



US Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Barclays Consolidated
Intermediate Holding Company
For the quarterly period ended Jun 30, 2024

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Overview

Barclays is a British universal bank. We are diversified by business, by different types of customer and client, and geography. Our businesses include consumer banking and payments operations around the world, as well as a top-tier, full service, global corporate and investment bank, all of which are supported by our service company which provides technology, operations and functional services across the Group. For further information about Barclays, please visit our website, home.barclays.

Barclays' US subsidiaries and non-branch businesses are organized under an Intermediate Holding Company (IHC), Barclays US LLC (BUSLLC), in order to meet the legal requirements established by Regulation YY of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Board). The IHC became operational on July 1, 2016 and its key operating subsidiaries include Barclays Capital Inc. (BCI) and Barclays Bank Delaware (BBDE). Barclays Group US Inc. (BGUS) is a bank holding company that holds substantially all of the IHC's subsidiaries. BCI is our Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registered securities broker-dealer and Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) registered Futures Commission Merchant (FCM), and operates key investment banking and capital markets businesses within Barclays' Corporate and Investment Bank business offering. BBDE is our US Insured Depository Institution (IDI) regulated by the FDIC, and operates our US Consumer Bank business within Barclays' Cards and Payments business offering.

The IHC has been subject to the US Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) minimum requirement of 100% as of April 1, 2017. In October 2019, the Board, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) (collectively, the US Bank Regulators) finalized rules that provide for tailored application of certain capital, liquidity and stress testing requirements across different categories of banking institutions (Tailoring Rule). As a Category III IHC with total weighted Short Term Wholesale Funding of less than \$75bn, Barclays' IHC is eligible for a lower minimum LCR net cash outflow requirement of 85%. The IHC LCR for Q2 24, is reported based on an 85% net cash outflow requirement.

US Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The LCR is a quantitative liquidity requirement implemented by the US Bank Regulators. It requires each subject company to maintain high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) sufficient to meet its projected total net cash outflows over a 30 calendar-day period of significant stress. The calculation of projected total net cash outflows for the LCR is also required to incorporate the difference between the peak day and 30-day cumulative net cash outflow, or a maturity mismatch add-on. The LCR is calculated by dividing HQLA by the total net cash outflows¹, with a regulatory minimum ratio requirement of 100%.

The HQLA is comprised of Level 1, 2A, and 2B Assets with associated haircuts that are prescribed by the US Bank Regulators. Level 1 Assets include Central Bank reserves, US Treasuries, Agencies, and some Sovereigns and are not subject to a haircut. Level 2A Assets include debt guaranteed by a U.S. government sponsored entity, as well as other Sovereigns, and have a 15% haircut. Level 2B Assets receive a 50% haircut and encompass investment grade debt and Russell 1000 equities. Level 2A and 2B Assets may not comprise more than 40% of the entire buffer, and Level 2B Assets may not comprise more than 15% of the entire buffer. The assets in the buffer must be unencumbered and under Barclays Treasury control. Furthermore, under the LCR rule, the excess amount of HQLA held by BBDE as an IDI subsidiary subject to a minimum LCR requirement is not transferrable to non-bank affiliates and must be excluded from the consolidated IHC's HQLA.

IHC LCR (\$millions)	
	Quarterly Average Weighted Amount as of Jun 30, 2024
HQLA	18,220
Net cash outflows (calculated at 85%)	12,440
LCR	146% ²

The table below summarizes the primary categories of net cash outflows in the LCR calculation. Inflow and outflow products are prescribed per the LCR mapping, and are attributed with explicit weightings largely based on underlying asset quality and counterparty information. Inflows are capped at 75% of total cash outflows. Additionally, secured lending transactions where the asset has been rehypothecated for greater than 30 days receive a 0% inflow weighting in the calculation.

¹ Barclays IHC qualifies as a Category III institution under the Tailoring Rule, subject to a reduced net cash outflow requirement of 85%. Net cash outflows in this disclosure are reported at the 85% requirement.

² The average of the liquidity coverage ratios as calculated under 12 CFR § 249.10(c) for the quarterly period as of June 30, 2024.

LCR Weighting			
Deposit Funding	<i>Minimum</i>	3%	Stable deposits, fully insured by the FDIC
	<i>Maximum</i>	40%	Partially insured, non-retail deposit, non-brokered
Unsecured wholesale Funding	<i>Minimum</i>	5%	Operational deposits, fully insured by the FDIC
	<i>Maximum</i>	100%	Financial, non-operational
Secured wholesale funding/lending	<i>Minimum</i>	0%	Secured by Level 1 liquid assets, including US Treasuries, Agencies, and Sovereigns.
	<i>Maximum</i>	100%	Secured by Non-HQLA assets

The Board has implemented public disclosure requirements for the LCR to promote market discipline by providing the public with comparable liquidity information about covered companies. The requirement to disclose applies to all depository institution holding companies and covered nonbank financial companies that are subject to the LCR. The disclosure requires a quantitative and qualitative summary on a quarterly basis.

The following table details the Consolidated Barclays IHC LCR for the quarterly period that ended June 30, 2024.

2Q24 Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure

06/30/2024
In Millions of U.S Dollars

	Average Unweighted Amount	Average Weighted Amount
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS		
1 Total eligible high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), of which:	18,223	18,220
2 Eligible Level 1 liquid assets	18,203	18,203
3 Eligible level 2A liquid assets	20	17
4 Eligible level 2B liquid assets	-	-
CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNTS		
5 Deposit outflow from retail customers and counterparties, of which:	29,942	4,532
6 Stable retail deposit outflow	-	-
7 Other retail funding	17,950	1,795
8 Brokered deposit outflow	11,992	2,737
9 Unsecured wholesale funding outflow, of which:	3,735	3,728
10 Operational deposit outflow	-	-
11 Non-operational funding outflow	3,735	3,728
12 Unsecured debt outflow	-	-
13 Secured wholesale funding and asset exchange outflow	136,056	27,609
14 Additional outflow requirements, of which:	6,573	2,330
15 Outflow related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	5,094	2,128
16 Outflow related to credit and liquidity facilities including unconsolidated structured transactions and mortgage commitments	1,479	201
17 Other contractual funding obligation outflow	309	309
18 Other contingent funding obligations outflow	-	-
19 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	176,615	38,508
CASH INFLOW AMOUNTS		
20 Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow	139,155	20,677
21 Retail cash inflow	299	149
22 Unsecured wholesale cash inflow	2,470	2,469
23 Other cash inflows, of which:	1,541	1,541
24 Net derivative cash inflow	671	671
25 Securities cash inflow	61	61
26 Broker-dealer segregated account inflow	809	809
27 Other cash inflow	-	-
28 TOTAL CASH INFLOW	143,464	24,836
		Avg. Amount¹
29 HQLA AMOUNT		18,220
30 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNT EXCLUDING THE MATURITY MISMATCH ADD-ON		13,671
31 MATURITY MISMATCH ADD-ON		964
32 TOTAL UNADJUSTED NET CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNT		14,635
33 OUTFLOW ADJUSTMENT PERCENTAGE		85.00%
34 TOTAL ADJUSTED NET CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNT		12,440
35 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		146.33%

¹ The amounts reported in this column may not equal the calculation of those amounts using component amounts reported in rows 1-28 due to technical factors such as the application of the level 2 liquid asset caps, the total inflow cap, and for depository institution holding companies subject to subpart G, the application of the modification to total net cash outflows.

Barclays IHC has consistently demonstrated a strong LCR; it is required to maintain a 100% minimum ratio, and the 2Q24 average of 146% exceeded the regulatory minimum. Secured financing in BCI is the primary driver of IHC's total net cash outflows. The average 2Q24 secured financing stress is 47% of the IHC's total 100% net cash outflows of \$14.64bn. HQLA has averaged \$18.2bn for the quarter, well above the minimum requirement with respect to the total net cash outflows calculated at 85%. BBDE³ can also contribute to outflows from deposits outflow and credit card or loan activity. BBDE is an IDI subsidiary of the IHC. As such, any surplus HQLA in excess of its standalone regulatory requirement cannot be transferred to non-bank affiliates and is excluded from the IHC HQLA.

The 2Q24 average LCR of 146% decreased from the 1Q24 average of 154%. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in HQLA & a decrease in net outflows partially offset by an increase in mismatch add-on.

The IHC's average HQLA for 2Q24 is \$18.2bn, a decrease from the prior quarter average of \$19.4bn. The composition of HQLA is mainly Level 1, as it includes US Treasury holdings in the bank's liquidity pool as well as central bank reserves. The stressed and notional balances are largely equivalent since Level 1 HQLA does not receive a haircut.

HQLA (\$millions)		
	Quarterly Average Unweighted Amount as of Jun. 30, 2024	Quarterly Average Weighted Amount as of Jun. 30, 2024
Level 1	18,203	18,203
Level 2A	20	17
Level 2B	-	-
Total HQLA	18,223	18,220

Funding Sources

The IHC maintains a funding profile that is diversified across a range of funding types and tenors. The IHC closely manages its short and long term liquidity needs and risks in the normal course of business and under different stress scenarios. The primary sources of funding for the IHC are secured funding transactions, senior and subordinated unsecured debt, retail and brokered deposits, a credit card securitization program, and shareholders' equity. Secured funding transactions are mainly collateralized by HQLA securities. The primary usages of secured funding in the IHC are securities borrowing transactions and the funding of the firm's portfolio of investment securities.

3

Retail and brokered deposit products provide a stable source of funding for the IHC's credit card and consumer loan business operating in BBDE. Additional long-term funding for the bank entity is provided through a credit card securitization program.

Additional unsecured funding needs for the IHC are met through debt and equity issued to the IHC's parent, Barclays Bank PLC (BBPLC) and issuance of commercial paper by IHC's key operating subsidiary BCI. These sources are used to support the cash needs of the IHC's businesses and fund the IHC's liquidity buffer.

Potential liquidity risks associated with the IHC's sources of funding are monitored and mitigated by the IHC's HQLA liquidity buffer. These risks are managed as part of Barclays Internal Liquidity Stress Test (ILST), which accounts for potential liquidity needs under a range of stress scenarios and over different time horizons.

Unsecured LCR Outflows and Inflows (\$millions)		
	Quarterly Average Unweighted Amount as of Jun 30, 2024	Quarterly Average Weighted Amount as of Jun 30, 2024
Outflows		
Deposit outflow from retail customers and counterparties, of which:	29,942	4,532
<i>Other retail funding outflow</i>	17,950	1,795
<i>Brokered deposit outflow</i>	11,992	2,737
Unsecured wholesale funding outflow, of which:	3,735	3,728
<i>Non-operational funding outflow (incl. Wholesale free credits)</i>	3,735	3,728
<i>Unsecured debt outflow</i>	0	0
Inflows		
Retail cash inflow	299	149
Unsecured wholesale cash inflow	2,470	2,469

Derivative and Currency Exposure

The IHC has limited principal exposure to derivatives instruments, as a majority of principal derivatives are booked in entities outside of the IHC. BCI holds direct membership with multiple US clearinghouses and provides agency clearing services for OTC cleared derivatives and exchange traded derivatives, including US listed equity options. Collateral calls on BCI arise from initial and variation margin requirements calculated by the clearinghouses.

The US LCR is calculated and reported on a consolidated basis in a common currency, USD. The majority of assets and liabilities in the IHC are USD denominated, however currency exposure may arise when assets and liabilities are not matched in the same currency. When this occurs, Treasury rebalances these currencies as necessary.

Liquidity Management

The efficient management of liquidity is essential to retain the confidence of the financial markets. LCR is an indicator of an entity's ability to meet liquidity needs over a 30-day period of significant liquidity stress. Barclays Treasury continuously monitors its internally developed stress tests as well as the LCR to maintain adherence to internal limits and external regulatory requirements.

Barclays' management of funding and liquidity in the US is bound by limits that support the US Liquidity Risk Appetite. The US Liquidity Risk Appetite is set by the IHC Board of Directors in line with Barclays' Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF). Treasury actively manages funding and liquidity within the limit framework, leveraging early warning indicators (EWIs), targets, and triggers to keep US-based legal entities, branch, and businesses within the established Liquidity Risk Appetite.

The Funding and Liquidity and Capital Risk function is an independent review function responsible for the management and governance of the liquidity risk mandate defined by the IHC Board. Barclays' comprehensive control framework for managing liquidity risk is designed to deliver the appropriate term and structure of funding consistent with the Liquidity Risk Appetite.

Potential liquidity risks associated with the IHC's sources of funding are monitored and mitigated by the IHC's HQLA liquidity buffer. These risks are managed as part of the US Liquidity Risk Appetite, which accounts for potential liquidity needs under a range of stress scenarios and over different time horizons.

Note on forward-looking statements:

This disclosure 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 Barclays PLC and its subsidiaries (together 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. 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 directors, officers and employees of the Group (including during management presentations) 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 levels, costs, assets and liabilities, impairment charges, provisions, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, capital distributions (including dividend policy and share buybacks), return on tangible equity, projected levels of growth in banking and

financial markets, industry trends, any commitments and targets (including environmental, social and governance (ESG) commitments and targets), business strategy, plans and objectives for future operations and other statements that are not historical or current facts. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. Forward-looking statements speak only as at the date on which they are made. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a number of factors, including, without limitation: changes in legislation, regulation and the interpretation thereof, changes in IFRS and other accounting standards, including practices with regard to the interpretation and application thereof and emerging and developing ESG reporting standards; the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations; the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities; the Group's ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively; environmental, social and geopolitical risks and incidents and similar events beyond the Group's control; the impact of competition; capital, leverage and other regulatory rules applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions, including inflation; volatility in credit and capital markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; higher or lower asset valuations; changes in credit ratings of any entity within the Group or any securities issued by it; changes in counterparty risk; changes in consumer behavior; the direct and indirect consequences of the Russia-Ukraine war on European and global macroeconomic conditions, political stability and financial markets; 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 any 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 reputation, business or operations; the Group's ability to access funding; and the success of acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these factors are beyond the Group's control. As a result, the Group's actual financial position, results, financial and non-financial metrics or performance measures or its ability to meet commitments and targets 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 Barclays PLC's filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, Barclays PLC's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the financial year ended 31 December 2022), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Subject to Barclays PLC's 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.