Barclays PLC
GLOBAL SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS (G-SIIs) DATA DISCLOSURE

31 December 2014

Executive Summary

In 2011, the G20 leaders requested that the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) establish a framework to identify Globally Systemically Important Institutions (G-SII), defined as those financial institutions that could be expected to have the greatest impact on the global financial system and the global economy, should they fail. G-SIIs are required to hold an additional capital buffer relative to this potential impact.

Barclays was last identified as a G-SII by the FSB in November 2014, using data for the period ended 31 December 2013 and a methodology published by the BCBS.

The list of G-SIIs and applicable buffers is updated by the FSB on an annual basis, with the next update expected to be published during the second part of 2015.

Identification

Identification of a G-SII is prescribed by BCBS using a score based system dependent upon twelve indicators. The indicators are based on the following criteria:

- Size – the total on and off balance sheet exposures of the bank, calculated on a basis that differs from BCBS 270 leverage exposures.
- Interconnectedness – capturing transactions with other financial institutions.
- Substitutability/financial institution infrastructure – the extent to which the banks services could be substituted by other institutions.
- Complexity – the degree and number of complex transactions a bank is party to, including OTC derivative notionals, trading and AFS securities and Level 3 fair value assets.
- Cross-jurisdictional activity – foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis and foreign liabilities.

Capital buffer requirements

Each G-SII is required to hold an additional buffer of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital between 1% and 3.5% depending on their scores under the identification methodology. The G-SII buffer's purpose is to ensure G-SIIs maintain additional capital to absorb potential future losses. This buffer is additional to the minimum CET1 ratio and the capital conservation buffer introduced under CRDIV; it will be phased in from January 2016, with full implementation by January 2019. Barclays' G-SII buffer as determined in November 2014 based on data as of 31st December 2013 is 2%, applicable from 1 January 2016. The data disclosed in this document will be used to determine Barclays' G-SII buffer applicable from 1 January 2017 (which could be different from 2%).

The G-SII buffer is already a component of Barclays target end-state capital structure; Barclays current expectation is to hold c.12% of fully loaded CET1 capital comprising the required 4.5% minimum CET1 ratio, a Pillar 2A add-on, a Combined Buffer Requirement made up of a Capital Conservation Buffer (2.5%) and the G-SII buffer (currently 2%), and a management buffer of up to 1.5%.

Basis of preparation

Institutions identified as G-SIIs are required by the BCBS to publicly disclose the twelve high level indicators. National Regulators have been given the authority to require more granular disclosures. The Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA), following guidance from the European Banking Authority (EBA), has advised that the format of the public disclosures should be as per the template in the Annex of EBA Implementing Technical Standard on G-SII disclosure of indicators[1] (excluding ancillary and memorandum data items).

The data disclosed is based on specific instructions provided by BCBS[2] and the EBA Guidelines[3] that are subject to interpretation and may not be directly comparable with other disclosures. Differences may also arise with other external disclosures as the G-SII indicators are based on the regulatory scope of consolidation for most data points. For further information on the difference between financial reporting and the regulatory scope of consolidation please refer to page 9 of the 2014 Barclays Pillar 3 disclosures.

The section below includes further information about the basis of preparation for the G-SII indicators.

Description of the indicators

The G-SII score is based on five equally weighted criteria as follows:

a) Size

The size criteria is only made up of one indicator being total exposure which includes derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFTs), as well as other on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items as defined in the EBA guidelines.

The G-SII size indicator uses a different exposure measure to the BCBS 270 basis of preparation which is the binding measure for calculating leverage exposures for the Barclays Group as at 31st December 2014. As a consequence, the total exposure used to determine the G-SII score is £278bn greater than the BCBS 270 leverage exposures as at 31st December 2014.

The key differences between in the G-SII total exposures and the BCBS 270 measure are as follows:

- SFT exposures and other assets (on balance sheet assets other than SFTs and derivatives): the G-SII guidelines require the use of gross SFT exposures and other on balance sheet assets, whereas BCBS 270 uses IFRS metrics that include the benefit of legally enforceable netting

- Undrawn commitments: under BCBS 270 undrawn commitments are calculated using the 20%, 50% and 100% CCF buckets , whereas G-SII includes the gross amounts at 100%

During the year, the G-SII size exposures decreased by £125bn to £1,511bn primarily due to reductions in SFTs and potential future exposure on derivatives.

For further information on the movements in leverage exposure see page 189 in the 2014 Barclays Annual Report.

[1] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32014R1030&from=EN
[2] https://www.bis.org/bcbs/gsib/instr_end14_gsib.pdf
[3] https://www.eba.europa.eu/documents/10180/717755/EBA-GL-2014-02+%28Guidelines+on+disclosure+of+indicators+of+systemic+importance%29.pdf/a017aea5-ceba-4d74-a1ee-fe513f7dbbdf

Description of the indicators

b) Interconnectedness of the group with the financial system

Interconnectedness captures the balances of transactions with other financial institutions including loans, debt and equity securities, SFTs and derivative activity.

Sections 3 and 4 intra-financial assets and liabilities are balances with other financial institutions, however section 5 – (securities outstanding) includes amounts issued to both financial and non-financial institutions.

One of the main components in this section is the OTC derivative assets and liabilities with their respective Potential Future Exposure (PFE) with other financial institutions.

During the year, Sections 3 and 4 increased by £121bn primarily due to changes in the basis of preparation. The main change relates to the widening of the scope of "Financial Institutions", which is now aligned with the data used for new regulatory reporting implemented in 2014.

c) Substitutability of the services or the financial infrastructure of the group

This criteria is made of three indicators:

- **Payments data** – this section covers gross wholesale payments during the year excluding internal payments using large value payment systems such as SWIFT, CHAPS etc.

- **Assets under custody** – this section covers the value of all assets that the bank holds as custodian on behalf of customers. It excludes assets under management and assets under administration. During the year, assets under custody decreased by £66bn primarily due to outsourcing the custody of client securities.

- **Debt and equity underwriting** - this section includes all of Barclays debt and equity underwriting activity during the period where the bank was obligated to purchase unsold securities. When the underwriting is on a best-efforts basis (i.e. where the bank is not obligated to purchase the remaining inventory), only securities sold are included.

d) Complexity of the group

There are three indicators that make up the complexity criteria:

- **Notional amounts of OTC derivatives** – These include the gross notional amount of OTC derivatives for all product types being foreign exchange, interest rate, equity, commodities and CDS. These are split between those cleared through a central counterparty and settled bilaterally.

During the year, the notional amount of OTC derivatives decreased primarily due to expiry of trades and tear-ups. For further information on the movements in notional values see pages 166 (bilateral positions) and 277-278 (held for trading as well as held for risk management) in the 2014 Barclays Annual Report.

- **Trading and Available-for-sale securities (AFS)** – These include trading portfolio and AFS securities but exclude Level 1 and Level 2 high quality liquid assets held for the purpose of meeting the Basel 3 Liquidity Coverage Ratio. Pursuant to Basel 3, Level 1 assets are those that would attract a 0% risk weighting under the standardised approach to credit risk and are predominantly made up of sovereign bonds, securities issued by central banks, public sector entities and multilateral development banks. Level 2 assets include other sovereign bonds, corporate debt securities, Retail Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS) and common equity holdings with various haircuts applied depending on factors such as level of subordination and credit rating.

  Reductions in trading and available-for-sale securities is driven by a reduction in debt securities and other eligible bills held, due to a decrease in trading activity in the Investment Bank and exiting of positions in Barclays Non Core (BNC). For further information on the Investment Bank and BNC see pages 22 to 24 in the 2014 Barclays Annual Report.

- **Level 3 Assets** – as defined by International Financial Reporting Standards, these are fair value assets where their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). A valuation input is considered observable if it can be directly observed from transactions in an active market, or if there is compelling external evidence demonstrating an executable exit price as defined by International Financial Reporting Standards where the fair value is measured using not readily observable market inputs. Unobservable input levels are generally determined via reference to observable inputs, historical observations or using other analytical techniques.

e) Cross-jurisdictional activity of the group

This section covers cross-jurisdictional claims and liabilities of the group.

- **Cross-jurisdictional claims** – these are foreign claims and local claims of foreign affiliates on an ultimate risk basis. Claims include deposits with other banks, loans and advances to banks and customers, holdings of securities and reverse repurchase transactions. Derivative contracts and intra-office claims are excluded.

  Under the ultimate risk basis, where the immediate borrower is a branch of a company in a different country; or is guaranteed by an entity in a different country; or eligible collateral is provided to offset the risk of the original borrower, then the claim is reported to the country of the head office, the guarantor or the provider of collateral respectively.

- **Cross-jurisdictional liabilities** – these include all foreign liabilities including deposits by banks and customers, trading portfolio liabilities, repurchase agreements and various debt securities; this category excludes liabilities from positions in derivative contracts.

  During the year, cross-jurisdictional claims and liabilities decreased in line with Barclays balance sheet excluding derivatives. For further information on the breakdown of balance sheet movements, see page 257 in the 2014 Barclays Annual Report.

G-SII Template

General Bank Data

Section 1 - General Information	GSIB	Response
a. General information provided by the relevant supervisory authority:		
(1) Country code	1001	GB
(2) Bank name	1002	Barclays
(3) Reporting date (yyyy-mm-dd)	1003	2014-12-31
(4) Reporting currency	1004	GBP
(5) Euro conversion rate	1005	1.283861856
(6) Submission date (yyyy-mm-dd)	1006	2015-05-08
b. General Information provided by the reporting institution:		
(1) Reporting unit	1007	1,000,000
(2) Accounting standard	1008	IFRS
(3) Date of public disclosure (yyyy-mm-dd)	1009	2015-04-30
(4) Language of public disclosure	1010	English
(5) Web address of public disclosure	1011	http://www.barclays.com/barclays-investor-relations/investor-news.html

Size Indicator

Section 2 - Total Exposures	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. Counterparty exposure of derivatives contracts	1012	86,277
b. Gross value of securities financing transactions (SFTs)	1013	232,481
c. Counterparty exposure of SFTs	1014	23,964
d. Other assets	1015	791,414
(1) Securities received in SFTs that are recognised as assets	1016	0
e. Total on-balance-sheet items (sum of items 2.a, 2.b, 2.c, and 2.d, minus 2.d.(1))	1017	1,134,136
f. Potential future exposure of derivative contracts	1018	178,463
g. Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 0% credit conversion factor	1019	135,438
(1) Unconditionally cancellable credit card commitments	1020	102,888
(2) Other unconditionally cancellable commitments	1021	32,549
h. Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 20% credit conversion factor	1022	25,090
i. Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 50% credit conversion factor	1023	128,111
j. Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 100% credit conversion factor	1024	32,185
k. Total off-balance-sheet items (sum of items 2.f, 2.g, and 2.h through 2.j, minus 0.9 times the sum of items 2.g.(1) and 2.g.(2))	1025	377,393
l. Entities consolidated for accounting purposes but not for risk-based regulatory purposes:		
(1) On-balance-sheet assets	1026	10,914
(2) Potential future exposure of derivatives contracts	1027	0
(3) Unconditionally cancellable commitments	1028	0
(4) Other off-balance-sheet commitments	1029	3,622
(5) Investment value in the consolidated entities	1030	421
m. Regulatory adjustments	1031	14,359
n. Total exposures indicator (sum of items 2.e, 2.k, 2.l.(1), 2.l.(2), 0.1 times 2.l.(3), 2.l.(4), minus the sum of items 2.l.(5) and 2.m)	1032	1,511,285

Interconnectedness Indicators

Section 3 - Intra-Financial System Assets	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. Funds deposited with or lent to other financial institutions	1033	47,183
(1) Certificates of deposit	1034	279
b. Unused portion of committed lines extended to other financial institutions	1035	43,133
c. Holdings of securities issued by other financial institutions:		
(1) Secured debt securities	1036	7,737
(2) Senior unsecured debt securities	1037	15,149
(3) Subordinated debt securities	1038	316
(4) Commercial paper	1039	379
(5) Equity securities	1040	15,455
(6) Offsetting short positions in relation to the specific equity securities included in item 3.c.(5)	1041	1,124
d. Net positive current exposure of securities financing transactions with other financial institutions	1042	19,862
e. Over-the-counter derivatives with other financial institutions that have a net positive fair value:		
(1) Net positive fair value	1043	18,646
(2) Potential future exposure	1044	52,650
f. Intra-financial system assets indicator (sum of items 3.a, 3.b through 3.c.(5), 3.d, 3.e.(1), and 3.e.(2), minus 3.c.(6))	1045	219,386

Section 4 - Intra-Financial System Liabilities	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. Deposits due to depository institutions	1046	20,085
b. Deposits due to non-depository financial institutions	1047	96,490
c. Unused portion of committed lines obtained from other financial institutions	1048	9,619
d. Net negative current exposure of securities financing transactions with other financial institutions	1049	18,958
e. Over-the-counter derivatives with other financial institutions that have a net negative fair value:		
(1) Net negative fair value	1050	25,346
(2) Potential future exposure	1051	82,623
f. Intra-financial system liabilities indicator (sum of items 4.a through 4.e.(2))	1052	253,122

Section 5 - Securities Outstanding	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. Secured debt securities	1053	22,925
b. Senior unsecured debt securities	1054	67,331
c. Subordinated debt securities	1055	21,153
d. Commercial paper	1056	1,594
e. Certificates of deposit	1057	27,775
f. Common equity	1058	40,090
g. Preferred shares and any other forms of subordinated funding not captured in item 5.c.	1059	9,169
h. Securities outstanding indicator (sum of items 5.a through 5.g)	1060	190,037

Substitutability/Financial Institution Infrastructure Indicators

Section 6 - Payments made in the reporting year (excluding intragroup payments)	Reported in	Amount in millions of the specified currency	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. Australian dollars	AUD	AUD 1,366,601	1061	748,698
b. Brazilian real	BRL	BRL 20,881	1062	5,398
c. Canadian dollars	CAD	CAD 1,705,651	1063	938,079
d. Swiss francs	CHF	CHF 1,595,325	1064	1,058,717
e. Chinese yuan	CNY	CNY 5,619,401	1065	554,050
f. Euros	EUR	EUR 5,354,131	1066	4,316,072
g. British pounds	GBP	GBP 8,987,886	1067	8,987,886
h. Hong Kong dollars	HKD	HKD 7,029,428	1068	550,535
i. Indian rupee	INR	INR 871,711	1069	8,676
j. Japanese yen	JPY	JPY 447,683,298	1070	2,573,350
k. Swedish krona	SEK	SEK 2,597,703	1071	230,321
l. United States dollars	USD	USD 19,061,771	1072	11,577,326
m. Payments activity indicator (sum of items 6.a through 6.l)			1073	31,549,109

Section 7 - Assets Under Custody	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. Assets under custody indicator	1074	130,844

Section 8 - Underwritten Transactions in Debt and Equity Markets	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. Equity underwriting activity	1075	24,934
b. Debt underwriting activity	1076	234,529
c. Underwriting activity indicator (sum of items 8.a and 8.b)	1077	259,463

Complexity indicators

Section 9 - Notional Amount of Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. OTC derivatives cleared through a central counterparty	1078	15,547,152
b. OTC derivatives settled bilaterally	1079	14,236,260
c. OTC derivatives indicator (sum of items 9.a and 9.b)	1080	29,783,412

Section 10 - Trading and Available-for-Sale Securities	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. Held-for-trading securities (HFT)	1081	110,575
b. Available-for-sale securities (AFS)	1082	93,665
c. Trading and AFS securities that meet the definition of Level 1 assets	1083	106,487
d. Trading and AFS securities that meet the definition of Level 2 assets, with haircuts	1084	9,848
e. Trading and AFS securities indicator (sum of items 10.a and 10.b, minus the sum of 10.c and 10.d)	1085	87,905

Section 11 - Level 3 Assets	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. Level 3 assets indicator (Assets valued using Level 3 measurement inputs)	1086	32,342

Cross-Jurisdictional Activity Indicators

Section 12 - Cross-Jurisdictional Claims	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. Cross-jurisdictional claims indicator (Total foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis)	1087	532,417

Section 13 - Cross-Jurisdictional Liabilities	GSIB	Amount in million GBP
a. Foreign liabilities (excluding derivatives and local liabilities in local currency)	1088	479,589
(1) Any foreign liabilities to related offices included in item 13.a.	1089	257,303
b. Local liabilities in local currency (excluding derivatives activity)	1090	207,615
c. Cross-jurisdictional liabilities indicator (sum of items 13.a and 13.b, minus 13.a.(1))	1091	429,901