

Statement of Financial Condition

Barclays Capital Inc.

December 31, 2019

New York – Headquarters
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KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholder and the Board of Directors
Barclays Capital Inc.:

Opinion on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Barclays Capital Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2019, and the related notes (collectively, the financial statement). In our opinion, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2017.

New York, New York
March 6, 2020

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2019

(in millions, except share data)

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	918
Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes		2,537
Collateralized agreements:		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (includes \$18,371 at fair value)		32,081
Securities borrowed (includes \$14,820 at fair value)		26,307
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (includes \$16,517 pledged as collateral)		20,976
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		6,260
Receivables from customers (includes \$24 at fair value)		9,564
Accrued interest and dividend receivables		39
Other assets		485
Total assets	\$	<u>99,167</u>

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Collateralized financings:		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (includes \$29,270 at fair value)	\$	31,346
Securities loaned (includes \$5,646 at fair value)		14,692
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value		5,367
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		1,379
Payables to customers (includes \$1,013 at fair value)		26,996
Short-term borrowings		1,103
Accrued interest and dividend payables		53
Other liabilities		1,064
Long-term borrowings		7,305
Subordinated debt		2,500
Total liabilities		<u>91,805</u>
Stockholder's equity		
Common stock – no par value, 5,000 shares authorized, 10 shares issued and outstanding		–
Additional paid-in capital		6,933
Retained earnings		429
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax		–
Total stockholder's equity		<u>7,362</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$	<u>99,167</u>

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

1. Organization

Barclays Capital Inc. (the “Company”), a Connecticut company, is a registered broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), a futures commission merchant (“FCM”) registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), a municipal advisor registered with the SEC and Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”) and a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”). The Company is headquartered in New York, with registered branch offices in Atlanta, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Media, Menlo Park, New York, San Juan, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington D.C. and Whippany. 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 Company is permitted to engage in securities underwriting, dealing, or market-making activities in reliance on Section 4(k)(4) (E) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. The Company engages in a broad range of primary and secondary securities markets activities, including underwriting and dealing in corporate debt and equity securities, municipals securities, government securities and listed options, as well as serving as a prime broker and providing clearance, settlement and financing services to its clients. The Company is a member of several securities exchanges. In addition, the Company provides strategic and financial advisory services to its corporate clients.

The Company’s direct parent and sole stockholder is Barclays Group US Inc. (“BGUS”). BGUS is wholly owned by Barclays US LLC (“BUSLLC”), a direct subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC (“BBPLC”), and is ultimately owned by Barclays PLC (“BPLC”, and collectively with its subsidiaries, “Barclays PLC Group” or the “Group”). Both BBPLC and BPLC are United Kingdom (“UK”) companies, while BGUS is a Delaware corporation and BUSLLC is a Delaware limited liability company. BUSLLC is the US Intermediate Holding Company (“IHC”) for the US operations of BBPLC, as required by Regulation YY of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“FRB”). BUSLLC and its subsidiaries collectively are subject to the FRB’s capital and leverage standards and annual Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review assessments. The Company has significant intercompany transactions with related parties as described in Note 14, “Transactions with Affiliated Companies”.

The Company subscribes to a credit rating agency review by Standard & Poor’s and Fitch. These rating agencies assess the creditworthiness of the Company based on reviews of the Company and BBPLC’s broad range of business and financial attributes including risk management processes and procedures, capital strength, earnings, funding, liquidity, accounting, and governance. The credit ratings of the Company were as follows:

	Standard & Poor’s	Fitch
Outlook	Stable	Stable
Long-term issuer rating	A	A+
Short-term issuer rating	A-1	F1

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Statement of Financial Condition has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”). The US Dollar (“USD”) is the functional currency of the Company. In the opinion of management, the Statement of Financial Condition includes all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position at December 31, 2019.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of the Statement of Financial Condition in accordance with US 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 Statement of Financial Condition. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of on demand deposits. Cash on deposit with financial institutions may, at times, exceed federal insurance limits.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Segregated for Regulatory and Other Purposes

Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes consist of cash and cash equivalents segregated under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) and in special reserve bank accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers and Proprietary Accounts of Broker-Dealers (“PAB”) under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“SEA”).

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. Where the requirements of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 210-20, *Balance Sheet Offsetting* (“ASC 210-20”) are met, collateralized agreements and collateralized financings are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis in the Statement of Financial Condition.

- **Resale and Repurchase Agreements**

Resale and Repurchase Agreements are either carried at the amounts of cash advanced or received, plus accrued interest, or at their fair value pursuant to the fair value option based on management’s intent on managing such instruments on a fair value basis (for further description, see Note 5, “Fair Value Measurements”). 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 excess of the cash received or provided. The Company monitors the fair value of securities purchased under Resale Agreements and securities sold under Repurchase Agreements on a daily basis, with additional securities obtained or posted as necessary.

- **Securities Borrowed and Loaned**

Securities borrowed and loaned are either carried at the amounts of cash advanced or received, plus accrued interest, or at their fair value pursuant to the fair value option based on management’s intent on managing such instruments on a fair value basis (for further description, see Note 5, “Fair Value Measurements”). Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash collateral with the lender. Securities loaned transactions require the borrower to deposit cash collateral with the Company. Cash collateral is generally 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 posted as necessary.

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 (or if the transferee is a securitization or asset-backed financing vehicle that is constrained from

pledging or exchanging the assets it receives, the holder of the beneficial interests issued by the vehicle can pledge or exchange the beneficial interests), and (3) the Company does not maintain effective control of the transferred assets through the ability to repurchase them before their maturity, or have the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return them (or if the transferee is a securitization or asset-backed financing vehicle that the Company cannot repurchase the beneficial interest(s) before their maturity or have the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return the third-party beneficial interests related to those transferred assets).

Variable Interest Entities

The Company prepares the Statement of Financial Condition in accordance with ASC 810, *Consolidation* (“ASC 810”). Variable interest entities (“VIEs”) are entities that lack either of the following characteristics: (1) the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable the entity to finance its ongoing activities or (2) the equity investors have power to direct the most significant activities of the entity (the activities that impact the economic performance of the entity), the obligation to absorb expected losses of the entity, and the right to receive the residual returns of the 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 or 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 in accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement* (“ASC 820”).

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). In the absence of an active market for a financial instrument, financial assets are marked to bid prices and financial liabilities are marked to offer prices. Where

the Company acts as a market-maker, financial instruments are marked to mid-market prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs.

The Company's policy with respect to transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy is to recognize the transfers into and out of each level as of the end of the reporting period.

Financial Instruments Owned, at Fair Value and Financial Instruments Sold, but Not Yet Purchased, at Fair Value

The Company's Financial instruments owned and Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value are comprised of securities purchased or sold short and derivatives, and are reflected in the Statement of Financial Condition on a trade-date basis.

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 Statement of Financial Condition. However, in the event of fails to deliver securities to or receive securities from the customer, the Company records corresponding Receivables from customers or Payables to customers, respectively. These customer securities transactions are recorded on a settlement-date basis of the associated transaction in the 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 securities, margin balances, cash deposits at clearing organizations, and amounts related to unsettled securities trading activity. Amounts related to regular-way unsettled trades are presented on a net basis.

Receivables from and Payables to Customers

Receivables from and Payables to customers include amounts due on cash and margin transactions and amounts related to unsettled securities trading activity. As a clearing member, the Company collects and remits margin (either cash or securities collateral) between its customers and clearing organizations. Where the Company obtains benefits from or controls cash

balances, the Company recognizes the initial margin as Payables to customers and Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations. For certain customers, the Company has agreed to waive its transformation rights with respect to such cash balances and pass through all interest paid by the clearing organization. The Company also does not guarantee and is not liable to those customers for the performance of the clearing organization. As a result, the Company does not reflect such amounts on its Statement of Financial Condition. Amounts related to regular-way unsettled trades are presented on a net basis in Receivables from and Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations.

Loss Contingencies

In accordance with ASC 450, *Contingencies* (“ASC 450”), the Company establishes an accrual for all litigation and regulatory matters, including matters disclosed herein, when it believes it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Once established, accruals are adjusted, as appropriate, in light of additional information. The amount of loss ultimately incurred in relation to those matters may be higher or lower than the amounts accrued for those matters.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company applies ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation*, which focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in exchange for share-based payments.

Employee Benefits

The Company accounts for its defined benefit pension plans and postretirement benefit plans under ASC 715, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits* (“ASC 715”). The Company, along with other affiliates, participates in retirement benefit plans (the “Plans”) sponsored by an affiliate. The Company accounts for its involvement in the Plans as multiemployer plans and only recognizes its allocated contributions to the Plans, in accordance with ASC 715. The Company previously accounted for its involvement in the Plans by recognizing in its Statement of Financial Condition its proportionate unfunded obligation of the Plans and the associated costs recognized in earnings and other comprehensive income in accordance with ASC 715 based on an allocation methodology for its participation in the overall plan. The Company recognized the change retrospectively, by derecognizing retirement benefit plan assets of \$4 million and deferred tax assets of \$2 million from Other assets, retirement benefit obligations from Other liabilities of \$13 million, and reclassifying the recognized amount in Other comprehensive

income of \$6 million, net of tax, through an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings.

Postemployment Nonretirement Benefits

The Company applies ASC 712, *Compensation – Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits* (“ASC 712”) to its postemployment benefit plans. Postemployment benefits that are within the scope of ASC 712 and the Company’s obligations are not attributable to employees’ services already rendered, do not relate to rights that vest or accumulate, the payment is not probable or cannot be reasonably estimated, or accounted for in accordance with ASC 450 as a contingent liability. Since the level of benefits provided is the same for any disabled employee regardless of years of service, the cost of those benefits is recognized when the event causing a long-term disability occurs and a reasonable estimate can be made.

Income Taxes

The Company is included in the consolidated US federal income tax return of BUSLLC. The Company files combined and unitary state and local income tax returns with affiliates, as well as certain separate state and local filings. The Company computes tax provisions in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes* (“ASC 740”) on a modified separate return method.

The Company had been party to a tax sharing arrangement (“TSA”) with BUSLLC, whereby certain current and deferred taxes were periodically cash settled. An amendment was made to the TSA, effective June 28, 2019, such that timing difference related deferred tax assets with ongoing reflection in the separate return of the entity will no longer be settled between BUSLLC and the Company. Current taxes will continue to be settled between BUSLLC and the Company pursuant to the amendment to the TSA, whereby, if applicable, the Company is reimbursed on a current basis by BUSLLC for the benefit generated from federal, combined and unitary state and local tax losses. Any previously settled timing difference related deferred tax assets, which would be otherwise reflected in the separate pro forma return of the Company, were transferred from BUSLLC back to the Company and accounted for as a capital contribution.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of the Company’s assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured to reflect the tax rates at which future taxable amounts will likely be settled or realized. The effects of tax rate changes on deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, as well as other changes in income tax laws are recognized in the period during which such changes are enacted.

Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized. The Company assesses its ability to realize deferred tax assets on a modified separate return method based on the availability of the four sources of taxable income discussed in ASC 740, including but not limited to projections of future taxable income, as well as the other factors of the filing groups of the relevant jurisdictions.

The Company's deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented on a net basis, where applicable, as a component of Other assets in the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company follows guidance under ASC 740, which sets out a consistent framework to determine the appropriate level of tax benefit to record for uncertain tax positions.

ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement aspect for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition criteria are measured to determine the amount which is greater than 50 percent likely to be realized upon settlement with a taxing authority. The Company's policy is to record interest and penalties on income taxes in the tax provision.

The US Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("Tax Act") introduced the base erosion anti-abuse tax ("BEAT") effective January 1, 2018. BEAT seeks to impose a base erosion minimum tax in addition to a taxpayer's regular tax liability where the taxpayer is an "applicable taxpayer" and to the extent that the BEAT tax liability exceeds the regular tax liability. BEAT applies to "applicable taxpayers" which are corporations, part of a group with at least \$500 million average annual domestic receipts, and which have a "base erosion percentage" of 2% or higher. If these conditions are met, the BEAT liability is computed on a taxpayer level. The relevant group for the purposes of determining the base erosion percentage is the "controlled group," which includes the consolidated US federal income tax group parented by BUSLLC and BBPLC's US branches of which the Company is a member. BUSLLC's policy is to apply a modified separate return method for determining whether it is an applicable taxpayer for BEAT purposes by looking to US federal income tax law which makes the determination for each member of the controlled group by determining if the controlled group is an applicable taxpayer.

Recent Accounting Developments

Accounting Standards Adopted during 2019

Leases

In 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB")

issued *Accounting Standards Update* (“ASU”) 2016-02, *Leases* (Topic 842) which requires lessees to recognize all leases longer than twelve months on the balance sheet as a lease liability with a corresponding right-of-use (“ROU”) asset. The ROU asset and lease liability are initially measured using the present value of the remaining rental payments. Differentiation between operating leases and finance leases is relevant for lease expense recognition with operating leases recognizing lease expense on a straight-line basis while finance leases recognize lease expense on a front-loaded basis comprising both interest accrued on the lease liability and amortization of the ROU asset. The ASU also introduces certain quantitative and qualitative disclosures. The FASB has subsequently issued additional ASUs (ASU 2018-1, 2018-10 and 2018-11) relating to land easement practical expedient, clarifying guidance on several aspects of the issued standard and an optional transitional relief.

The new standard provides a number of optional practical expedients in transition. The Company elected the package of practical expedients, which does not require reassessment of whether an existing contract contains a lease or whether a classification or unamortized initial lease costs would be different under the new lease guidance and permits the use of hindsight.

The Company adopted the ASU on January 1, 2019 prospectively under a modified retrospective approach with no impact upon adoption.

Derivatives and Hedging – Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities

In 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, *Derivatives and Hedging: Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities*. The ASU is intended to improve the financial reporting of hedging relationships to better portray the economic results of risk management activities in the Statement of Financial Condition. Additionally, the ASU introduces certain targeted improvements with respect to applying the hedge accounting requirements in ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (“ASC 815”). Those targeted improvements include expanding the ability for certain hedges of interest rate risk to qualify for hedge accounting, permitting recognition of hedge ineffectiveness of cash flow hedges and net investment hedges in other comprehensive income and simplifying the hedge documentation requirements.

The Company adopted the ASU on January 1, 2019 with no impact upon adoption.

Fair Value Measurement – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement: Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurements* as part of its disclosure framework project to improve the effectiveness of disclosures in the notes to financial statements. The ASU removes certain disclosure requirements and modifies others. The ASU also introduces two new disclosure requirements: (1) changes in unrealized gains and losses for the period included in other comprehensive income for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements and (2) the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements. The guidance is effective for the reporting period beginning on January 1, 2020 with early adoption permitted.

The Company early adopted the ASU on January 1, 2019 with the impact limited to disclosure presentation.

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Adopted

Financial Instruments – Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments — Credit Losses (Topic 326) — Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. This ASU amends the recognition and measurement of credit losses framework on financial assets that are not measured at fair value through net income. The ASU introduces the Current Expected Credit Loss (“CECL”) impairment model which replaces the current incurred loss impairment model by broadening the range of data that is incorporated into the measurement of credit losses to reflect the net amount expected to be collected over the remaining expected life of the financial assets upon initial recognition. Under CECL, an entity is required to consider historical loss experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable information around forecasted economic conditions when measuring credit losses. The FASB has subsequently issued additional ASUs to provide technical correction and clarification on topics including a targeted transition relief that allows an entity to irrevocably elect the fair value option on financial assets that are in the scope of CECL, applied on an instrument-by-instrument basis, upon adoption of this ASU.

The guidance is effective for the Company for the reporting period beginning on January 1, 2020.

The Company does not expect a material impact upon the adoption of CECL. The Company will elect the fair value option for certain financial instruments currently carried at amortized cost

upon the adoption of CECL in order to exclude those assets from the scope of CECL. The change in measurement basis is also not expected to have a material impact upon election.

3. Assets Segregated or Held in Separate or Sequestered Accounts for Regulatory and Other Purposes

At December 31, 2019, assets segregated or held in separate accounts under the CEA or other regulations are included in the Statement of Financial Condition as follows (in millions):

Cash ^(a)	\$	2,537
Cash equivalents		–
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		4,792
Total assets segregated under the CEA	\$	<u>7,329</u>

^(a) Includes cash of \$1,829 million segregated in special reserve bank accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers and proprietary accounts of broker dealers under SEC's Rule 15c3-3.

4. 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, that are measured in accordance with ASC 820 as of December 31, 2019 (in millions):

Fair Value of Financial Instruments:	Financial Instruments Owned, at Fair Value	Financial Instruments Sold, but Not Yet Purchased, at Fair Value
Money market instruments	\$ 121	\$ –
Government, agency and municipals:		
Government securities	8,547	2,029
Agency securities	6,119	16
Municipal securities	444	28
Mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and other asset-backed securities ("ABS"):		
Commercial MBS	264	–
Residential MBS	198	8
Other ABS	686	–
Corporate debt securities	139	19
Equities and convertibles	4,229	2,762
Derivative contracts, net:		
Equity options	–	275
To-be-announced ("TBA") contracts	215	212
Other derivatives	14	18
	<u>\$ 20,976</u>	<u>\$ 5,367</u>

Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value represent obligations of the Company to deliver a specified security or cash at a contracted price. These transactions are subject to market risk if the market price of these financial instruments changes subsequent to the date of the Statement of Financial Condition.

Derivative Contracts

The derivative balances represent future commitments to exchange payment streams based on contract or notional amounts or to purchase or sell other financial instruments at specified terms on a specified date. Derivative contracts may be listed and traded on exchanges (referred to as exchange-traded) or privately negotiated directly between two parties (referred to as over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives). Both exchange-traded and OTC derivatives are presented 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 and market making activities. The Company also enters into futures contracts to economically hedge its interest rate exposure of US Treasury securities in which it invests. The Company entered into a guarantee with BBPLC which transfers the counterparty credit risk associated with certain of the Company’s derivative clearing clients, to BBPLC. The amount reimbursable under the contract is capped at \$900 million, and has been fully collateralized by BBPLC with cash, with a corresponding payable back to BBPLC. The cash collateral and payable were recognized in the Statement of Financial Condition in Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes and Payables to customers, respectively. For additional information see Note 14, “Transactions with Affiliated Companies”.

Derivative transactions are measured at fair value, with derivative assets reported in the Statement of Financial Condition as Financial instruments owned, at fair value, and derivative liabilities as Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value.

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 December 31, 2019 prior to the application of the impact of counterparty netting under 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, on a net-by-counterparty basis in the 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.

Gross fair values in the following table 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	\$ 4,880	\$ 5,155	\$ 286,731
TBA contracts	215	212	224,591
Other	14	18	31,935
Gross fair value of derivatives contracts	\$ 5,109	\$ 5,385	\$ 543,257

While the notional amounts disclosed above give an indication of the volume of the Company's derivative activity, the notional amount is not exchanged but rather used as a reference to calculate payments for most derivative transactions.

The following table presents the gross amounts, amounts offset, underlying collateral value of those agreements subject to enforceable netting agreements and amounts not subject to enforceable netting agreements on Derivative Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2019 (in millions):

	Amounts Subject to Enforceable Netting Arrangements						Statement of Financial Condition Total
	Effects of Offsetting on Statement of Financial Condition			Related Amounts Not Offset			
	Gross Amounts	Amounts Offset	Net	Financial Collateral ^(a)	Net Amount	Amounts Not Subject to Enforceable Netting Agreements	
			Amounts Reported in the Statement of Financial Condition				
Derivative Assets	\$ 4,880	\$ (4,880)	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	229	\$ 229
Derivative Liabilities	5,155	(4,880)	275	275	–	230	505

^(a) Collateral is reflected at its fair value, but has been limited to the net exposure in the Statement of Financial Condition so as not to include any over-collateralization. Includes cash and financial instrument collateral related to arrangements subject to an enforceable master netting agreement.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had no requirements to post additional collateral under derivative contracts in the event of a reduction in the Company's long-term credit rating, and was not subject to termination of these transactions in the event of such a reduction.

5. Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820 sets forth a fair value hierarchy that categorizes 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). 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 three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

Unadjusted Quoted Prices in Active Markets – Level 1

Financial instruments are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market. Such instruments are valued by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Valuation Technique Using Observable Inputs – Level 2

Financial instruments classified as Level 2 are valued using quoted prices for identical instruments in markets that are not considered to be active, or quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are observable, or can be corroborated by observable market data, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Level 2 valuations include financial instruments, which are valued using market standard pricing techniques, such as options and TBA contracts that are commonly traded in markets where all the inputs to the market standard pricing models are observable. Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending agreements are valued by discounting the expected future cash flows. The inputs to the valuation include interest rates and repo rates which are determined based on the specific parameters of the transaction.

Valuation Technique Using Significant Unobservable Inputs – Level 3

Financial instruments are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Such inputs are generally determined based on observable inputs of a similar nature, historical observations on the level of the inputs, or other analytical techniques.

Credit Risk

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) are traded in the market at levels which reflect credit considerations. Credit exposures are adjusted to reflect mitigants, namely collateral agreements, which reduce exposures based on triggers and contractual posting requirements.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table presents the financial assets and liabilities at fair value as of December 31, 2019, by underlying instrument type and by the valuation hierarchy as described earlier in this Note (in millions):

Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis as
of December 31, 2019

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ^(a)	Total Fair Value
Financial instruments owned, at fair value					
Money market instruments	\$ -	\$ 121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 121
Government, agency and municipals:					
Government securities	5,857	2,690	-	-	8,547
Agency securities	-	6,119	-	-	6,119
Municipal securities	-	444	-	-	444
MBS and other ABS:					
Commercial MBS	-	217	47	-	264
Residential MBS	-	191	7	-	198
Other ABS	-	569	117	-	686
Corporate debt securities	-	135	4	-	139
Equities and convertibles	2,238	1,977	14	-	4,229
Derivative contracts:					
Equity options	4,800	80	-	(4,880)	-
TBA contracts	-	215	-	-	215
Other derivatives	1	13	-	-	14
Total Financial instruments owned, at fair value	<u>\$12,896</u>	<u>\$ 12,771</u>	<u>\$ 189</u>	<u>\$ (4,880)</u>	<u>\$ 20,976</u>
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 60,201</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (41,830)</u>	<u>\$ 18,371</u>
Securities borrowed	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,820</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,820</u>
Receivables from customers	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 107</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (83)</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>
Liabilities					
Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ^(a)	Total Fair Value
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value					
Money market instruments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Government, agency and municipals:					
Government securities	1,875	154	-	-	2,029
Agency securities	-	16	-	-	16
Municipal securities	-	28	-	-	28
MBS and other ABS:					
Commercial MBS	-	-	-	-	-
Residential MBS	-	8	-	-	8
Other ABS	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt securities	-	19	-	-	19
Equities and convertibles	1,973	789	-	-	2,762
Derivative contracts:					
Equity options	5,101	54	-	(4,880)	275
TBA contracts	-	212	-	-	212
Other derivatives	-	18	-	-	18
Total Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	<u>\$ 8,949</u>	<u>\$ 1,298</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4,880)</u>	<u>\$ 5,367</u>
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 68,492</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (39,222)</u>	<u>\$ 29,270</u>
Securities loaned	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,646</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,646</u>
Payables to customers	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,096</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (83)</u>	<u>\$ 1,013</u>

^(a) Netting is equal and offsetting however, Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase may be carried under fair value or amortized cost. For discussion on offsetting of collateralized agreements and financings, see Note 6, "Collateralized Agreements and Financings".

Cash Instruments and Derivative Contracts

Financial instruments are separated into two categories: cash instruments and derivative contracts, described below.

Cash Instruments

The Company's cash instruments are predominantly classified within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 Cash Instruments

Level 1 cash instruments, valued based on unadjusted, quoted market prices for identical unrestricted instruments in active markets, include certain US government obligations and actively traded listed equities.

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.

The Company does not apply liquidity or concentration reserves for such instruments, even in situations where the Company holds a large position and a sale could reasonably impact the quoted price.

Level 2 Cash Instruments

Level 2 cash instruments include money market instruments, less liquid government bonds, most government agency obligations, MBS, and other ABS, corporate bonds, certain mortgage products, less liquid listed equities, state, municipal and provincial obligations, Securities purchased under agreements to resell, Securities borrowed, Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and Securities loaned. Valuations for these types of instruments can be verified to observable inputs such as quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency.

Level 3 Cash Instruments

Certain cash instruments are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy if they trade infrequently and have little or no price transparency. Such instruments include less liquid MBS and ABS, less liquid corporate debt securities (including distressed debt instruments), and certain types of equity instruments, primarily private equity.

Absent evidence to the contrary, instruments classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are initially valued at the transaction price, which is considered to be the best initial estimate of fair value. 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.

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, other transactions across the capital structure, offerings in the equity or debt capital markets, and changes in financial ratios or expected cash flows. The valuation techniques and significant inputs used in determining the fair value of each class of cash instrument classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- **MBS, Other ABS and Corporate Debt Securities.** Valuations are generally based on relative value analyses. The significant inputs for these valuations include prices for similar instruments for which observable prices are available, and prices from broker quotes that are indicative or not corroborated by observable market data.
- **Equities and Convertibles.** For equities and convertibles, the Level 3 population is comprised of non-actively traded equities, convertible bonds, and private equity securities. Valuations are generally based on relative value analyses. The significant inputs for these valuations include prices for similar instruments for which observable prices are available, and prices from broker quotes that are indicative or not corroborated by observable market data.

Derivative Contracts

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. OTC derivatives typically fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 Derivatives

Exchange-traded derivatives fall within Level 1 of the hierarchy if they are actively traded, and are valued at the exchange or quoted market prices. Currently, the Company's Level 1 derivatives primarily include exchange-traded options and futures, which exhibit the highest level of price transparency. Examples include US Treasury futures as well as options on indices and common corporate stock.

Level 2 Derivatives

Level 2 exchange-traded derivatives are not actively traded and are valued using models that are calibrated to observable market clearing levels and eliminate timing differences between the closing price of the exchange-traded derivatives and their underlying financial instruments.

Level 2 OTC derivatives, including TBA contracts, are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever

possible, such as 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. OTC derivatives are classified within Level 2 when all of the significant inputs can be corroborated to market evidence.

When appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors such as bid/offer spreads and credit considerations. Valuation adjustments are generally based on available market evidence, but can also be based on management's best estimate in the absence of such evidence.

Where models are used, the selection of a particular model to value an OTC derivative depends upon the contract 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. The pricing models take into account the contract terms (including maturity), as well as key inputs, depending upon the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying instrument, including market prices, yield curves, and correlations of such inputs. Valuations of these instruments are corroborated by market prices.

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.

Transfers between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company had the following transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy:

- Other ABS assets of \$5 million from level 2 to level 3 driven by reduced availability of observable prices.
- Other ABS assets of \$11 million from level 3 to level 2 driven by availability of observable prices.
- Equities and convertibles assets of \$1 million from level 2 to level 3 driven by reduced availability of observable prices.

There were also insignificant reclassifications among the levels for Corporate debt and Equities and convertibles.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Measurements

The table below provides information on the valuation methodologies, significant unobservable inputs, as well as the range of those input values for financial instruments that are classified as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy. The listed

ranges represent the highest and lowest value of each respective input across all investments included within the financial instrument classifications listed below as of December 31, 2019. The disclosures below also include a description of the impact on the sensitivity of the fair value measurements of such instruments due to changes in significant unobservable inputs.

	Fair Value <i>(in millions)</i>	Valuation Methodology	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range of Input Values		Weighted Average
				Low	High	
Equities and Convertibles	\$ 14	Price-based	Price*	\$ –	\$228,744	\$168,782
Commercial MBS	47	Price-based	Price**	0%	99%	46%
Residential MBS	7	Price-based	Price**	77%	121%	110%
Other ABS	117	Price-based	Price**	0%	99%	67%
Corporate Debt Securities	4	Price-based	Price**	0%	100%	0%

* Pricing information is presented on a dollar per unit basis.

** Pricing information is presented as a percentage of par.

Valuation uncertainty may arise from the uncertainty in the current market prices of instruments used for the valuation of a position or exposure. For cash instruments, the valuation input will typically be the instrument price. For cash instruments in general, an increase in price would increase the fair value of the instrument.

The weighted averages of the input values presented in the table above are calculated based on the fair value of the instruments that the input is being used to value. The input range reflects the characteristics of the various instruments held by the Company and the relative distribution of instruments within the range of characteristics.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Not Carried at Fair Value

The following table presents the carrying value, fair value, and related fair value hierarchy level for those financial instruments which are not carried at fair value in the Statement of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2019.

The carrying value of Cash and cash equivalents, Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes, as well as receivables and payables arising in the ordinary course of business approximate fair value due to the relatively short period of time between their origination and expected maturity, contractual interest rates being set at current market rates or subject to repricing, and collectability.

The fair value of Resale Agreements, Repurchase Agreements, Securities borrowed and Securities loaned transactions is based on observable market prices.

Fair value of Long-term borrowings and Subordinated debt agreements is determined based on current interest rates and credit spreads for debt instruments with similar terms and maturities.

<i>(in millions)</i>					
<u>Assets</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 918	\$ 918	\$ 918	\$ –	\$ –
Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes	2,537	2,537	2,537	–	–
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	13,710	13,709	–	13,709	–
Securities borrowed	11,487	11,487	–	11,487	–
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	6,260	6,260	–	6,260	–
Receivables from customers and other financial assets not measured at fair value*	9,611	9,647	11	9,596	40
<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 2,076	\$ 2,075	\$ –	\$ 2,075	\$ –
Securities loaned	9,046	9,045	–	9,045	–
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	1,379	1,379	–	1,379	–
Payables to customers and other financial liabilities not measured at fair value**	27,258	27,258	–	27,258	–
Long-term borrowings and Subordinated debt	9,805	9,839	–	9,839	–

* Includes Receivables from customers, Accrued interest and dividend receivables and other financial assets not measured at fair value. Does not include nonfinancial assets such as intangible assets, deferred tax assets, current tax receivables and prepaid assets.

** Includes Payables to customers, Short-term borrowings, Accrued interest and dividend payables and other financial liabilities not measured at fair value. Does not include nonfinancial liabilities such as compensation and benefit arrangements, pension and current tax obligations.

6. Collateralized Agreements and Financings

The Company enters into collateralized agreements and financing transactions in order to, among other things, facilitate client activities, acquire securities to cover short positions and finance certain of the Company's assets.

Securities financing transactions are exposed to credit and liquidity risk. To manage these risks, the Company monitors the fair value of the underlying securities on a daily basis, with additional securities obtained or posted as collateral as necessary. Margin levels are initially established based upon the counterparty, the type of permissible collateral, and are monitored on an ongoing basis. Collateral typically consists of US Treasury and Agency securities and Equity securities.

Additionally, the Company, where appropriate, enters into master netting agreements and collateral agreements with counterparties that provide the Company, in the event of a counterparty default, with the right to net the counterparty's rights and obligations under such agreements and liquidate and set off collateral held by the Company against the net amount owed by the counterparty.

Offsetting of Collateralized Agreements and Financings

In accordance with ASC 210-20, the Company offsets financial assets and financial liabilities in the Statement of Financial Condition where there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and other offsetting requirements are met.

The following table presents the gross amounts, amounts offset, underlying collateral value of those agreements subject to enforceable netting agreements and amounts not subject to enforceable netting agreements on Resale and Repurchase Agreements, and Securities borrowed and loaned as of December 31, 2019.

The 'Net Amount' presented below is not intended to represent the Company's actual exposure to credit risk, as a variety of credit mitigation strategies are employed in addition to offsetting and collateral arrangements.

Amounts Subject to Enforceable Netting Arrangements

	Effects of Offsetting on Statement of Financial Condition			Related Amounts Not Offset		Amounts Not Subject to Enforceable Netting Agreements	Statement of Financial Condition Total ^(b)
	Gross Amounts	Amounts Offset	Net Amounts Reported in the Statement of Financial Condition	Financial Collateral ^(a)	Net Amount		
<i>(in millions)</i>							
Resale Agreements	\$ 78,610	\$ (46,656)	\$ 31,954	\$ 31,954	\$ –	\$ 127	\$ 32,081
Securities borrowed	25,487	–	25,487	24,346	1,141	820	26,307
Total assets	\$ 104,097	\$ (46,656)	\$ 57,441	\$ 56,300	\$ 1,141	\$ 947	\$ 58,388
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 77,646	\$ (46,656)	\$ 30,990	\$ 30,990	\$ –	\$ 356	\$ 31,346
Securities loaned	14,671	–	14,671	13,942	729	21	14,692
Total liabilities	\$ 92,317	\$ (46,656)	\$ 45,661	\$ 44,932	\$ 729	\$ 377	\$ 46,038

^(a) Collateral is reflected at its fair value, but has been limited to the net exposure in the Statement of Financial Condition so as not to include any over-collateralization. Includes cash and financial instrument collateral related to arrangements subject to an enforceable master netting agreement; these amounts are not presented net in the Statement of Financial Condition because other US GAAP netting criteria are not met. Financial collateral typically comprises highly liquid securities which are legally transferred and can be liquidated in the event of counterparty default.

^(b) The Statement of Financial Condition total is the sum of 'Net amounts reported in the Statement of Financial Condition' that are subject to enforceable netting arrangements and 'Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements'.

Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loaned by Collateral Type

<i>(in millions)</i>	As of December 31, 2019	
	Repurchase agreements	Securities loaned
US Treasury and agency securities	\$ 70,163	\$ 1,041
State and municipal securities	409	40
Asset-backed securities	4,409	–
Corporate securities	1,765	3,509
Equity securities	330	8,951
Non-US sovereign debt	506	1,150
Other	420	1
Total	\$ 78,002	\$ 14,692

Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loaned by Maturity

<i>(in millions)</i>	As of December 31, 2019	
	Repurchase agreements	Securities loaned
No stated maturity and overnight*	\$ 46,885	\$ 14,439
2 – 30 days*	22,723	250
31 – 90 days*	6,837	2
91 days – 1 year*	1,521	1
Greater than 1 year*	36	–
Total	\$ 78,002	\$ 14,692

* Remaining contractual maturity.

7. Securitization Activities and Variable Interest Entities

In the normal course of business, the Company has involvement with various types of VIEs. The Company's involvement with VIEs includes asset-backed securitization trusts, municipal bond vehicles, and other investments..

Asset-Backed Securitizations

Non-Consolidated VIEs

Market-Making Activities

The Company enters into transactions with VIEs structured by third parties through market-making activities. Where the Company does not have the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, or a variable interest that could potentially be significant, the Company records these positions on its Statement of Financial Condition in the same manner as any other third-party transaction. Our maximum exposure to loss with respect to such activities is the recorded investment balance which at December 31, 2019 was \$6,043 million for agency securities, \$264 million for non-agency commercial mortgage-backed securities, \$198 million for non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities and \$686 million for other asset-backed securities.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company did not transfer any assets into securitization vehicles.

Collateralized Loan Obligations

The Company enters into transactions with VIEs where an affiliate may participate in warehousing structures for collateralized loan obligation ("CLO") securitization transactions, by providing senior financing to these entities during the warehousing phase. CLO trusts are actively managed by a third-party collateral manager whose primary role includes determining what loans are to be acquired or sold based on the eligibility criteria and concentration limitations set forth by the warehouse agreement. The assets purchased into the CLO trust are sourced from primary and secondary markets, which may include Barclays. The Company may provide structuring and placement services for the VIE and although not obligated, the Company generally makes a market in the securitizations issued by the CLO trusts.

The Company had no exposure to loss in these CLO trusts as of December 31, 2019.

Municipal Bond Vehicles

The Company establishes Tender Option Bond ("TOB") trusts through which investors finance their municipal fixed income

instruments at short-term rates. TOB trusts hold taxable and tax-exempt fixed income instruments issued by state, local, or other municipalities. The trusts are typically single-issuer trusts whose assets are either originated or purchased 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”). Trusts where the Residuals are retained by a third-party investor are considered client TOBs, while trusts where the Residuals are retained by the Company or an affiliate are considered proprietary TOBs. The holder of the Residuals generally has the unilateral ability to direct decisions that significantly impact the economic performance of the trusts through its ability to liquidate the TOB trust and ultimately direct the sale of the municipal fixed income instruments owned by the trust, except for certain proprietary TOBs where the liquidity provider has assumed the ability to unilaterally liquidate the TOB trust. The Company or its affiliates may provide various services to the TOB trusts, including serving as placement agent, remarketing agent, liquidity provider, administrator or some combination of the above, in exchange for fees earned from the trusts. BBPLC serves as the liquidity provider to the TOB trusts. As liquidity provider BBPLC may provide a standby purchase agreement, an irrevocable letter of credit, a revolving credit agreement or another form of liquidity arrangement, so that the trusts can repurchase Floaters, or provide sufficient funds to redeem the Floaters in the event of a failed remarketing and the trusts are unwound. The Company serves as remarketing agent for the Floaters.

The Company considers the TOB trusts to be VIEs since they lack sufficient equity capitalization and rely on financing from trust-issued securities to fund their activities. The trusts are not consolidated by the Company where third-party investors or an affiliate hold the residual interests in the trusts, as the Company’s involvement with the trusts is limited to its role as remarketing agent and the Company does not control the trusts.

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, facilitates the reset of the Floater coupon, and remarkets any tendered 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 them to a third-party investor. No failed remarketings on trusts formed by the Company were declared during the year ended December 31, 2019.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company held no residual interests and therefore did not consolidate any TOB trusts. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company sold \$2,065 million of municipal securities into TOB trusts which were consolidated by an affiliate. The Company de-recognized the securities from its Statement of Financial Condition as it has relinquished control over these securities.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company has no exposure to loss related to the TOB programs as its only involvement with these trusts is in the capacity of a remarketing agent.

Other Investments

The Company holds an ownership interest in a real estate entity (“the entity”). BBPLC has provided a guarantee on the entity’s behalf, to a mortgage company pursuant to a loan. BBPLC’s potential exposure under the guarantee is capped at \$30 million. A third-party member manages the entity and has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact its economic performance. The entity is considered to be a VIE since the non-managing members lack the unilateral ability to remove the managing member from its decision-making authority. The Company does not consolidate the entity as it is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary of the VIE.

The Company accounts for its equity investment at fair value. As of December 31, 2019, the carrying value of the Company’s equity investment was \$10 million, and the total assets in the entity were approximately \$183 million. The Company’s carrying value of this investment represents its maximum exposure to loss.

The table below presents the Company’s on-balance sheet exposure and maximum exposure to loss in non-consolidated VIEs as of December 31, 2019 (in millions):

	Asset-Backed Securizations	Other Investments	Total
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	\$ 7,191	\$ 10	\$ 7,201
Total Assets	7,191	\$ 10	\$ 7,201
Maximum exposure to loss	7,191	\$ 10	\$ 7,201

For more information on VIEs see Note 2, “Significant Accounting Policies”. For discussion on fair value of assets on the Statement of Financial Condition related to VIEs, see Note 5, “Fair Value Measurements”.

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

Receivables from and Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, as reported in the Statement of Financial Condition at December 31, 2019, consist of the following (in millions):

	Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations
Margin receivable/payable	\$ 5,592	\$ 29
Securities failed to deliver/receive	650	552
Fees and commissions receivable/payable	6	187
Trade date settlement receivable/payable	–	590
Other	12	21
	<u>\$ 6,260</u>	<u>\$ 1,379</u>

9. Other Assets and Other Liabilities

At December 31, 2019, Other assets primarily consist of net deferred tax assets of \$406 million, state taxes receivable of \$25 million, prepaid expenses of \$19 million, exchange seats of \$17 million and fee receivables of \$17 million. Other liabilities primarily consist of accrued compensation of \$517 million, current tax liabilities of \$238 million, accrued operating expenses of \$88 million and intercompany tax settlement payable of \$34 million.

10. Income Taxes

At December 31, 2019, the Company had \$406 million of net deferred tax assets. This balance is primarily comprised of timing differences related to fixed assets, deferred compensation, stock-based compensation, bonus compensation and intangible assets acquired as part of the Lehman Brothers acquisition. Prior to June 2019, timing difference related deferred tax assets had been subject to cash settlement with the parent company under terms of its TSA. The TSA was amended on June 28, 2019 to exclude timing difference related deferred tax asset settlement. At the time of the June 2019 TSA amendment, \$263 million of previously settled timing difference related deferred tax assets were contributed back to the Company as a capital contribution from its parent.

Subsequent to the amendment to the TSA and related capital contribution, we became aware that the previous settlement/derecognition of timing difference related deferred tax assets was considered an error. As a result, the Company performed an assessment of the significance of the impact on prior period and current period Statement of Financial Condition. As of December

31, 2018, the previously settled timing difference related deferred tax assets were \$428 million. The amount of timing difference related deferred tax assets which were reversed to current year deduction during the first six months of 2019 was \$165 million. We concluded that the \$263 million capital contribution in June 2019 to record the balance of the previously settled timing difference related deferred tax assets as of June 2019 is sufficient to correct the accounting and any additional adjustments are immaterial as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The Company is required to assess the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be realized using 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. A valuation allowance of \$10 million is recorded at December 31, 2019 related to certain state net operating losses that the Company believes do not meet the more-likely-than-not criteria. Since December 31, 2018, the valuation decreased by less than \$1 million.

The Company has significant state net operating losses of \$147 million on a post-apportionment basis, expiring in the years beginning after 2022. The tax effected value of the state net operating losses is \$11 million. The tax effect is computed based on apportioned tax rates, and are the expected future rates.

Income taxes payable to affiliates of \$34 million, and state taxes receivable of \$25 million, are included in Other liabilities and Other assets, respectively, on the Statement of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2019.

The Company's unrecognized tax benefits, including accrued interest of \$12 million, are recorded in the Statement of Financial Condition as current income taxes payable, included in Other liabilities, and as deferred income tax assets, included in Other assets. The Company has not recorded any amounts for penalties related to its unrecognized tax benefits. The Company does not anticipate any events that will significantly impact its unrecognized tax benefits during the next 12 months.

BGUS' consolidated US federal corporate income tax returns for the years 2010 and after remain subject to examination however, as relates to the Company, all issues through 2012 are effectively settled. The most significant state and local filings, New York State and New York City, are subject to examination for the years 2009 and after.

When the tax return examinations by US federal, state, or local tax authorities are concluded, it is possible that the amount of accrued liability for unrecognized tax benefits could change. It is not possible to estimate the amount of such change at this time.

11. Short-Term Borrowings

At December 31, 2019, Short-term borrowings consisted of uncollateralized loans payable to affiliates of \$828 million and bank overdrafts payable primarily to third parties of \$275 million.

The uncollateralized loans from affiliates represent \$828 million utilized on an uncommitted and unsecured money market line of credit of \$7,000 million with BBPLC, primarily to support the short-term funding requirements of the Company. These loans bear interest at rates based on the Group's external funding curve. Long-term borrowings on this facility are detailed in Note 12, "Long-Term Borrowings".

The Company also had an uncommitted and unsecured money market line of credit of \$500 million with BGUS, which matures on March 29, 2020. The loan bears interest at rates based on USD LIBOR plus applicable margin. The Company had not drawn upon this facility at December 31, 2019.

For discussion on the fair value of the borrowings, see Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements".

12. Long-Term Borrowings

Long-term borrowings consist of loans with original contractual maturities greater than one year. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company restructured its committed revolving credit facility with BGUS by reducing the facility amount from \$4,900 million to \$4,300 million. As of December 31, 2019, the facility was fully drawn with a maturity date of August 6, 2021. Borrowings from the facility bear interest at rates based on USD LIBOR plus applicable margin. The Company also pays a commitment fee on any daily average unused portion of the commitment facility.

Additionally, the Company entered into a new committed revolving credit facility of \$500 million with BGUS which can be drawn as either senior or subordinated debt during the life of the facility. The facility matures on October 24, 2024. Any conversion from subordinated debt to senior requires regulatory approval. As of December 31, 2019, the facility was fully drawn in the form of senior debt. Borrowings from the facility bear interest at rates based on USD LIBOR plus the respective margin applicable for senior or subordinated debt.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company utilized \$1,005 million on the \$7,000 million facility with BBPLC referenced in Note 11, "Short-Term Borrowings", to support the long-term funding requirements of the Company. These loans bear interest at rates based on the Group's external funding curve. The arrangement of \$1,005 million consists of \$350 million executed on March 8, 2019, maturing on July 8, 2020, \$500 million executed on March 15, 2019, maturing on September 8, 2020, and \$155 million executed on November 22, 2019, maturing on December 31, 2020.

In addition, the Company has Long-term borrowings from BBPLC in the form of an unsecured fixed term financing arrangement totaling \$1,500 million. The arrangement is comprised of \$500 million maturing on September 7, 2021, \$500 million maturing on January 7, 2022 and \$500 million maturing on May 6, 2022, all of which bear interest based on USD LIBOR plus an applicable margin.

For discussion on the fair value of the borrowings, see Note 5, “Fair Value Measurements”.

13. Subordinated Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company entered into a new committed revolving credit facility of \$500 million with BGUS which can be drawn as senior or subordinated debt during the life of the facility. The facility matures on October 24, 2024. The Company initially borrowed \$500 million from the facility in the form of senior debt during Q4 2019. The Company converted the borrowing into subordinated debt and subsequently reconverted the borrowing back into senior debt prior to December 31, 2019 upon receiving regulatory approval. Borrowings in the form of senior or subordinated debt bear interest at rates based on 3-month USD LIBOR, plus applicable margin. For more information, refer to Note 12, “Long-Term Borrowings”.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had Subordinated debt with BGUS of \$2,500 million, which had a maturity date of August 17, 2020. The loan bears interest at rates based on 3-month USD LIBOR, plus applicable margin. Under the provisions of this loan, the maturity date will be extended by an additional year, unless BGUS notifies the Company and FINRA seven months in advance of the existing maturity date of its intention not to permit the one-year extension; accordingly, on January 15, 2020 when BGUS did not provide such notice, the maturity date of the loan was extended to August 16, 2021.

For discussion on the fair value of the borrowings, see Note 5, “Fair Value Measurements”.

14. Transactions with Affiliated Companies

The Company enters into securities transactions and other transactions with affiliates. At December 31, 2019, balances with such affiliates were included in the Statement of Financial Condition line items as follows (in millions):

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	11
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		22,882
Securities borrowed		11,091
Financial instruments owned, at fair value		7
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		84
Receivables from customers		4,303
Other assets		1

Liabilities

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		5,731
Securities loaned		12,818
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value		14
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		756
Payables to customers		5,231
Short-term borrowings		854
Accrued interest and dividend payables		22
Other liabilities		34
Long-term borrowings		7,305
Subordinated debt		2,500

At December 31, 2019, the Company had Short-term borrowings of \$828 million primarily related to an uncommitted and unsecured money market line of credit with BBPLC as described in Note 11, "Short-Term Borrowings".

At December 31, 2019, the Company had Long-term borrowings of \$4,800 million with BGUS, comprised of a \$4,300 million committed revolving credit facility, and a new committed revolving credit facility of \$500 million as described in Note 12, "Long-term borrowings," and Note 13, "Subordinated debt". The Company also had Long-term borrowings with BBPLC totaling \$2,505 million, comprised of a \$1,500 million fixed term loan and \$1,005 million related to the utilized portion of the uncommitted and unsecured money market line of credit. In addition, the Company had Subordinated debt with BGUS of \$2,500 million, as described in Note 13, "Subordinated Debt".

During the year ended December 31, 2019, under its intercompany tax sharing agreement with BUSLLC, the Company transferred \$567 million relating to current and deferred federal and state income taxes, the settlement of which is settled periodically. Due to an amendment to the tax sharing agreement, effective June 28, 2019, previously settled timing difference related deferred tax assets of \$263 million were transferred back to the Company as a capital contribution, as described in Note 2, "Significant Accounting Policies" and Note 10, "Income Taxes".

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company sold certain receivables from investment banking clients to an affiliate. These receivables were sold for a fair value of approximately \$779 million.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company held \$95,440 million of affiliates' financial instruments as collateral, primarily in connection with Resale Agreements, Securities borrowed and customer margin loans.

At December 31, 2019, the Company had placed \$1,133 million of its affiliates' securities and \$775 million of its affiliates' cash and cash equivalents on deposit with clearing organizations for trade facilitation purposes.

BBPLC has provided guarantees to certain third parties over their exposure to the Company in relation to futures trading or prime services financing activities.

The Company entered into a guarantee with BBPLC which transfers the counterparty credit risk associated with certain of the Company's derivative clearing clients, to BBPLC. The amount reimbursable under the contract is capped at \$900 million, and the full amount has been fully collateralized by BBPLC. The Company elected the fair value option on the obligation to return the collateral, as it is managed on a fair value basis. As of December 31, 2019, the fair value was \$897 million. For additional information refer to Note 4, "Financial Instruments," and Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements."

The Company has a chaperoning arrangement with an affiliated Barclays entity for purchases, sales and/or collateralized financing trades.

The Company also provides custody services to certain Barclays affiliates.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company remitted \$480 million of its accumulated retained earnings to BGUS as cash dividends.

15. Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Company provides pension benefits for eligible employees through participation in certain defined benefit pension plans (the "Plans") sponsored by Barclays Services Corporation ("BSC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of BUSLLC which provides infrastructure support and services to affiliates. The Plans are comprised of a funded US tax-qualified pension plan ("Barclays Pension Plan") and an unfunded non-qualified restoration pension plan ("Barclays

Pension Restoration Plan”). All eligible employees participate in the Plans on a non-contributory basis, and are fully vested after five years of service. The Company makes contributions to the Barclays Pension 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 Plans. During the third quarter of 2012, the Plans were frozen such that existing participants would not accrue any additional benefits.

Postretirement Plan

The Company provides an unfunded postretirement benefits plan for eligible employees through participation in the Barclays Retiree Medical, Dental and Life Insurance Plan sponsored by BSC. Only employees hired as of March 31, 1997 are eligible for postretirement benefits.

Postemployment Nonretirement Plan

The Company provides unfunded postemployment benefits for eligible employees through participation in the Barclays Welfare Benefits/Cafeteria Plan sponsored by BSC. The postemployment plan provides medical, dental and life insurance benefits to employees who become disabled under the Barclays Long-term Disability (“LTD”) program. Employees whose benefit commenced prior to January 1, 2018 are provided with medical and life insurance benefits until the earlier of recovery, death or age 65. Employees whose benefit commenced on or after January 1, 2018 are provided with medical and life insurance benefits until the earlier of 24 months from the date of LTD commencement, recovery or death.

401(k) Plan

The Company provides 401(k) benefits for eligible employees through participation in a defined contribution plan of BSC. Eligible employees may elect to participate in the 401(k) Plan at any time during the year. Employees who formally elect to participate may contribute any amount from 1% to 50% of their eligible compensation each pay period as pre-tax contributions, Roth 401(k) after-tax contributions, or a combination. The combined pre-tax and Roth 401(k) after-tax contributions are subject to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) limit of \$19,000 in 2019. Additionally, employees who elect to participate may contribute 1% to 6% of their eligible compensation as traditional after-tax contributions to the 401(k) Plan each pay period. The combined pre-tax, Roth 401(k) after-tax and traditional after-tax contributions may not exceed 56% of eligible compensation. Employees aged 50 or over who have reached the 401(k) Plan or IRS maximum allowable pre-tax and/or Roth 401(k) after-

tax contribution limit in a plan year, may contribute catch-up contributions up to \$6,000 for 2019 on a pre-tax or Roth 401(k) after-tax basis up to the IRS catch-up limit for the year.

The Company matches all or a portion of employee pre-tax and/or Roth 401(k) after-tax contributions through employer matching contributions. For every \$1.00 an employee contributes on a pre-tax and/or Roth 401(k) after-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 \$60,000 or less). The maximum annual match available under the 401(k) Plan is \$16,800 (6% of the \$280,000 IRS annual compensation limit for 2019). The matching contributions vest on a graduated scale based on completed years of service. Catch-up contributions and traditional after-tax contributions are not eligible for employer matching contributions.

16. Share-Based Compensation

BPLC operates certain share plans for employees of Barclays Group, including employees of the Company. Shares for distribution under these plans are sourced from newly issued shares and/or market purchased ('existing') shares. Existing shares are sourced via a trust and are transferred to participants on vesting or, if later, at the end of any applicable holding period. Awards vest when specific vesting conditions are satisfied. The costs of these compensation plans are funded in cash by the participating companies.

Compensation awards are approved annually by the Board Remuneration Committee of BPLC. Depending upon the threshold limit, a portion of such compensation award for the employees will be awarded in BPLC stock. The current deferred share plans which the Company's employees participate in are as follows:

Share Value Plan ("SVP")

The SVP was introduced in March 2010 and approved by shareholders (to enable Executive Directors of BPLC to participate and the use of newly issued shares to satisfy awards) at the BPLC Annual General Meeting in April 2011. SVP awards are granted to participants in the form of a conditional right to receive BPLC shares or provisional allocations of BPLC shares which vest or are considered for release over a period of three, five or seven years. Participants do not pay to receive an award or to receive a release of shares. SVP awards are also made to eligible employees for recruitment purposes under schedule 1 to the SVP. All awards are subject to potential forfeiture in certain leaver scenarios. Awards granted to Material Risk Takers

(“MRTs”) are subject to a six or twelve month holding period (“Holding Period”) during which the shares cannot be sold, charged, pledged, mortgaged or otherwise encumbered. During the Holding Period the participant will be the beneficial owner of the shares and will be entitled to receive any dividends on the shares and to vote at any general meeting of Barclays.

Deferred Share Value Plan (“DSVP”)

The DSVP was introduced in February 2017. The terms of the DSVP are materially the same as the terms of the SVP as described above, except that Executive Directors of BPLC are not eligible to participate in the DSVP and the DSVP operates over existing shares only.

Other Arrangements

In addition to the above plans, the Group operates a number of other plans and share based arrangements in which employees of the Company participate, none of which are individually or in aggregate material in relation to the charge for the year or the dilutive effect of outstanding share awards. Included within other arrangements are Sharepurchase (both UK and overseas), Sharesave (UK and Ireland), Role Based Pay (“RBP”), and Share Incentive Award (Holding Period) (“SIA (HP)”). RBP was introduced in March 2014 and is an element of fixed pay which is reviewed annually. It is partly delivered in BPLC shares for the most senior employees on a quarterly basis and subject to a three or five year holding period. SIA (HP) was introduced in accordance with Prudential Regulation Authority’s Remuneration Rules for employees identified as MRTs, to have 50% of the non deferred portion of their annual incentive delivered in the form of BPLC shares. The shares are subject to a twelve month Holding Period.

DSVP and SVP awards are nil cost awards on which the performance conditions are substantially completed at the date of grant. Consequently, the fair value of these awards is based on market value at the date of grant.

For the purposes of determining the expected life and number of shares to vest/be released, historical vesting/release patterns have been used, together with an assumption that a certain percentage of awards will lapse due to leavers.

The number of awards and restricted stock shares outstanding at December 31, 2019 is set forth below (in millions) where the awards or shares granted relate to BPLC shares:

	DSVP ^(a)	SVP ^(a)	Other
Outstanding at beginning of year	90.6	29.6	0.1
Granted in the year	100.7	0.0	40.5
Less: Released in the year	(35.9)	(29.1)	(40.5)
Less: Lapsed in the year	(8.7)	(0.2)	0.0
Transferred in the year	0.2	0.1	0.0
Outstanding at end of year	146.9	0.4	0.1
Of which are exercisable	-	-	-

^(a) Awards/shares granted relate to BPLC shares.

The table below shows the December 31, 2019 weighted average fair values at the date of grant, weighted average exercise price at the date of exercise/release of shares, the weighted average contractual remaining life and the number of outstanding options/awards:

	Granted in the year		Outstanding at December 31, 2019	
	Weighted average fair value at grant (\$)	Weighted average exercise price (\$)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of option/awards outstanding (in millions)
DSVP	1.89	2.10	1.17	146.85
SVP	0.00	2.10	0.19	0.36
Other	0.55–2.11	2.10–2.23	1.78	0.09

17. 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 (including brokers and dealers) 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 December 31, 2019 may, in certain circumstances, be in excess of the amounts recognized in the 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 financial instruments sold but not yet purchased. In the normal course of business, the Company enters into securities sales transactions. For these transactions, 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) and OTC cleared swaps, 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.

18. 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, other secured financings, collateralizing derivative transactions, and meeting the Company or customer settlement requirements. At December 31, 2019, the approximate fair value, excluding the impact of netting, of financial instruments received as collateral by the Company, in connection with Resale Agreements, Securities borrowed and customer margin loans, that the Company was permitted to sell or repledge was \$227,069 million, of which \$179,956 million was sold or repledged.

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

- \$34,365 million of securities collateral that was pledged under Repurchase Agreements which cannot be resold or repledged by the counterparty.

- \$145,591 million of securities collateral that was pledged under Repurchase Agreements, securities lending and prime brokerage agreements which can be resold or repledged by the counterparty.

\$16,517 million of securities collateral pledged to counterparties can be resold or repledged by the counterparty and is included in Financial instruments owned, at fair value in the Statement of Financial Condition.

At December 31, 2019, \$66 million represents securities that failed to be received and is included in Securities purchased under agreements to resell. Additionally, the Company had \$198 million in securities that failed to be delivered and is included in Securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

At December 31, 2019, the Company had \$7,004 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 \$10,394 million of Cash and cash equivalents, and \$194 million of issued letters of credit on deposit with clearing organizations for its own trades and for trades where the Company acts as a clearing member on behalf of its clients.

Commitments

At December 31, 2019, the Company had committed \$1,098 million in forward starting collateralized agreements, primarily resale transactions. Additionally, the Company had \$8,343 million in forward starting collateralized financings, primarily repurchase transactions. Certain forward starting agreements are carried at their fair value if managed on a fair value basis.

As a clearing member of the Mortgage Backed Securities Division (“MBSD”) and Government Securities Division (“GSD”) of the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (“FICC”), the Company is committed to provide additional liquidity resources under the Capped Contingency Liquidity Facility (“CCLF”) by entering into resale agreements in the event of another member’s default. As of December 31, 2019, the Company’s maximum commitment to the MBSD and GSD CCLF was \$1,548 million and \$193 million, respectively, of which no utilization had occurred. The CCLF amount is calculated biannually by the FICC based on each member’s volume of activity and may fluctuate in future periods.

Contingencies

The Company and the Group face legal, competition and regulatory challenges, many of which are beyond our control. The extent of the impact of these matters on the Company cannot

always be predicted but may materially impact its operations, financial results, condition and prospects. Matters arising from a set of similar circumstances can give rise to either a contingent liability or a provision, or both, depending on the relevant facts and circumstances.

Investigations into LIBOR and other benchmarks and related civil actions

Regulators and law enforcement agencies, including certain competition authorities, from a number of governments have been conducting investigations relating to Barclays Bank PLC's involvement in allegedly manipulating certain financial benchmarks, such as LIBOR. The UK Serious Fraud Office has closed its investigation with no action to be taken against the Group. Various individuals and corporates in a range of jurisdictions have threatened or brought civil actions against the Group and other banks in relation to the alleged manipulation of LIBOR and/or other benchmarks. Certain actions remain pending.

USD LIBOR civil actions

The majority of the USD LIBOR cases, which have been filed in various US jurisdictions, have been consolidated for pre-trial purposes in the US District Court in the Southern District of New York (SDNY). The complaints are substantially similar and allege, among other things, that Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, the Company and other financial institutions individually and collectively violated provisions of the US Sherman Antitrust Act (Antitrust Act), the US Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), the US Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and various state laws by manipulating USD LIBOR rates.

Putative class actions and individual actions seek unspecified damages with the exception of five lawsuits, in which the plaintiffs are seeking a combined total in excess of \$1.25 billion in actual damages and additional punitive damages against all defendants, including Barclays Bank PLC. Some of the lawsuits also seek trebling of damages under the Antitrust Act and RICO. The Group has previously settled certain claims. Two of the class action settlements where the Group has paid \$20 million and \$7.1 million, respectively, remain subject to final court approval and/or the right of class members to opt out of the settlement to file their own claims.

Sterling LIBOR civil actions

In 2016, two putative class actions filed in the SDNY against Barclays Bank PLC, the Company and other Sterling LIBOR panel banks alleging, among other things, that the defendants

manipulated the Sterling LIBOR rate in violation of the Antitrust Act, CEA and RICO, were consolidated. The defendants' motion to dismiss the claims was granted in December 2018. The plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal.

Japanese Yen LIBOR civil actions

In 2012, a putative class action was filed in the SDNY against Barclays Bank PLC and other Japanese Yen LIBOR panel banks by a lead plaintiff involved in exchange-traded derivatives and members of the Japanese Bankers Association's Euroyen Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate (Euroyen TIBOR) panel. The complaint alleges, among other things, manipulation of the Euroyen TIBOR and Yen LIBOR rates and breaches of the CEA and the Antitrust Act. In 2014, the court dismissed the plaintiff's antitrust claims in full, but the plaintiff's CEA claims remain pending.

In 2015, a second putative class action, making similar allegations to the above class action, was filed in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and the Company. In 2017, this action was dismissed in full and the plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal.

SIBOR/SOR civil action

In 2016, a putative class action was filed in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, the Company and other defendants, alleging manipulation of the Singapore Interbank Offered Rate (SIBOR) and Singapore Swap Offer Rate (SOR). In October 2018, the court dismissed all claims against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and the Company. The plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal.

ICE LIBOR civil actions

In 2019, several putative class actions have been filed in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, the Company, other financial institution defendants and Intercontinental Exchange Inc. and certain of its affiliates (ICE), asserting antitrust claims that defendants manipulated USD LIBOR through defendants' submissions to ICE. These actions have been consolidated. The defendants have filed a motion to dismiss.

Non-US benchmarks civil actions

Legal proceedings have been brought or threatened against Barclays Bank PLC (and, in certain cases, Barclays Bank UK PLC) in the UK in connection with alleged manipulation of LIBOR, EURIBOR and other benchmarks. Proceedings have also been brought in a number of other jurisdictions in Europe and Israel. Additional proceedings in other jurisdictions may be brought in the future.

Foreign Exchange investigations and related civil actions

In 2015, the Group reached settlements totalling approximately \$2.38 billion with various US federal and state authorities and the FCA in relation to investigations into certain sales and trading practices in the Foreign Exchange market. Under the related plea agreement with the US Department of Justice (DoJ), which received final court approval in January 2017, the Group agreed to a term of probation of three years. The Group also continues to provide relevant information to certain authorities.

The European Commission is one of a number of authorities still conducting an investigation into certain trading practices in Foreign Exchange markets. The European Commission announced two settlements in May 2019 and the Group paid penalties totalling approximately €210m (\$277 million). In June 2019, the Swiss Competition Commission announced two settlements and the Group paid penalties totalling approximately CHF 27 million (\$28 million). The financial impact of the ongoing matters is not expected to be material to the Company's operating results, cash flows or financial position.

A number of individuals and corporates in a range of jurisdictions have also threatened or brought civil actions against the Group and other banks in relation to alleged manipulation of Foreign Exchange markets, and may do so in the future. Certain actions remain pending.

FX opt out civil action

In 2018, Barclays Bank PLC and the Company settled a consolidated action filed in the SDNY, alleging manipulation of Foreign Exchange markets (Consolidated FX Action), for a total amount of \$384 million. Also in 2018, a group of plaintiffs who opted out of the Consolidated FX Action filed a complaint in the SDNY against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, the Company and other defendants.

Retail basis civil action

In 2015, a putative class action was filed against several international banks, including Barclays PLC and the Company, on behalf of a proposed class of individuals who exchanged currencies on a retail basis at bank branches (Retail Basis Claims). The SDNY has ruled that the Retail Basis Claims are not covered by the settlement agreement in the Consolidated FX Action. The Court subsequently dismissed all Retail Basis Claims against the Group and all other defendants. The plaintiffs have filed an amended complaint.

State law FX civil action

In 2017, the SDNY dismissed consolidated putative class actions brought under federal and various state laws on behalf of proposed classes of (i) stockholders of Exchange Traded Funds and others who purportedly were indirect investors in FX instruments, and (ii) investors who traded FX instruments through FX dealers or brokers not alleged to have manipulated Foreign Exchange Rates. The plaintiffs' amended complaint as to their state law claims is pending. The Company is named as a defendant in the action.

Non-US FX civil actions

In addition to the actions described above, legal proceedings have been brought or are threatened against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, the Company and Barclays Execution Services Limited (BX) in connection with alleged manipulation of Foreign Exchange in the UK, a number of other jurisdictions in Europe, Israel and Australia and additional proceedings may be brought in the future.

Residential mortgage-backed securities civil action

The Company has been party to a number of lawsuits filed by purchasers of US residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) sponsored and/or underwritten by the Group between 2005 and 2008. As a general matter, these lawsuits alleged, among other things, that the RMBS offering materials contained materially false and misleading statements and/or omissions and generally demanded rescission and recovery of the consideration paid for the RMBS and/or recovery of monetary losses arising out of their ownership. The Company has resolved the majority of these claims, and only one action currently remains pending in Washington state court. The matter is scheduled to go to trial in July 2020.

Metals investigations and related civil actions

Barclays Bank PLC previously provided information to the DoJ, the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission and other authorities in connection with investigations into metals and metals-based financial instruments.

A number of US civil complaints, each on behalf of a proposed class of plaintiffs, have been consolidated and transferred to the SDNY. The complaints allege that Barclays Bank PLC and other members of The London Gold Market Fixing Ltd. manipulated the prices of gold and gold derivative contracts in violation of US antitrust and other federal laws. This consolidated putative class action remains pending. A separate US civil complaint by a proposed class of plaintiffs against a number of banks, including

Barclays Bank PLC, the Company and BX (formerly, Barclays Capital Services Limited), alleging manipulation of the price of silver in violation of the CEA, the Antitrust Act and state antitrust and consumer protection laws, has been dismissed as against the Barclays Group entities. The plaintiffs have the option to seek the court's permission to appeal.

Civil actions have also been filed in Canadian courts against Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Capital Canada Inc. and the Company on behalf of proposed classes of plaintiffs alleging manipulation of gold and silver prices.

Government and agency securities civil actions and related matters

Certain governmental authorities are conducting investigations into activities relating to the trading of certain government and agency securities in various markets. The Group provided information in cooperation with such investigations. Civil actions have also been filed on the basis of similar allegations, as described below.

Treasury auction securities civil actions

Consolidated putative class action complaints filed in US federal court against Barclays Bank PLC, the Company and other financial institutions under the Antitrust Act and state common law allege that the defendants (i) conspired to manipulate the US Treasury securities market and/or (ii) conspired to prevent the creation of certain platforms by boycotting or threatening to boycott such trading platforms. The defendants have filed a motion to dismiss.

In addition, certain plaintiffs have filed a related, direct action against the Company and certain other financial institutions, alleging that defendants conspired to fix and manipulate the US Treasury securities market in violation of the Antitrust Act, the CEA and state common law.

Supranational, Sovereign and Agency bonds civil actions

Civil antitrust actions have been filed in the SDNY and Federal Court of Canada in Toronto against Barclays Bank PLC, the Company, BX (formerly, Barclays Services Limited), Barclays Capital Securities Limited and, with respect to the civil action filed in Canada only, Barclays Capital Canada, Inc. and other financial institutions alleging that the defendants conspired to fix prices and restrain competition in the market for US dollar-denominated Supranational, Sovereign and Agency bonds.

In one of the actions filed in the SDNY, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' complaint with respect to Barclays Bank PLC and certain Group entities.

Defendants have filed a motion to dismiss those plaintiffs' remaining claims against the Company. The remaining action filed in the SDNY is stayed.

Variable Rate Demand Obligations civil actions

Civil actions have been filed against Barclays Bank PLC, the Company and other financial institutions alleging the defendants conspired or colluded to artificially inflate interest rates set for Variable Rate Demand Obligations (VRDOs). VRDOs are municipal bonds with interest rates that reset on a periodic basis, most commonly weekly. Two actions in state court have been filed by private plaintiffs on behalf of the states of Illinois and California. Two putative class action complaints, which have been consolidated, have been filed in the SDNY.

Government bond civil actions

In a putative class action filed in the SDNY in 2019, plaintiffs alleged that the Company and certain other bond dealers conspired to fix the prices of US government sponsored entity bonds in violation of US antitrust law. The Company has agreed a settlement of \$87 million, subject to court approval. In 2019, the Louisiana Attorney General and the City of Baton Rouge each filed a complaint against Barclays Bank PLC and other financial institutions making similar allegations as the class action plaintiffs.

In 2018, a separate putative class action against various financial institutions including Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC, the Company, Barclays Bank Mexico, S.A., and certain other subsidiaries of the Group was consolidated in the SDNY. The plaintiffs asserted antitrust and state law claims arising out of an alleged conspiracy to fix the prices of Mexican Government bonds. Barclays PLC has settled the claim, subject to court approval. The financial impact of the settlement is not material to the Company's operating results, cash flows or financial position.

Interest rate swap and credit default swap US civil actions

Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and the Company, together with other financial institutions that act as market makers for interest rate swaps (IRS) are named as defendants in several antitrust class actions which were consolidated in the SDNY in 2016. The complaints allege the defendants conspired to prevent the development of exchanges for IRS and demand unspecified money damages.

In 2018, trueEX LLC filed an antitrust class action in the SDNY against a number of financial institutions including Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and the Company based on similar allegations with respect to trueEX LLC's development of an IRS platform. In 2017, Tera Group Inc. filed a separate civil antitrust

action in the SDNY claiming that certain conduct alleged in the IRS cases also caused the plaintiff to suffer harm with respect to the Credit Default Swaps market. In November 2018 and July 2019, respectively, the court dismissed certain claims in both cases for unjust enrichment and tortious interference but denied motions to dismiss the federal and state antitrust claims, which remain pending.

General

The Company and the Group are engaged in various other legal, competition and regulatory matters in the US and a number of overseas jurisdictions, including those which arise in the ordinary course of business from time to time.

The Company and the Group are also subject to enquiries and examinations, requests for information, audits, investigations and legal and other proceedings by regulators, governmental and other public bodies in connection with its business. The Company and the Group as applicable are cooperating with the relevant authorities and keeping all relevant agencies briefed as appropriate in relation to these matters and others described in this note on an ongoing basis.

At the present time, the Company does not expect the ultimate resolution of any of these other matters to have a material adverse effect on its financial position.

19. Guarantees

ASC 460, *Guarantees* (“ASC 460”), requires that a guarantor recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability in an amount equal to the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. US GAAP defines a guarantee as a contract that contingently requires the guarantor to pay a guaranteed party based upon: (a) changes in an underlying asset, liability or equity security of the guaranteed party; or (b) a third party’s failure to perform under a specified agreement. However, US GAAP excludes from the recognition provisions of ASC 460, guarantees issued between parents and their subsidiaries or between corporations under common control. Therefore, certain guarantees between the Company and other Group entities are not recognized in the Statement of Financial Condition of the Company but are disclosed herein (see also Note 14 “Transactions with Affiliated Companies”). The Company also enters into certain derivative contracts that meet the definition of a guarantee under ASC 460. Guarantees are defined to include derivative contracts that contingently require a guarantor to make payment to a guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying that relates to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party.

Derivatives that meet the definition of a guarantee include certain written equity options.

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 Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company's derivatives that act as guarantees are summarized below and are shown on a gross basis prior to counterparty netting as of December 31, 2019 (in millions):

	Carrying Value of Liability	Maximum Payout/ Notional
Written Equity Options	\$ 976	\$ 83,512

20. 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 counterparties including brokers and dealers, central clearers and exchanges, commercial banks, insurance companies, pension plans, mutual funds, hedge funds and other financial institutions. The Company's exposure to credit risk is associated with the nonperformance of counterparties in fulfilling their contractual obligations.

The Company's policy is to monitor its customer and counterparty risk through the use of a variety of credit and market exposure reporting and control procedures. This includes

marking to market securities transactions and collateral while requiring adjustments to collateral levels where 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.

21. Regulatory Requirements

Cash and Securities Segregated Pursuant to Federal and Other Regulations

Under the provisions of the SEC's Rule 15c3-3, the Company segregated \$1,818 million of cash in special reserve accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers at December 31, 2019.

The Company is also required to perform a computation of reserve requirements for Proprietary Accounts of Broker Dealers ("PAB") pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3. As of December 31, 2019 the Company segregated \$11 million of cash in a special reserve bank account to meet the PAB requirement.

As an FCM, the Company is required to segregate funds in a cleared swap customer account, a secured funds account and a segregated funds account under rules mandated by the CFTC. For these purposes, \$734 million, \$282 million, and \$92 million, respectively, were segregated and held in accounts at non affiliate banks as of December 31, 2019.

Net Capital

The Company is subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 and the CFTC Regulation 1.17 which require the maintenance of minimum net capital.

Under 15c3-1, the Company has elected to use the alternative method which requires that the Company maintain minimum net capital of 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions, as defined. Under CFTC Regulation 1.17, the Company is required to maintain an adjusted net capital equivalent to the greater of \$1 million, or 8% of the total risk margin requirements for all positions carried in customer and non-customer accounts, as defined. The Company's minimum net capital requirement included an additional component related to certain reverse repurchase agreements as defined under Rule 15c3-1.

At December 31, 2019, the Company had net capital of \$6,060 million, which was 21.6% of aggregate debit items and \$4,719 million in excess of the minimum net capital requirement.

As a registered broker-dealer, the Company is required to meet the business mix test exemption under Section 11(a)(1)(G) of the Securities Exchange Act. As of December 31, 2019, more than 50% of the Company's gross revenue was derived from qualifying transactions.

22. Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events from January 1, 2020 through March 6, 2020, the date the Statement of Financial Condition was available to be issued.

On February 26, 2020, the Company's Board of Directors approved a \$500 million distribution to its parent, Barclays Group US Inc., the payment of which is subject to regulatory approval.

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Senior Officers

Michael Lublinsky
Chief Executive Officer

Gerard LaRocca
President

Matt Larson
Chief Financial Officer

