TBA contracts	–	743	–	–	743
Other derivatives	–	12	–	(1)	11
Total Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	<u>\$ 35,391</u>	<u>\$ 11,849</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ (3,903)</u>	<u>\$ 43,343</u>

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

5. Securitization Activities and Variable Interest Entities

Re-securitizations of non-agency residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities

The Company repackages assets and mortgage-backed securities by selling them into securitization vehicles that issue beneficial interests to investors. The securitization vehicles qualify as VIEs under ASU No. 2009-17. While the Company may retain interests in the securitized financial assets through holding tranches of the securitizations, the Company is generally not required to consolidate these VIEs as it does not have the power to direct the significant activities of the entities. The Company acts as underwriter of the beneficial interests that are sold to investors. The Company de-recognizes the transferred securities when it relinquishes control. The transferred assets are recorded at fair value prior to the securitization.

For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company sold securities with a fair value of \$1,820 million (par value of \$2,491 million) into securitization vehicles, of which \$20 million were investment grade and \$1,800 million were non-investment grade. Retained interests related to the Company's continuing involvement are recorded at fair value and are included in Financial instruments owned, at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. As of June 30, 2011, the Company recorded \$82 million of retained interests in these types of securitizations, of which \$11 million are investment grade and \$71 million are non-investment grade. The maximum amount of loss that the Company is exposed to is the amount recorded related to these positions in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as the Company has no other requirements to support these vehicles.

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

Mortgage-backed securities

Fair value of retained interests	\$ 82
Weighted Average Life (years)	9.52
Constant prepayment rate	7.69%
Impact of 10% adverse change	(1.65)
Impact of 20% adverse change	(3.34)
Discount rate	10.42%
Impact of 10% adverse change	(5.32)
Impact of 20% adverse change	(10.19)
Loss severity	49.40%
Impact of 10% adverse change	(4.73)
Impact of 20% adverse change	(9.11)

Loss severity is the percentage of the defaulted balance which is not covered by liquidation proceeds (recoveries) and therefore passed through as a loss to the securitization trust. It does not consider the probability of default as changes in the probability of default are not expected to have a significant adverse effect on the securities held by the Company. Additionally, the preceding table does not give effect to the offsetting benefit of other financial instruments that are held to mitigate risks inherent in these retained interests. The impact of a change in a particular assumption is calculated independently of changes in any other assumption. Changes in fair value of the retained interests based on an adverse variation in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumptions to the change in fair value is not usually linear. In practice, simultaneous changes in assumptions might magnify or counteract the sensitivities disclosed above.

Agency securitizations

As part of the ordinary course of business, the Company owns interests in agency securitizations and other securitization vehicles established by third parties that it does not consolidate as it does not have the power to direct the significant activities of those entities under ASU 2009-17. During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company sold \$23,917 million of U.S. government agency-issued securities to the agencies that were placed into their securitization vehicles. The

Company generally de-recognizes those securities from its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as it has relinquished control over those securities. However, during the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company sold approximately \$435 million of U.S. government agency-issued securities to be included in agency securitizations and in connection with the transfer, retained a call option that allowed it to re-acquire the assets at some point post securitization at a fixed price. As such, the Company did not relinquish control over the transferred assets and was required to continue to record the transferred assets in its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company exercised certain call options and re-acquired \$305 million of the transferred assets. Additionally, the Company sold some of the remaining call options to BBPLC which, due to the fact that the Company no longer retained control over the transferred assets, allowed it to de-recognize \$40 million of securities. Due to the call options retained, the Company was unable to de-recognize securities sold to agency securitizations in the amount of \$90 million, and recorded a corresponding amount in Other liabilities for the cash received.

The Company's positions in and maximum exposure to loss in all agency securitization vehicles, including those established by third parties, as of June 30, 2011, was \$5,310 million, and was recorded as Financial instruments owned, at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Municipal Securities Tender Option Bond ("TOB") Trusts

The Company forms customer TOB trusts through which customers finance investments in municipal securities. TOB trusts hold tax-exempt securities issued by state or local municipalities. The trusts are typically single-issuer trusts whose assets are purchased from the Company via the primary and secondary market. To fund the purchase of their assets, the trusts issue long-term senior floating rate notes ("Floaters") and junior residual securities ("Residuals"). The holders of the Residuals generally have the ability to direct decisions that significantly impact the economic performance of the TOB trusts through its ability to liquidate the TOB trust and ultimately direct the sale of the municipal bonds owned by that trust. Liquidity agreements are

provided to the trust by BBPLC and the Company serves as remarketing agent for the Floaters. Floater holders have an option to tender the Floaters they hold back to the trust periodically. The Company, in its capacity as a remarketing agent, facilitates the sale of the Floaters to third parties at inception of the trust and facilitates the reset of the Floater coupon, and tenders of Floaters. If Floaters are tendered and the Company (in its role as remarketing agent) is unable to find a new investor within a specified period of time, it can declare a failed remarketing (in which case the trust is unwound) or may choose to buy the Floaters into its own inventory and may continue to try to sell it to a third-party investor. No failed remarketings on trusts formed by the Company were declared for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

The Company considers the customer TOB trusts to be VIEs. The trusts are not consolidated by the Company because the third-party investors hold the Residual and Floater interests in the trusts and because the Company's involvement with the trusts is limited to its role as remarketing agent.

For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company sold \$263 million of its municipal bonds to the customer TOB trusts. The Company generally de-recognizes those bonds from its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as it has relinquished control over those securities. As of June 30, 2011, the Company held \$8 million of the Floater inventory related to the customer TOB programs as part of regular remarketing activity, recorded as Financial instruments owned, at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

6. Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivables from and payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, as reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at June 30, 2011, consist of the following (in millions):

	Receivables from Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations	Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations
Securities failed to deliver/receive	\$ 3,825	\$ 2,299
Margin balances	4,334	2,169
Fees and commissions receivable/payable	37	265
Trade date payables, net (settlement)	—	1
Other	251	89
	<u>\$ 8,447</u>	<u>\$ 4,823</u>

7. Other Assets and Other Liabilities

At June 30, 2011, Other assets primarily consist of a \$168 million tax receivable from BGUS pursuant to the intercompany tax sharing agreement, deferred state tax assets of \$90 million, identifiable intangible assets, which consist primarily of customer lists of \$31 million, and loans to employees of \$22 million. Other liabilities primarily consist of accrued compensation of \$670 million, current federal and state tax liabilities of \$410 million, and \$144 million for accrued operating expenses.

8. Income Taxes

At June 30, 2011, the Company recorded \$401 million of net deferred tax assets. This balance is comprised of deferred tax assets of \$416 million resulting from temporary differences primarily related to deferred compensation and stock-based compensation. These deferred tax assets were offset by deferred tax liabilities of \$15 million resulting from temporary differences primarily related to leases. The Company's tax-sharing agreement requires periodic settlement with BGUS of increases or decreases to the net federal deferred tax balance. Until settlement, net balances are recorded as a component of Other assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. As of June 30, 2011, the Company had \$80 million of unsettled net deferred tax asset balance.

The Company is required to assess the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be realized using a more-likely-than-not criteria. To the extent this criteria is not met, the Company is required to establish a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets. No valuation allowance is recorded at June 30, 2011 because the Company believes the net deferred tax assets will more-likely-than-not be realized.

The Company's unrecognized tax benefits, including interest of \$21 million, are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as current income taxes payable, included in Other liabilities. The Company has not recorded any amounts for penalties related to its unrecognized tax benefits. In connection with the 2008 Lehman Brothers acquisition, and due to the complexities involved with the transaction, there are potentially material tax uncertainties which could have a significant impact in the Company's unrecognized tax benefits.

If any tax return examination by federal, state or local tax authorities is concluded during the next twelve months, it is possible that the amount of accrued liability for uncertain tax positions could change. It is not possible to estimate the amount of any such change at this time. It is possible that any change in uncertain tax positions could have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

BCUS's federal corporate income tax returns for the years 2006 and after remain subject to examination. The Company and its Subsidiary filed combined and unitary state and local returns with affiliates, as well as certain separate state and local filings. The most significant state and local filings are subject to examination for the years 2006 and after.

9. Short-Term Borrowings

At June 30, 2011, Short-term borrowings consist of uncollateralized loans payable to affiliates and third parties of \$176 million and \$11 million, respectively, and bank overdrafts payable primarily to third parties of \$44 million. The loans from affiliates bear interest at rates based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). The carrying value of these borrowings approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the obligation.

10. Subordinated Debt

At June 30, 2011, the Company has subordinated debt with BGUS for \$2,500 million which matures on July 16, 2014. Under the provisions of this loan, provided that the Company has not given written notification to the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority to cancel the rollover, an automatic one year rollover of the maturity date occurs within seven months of maturity. The loan bears interest at rates based on LIBOR. The carrying value of these borrowings approximates fair value.

11. Transactions with Affiliates

The Company enters into securities transactions and other transactions with affiliates. At June 30, 2011, the following balances with such affiliates were included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition in the following line items (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	54
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		98,659
Securities borrowed		3,112
Securities received as collateral		13,159
Financial instruments owned, at fair value		16
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		2,596
Receivables from customers		5,344
Accrued interest and dividend receivables		100
Other assets		168
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		43,833
Securities loaned		10,836
Obligation to return securities received as collateral		13,159
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value		12
Payables to customers		2,777
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		546
Short-term borrowings		176
Accrued interest and dividend payables		25
Other liabilities		44
Subordinated debt		2,500

At June 30, 2011, the Company had an unsecured line of credit of \$8,000 million with an affiliate, of which \$176 million was utilized. The Company had a secured line of credit of \$7,000 million with an affiliate, of which none was utilized.

During the first six months of 2011, under its intercompany tax sharing agreement with BGUS, the Company settled \$15 million of current and deferred federal income taxes.

As of June 30, 2011, the Company sold certain receivables related to investment banking clients to an affiliate at a fair value of approximately \$191 million.

The Company is a beneficiary of letters of credit from BBPLC in the amount of \$445 million related to certain margin requirements of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange when trading commodities.

The Company has \$1,516 million of its affiliates' securities on deposit with clearing organizations for trade facilitation purposes.

In the ordinary course of business BBPLC may be asked by third parties to guarantee performance of the Company in relation to futures trading or prime services financing activities.

12. Benefit Plans

Pension Plan

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

401(k) Contribution Plan

The Company has adopted the Barclays Bank PLC Thrift Savings Plan (referred to as the "401(k) Plan") effective January 1, 1980. Eligible employees may elect to participate in the plan at any time during the year. Employees who formally elect to participate may contribute any amount from 2% to 50% of their base pay on a pre-tax basis each pay period, subject to Internal Revenue Service Limits. Additionally, employees who formally elect to participate may contribute 2% to 6% of their base pay on an after-tax basis to the 401(k) plan each pay period, subject to Internal Revenue Service Limits. The combined pre-tax and after-tax contributions may not exceed 50% of eligible compensation.

The Company matches all or a portion of employee pre-tax contributions through employer matching contributions. For every \$1.00 an employee contributes on a pre-tax basis (up to 6% of eligible compensation each pay period), the Company contributes \$1.00 (\$1.50 for employees whose annualized eligible compensation is \$60 thousand or less). The matching contributions

vest with the employee on a graduated scale based on completed years of service.

Post-retirement

The Company follows ASC 715 which requires the recognition of post-retirement benefit costs on an accrual basis over the active working lives of employees, rather than on a cash basis. Only employees hired as of April 1, 1997 are eligible for post-retirement benefits.

Post-employment

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

13. Share-Based Compensation

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

The Company makes recommendations on the compensation awards for its employees which are approved annually by the Remuneration Committee of BBPLC. Depending upon the threshold limit, a portion of such compensation will be awarded in BBPLC stock. The main current share-related schemes from which the Company's employees benefit are as follows:

Executive Share Award Scheme ("ESAS")

For certain employees of the Company, an element of their annual bonus is in the form of a deferred award of a provisional allocation of BBPLC shares under ESAS. The total value of the bonus made to the employee of which ESAS is an element, is dependent upon the business unit, BBPLC and individual employee performance. The ESAS element must be held for at least three years and is subject to potential forfeiture upon termination if certain conditions are met. Additional bonus shares are subsequently awarded to recipients of the provisional allocation and vest upon achieving continued service for three and five years from the date of award. Shares under this scheme qualify for dividends.

Incentive Share Plan ("ISP")

Incentive shares are granted to participants in the form of a provisional allocation of BBPLC shares, and vest

upon achieving continued service after either two or three years. Participants do not pay to receive an award or to receive a release of shares. Incentive shares qualify for dividends. Dividend shares are released only at the discretion of the trustee.

Performance Share Plan (“PSP”)

The PSP was approved by shareholders at the Barclays PLC 2005 Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) to replace the Incentive Share Option Plan scheme. Performance shares are ‘free’ BBPLC shares for which no exercise price is payable and which qualify for dividends. Performance share awards are communicated to participants as an initial allocation. BBPLC’s performance over a three-year period determines the final number of shares that may be released to participants. These shares generally vest over a performance period of three years. Dividend shares are released only at the discretion of the trustee.

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

The ISOP is now a closed scheme. Options were granted at the market price at the date of grant calculated in accordance with the rules of the ISOP, and were normally exercisable between three and ten years from that date. The final number of shares per option that may be exercised is determined by reference to set performance criteria. All options outstanding under the ISOP have been fully vested. The final shares under the ISOP were granted in 2005 from which options are exercisable until 2015.

Share Value Plan (“SVP”)

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

For the purposes of determining the expected life and number of options to vest, historical exercise patterns have been used, together with an assumption that a certain percentage of options will lapse due to leavers.

The number of options and restricted stock shares outstanding at June 30, 2011 is set forth below (in millions):

	ESAS ^(a)	ISP ^(a)	PSP ^(a)	ISOP ^(a)	SVP ^(a)
Outstanding at June 30, 2011	164.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	140.5
Of which are exercisable	0.1	–	–	–	–

(a) Options/shares granted relate to BPLC shares.

14. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

In the normal course of its business, the Company enters into transactions involving financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in order to meet financing and hedging needs of customers and to reduce the Company's own exposure to market and interest rate risk in connection with trading activities. These financial instruments include forward and futures contracts, options contracts, and options on futures contracts. Each of these financial instruments contains varying degrees of off-balance sheet risk as changes in the fair values of the financial instruments subsequent to June 30, 2011 may, in certain circumstances, be in excess of the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. The Company is also at risk from the potential inability of counterparties to perform under the terms of the contracts.

The Company also bears market risk for unfavorable changes in the price of securities sold but not yet purchased. In the normal course of business, the Company enters into securities sales transactions as principal. If the securities subject to such transactions are not in the possession of the Company, the Company may incur a loss if the security the Company is obligated to deliver is not received and the market value has increased over the contract amount of the sale transaction.

The Company also executes customer transactions in commodity futures contracts (including options on futures), all of which are transacted on a margin basis subject to individual exchange regulations. These transactions may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk in the event margin deposits are insufficient to fully cover losses that customers may incur. In the event the customer fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments

at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the customer's obligations.

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

15. Collateral, Commitments and Contingencies

Collateral

The Company receives financial instruments as collateral, primarily in connection with resale agreements, securities borrowed, derivatives transactions and customer margin loans. In many cases, the Company is permitted to deliver, repledge or otherwise use these financial instruments in connection with entering into repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, and other secured financings, collateralizing derivative transactions and meeting the Company or customer settlement requirements. At June 30, 2011, the approximate fair value, excluding the impact of netting, of financial instruments received as collateral by the Company that the Company was permitted to sell or repledge was \$385,585 million, of which \$350,618 million was sold or repledged.

The amount of collateral that was sold or repledged by the Company included the following:

- \$186,311 million of securities collateral that was pledged under repurchase agreements which cannot be resold or repledged by the counterparty;
- \$151,507 million of securities collateral that was pledged under repurchase and securities lending agreements which can be resold or repledged by the counterparty;
- \$12,800 million of securities loaned against pledged securities transactions recorded as Securities received as collateral and a related Obligation to return securities received as collateral.

Financial instruments owned and pledged to counterparties that the counterparties have the right to resell or repledge are included in Financial instruments owned, at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and were \$61,120 million at June 30, 2011.

At June 30, 2011, the Company had \$3,749 million of securities on deposit with clearing organizations for trade facilitation purposes. These securities cannot be resold or repledged by the clearing organizations. In addition, the Company had \$2,566 million of cash and cash equivalents, and \$692 million of issued letters of credit on deposit with clearing organizations.

On a month-end basis, the Company's total assets varied between \$324,816 million and \$423,301 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, largely as a result of the variation in the level of reverse repurchase agreements which varied between \$152,357 million and \$221,724 million. Also, based on month-end balances, the average total assets and average total reverse repurchase agreements for the six months ended June 30, 2011 were \$385,178 and \$195,587 million, respectively.

Commitments

At June 30, 2011, the Company has committed \$44,476 million in forward starting collateralized agreements, primarily resale transactions, and \$12,221 million in forward starting collateralized financings, primarily repurchase transactions.

Contingencies

On September 15, 2009, motions were filed in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Court") by Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. ("LBHI"), the SIPA Trustee for Lehman Brothers Inc. (the "Trustee") and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of LBHI (the "Committee"). All three motions challenged certain aspects of the transaction pursuant to which the Company, its parent Barclays Bank PLC ("BBPLC") and other subsidiaries of BBPLC (collectively, "Barclays") acquired most of the assets of Lehman Brothers Inc. ("LBI") in September 2008 and the court order approving such sale. The claimants sought an order voiding the transfer of certain assets to the Company, requiring the Company to return to the LBI estate alleged excess value the Company received, and declaring that the Company is not entitled to certain

assets that it claims it was entitled to pursuant to the sale documents and order approving the sale (the “Rule 60 Claims”). On November 16, 2009, LBHI, the Trustee and the Committee filed separate complaints in the Court asserting claims against the Company based on the same underlying allegations as the pending motions and seeking relief similar to that which is requested in the motions. On January 29, 2010, the Company filed its response to the Rule 60 Claims and also filed a motion seeking delivery of certain assets that LBHI and LBI have failed to deliver as required by the sale documents and the Court order approving the sale (together with the Trustee’s competing claims to those assets, the “Contract Claims”).

On February 22, 2011, the Court issued its opinion in relation to these matters, rejecting the Rule 60 Claims and deciding some of the Contract Claims in the Trustee’s favor and some in favor of the Company. On July 15, 2011, the Court entered final orders implementing its opinion. Both sides filed notices of appeal from the Court’s adverse rulings in the final orders.

If the final orders were to be unaffected by future proceedings, Barclays estimates that, after taking into account an effective provision of \$1,123 million, its loss would be approximately \$4,269 million. Any such loss, however, is not considered probable and BBPLC is satisfied with the current level of provision. Approximately \$2,054 million of that loss would relate to exchange-traded derivative margin assets already received by the Company, which would have to be returned to the Trustee, and approximately \$285 million of that loss would reflect prejudgment interest accrued through June 30, 2011 on \$2,054 million (such interest being payable at a rate of 5% per annum for the period from September 22, 2008 through July 15, 2011). In July 2011, the Company paid fees totaling \$447 million to BBPLC and BGUS as consideration for their agreement to assume responsibility for any such contingent payments and for any collateral required to be provided to the Trustee to stay enforcement of the order in respect of the margin assets pending appeal. As a result of this agreement and the Trustee’s agreement to enforce any such payment and collateral obligations only against BBPLC, the Company is not liable for any such obligations. The remainder of Barclays’ potential

\$4,269 million loss would relate to assets not yet received by BBPLC.

In addition, LBHI is pursuing a claim for approximately \$500 million relating to bonuses that the Company was allegedly obligated to pay to former Lehman Brothers employees. That claim is yet to be adjudicated. The Company considers that this claim is without merit and is vigorously defending its position.

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

16. Guarantees

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

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts that meet the definition of a guarantee under ASC 460, *Guarantees*. Guarantees are defined to include derivative contracts that contingently require a guarantor to make

payment to a guaranteed party based on changes in the underlying that relate to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. Derivatives that meet the definition of a guarantee include certain written equity options. Accordingly, the Company has disclosed information about certain written equity options that can potentially be used by clients to protect against changes in an underlying. The Company's derivatives that act as guarantees are summarized below and are shown on a gross basis prior to cash collateral or counterparty netting (in millions):

	Carrying Value of Net Liability	Maximum Payout/Notional
Equity Options	\$ 1,659	\$ 60,437

17. Counterparty Credit Risk Management

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

The Company's policy is to monitor its customer and counterparty risk through the use of a variety of credit exposure and market exposure reporting and control procedures, including marking to market securities and collateral and requiring adjustments of collateral levels as considered appropriate. In connection with its derivatives trading activities, the Company may enter into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties. These agreements may provide the Company with the ability to offset a counterparty's rights and obligations, request additional collateral when necessary or liquidate the collateral in the event of counterparty default. In addition, the Company has a policy of reviewing the credit standing of each counterparty and customer with whom it conducts business as considered necessary.

18. Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

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

19. Regulatory Requirements

As the Company is a registered securities broker-dealer with the SEC and an FCM with the CFTC, it is accordingly subject to Rule 15c3-1 of the SEC and Rule 1.17 of the CFTC, which specify uniform minimum Net Capital requirements, as defined. The Company has elected to compute Net Capital in accordance with the Alternative Net Capital Requirement ("ANC") as permitted by Rule 15c3-1, under which the Company is required to maintain Tentative Net Capital, as defined, in excess of \$6,000 million and minimum Net Capital, as defined, of the greater of \$500 million or 2% of aggregate debit items. Additionally, the CFTC requires that an FCM maintain capital of the greater of 8% of customer maintenance margin requirements plus 8% of non-customer maintenance margin requirements, as defined, or \$500 million. At June 30, 2011, the Company had Tentative Net Capital of \$7,631 million and Net Capital of \$5,484 million, which was \$4,747 million in excess of the amount required of \$737 million.

In accordance with the SEC's No Action Letter dated November 3, 1998, the Company has elected to compute a reserve requirement for the PAIB. The PAIB calculation is completed for a correspondent firm that uses the Company as its clearing broker-dealer in order to classify its assets held by the Company as allowable assets in their Net Capital calculation. At June 30, 2011, the Company had no reserve requirement for PAIB.

The Company is required to comply with sequestration requirements for certain cleared OTC derivatives accounts. At June 30, 2011 the Company held \$30 million in sequestration which was \$6 million in excess of the requirement of \$24 million.

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

20. Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events from July 1, 2011 through August 12, 2011, the date the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition was available to be issued. The Company did not have any significant subsequent events to report other than that related to the Barclays-Lehman Brothers litigation that is further described in Note 15 "Collateral, Commitments and Contingencies".

SENIOR OFFICERS

Jerry del Missier

Chief Executive Officer

Gerard S. LaRocca

President

Martin Kelly

Chief Financial Officer

