Barclays PLC Pillar 3

31 March 2021

Table of Contents

Pi	llar 3	Page
Su	mmary	
-	KM1 - Key Metrics	2
Ca	pital	
-	IFRS 9 Introduction	3
-	IFRS 9/Article 468-FL - Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs, and with and without the application of the temporary treatment in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR	4
Ris	sk Weighted Assets	
-	Risk weighted assets (RWAs) by risk type and business	5
-	Movement analysis of RWAs	5
-	CR8 - RWA flow statement of credit risk exposures under the advanced IRB approach	6
-	CCR7 - RWA flow statement of counterparty credit risk exposures under the IMM	6
-	MR2-B - RWA flow statement of market risk exposures under the IMA	7
-	OV1 - Overview of risk weighted assets and capital requirements	8
Mi	nimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)	
-	MREL Introduction	9
-	KM2 - Key metrics – TLAC requirements (at resolution group level)	9
Lic	quidity	
-	Liquidity coverage ratio (period end)	10
-	LIQ1 – Liquidity coverage ratio (average)	10
No	ites	
-	Forward looking statement	11

1



Table of Contents

Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics

- u	ble 1. Rivii Rey metries					
		As at				
		31.03.21	31.12.20	30.09.20	30.06.20	31.03.20
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ¹	45,904	46,296	45,509	45,380	42,518
1a	Fully loaded Expected Credit Loss (ECL) accounting model ²	43,619	43,740	42,997	42,921	41,303
2	Tier 1 ³	57,658	58,034	58,063	56,862	54,012
2a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 14	54,718	54,832	54,929	53,712	52,044
3	Total capital ³	68,185	67,660	69,906	69,162	66,394
3a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ⁴	65,378	64,604	66,610	65,454	63,145
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA) ¹	313,356	306,203	310,727	318,987	325,631
4a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total RWA ²	312,636	305,314	309,793	318,034	325,536
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%) ¹	14.6%	15.1%	14.6%	14.2%	13.1%
5a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Common Equity Tier 1 (%) ²	14.0%	14.3%	13.9%	13.5%	12.7%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%) ^{1,3}	18.4%	19.0%	18.7%	17.8%	16.6%
6a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%) ²⁴	17.5%	18.0%	17.7%	16.9%	16.0%
7	Total capital ratio (%) 1,3	21.8%	22.1%	22.5%	21.7%	20.4%
7a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%) ^{2,4}	20.9%	21.2%	21.5%	20.6%	19.4%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements(%) (row 8 + 9 + 10)	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital	10.1%	10.6%	10.1%	9.7%	8.6%
	requirements (%)	10.170	10.070	10.1 /0	3.7 70	0.0 /0
	CRR leverage ratio ^{5,6}					
13	Total CRR leverage ratio exposure measure	1,320,628	1,254,157	1,306,828	1,248,215	1,326,549
14	Fully loaded CRR leverage ratio (%)	4.1%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	3.9%
	Average UK leverage ratio (Transitional) ^{7,8,9}					
	Total average UK leverage ratio exposure measure	1,174,887	1,146,919	1,111,052	1,148,720	1,176,198
14a	Transitional average UK leverage ratio (%)	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	4.7%	4.5%
	UK leverage ratio (Transitional) ^{6,7,8}					
13b	Total UK leverage ratio exposure measure	1,145,413	1,090,907	1,095,097	1,071,138	1,178,708
14b	Transitional UK leverage ratio (%)	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	4.5%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total HQLA	280,175	258,198	319,785	291,116	232,296
16	Total net cash outflows	173,490	159,320	176,394	156,201	149,946
17	LCR ratio (%)	161%	162%	181%	186%	155%

¹ CET1 capital and RWAs are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

The CET1 ratio decreased to 14.6% (December 2020: 15.1%)

- CET1 capital decreased by £0.4bn to £45.9bn as profit before tax of £2.4bn was more than offset by the removal of temporary regulatory supporting measures introduced in 2020, the £0.7bn share buyback announced with FY20 results and decreases in other qualifying reserves. The additional value adjustments (PVA) deduction increased by £0.4bn reflecting the removal of increased diversification factors and IFRS 9 transitional relief decreased by £0.3bn primarily due to the relief on the pre-2020 impairment charge reducing from 70% to 50% in 2021. The deduction for dividends paid and foreseen increased by £1.0bn including the £0.7bn share buyback and a £0.1bn accrual towards FY21 dividends
- RWAs increased by £7.2bn to £313.4bn primarily due to increased client and trading activity within Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB), partially offset by lower consumer lending



² Fully loaded CET1 capital and RWAs are calculated without applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

³ Transitional Tier 1 and Total capital include AT1 and T2 capital that is calculated applying the grandfathering of CRR and CRR II non-compliant capital instruments.

⁴ Fully loaded Tier 1 and Total capital include AT1 and T2 capital that is calculated without applying the grandfathering of CRR and CRR II non-compliant capital instruments.

⁵ Fully loaded CRR leverage ratio is calculated without applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

⁶ The difference between CRR leverage ratio and UK leverage ratio is driven by the exclusion of qualifying central bank claims and Bounce Back Loans from the UK leverage exposure.

⁷ Transitional UK leverage ratios are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements and in line with the PRA Handbook.

⁸ Fully loaded average UK leverage ratio was 4.7%, with £1,173bn of leverage exposure. Fully loaded UK leverage ratio was 4.8%, with £1,143bn of leverage exposure. Fully loaded UK leverage ratios are calculated without applying the transitional arrangements of the PRA Handbook.

⁹ Average UK leverage ratio uses capital based on the last day of each month in the quarter and an exposure measure for each day in the quarter.

IFRS 9 – Transitional capital arrangements

On 1 January 2018, IFRS 9 transitional capital arrangements were implemented by Regulation (EU) 2017/2395. Barclays elected to apply the transitional arrangements at both consolidated and individual entity levels and will disclose both transitional and fully loaded CET1 ratios until the end of the transitional period. On 27 June 2020, CRR was further amended to extend the transitional period by two years and to introduce a new modified calculation.

The transitional arrangements, implemented under a modified static approach, allow for transitional relief on the "day 1" impact on adoption of IFRS 9 (static element) and for the increase in provisions between "day 1" and the reporting date (modified element), subject to eligibility.

The transitional relief applied to the static element is phased out over a 5-year period with 95% applicable for 2018; 85% for 2019; 70% for 2020; 50% for 2021; 25% for 2022 and with no transitional relief from 2023.

The transitional relief applied to the modified element for increases between "day 1" and 31 December 2019 is phased out in line with the static element. From 27 June 2020, under new legislation, the transitional relief applied to the modified element for increases between 1 January 2020 and the reporting date is phased out over a 5 year period with 100% applicable for 2020 and 2021: 75% for 2022: 50% for 2023: 25% for 2024 and with no transitional relief from 2025.

For the static element, Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 provisions are eligible for transition, whereas for the modified elements, Stage 3 provisions are excluded.

Total increases in impairment allowances as a result of IFRS 9, net of tax, decreases shareholders' equity through retained earnings and decreases standardised RWAs due to the increase in impairment being offset against the standardised Credit Risk exposures. This is somewhat reversed by the transitional relief applied on eligible impairment.

Separate calculations are performed for standardised and advanced Internal Ratings Based (AIRB) portfolios, reflecting the different ways these frameworks take account of provisions.

Under the standardised approach, increases in provisions for both the static and modified elements are eligible for transition. When recalculating the requirements in CRR, as amended by CRR II, under the standardised approach, a risk weight of 100% is assigned to the eligible impairment.

For AIRB exposures, the calculation of capital takes account of the expected loss via a comparison with the impairment allowances. Where regulatory expected losses exceed impairment allowances, the shortfall is deducted from CET1 capital. Where the impairment allowance is higher than expected loss, the excess is added back to tier 2 capital and capped at an amount of 0.6% of AIRB RWAs. For both the static and modified elements, provisions are only eligible for transitional relief to the extent that they exceed regulatory expected loss.

The deferred tax assets (DTAs) created from the increase of impairment are also accounted for in the CET1 ratio. When DTAs arising from temporary differences are above the 10% CET1 capital threshold, any excess above the threshold is deducted and those below the threshold are risk weighted at 250% up to the point they reach threshold. DTAs that rely on future profitability excluding temporary differences are deducted from CET1 capital. To the extent that DTAs have arisen as a result of increases in eligible impairment, the impacts may also be reversed by the transitional relief applied.



Table 2: IFRS 9/Article 468-FL – Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs, and with and without the application of the temporary treatment in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR¹

		As at				
		31.03.21	31.12.20	30.09.20	30.06.20	31.03.20
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	CET1 capital ²	45,904	46,296	45,509	45,380	42,518
2	CET1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional	43,619	43,740	42,997	42,921	41,303
	arrangements had not been applied					
3	Tier 1 capital ³	57,658	58,034	58,063	56,862	54,012
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional	55,373	55,478	55,551	54,403	52,797
_	arrangements had not been applied					
5	Total capital ³	68,185	67,660	69,906	69,162	66,394
6	Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional	66,700	65,944	68,335	67,667	65,644
	arrangements had not been applied					
	Did the transfer of the transf		C	C	C	
_	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
7	Total risk-weighted assets ²	313,356	306,203	310,727	318,987	325,631
8	Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	312,636	305,314	309,793	318,034	325,536
	arrangements had not been applied					
	Capital ratios					
9	CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) ²	14.6%	15.1%	14.6%	14.2%	13.1%
	CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or	14.0%	14.3%	13.9%	13.5%	12.7%
10	analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	14.070	14.5 /0	13.5 /0	13.570	12.7 /0
11	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) ²³	18.4%	19.0%	18.7%	17.8%	16.6%
	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or	17.7%	18.2%	17.9%	17.1%	16.2%
	analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied					
13	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) 23	21.8%	22.1%	22.5%	21.7%	20.4%
14	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9	21.3%	21.6%	22.1%	21.3%	20.2%
	or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied					
	Leverage ratio	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
15	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	1,320,628	1,254,157	1,306,828	1,248,215	1,326,549
16	Leverage ratio ⁴	4.1%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	3.9%
17	Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional	4.1%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	3.9%
	arrangements had not been applied					

¹ As at 31 March 2021, the Group had not elected to apply the temporary treatment specified in Article 468 of the CRR, amended by Regulation EU 2020/873, resulting in the Group's capital and leverage ratios reflecting the full impact of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income



² Transitional CET1 capital and RWAs are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

³ Transitional T1 and Total capital are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II. This includes the grandfathering of CRR and CRR II non-compliant capital instruments and IFRS 9 transitional arrangement.

⁴ Fully loaded CRR leverage ratio is calculated without applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

Table 3: RWAs by risk type and business

, , ,		trisk	C	Counterparty credit risk				et risk	On anoti a nol	Total
		Settlement			Operational risk	Total RWAs				
	Std	A-IRB	Std	A-IRB	risk	CVA	Std	IMA	IISK	KWAS
As at 31.03.21	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Barclays UK	7,066	53,512	431	-	-	217	64	-	11,381	72,671
Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB)	25,832	75,854	13,781	19,218	102	2,452	16,479	24,083	23,452	201,253
Consumer, Cards and Payments (CC&P)	18,621	2,875	178	41	-	28	-	59	6,949	28,751
Barclays International	44,453	78,729	13,959	19,259	102	2,480	16,479	24,142	30,401	230,004
Head Office	4,424	7,065	-	-	-	_	-	-	(808)	10,681
Barclays Group	55,943	139,306	14,390	19,259	102	2,697	16,543	24,142	40,974	313,356
As at 31.12.20										
Barclays UK	7,360	54,340	394	-	-	136	72	-	11,359	73,661
Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB)	24,660	73,792	12,047	20,280	246	2,351	13,123	22,363	23,343	192,205
Consumer, Cards and Payments (CC&P)	19,754	3,041	177	45	-	31	-	71	6,996	30,115
Barclays International	44,414	76,833	12,224	20,325	246	2,382	13,123	22,434	30,339	222,320
Head Office	4,153	6,869	-	-	-		-	-	(800)	10,222
Barclays Group	55,927	138,042	12,618	20,325	246	2,518	13,195	22,434	40,898	306,203

Table 4: Movements in RWAs

The table below show movements in RWAs, split by risk types and macro drivers.

	Credit Risk £m	Counterparty Credit Risk ¹ £m	Market Risk £m	Operational Risk £m	Total £m
As at 01.01.21	193,969	35,707	35,629	40,898	306,203
Book size	2,971	691	5,056	76	8,794
Acquisitions and disposals	(59)	-	-	-	(59)
Book quality	628	213	-	-	841
Model updates	(438)	(163)	-	-	(601)
Methodology and policy	(115)	-	-	-	(115)
Foreign exchange movement ²	(1,707)	-	-	-	(1,707)
Total RWA movements	1,280	741	5,056	76	7,153
As at 31.03.21	195,249	36,448	40,685	40,974	313,356

¹ RWAs in relation to default fund contributions are included in counterparty credit risk.

Overall RWAs increased £7.2bn to £313.4bn (December 2020: £306.2bn). Significant movements in the period were:

Credit risk RWAs increased £1.3bn:

- A £3.0bn increase in book size primarily due to increased CIB lending, growth in mortgages within Barclays UK
 partially offset by lower consumer lending and Education, Social Housing and Local Authority (ESHLA)
- A £1.7bn decrease due to the depreciation of period end EUR and USD against GBP

Market risk RWAs increased £5.1bn:

A £5.1bn increase in book size primarily due to increased client and trading activity



² Foreign exchange movement does not include FX for counterparty risk or market risk.

Table 5: CR8 - RWA flow statement of credit risk exposures under the AIRB approach

		RWA amount	Capital requirements
		£m	£m
1	As at 01.01.21	138,042	11,043
2	Asset size	2,070	166
3	Asset quality	568	45
4	Model updates	(438)	(35)
5	Methodology and policy	-	9
6	Acquisitions and disposals	(56)	(4)
7	Foreign exchange movements	(998)	(80)
8	Other	19	-
9	As at 31.03.21	139,306	11,144

Advanced credit risk RWAs increased £1.3bn to £139.3bn mainly driven by:

• A £2.1bn increase in book size primarily due to increased CIB lending, growth in mortgages within Barclays UK partially offset by lower consumer lending and ESHLA

Table 6: CCR7 - RWA flow statement of counterparty credit risk exposures under the IMM

The total in this table shows the contribution of Internal Model Method (IMM) exposures to CCR RWAs (under both standardised and AIRB) and will not directly reconcile to CCR AIRB RWAs in table 3.

		RWA amount	Capital requirements
		£m	£m
1	As at 01.01.21	25,584	2,047
2	Asset size	(1,078)	(87)
3	Credit quality of counterparties	99	8
4	Model updates (IMM only)	(143)	(11)
5	Methodology and policy (IMM only)		-
6	Acquisitions and disposals	-	-
7	Foreign exchange movements	-	_
8	Other		-
9	As at 31.03.21	24,462	1,957

A £1.1bn decrease in Internal Model Method (IMM) RWAs primarily due to a decrease in modelled derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs).



Table 7: MR2-B - RWA flow statement of market risk exposures under the IMA

		VaR	SVaR	IRC	CRM	Other	Total RWA	Total Capital requirements
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	•
1	As at 01.01.21	5,126	9,037	4,671	-	3,600	22,434	1,795
2	Movement in risk levels	383	108	1,232	-	(15)	1,708	137
3	Model updates/changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Methodology and policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	As at 31.03.21	5,509	9,145	5,903	-	3,585	24,142	1,932

A £1.7bn increase in Internal Model Approach RWAs primarily due to an increase in client and trading activity.



Table 8: OV1 - Overview of RWAs by risk type and capital requirements

The table shows RWAs, split by risk type and approach. For credit, RWAs are shown by credit exposure class.

			Minimum	
		RWA	Require	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31.03.21	31.12.20	31.03.21	31.12.20
	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR)	172,002	171,648	13,760	13,732
2 Of which standardised approach	50,901	51,194	4,072	4,096
3 Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	-	-	-	-
4 Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	121,101	120,454	9,688	9,636
5 Of which Equity IRB under the Simple risk-weight or the internal models approach		-	-	-
6 CCR	36,241	35,359	2,899	2,829
7 Of which mark to market	2,991	1,974	239	158
8 Of which original exposure	-	-	-	-
9 Of which standardised approach	-	-	-	-
9a Of which financial collateral comprehensive method	5,537	4,270	443	342
10 Of which internal model method	24,357	25,482	1,949	2,039
11 Of which risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	659	1,115	53	89
12 Of which CVA	2,697	2,518	216	201
13 Settlement risk	102	246	8	20
14 Securitisation exposures in banking book (after cap)	13,107	12,642	1,049	1,011
14a Of which 1250%	97	88	8	7
14b Of which look through approach (KIRB)	-	-	-	-
15 Of which IRB approach	-	-	_	-
16 Of which IRB supervisory formula approach (SFA)	-	-	-	-
17 Of which internal assessment approach (IAA)	-	-	-	-
18 Of which standardised approach	-	-	-	-
14c Of which Sec-ERBA	480	514	38	41
14d Of which Sec-IAA	846	1,006	68	80
14e Of which Sec-SA	1,788	1,487	143	119
14f Of which Sec-IRBA	9,896	9,547	792	764
19 Marketrisk	40,685	35,629	3,254	2,850
20 Of which the standardised approach	16,543	13,195	1,323	1,055
21 Of which IMA	24,142	22,434	1,931	1,795
22 Large exposures	- 1,1 1-	,	-	-
23 Operational risk	40,974	40,898	3,278	3,272
24 Of which basic indicator approach	-	-	-	-
25 Of which standardised approach	40,974	40,898	3,278	3,272
26 Of which advanced measurement approach	-			-
27 Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	10,245	9,781	820	782
28 Floor Adjustments	10,245	5,701	520	702
29 Total	313,356	306,203	25,068	24,496
25 10(a)	212,230	300,203	25,000	24,430



Barclays PLC

Minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

KM2 has been prepared in accordance with CRR as amended by CRR II, using the uniform format set out in the BCBS Standard on Pillar 3 disclosure requirements.

Table 9: KM2 - Key metrics - TLAC requirements (at resolution group level)

This table shows the key metrics for the Group's own funds and eligible liabilities.

	·	•				
		As at				
		31.03.21	31.12.20	30.09.20	30.06.20	31.03.20
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) available ¹	102,756	102,746	105,115	107,470	100,068
1a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model TLAC available	101,271	101,030	103,544	105,975	99,318
2	Total RWA at the level of the resolution group ¹	313,356	306,203	310,727	318,987	325,631
3	TLAC as a percentage of RWA (row 1 / row 2) (%)	32.8%	33.6%	33.8%	33.7%	30.7%
3a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model TLAC as a percentage of fully loaded ECL accounting model RWA (%)	32.4%	33.1%	33.4%	33.3%	30.5%
4	Leverage ratio exposure measure at the level of the resolution group ²	1,320,628	1,254,157	1,306,828	1,248,215	1,326,549
5	TLAC as a percentage of leverage ratio exposure measure (row 1 / row 4) (%)	7.8%	8.2%	8.0%	8.6%	7.5%
5a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model TLAC as a percentage of fully loaded ECL accounting model Leverage exposure measure (%)	7.7%	8.1%	7.9%	8.5%	7.5%
6a	Does the subordination exemption in the antepenultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?	No	No	No	No	No
6b	Does the subordination exemption in the penultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?	No	No	No	No	No
60	If the capped subordination exemption applies, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with Excluded Liabilities and that is recognised as external TLAC, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with Excluded Liabilities and that would be recognised as external TLAC if no cap was applied (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Own funds included in TLAC, and RWAs are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements and the grandfathering of CRR and CRR II non-compliant capital instruments.

9



² Fully loaded CRR leverage exposure is calculated without applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II.

Table 10: LIQ1 - Liquidity Coverage ratio

This table shows the level and components of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio. This disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in the 'Guidelines on LCR disclosure to complement the disclosure of liquidity risk management under Article 435 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013' as specified in Annexure II which complements Article 435(1)(f) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Liquidity coverage ratio (period end)

_							£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
	l High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)						280,175	258,198	319,785	291,116	232,296
	I net cash outflows						173,490	159,320	176,394	156,201	149,946
Liqu	dity coverage ratio (%) (period end)						161%	162%	181%	186%	155%
LIO	1 - Liquidity coverage ratio (ave	rage)									
		9 /	Total unweig	ghted value	(average)			Total weig	nted value (a	average)	
		30.03.21	31.12.20	30.09.20	30.06.20	31.03.20	30.03.21	31.12.20	30.09.20	30.06.20	31.03.20
Num	ber of data points used in calculation	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
of av	rerages ¹										
Hiak	n-quality liquid assets	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Total high-quality liquid assets	2111	LIII	LIII	LIII	LIII	295,957	281,470	262,744	242,005	230,568
	(HQLA)								,-		
Cash	outflows										
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	244,129	232,900	222,638	212,695	204,385	20,507	19,795	19,184	18,655	18,224
3	Stable deposits	131,313	125,621	120,444	115,586	112,156	6,566	6,281	6,022	5,779	5,608
4	Less stable deposits	102,964	99,687	96,799	94,378	92,221	13,937	13,509	13,156	12,870	12,608
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of	217,873	208,240	194,573	183,119	174,578	113,206	107,669	99,108	92,557	89,155
6	which:	E0 E47	48,850	4E 0E6	42,922	38,908	12.252	11,946	11 251	10,525	9,555
0	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in	50,547	46,630	45,956	42,922	30,900	12,353	11,940	11,251	10,525	9,555
	networks of cooperative banks										
7	Non-operational deposits (all	158,952	152,613	142,861	135,266	130,740	92,479	88,946	82,101	77,101	74,670
	counterparties) ²	·	•	•	•	·				•	•
8	Unsecured debt	8,374	6,777	5,756	4,931	4,930	8,374	6,777	5,756	4,931	4,930
9	Secured wholesale funding						58,042	58,316	58,086	60,066	59,679
10	Additional requirements, of which:	181,899	178,970	176,757	178,640	178,204	54,993	54,122	52,815	53,275	51,530
11	Outflows related to derivative	22,212	22,814	22,050	21,557	19,931	19,890	20,421	19,693	19,258	17,760
	exposures and other collateral requirements										
12	•	10,311	9,483	9,262	9,626	9,113	10,311	9,483	9,262	9,626	9,113
	debt products	10,511	5, 105	5,202	5,020	3,113	10,511	5, 105	5,202	5,020	3,113
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	149,376	146,673	145,445	147,457	149,160	24,792	24,218	23,860	24,391	24,657
14	Other contractual funding	3,288	3,030	2,754	2,647	2,382	2,669	2,351	2,053	1,924	1,637
	obligations										
15	Other contingent funding obligations	157,072	159,316	160,231	161,936	162,494	5,783	5,693	5,935	6,133	6,136
16	Total cash outflows						255,200	247,946	237,181	232,610	226,361
Casi 17	n inflows Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	494,791	486,986	469,995	461,684	443,300	55,605	55,820	56,616	58,363	58,964
18	Inflows from fully performing	16,257	16,844	15,537	14,219	13,346	11,667	12,010	10,469	9,172	8,518
	exposures	10,237	10,011	15,557	11,215	15,510	11,007	12,010	10, 105	5,172	0,510
19	Other cash inflows ³	14,656	15,885	15,790	14,886	13,648	10,790	11,982	11,566	10,357	8,840
EU-	(Difference between total weighted										
19a	3										
	arising from transactions in third										
	countries where there are transfer										
	restrictions or which are denominated										
EU	in non-convertible currencies) (Excess inflows from a related										
EU-	(Excess inflows from a related										

519,715

422,635

525,704

427,927

501,322

407,686

490,789

398,840

470,294

381,164

78,062

78,062

295,957

177.138

167%

79,812

79,812

281,470

168,134

167%

78,651

78,651

262,744

158,530

166%

77,892

77,892

242,005

154,718

156%

76,322

76,322

230,568

150.039

154%

As at 31 March 2021, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) was 161% (December 2020: 162%), equivalent to a surplus of £107bn (December 2020: £99bn) to the 100% regulatory requirement. The 12 month-end average LCR to 31 March 2021 was 167% (December 2020:167%).



Total period end value 30.09.20

30.06.20

30.03.20

31.12.20

30.03.21

19b specialised credit institution) Total cash inflows

Total net cash outflows

Liquidity coverage ratio (%)

Fully exempt inflows Inflows subject to 90% cap Inflows subject to 75% cap

Liquidity buffer

(average)

22

¹ Trailing average of 12 month-end observations to the reporting date.

² Non-operational deposits in row 7 include excess deposits as defined in the Delegated Act Article 27(4).

³ Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there is transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies.

Notes

The terms Barclays or Barclays Group refer to Barclays PLC together with its subsidiaries. The abbreviations '£m' represents millions of Pounds Sterling.

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 date these interim results were approved.

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/investor-relations/reports-and-events/annual-reports

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 words of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements can be made in writing but also may be made verbally by members of the management of the Group (including, without limitation, during management presentations to financial analysts) in connection with this document. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding or relating to the Group's future financial position, income growth, assets, impairment charges, provisions, business strategy, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, capital distributions (including dividend pay-out ratios and expected payment strategies), projected levels of growth in the banking and financial markets, projected costs or savings, any commitments and targets, estimates of capital expenditures, plans and objectives for future operations, projected employee numbers, IFRS impacts and other statements that are not historical fact. By their nature, forwardlooking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. The forward-looking statements speak only as at the date on which they are made. Forward-looking statements may be affected by: changes in legislation; the development of standards and interpretations under IFRS, including 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; the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities; the Group's ability along with government and other stakeholders to manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively; 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 applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions; the effects of any 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 entity within the Group or any securities issued by such entities; direct and indirect impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; instability as a result of the UK's exit from the European Union (EU), the effects of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement and the disruption that may subsequently result in the UK and globally; the risk of cyber-attacks, information or security breaches or technology failures on the Group's business or operations; 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 financial position, future results, capital distributions, capital leverage or other regulatory ratios or other financial and non-financial metrics or performance measures may differ materially from the statements or 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 2020), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Subject to our obligations under the applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction, (including, without limitation, the UK and the US), 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.

