BARCLAYS PLC
Form 6-K
February 21, 2019

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-16 OR 15D-16
UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

February 21, 2019

Barclays PLC
(Name of Registrant)

1 Churchill Place
London E14 5HP
England
(Address of Principal Executive Office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F x Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No x

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b):

This Report on Form 6-K is filed by Barclays PLC.

This Report comprises:

Information given to The London Stock Exchange and furnished pursuant to General Instruction B to the General Instructions to Form 6-K.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Final Results dated 21 February 2019

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BARCLAYS PLC
(Registrant)

Date: February 21, 2019

By: /s/ Garth Wright

Garth Wright
Assistant Secretary

Barclays PLC
Results Announcement

31 December 2018

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Notes

The terms Barclays or Barclays Group refer to Barclays PLC together with its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise stated, the income statement analysis compares the year ended 31 December 2018 to the corresponding twelve months of 2017 and balance sheet analysis as at 31 December 2018 with comparatives relating to 31 December 2017. The abbreviations '£m' and '£bn' represent millions and thousands of millions of Pounds Sterling respectively; the abbreviations '$m' and '$bn' represent millions and thousands of millions of US Dollars respectively; the abbreviations '€m' and '€bn' represent millions and thousands of millions of Euros respectively.

There are a number of key judgement areas, for example impairment calculations, which are based on models and which are subject to ongoing adjustment and modifications. Reported numbers reflect best estimates and judgements at the given point in time.

Relevant terms that are used in this document but are not defined under applicable regulatory guidance or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are explained in the results glossary that can be accessed at home.barclays/investor-relations/reports-and-events/annual-reports.

The information in this announcement, which was approved by the Board of Directors on 20 February 2019, does not comprise statutory accounts within the meaning of Section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. Statutory accounts for the year ended 31 December 2018, which contain an unqualified audit report under Section 495 of the Companies Act 2006 (which does not make any statements under Section 498 of the Companies Act 2006) will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with Section 441 of the Companies Act 2006.

These results will be furnished as a Form 6-K to the SEC as soon as practicable following their publication. Once furnished with the SEC, copies of these results will also be available from the Barclays Investor Relations website at home.barclays/investor-relations/reports-and-events/annual-reports and from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Barclays is a frequent issuer in the debt capital markets and regularly meets with investors via formal road-shows and other ad hoc meetings. Consistent with its usual practice, Barclays expects that from time to time over the coming quarter it will meet with investors globally to discuss these results and other matters relating to the Barclays Group.

Non-IFRS performance measures

Barclays' management believes that the non-IFRS performance measures included in this document provide valuable information to the readers of the financial statements as they enable the reader to identify a more consistent basis for comparing the businesses' performance between financial periods and provide more detail concerning the elements of performance which the managers of these businesses are most directly able to influence or are relevant for an assessment of the Barclays Group. They also reflect an important aspect of the way in which operating targets are defined and performance is monitored by Barclays' management. However, any non-IFRS performance measures in this document are not a substitute for IFRS measures and readers should consider the IFRS measures as well. Refer to the appendix on pages 64 to 72 for further information and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this document, and the most directly comparable IFRS measures.

Forward-looking statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the Barclays Group. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as 'may', 'will', 'seek', 'continue', 'aim', 'anticipate', 'target', 'projected', 'expect', 'estimate', 'intend', 'plan', 'goal', 'believe', 'achieve' or other words of similar meaning. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding or relating to the Barclays Group's future financial position, income growth, assets, impairment charges, provisions, business strategy, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, payment of dividends (including dividend payout ratios and expected payment strategies), projected levels of growth in the banking and financial markets, projected costs or savings, any commitments and targets, estimates of capital expenditures, plans and objectives for future operations, projected employee numbers, IFRS 9 impacts and other statements that are not historical fact. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. These may be affected by changes in legislation, the development of standards and interpretations under International Financial Reporting Standards including the continuing impact of IFRS 9 implementation, evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting and regulatory standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations, future levels of conduct provisions, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, geopolitical risks and the impact of competition. In addition, factors including (but not limited to) the following may have an effect: capital, leverage and other regulatory rules applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions; the effects of any volatility in credit markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; effects of changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; volatility in capital markets; changes in credit ratings of any entities within the Barclays Group or any securities issued by such entities; the potential for one or more countries exiting the Eurozone; instability as a result of the exit by the United Kingdom from the European Union and the disruption that may subsequently result in the UK and globally; and the success of future acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Barclays Group's control. As a result, the Barclays Group's actual future results, dividend payments, and capital and leverage ratios may differ materially from the plans, goals, expectations and guidance set forth in the Barclays Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Barclays Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in our filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2018), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Subject to our obligations under the applicable laws and regulations of the United Kingdom and the United States in relation to disclosure and ongoing information, we undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Performance Highlights

Improved financial performance with Group return on tangible equity of 8.5% and earnings per share of 21.9p1

- Delivering improving earnings for shareholders
- Improving operating leverage and investing in medium term growth initiatives with a particular focus on capital light activities with attractive returns
- Common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 13.2% is at the end-state target of c.13%, with future profit generation supporting both investment and cash returns to shareholders

Returns1 Group RoTE targets of >9% in 2019 and >10% in 2020	Earnings per share (EPS) of 21.9p (2017: negative 3.5p) and Group return on tangible equity (RoTE) of 8.5% (2017: negative 1.2%), with profit before tax (PBT) up 20% to £5.7bn Barclays UK RoTE of 16.7% (2017: 17.8%), as PBT decreased 3% to £2.4bn Barclays International RoTE of 8.7% (2017: 4.4%), as PBT increased 10% to £3.9bn
Cost efficiency Group cost guidance of £13.6-13.9bn1 in 2019, and cost: income ratio of <60% over time	Group operating expenses decreased 2% to £13.9bn in line with guidance after excluding a charge for Guaranteed Minimum Pensions (GMP) The cost: income ratio, excluding litigation and conduct charges, improved to 66% (2017: 68%) Creating capacity within the cost base through elimination of legacy costs and productivity savings via Barclays Execution Services (BX) to improve operating leverage and investment in medium term growth initiatives, while delivering a reduction in absolute costs in 2018
Capital and dividends At end-state CET1 ratio target of c.13% 6.5p total dividend for 2018	Generated 140bps of capital from profits, more than offset by 71bps impact from litigation and conduct charges, 53bps from ordinary dividends and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) coupons paid and foreseen, and 33bps from the decision to redeem Preference Shares and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities in December 2018 Capital returns policy updated - progressive ordinary dividend, supplemented by share buybacks as and when appropriate

Barclays Group profit before tax was £3.5bn (2017: £3.5bn) which included litigation and conduct charges of £2.2bn (2017: £1.2bn) principally related to a £1.4bn settlement with the US Department of Justice (DoJ) with regard to Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) and charges of £0.4bn (2017: £0.7bn) due to Payment Protection Insurance (PPI) in Q118

Excluding litigation and conduct charges, Group profit before tax increased 20% to £5.7bn despite the adverse effect of the 3% depreciation of average USD against GBP. Income was stable and operating expenses reduced 2%.

The cost: income ratio improved to 66% (2017: 68%) which included a £140m charge to reflect the estimated increase in pension obligations due to GMP. Credit impairment charges reduced 37% to £1.5bn including updates for consensus-based macroeconomic forecasts in the UK and US during the year and the prudent management of credit risk. This improvement was partially offset by a Q418 £150m specific charge for the impact of the anticipated economic uncertainty in the UK

Barclays UK profit before tax increased to £2.0bn (2017: £1.7bn). Excluding litigation and conduct, profit before tax decreased 3% to £2.4bn reflecting a 5% increase in impairment charges, due to a £100m charge for the anticipated economic uncertainty in the UK. Income was stable as lower interest margins were offset by strong balance sheet growth. Expenses increased 1% reflecting continued investment to grow the business and improve future operating efficiency. RoTE excluding litigation and conduct was 16.7% (2017: 17.8%)

Barclays International profit before tax increased to £3.8bn (2017: £3.3bn). Income growth in Markets and the Consumer, Cards and Payments business was offset by the non-recurrence of prior year one-offs, from a US asset card sale and a valuation gain on Barclays' preference shares in Visa Inc, and lower Banking income. Credit impairment charges decreased 56% primarily due to single name recoveries, updates for consensus-based macroeconomic forecasts in the UK and US, non-recurrence of single name charges in 2017 and the repositioning of the US cards portfolio towards a lower risk mix. Total operating expenses decreased 2% as continued investments in business growth, talent and technology were offset by lower costs for restructuring and structural reform. RoTE excluding litigation and conduct was 8.7% (2017: 4.4%), with the Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB) and Consumer, Cards and Payments delivering 7.1% and 17.3% (2017: 2.2% and 16.8%) respectively

Attributable profit was £1.4bn (2017: loss of £1.9bn). This reflected the non-recurrence of a £2.5bn loss related to the sell down of Barclays Africa Group Limited (BAGL) and a tax charge of £1.1bn compared to a 2017 charge of £2.2bn which included a one-off net charge of £0.9bn due to the re-measurement of US deferred tax assets (DTAs).

Basic earnings per share was 9.4p (2017: loss per share of 10.3p) and excluding litigation and conduct was 21.9p (2017: loss per share of 3.5p)
Tangible net asset value (TNAV) per share was 262p (December 2017: 276p) as 21.9p of earnings per share, excluding litigation and conduct, was more than offset by the implementation of IFRS 9, impact of litigation and conduct charges, the redemption of Preference Shares and AT1 securities, as well as dividend payments. In Q418 TNAV increased by 2p, the third consecutive quarter of TNAV accretion

1 Excluding litigation and conduct, with returns targets based on a Barclays Group CET1 ratio of c.13%.

Barclays Group results for the year ended	31.12.18	31.12.17	
	£m	£m	% Change
Total income	21,136	21,076	-
Credit impairment charges and other provisions	(1,468)	(2,336)	37
Net operating income	19,668	18,740	5
Operating costs	(13,627)	(13,884)	2
UK bank levy	(269)	(365)	26
Operating expenses	(13,896)	(14,249)	2
GMP charge	(140)	-	
Litigation and conduct	(2,207)	(1,207)	(83)
Total operating expenses	(16,243)	(15,456)	(5)
Other net income	69	257	(73)
Profit before tax	3,494	3,541	(1)
Tax charge	(1,122)	(2,240)	50
Profit after tax in respect of continuing operations	2,372	1,301	82
Loss after tax in respect of discontinued operation	-	(2,195)	
Non-controlling interests in respect of continuing operations	(226)	(249)	9
Non-controlling interests in respect of discontinued operation	-	(140)	
Other equity instrument holders1	(752)	(639)	(18)
Attributable profit/(loss)	1,394	(1,922)	
Performance measures			
Return on average tangible shareholders' equity1	3.6%	(3.6%)	
Average tangible shareholders' equity (£bn)	44.1	48.9	
Cost: income ratio	77%	73%	
Loan loss rate (bps)2	44	57	
Basic earnings/(loss) per share1	9.4p	(10.3p)	
Dividend per share	6.5p	3.0p	
Performance measures excluding litigation and conduct3			
Profit before tax	5,701	4,748	20
Attributable profit/(loss)	3,530	(772)	
Return on average tangible shareholders' equity1	8.5%	(1.2%)	
Cost: income ratio	66%	68%	
Basic earnings/(loss) per share1	21.9p	(3.5p)	
Balance sheet and capital management4	£bn	£bn	
Tangible net asset value per share	262p	276p	

Common equity tier 1 ratio	13.2%	13.3%
Common equity tier 1 capital	41.1	41.6
Risk weighted assets	311.9	313.0
UK leverage ratio	5.1%	5.1%
UK leverage exposure	999	985
Average UK leverage ratio5	4.5%	4.9%
Average UK leverage exposure5	1,110	1,045
Funding and liquidity		
Group liquidity pool (£bn)	227	220
Liquidity coverage ratio	169%	154%
Loan: deposit ratio	83%	81%

1 The profit after tax attributable to other equity instrument holders of £752m (2017: £639m) is offset by a tax credit recorded in reserves of £203m (2017: £174m). The net amount of £549m (2017: £465m), along with non-controlling interests, is deducted from profit after tax in order to calculate earnings per share and return on average tangible shareholders' equity.

2 Comparatives calculated based on gross loans and advances at amortised cost prior to the balance sheet presentation change and IAS 39 impairment charge.

3 Refer to pages 64 to 72 for further information and calculations of performance measures excluding litigation and conduct.

4 Capital, RWAs and leverage measures are calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements.

5 The average UK leverage ratio and exposure are for Q4, refer to page 49 for details on the averaging methodology for both 2018 and 2017.

6 The fully loaded CET1 ratio was 12.8%, with £39.8bn of CET1 capital and £311.8bn of Risk Weights Assets (RWA), calculated without applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR.

Group Chief Executive Officer's Review

"2018 represented a very significant period for Barclays.

In the course of the year, having resolved major legacy issues and reduced the drag from low returning businesses, we started to see the earnings potential of the bank, as the strategy we have implemented began to deliver.

This was evident in the improved performance across the Group compared to 2017.

Excluding litigation and conduct, profits before tax were up by 20% to £5,701m and our Group Return on Tangible Equity was 8.5% for the year - close to our 2019 financial target of greater than 9%.

Earnings per share excluding litigation and conduct for the full year was 21.9p. Our CET1 capital ratio of 13.2% is at our target of around 13%, and we have grown tangible book value for three quarters in a row.

The progress made on these key measures demonstrates that our plan is working and we have a strong foundation on which to achieve our returns targets for this year and next.

The fundamental strength of our Group rests on a diversified, though connected, portfolio of businesses. Barclays is well diversified by geography, by product and by currency between our consumer and wholesale businesses, designed to produce consistent and attractive returns through the economic cycle. The results for 2018 demonstrate this.

Our overriding priority for 2019 and 2020 is the attainment of our returns targets. Beyond those we are also focusing on medium term revenue growth opportunities - opportunities which rely on technology rather than capital. Such investment and focus beyond the immediate was simply not a viable option during the many years of reshaping this company. The efficiencies we have driven have created the capacity to invest to strengthen and grow our business within our cost guidance of £13.6-13.9bn for 2019, although we have the ability to flex that investment to a degree to support our RoTE targets if the environment requires us to do so.

In 2018, based on our strong capital generation, Barclays restored the dividend to 6.5p and redeemed expensive preference shares dating from the financial crisis. This is excellent progress, but not sufficient.

Going forward the principal calls on future earnings should now be returns to shareholders and investing to grow the business. We will use the strong capital generation of the bank to return a greater proportion of those earnings to shareholders by way of dividends and to supplement those dividends with additional returns, including share buybacks. I am optimistic for our prospects to do more in 2019 and beyond."

James E Staley, Group Chief Executive Officer