Barclays PLC

Q1 2023 Fixed Income Investor Presentation

27 April 2023

Performance

Franchise strength driving strong returns and balance sheet stability

Income statement

£7.2bn Income

£2.6bn Profit before tax

15.0% RoTE

11.3p Earnings per share

Balance sheet, capital and distributions

13.6% CET1 Ratio

163% Liquidity coverage ratio

301p TNAV per share

c.13.4p[1] per share distribution (last 12 months)

- **Strong Q1 performance**: record quarter of profitability[2]
- **Prudent risk management**: underpinning performance
- **Disciplined investments**: delivering income growth
- **Robust capital position**: supporting attractive shareholder returns
- **Deposit funding:** diverse and stable franchise deposit base

[1] Includes total dividend for 2022 of 7.25p per share and total share buybacks announced in relation to 2022 of £1.0bn | [2] On a comparable statutory basis, period covering Q111 to Q123. Pre-2011 financials were not restated following accounting standards changes for IFRS 10 and IAS 19 |

Supporting customers and clients in pursuit of our strategic priorities

Deliver next-generation digitised consumer financial services

Deliver sustainable growth in the Corporate & Investment Bank

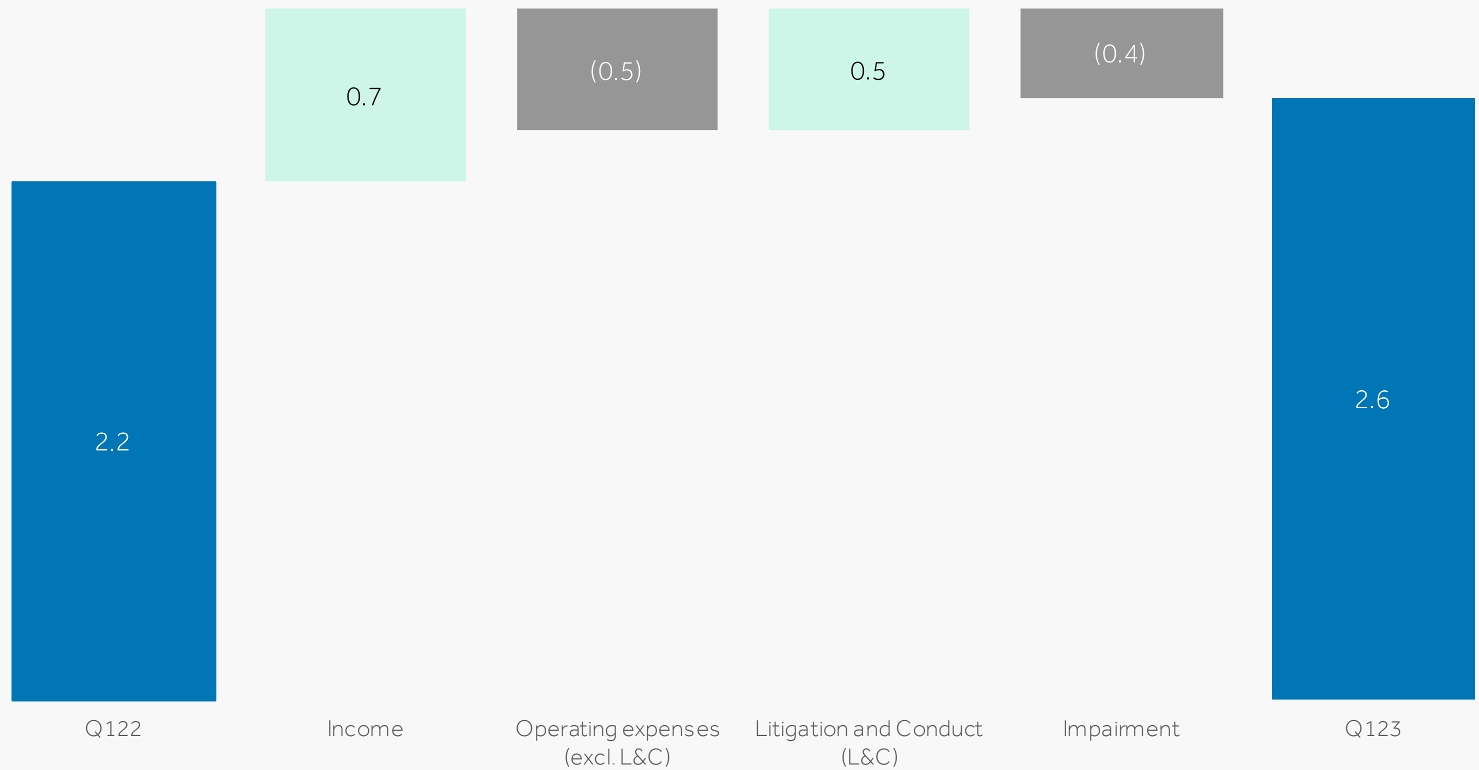
Capture opportunities as we transition to a low-carbon economy

Group RoTE of 15.0% with profit before tax up 16%

Performance

£7.2bn Income *Q122: £6.5bn*	£4.1bn Costs *Q122: £4.1bn*
57% Cost: income ratio *Q122: 63%*	£3.1bn Profit before impairment *Q122: £2.4bn*
£0.5bn Impairment *Q122: £0.1bn*	52bps Loan loss rate *Q122: 15bps*
11.3p EPS *Q122: 8.4p*	15.0% RoTE *Q122: 11.5%*
13.6% CET1 ratio *Dec-22: 13.9%*	301p TNAV per share *Dec-22: 295p*

Profit before tax (£bn)



Note: Charts may not sum due to other net income/(expenses) and rounding|

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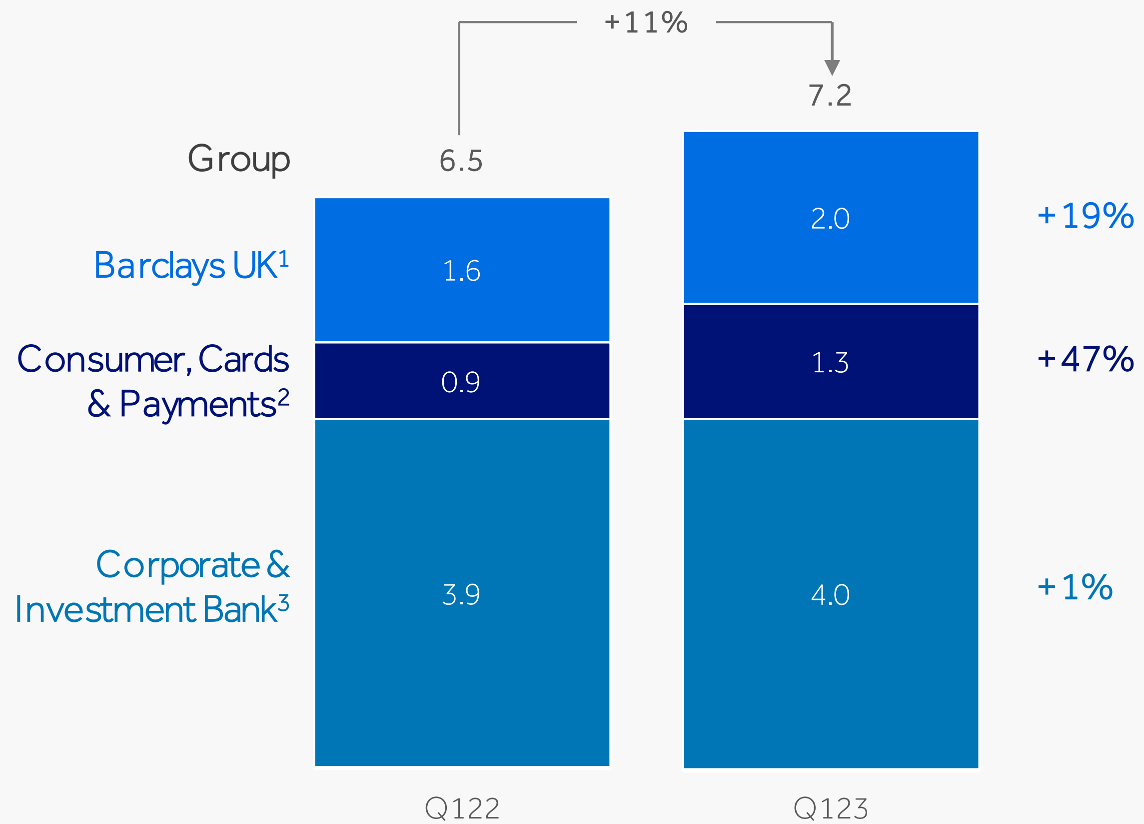
Income +11% YoY, with growth across all operating businesses

Group income (£bn)



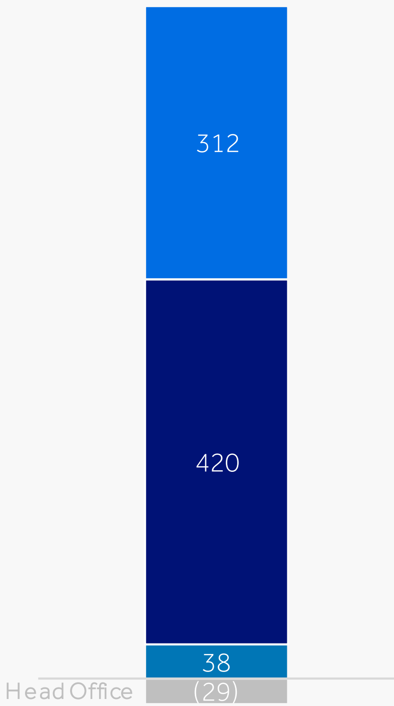
c.40-45% of Group income in USD since 2020[4]

[1] Barclays UK (BUK) | [2] Consumer, Cards & Payments (CC&P) | [3] Corporate & Investment Bank (CIB) | [4] Based on an average of FY20, FY21 and FY22 income. Range may vary depending on business mix and macroeconomic environment and historical outcomes may not be indicative of future currency mix | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

High quality and diverse sources of income growth across the Group

Income growth YoY

+£741m / +11%



Q123 income growth YoY (£m)

+£312m | +19% Barclays UK

- Mostly NII (+£279m) reflecting rates and structural hedge, partially offset by product margin impacts

+£420m | +47% Consumer, Cards & Payments[1]

- +£338m: NII mainly US cards[2] reflecting +30% balance growth, including Gap and margin expansion
- +£82m: Fee income growth in US cards, Private Bank and Payments

+£38m | +1% Corporate & Investment Bank[1]

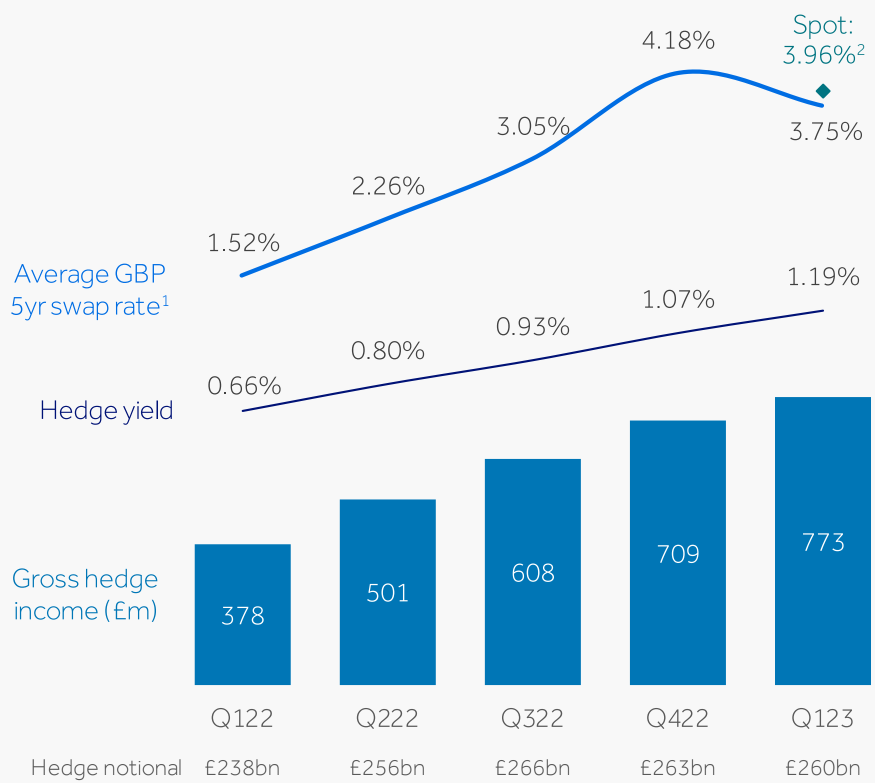
- Second best quarter on record[3]
- +£317m: Transaction Banking mainly NII reflecting rising rate environment and balance growth
- +c.£160m: Financing[4] income in Markets, including higher client balances
- -£45m: Banking fees reflecting lower industry fee pool[5]
- -c.£370m: Intermediation income in Markets vs. strong prior year comparable

[1] Including the impact of FX | [2] Includes Q123 contribution from acquisition of the $3.3bn Gap cards portfolio at the end of Q222 | [3] On a comparable basis, period covering 2014-Q123. Pre 2014 data was not restated following re-segmentation in 2016 | [4] Financing income has grown including the impact of inflation. In a more normalised inflation environment the year on year growth would be c.£65m | [5] Dealogic for the period covering 1 January to 31 March 2023 |

Structural hedge continues to drive higher NII across the Group

Structural hedge

Q123 gross hedge income up 104% YoY

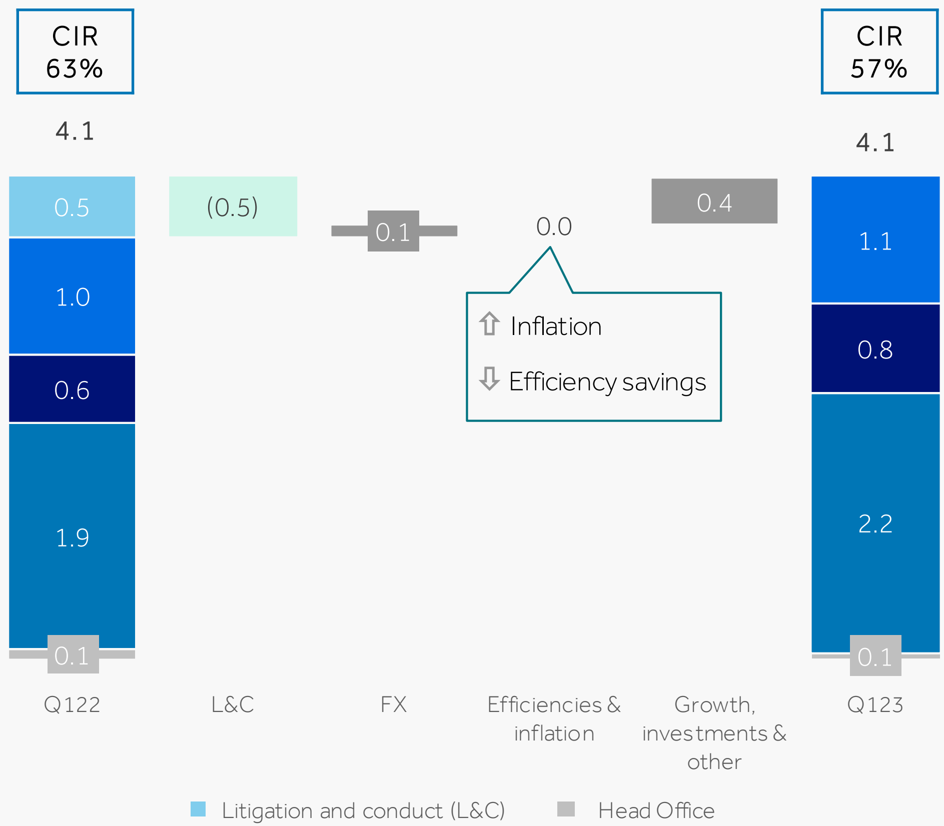


- Expect continued momentum in structural hedge income
  - Two-thirds of gross hedge income within Barclays UK
- £3bn reduction in hedge notional in Q123
  - Reflecting expected deposit migration mainly in corporate
- More than £50bn of hedge maturing evenly in 2023 at c.1.0%
  - Expect to roll the majority at significantly higher rates
- Maintaining prudent buffers for further deposit migration

[1] UK Pound Sterling SONIA OIS Zero 5 Year Point (Refinitiv: GBPOIS5YZ=R) | [2] Based on spot price of UK Pound Sterling SONIA OIS Zero 5 Year Point (Refinitiv: GBPOIS5YZ=R) as at the end of day on 21 April 2023 |

Cost: income ratio of 57%

Group costs (£bn) and cost: income ratio (CIR)



2023 Guidance	
	Group cost: income ratio % in low 60s
	Q123 high point for Group operating costs[1,2]

Barclays UK +£94m

- Transformation: digital optimisation and service simplification
- Efficiencies broadly offsetting inflation

Consumer, Cards & Payments +£170m

- US Cards balances +30%, including Gap

Corporate & Investment Bank +£281m

- Technology, resilience & control enhancements, selective hiring
- c.£40m higher European SRF[3] levies in Q123

c.30% of Group costs in USD since 2020[4]

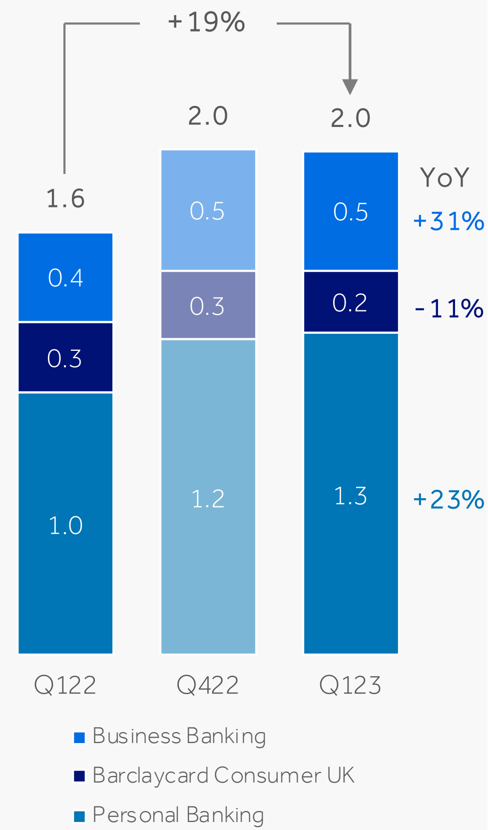
[1] Operating costs excludes bank levy and litigation and conduct | [2] Group operating cost guidance is based on an average USD/GBP FX rate of 1.23 for Q223-Q423 | [3] Single Resolution Fund | [4] Based on an average of FY20, FY21 and FY22 costs. Range may vary depending on business mix and macroeconomic environment and historical outcomes may not be indicative of future currency mix | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

Barclays UK higher income driven by margin growth

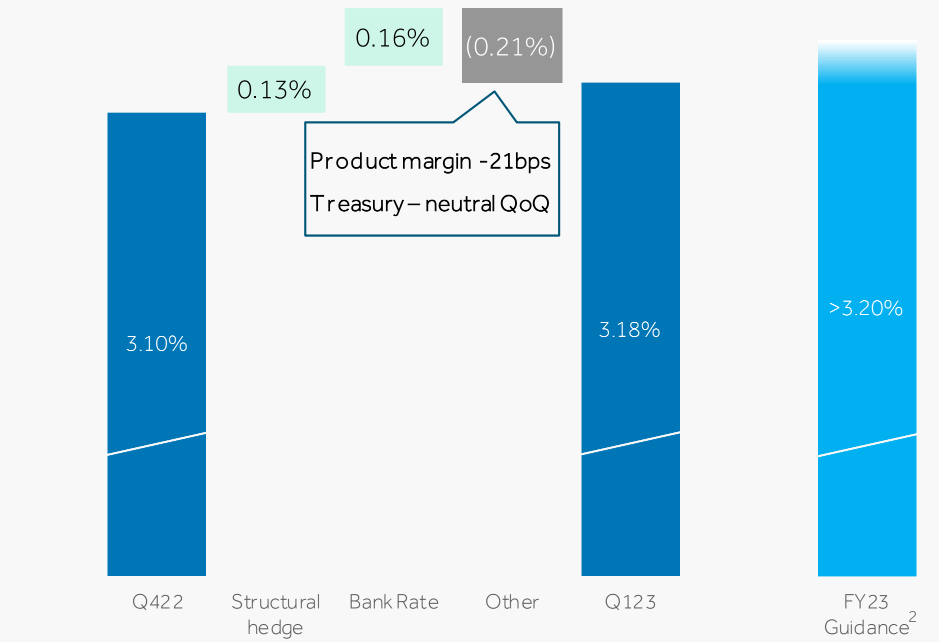
Performance

£2.0bn Income *Q122: £1.6bn*	£1.1bn Costs *Q122: £1.0bn*
56% Cost: income ratio *Q122: 61%*	£0.1bn Impairment *Q122: £48m*
20bps Loan loss rate *Q122: 9bps*	£0.8bn PBT *Q122: £0.6bn*
20.0% RoTE *Q122: 15.6%*	£208.2bn Loans[1] *Dec-22: £205.1bn*
90% Loan: deposit ratio *Dec-22: 87%*	£74.6bn RWAs *Dec-22: £73.1bn*

Income (£bn)



Net interest margin



	Q422	Q123
NII	£1,600m	£1,618m
AIEA[3]	£205bn	£206bn

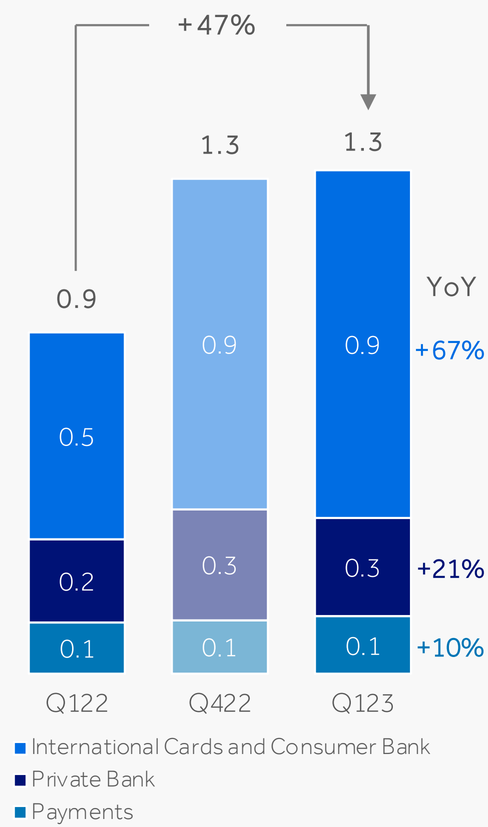
[1] Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost | [2] Assumes the UK Bank Rate peaks at 4.25% in 2023 | [3] Average Interest Earning Assets (AIEA) | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

Consumer, Cards & Payments strong income growth of 47% YoY

Performance

£1.3bn Income *Q122: £0.9bn*	£0.8bn Costs *Q122: £0.8bn*
58% Cost: income ratio *Q122: 88%*	£0.4bn Impairment *Q122: £0.1bn*
332bps Loan loss rate *Q122: 145bps*	£0.2bn PBT *Q122: £(19)m loss*
10.5% RoTE *Q122: (1.5)%*	8.42% NIM *Q422: 8.40%*
£41.8bn Loans[1] *Dec-22: £43.2bn*	£38.2bn RWAs *Dec-22: £38.9bn*

Income (£bn)



US cards End Net Receivables

$28.5bn[2]

+30%[2] (incl. Gap) vs Q122
-2% vs Q422

Private Bank Client Assets and Liabilities[3]

£141.5bn
of which £66.1bn AUM[4]

+11% vs Q122
AUM[4] +15% vs. Q122

Value of payments processed [5]

£80.9bn

+10% vs Q122

60-70% of income and 45-50% of costs in USD since 2020[6]

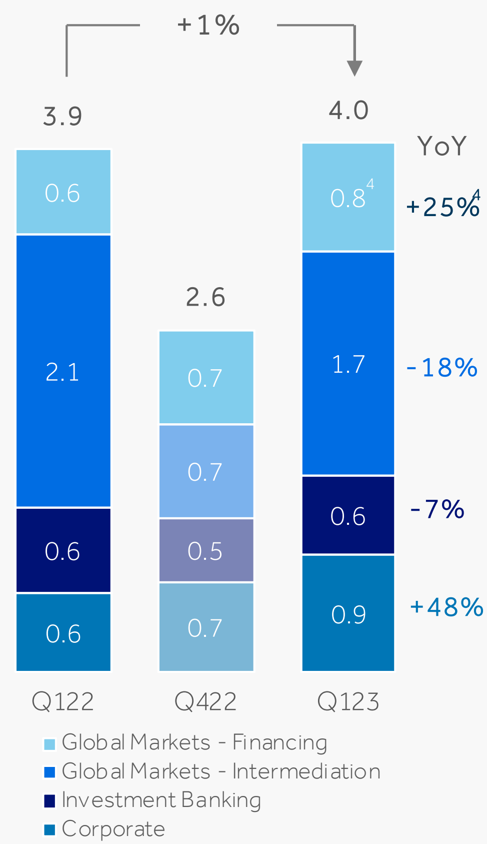
[1] Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost | [2] Includes Q123 contribution from acquisition of the $3.3bn Gap portfolio at the end of Q222 | [3] Client Assets and Liabilities refers to customer deposits, lending and investment products including client assets under management or supervision | [4] Assets under management (AUM) includes assets under management and supervision | [5] Includes £77.9bn (2022: £71.3bn) of merchant acquiring payments | [6] Based on an average of FY20, FY21 and FY22 income, and FY21 and FY22 costs currency mix. Range may vary depending on business mix and macroeconomic environment and historical outcomes may not be indicative of future currency mix | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

Corporate & Investment Bank delivered second best quarter on record[1]

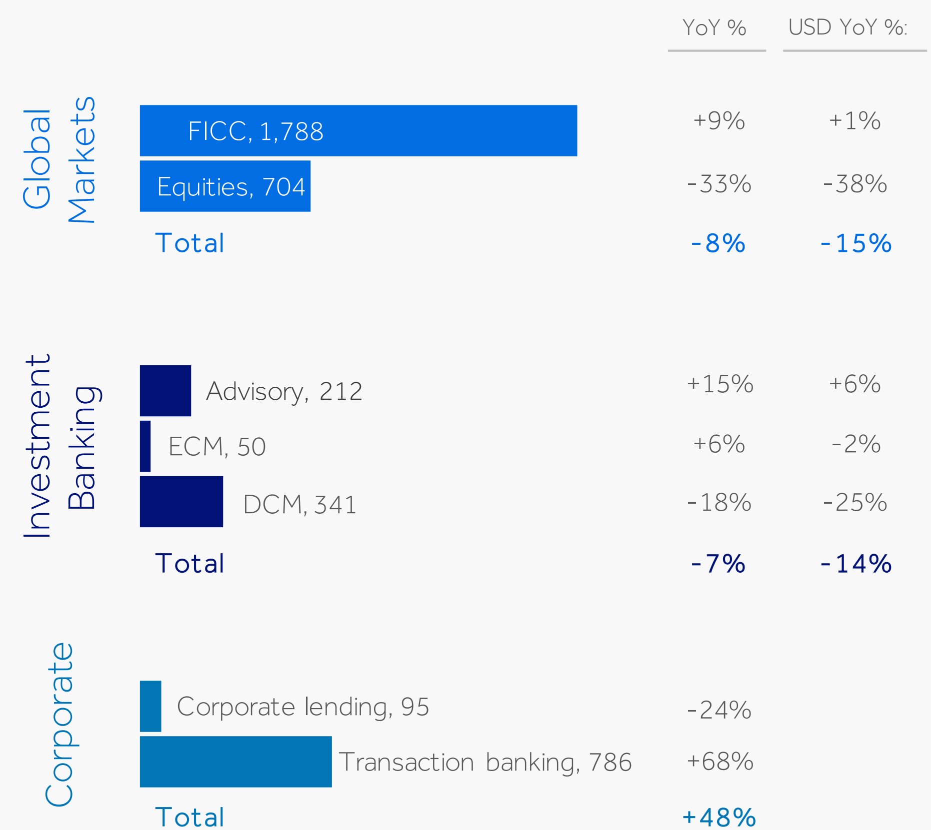
Performance

£4.0bn Income *Q122: £3.9bn*	£2.2bn Costs *Q122: £2.2bn*
55% Cost: income ratio *Q122: 57%*	£33m Impairment *Q122: £(33)m net release*
10bps Loan loss rate *Q122: (12)bps*	£1.7bn PBT *Q122: £1.7bn*
15.2% RoTE *Q122: 17.1%*	£31.8bn Average Equity[2] *Q122: £30.8bn*
£89.2bn Loans[3] *Dec-22: £90.5bn*	£216.8bn RWAs *Dec-22: £215.9bn*

Income (£bn)



Income by business (£m)



50-60% of income and c.40% of costs in USD since 2020[5]

[1] Revenue performance on a comparable basis, period covering 2014-Q123. Pre 2014 data was not restated following re-segmentation in 2016 | [2] Average allocated tangible equity | [3] Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost | [4] Financing income has grown in part due to the impact of inflation. In a more normalised inflation environment the year on year growth would be around 10% | [5] Based on an average of FY20, FY21 and FY22 income, and FY21 and FY22 costs currency mix. Range may vary depending on business mix and macroeconomic environment and historical outcomes may not be indicative of future currency mix |

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Delivering against our targets and guidance

	Targets and guidance	Q123
RoTE	>10% in 2023	15.0%
Cost: income ratio	Low 60s % in 2023	57%
Loan loss rate	50-60bps in 2023	52bps
CET1 ratio	13-14%	13.6%
Liquidity coverage ratio	>100% regulatory minimum[1]	163%

[1] Liquidity coverage ratio >100% is a regulatory minimum, not a Barclays target |

Outlook – unchanged from FY22 results

Returns	Targeting **RoTE of greater than 10% in 2023**
Income	Diversified income streams continue to position the Group well for the current economic and market environment including higher interest rates. **In 2023, Barclays UK NIM is expected to be greater than 3.20%**[1]
Costs	Targeting a **cost: income ratio percentage in the low 60s in 2023**, investing for growth whilst progressing towards the Group's medium-term target of below 60%
Impairment	Expect an **LLR of 50-60bps in 2023**, based on the current macroeconomic outlook
Capital	Expect to operate within the **CET1 ratio target range of 13-14%**
Capital returns	Barclays' capital distribution policy incorporates a progressive ordinary dividend, supplemented with share buybacks as appropriate

[1] Assumes the UK Bank Rate peaks at 4.25% in 2023 |

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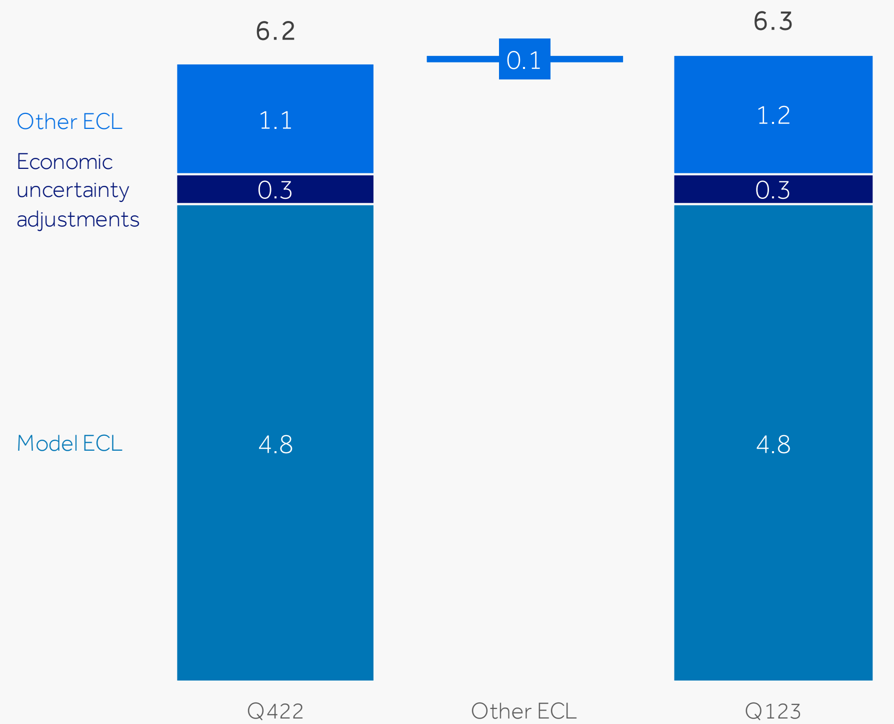
Asset Quality

Balance sheet remains well provisioned

Balance sheet provisions for ECL[1] (£bn)



Commentary

- Impairment provision increased £0.1bn to £6.3bn
- Retain economic uncertainty adjustments of £0.3bn

Macroeconomic variables rolled forward from FY22

Baseline macroeconomic variables (%)	2023	2024	2025
UK GDP growth	(0.6)%	0.5%	1.6%
UK unemployment	4.3%	4.6%	4.2%
US GDP growth	0.4%	0.9%	1.5%
US unemployment	4.1%	4.7%	4.7%

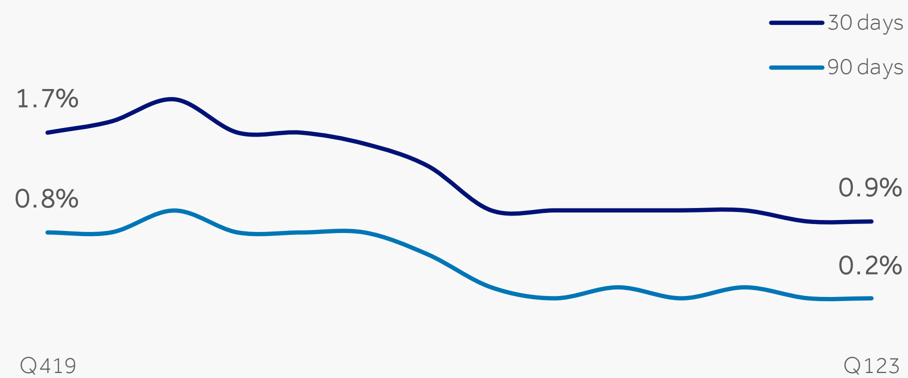
[1] Expected Credit Losses |

Robust consumer coverage ratios and normalisation in credit

UK cards

	Gross loans (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23
Total	16.5	9.9	9.8	10.5%	7.6%	7.7%
Stage 1	10.6	7.1	7.2	1.2%	1.8%	1.8%
Stage 2	5.1	2.6	2.3	21.6%	19.2%	21.6%
Stage 3	0.8	0.3	0.2	65.1%	54.6%	59.4%

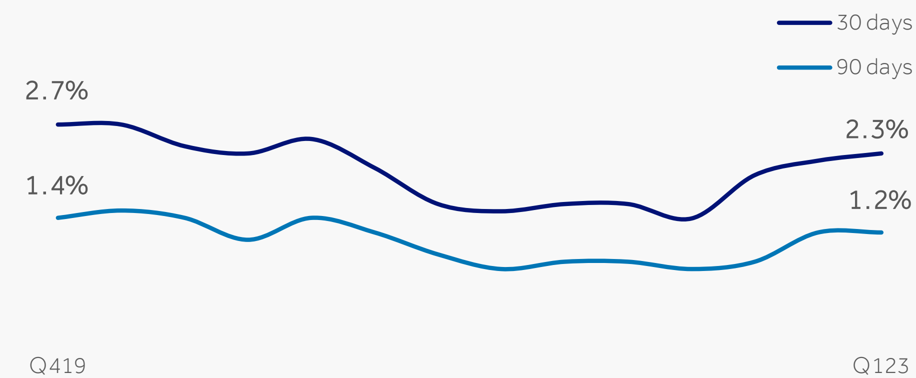
Delinquency rates remain at historical lows



US cards

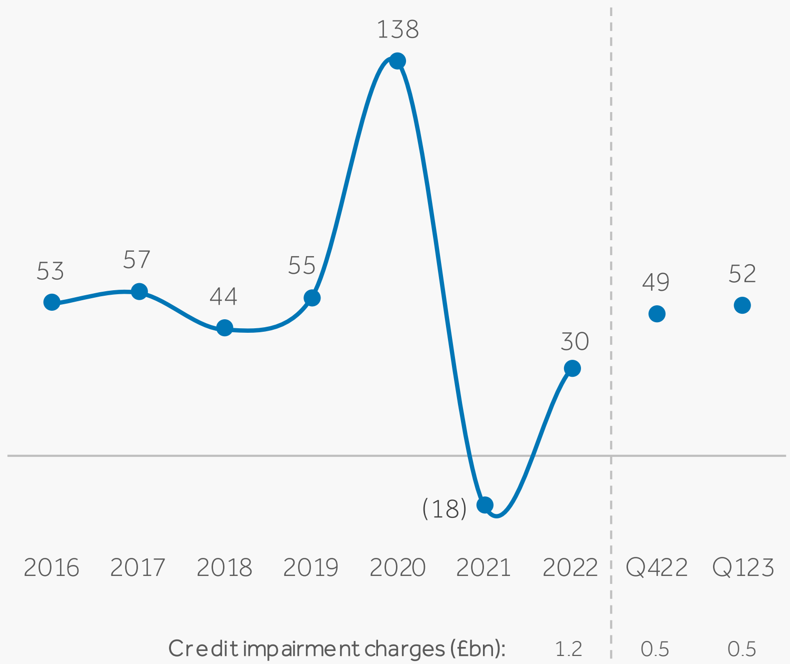
	Gross loans (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23
Total	22.5	25.8	24.8	9.1%	8.1%	8.9%
Stage 1	18.2	21.8	20.7	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Stage 2	2.8	3.0	3.0	21.3%	33.6%	34.3%
Stage 3	1.5	1.0	1.1	79.6%	72.0%	80.6%

Delinquency rates normalising from historical lows



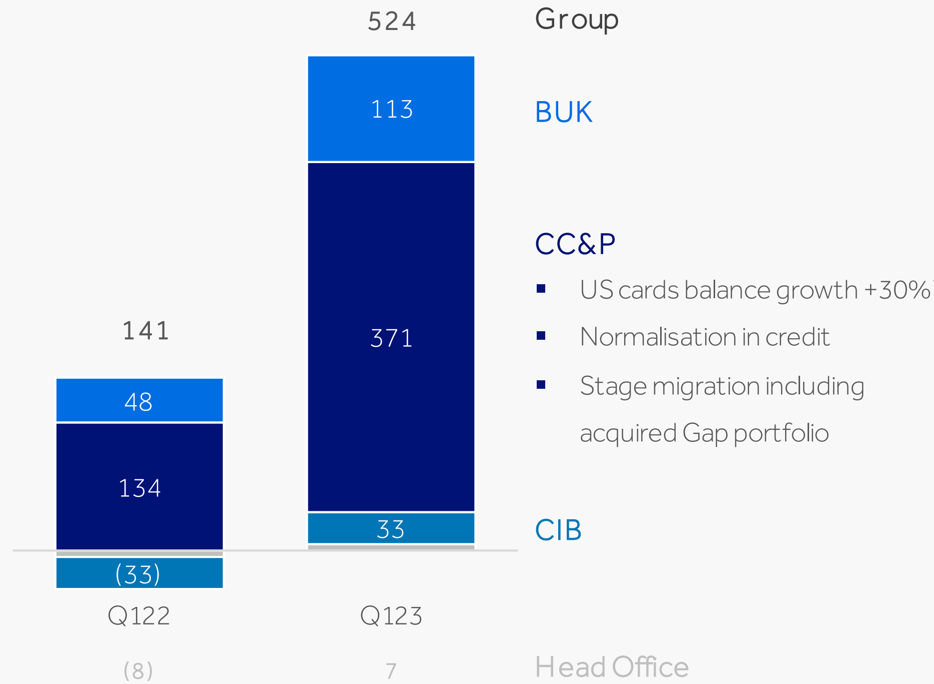
Impairment charge normalising, in line with guidance

Loan loss rate (bps)



Expect a loan loss rate of **50-60bps in 2023**, based on the current macroeconomic outlook

Credit impairment charge (£m)



[1] Includes Q123 contribution from acquisition of the $3.3bn Gap cards portfolio at the end of Q222 |

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Macroeconomic variables

Q123

	Upside 2			Upside 1			Baseline			Downside 1			Downside 2		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
UK GDP[1]	1.7%	4.1%	3.1%	0.5%	2.2%	2.3%	(0.6)%	0.5%	1.6%	(1.3)%	(2.2)%	1.3%	(2.0)%	(4.8)%	1.0%
UK unemployment[2]	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%	4.0%	3.8%	4.3%	4.6%	4.2%	4.6%	6.4%	6.1%	5.0%	8.2%	8.1%
UK HPI[3]	5.3%	9.6%	4.3%	0.5%	3.4%	3.0%	(4.2)%	(2.5)%	1.7%	(9.0)%	(11.3)%	(6.3)%	(13.6)%	(19.6)%	(13.9)%
UK bank rate	3.3%	2.8%	2.5%	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	4.2%	4.3%	3.8%	5.2%	6.2%	5.4%	6.1%	8.0%	6.9%
US GDP[1]	2.3%	3.8%	2.9%	1.4%	2.4%	2.2%	0.4%	0.9%	1.5%	(0.4)%	(1.8)%	1.2%	(1.3)%	(4.5)%	1.0%
US unemployment[4]	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	6.5%	6.5%	4.9%	8.4%	8.3%
US HPI[5]	4.6%	5.3%	4.5%	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%	(0.3)%	(1.2)%	(1.0)%	(2.1)%	(3.9)%	(4.1)%
US federal funds rate	3.8%	3.1%	2.8%	4.1%	3.6%	3.0%	4.7%	3.9%	3.2%	5.4%	5.6%	4.6%	5.9%	7.0%	6.1%
Scenario probability weighting	10.9%			23.1%			39.4%			17.6%			9.0%		

[1] Average Real GDP seasonally adjusted change in year | [2] Average UK unemployment rate 16-year+ | [3] Change in year end UK HPI = Halifax All Houses, All Buyers index, relative to prior year end | [4] Average US civilian unemployment rate 16-year+ |
[5] Change in year end US HPI = FHFA House Price Index, relative to prior year end |

Macroeconomic variables

Q422

	Upside 2			Upside 1			Baseline			Downside 1			Downside 2		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
UK GDP[1]	2.8%	3.7%	2.9%	1.0%	2.3%	2.4%	(0.8)%	0.9%	1.8%	(2.1)%	(1.5)%	1.9%	(3.4)%	(3.8)%	2.0%
UK unemployment[2]	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	4.5%	4.4%	4.1%	5.2%	6.4%	6.0%	6.0%	8.4%	8.0%
UK HPI[3]	8.7%	7.5%	4.4%	1.8%	2.9%	3.3%	(4.7)%	(1.7)%	2.2%	(11.7)%	(10.6)%	(2.8)%	(18.3)%	(18.8)%	(7.7)%
UK bank rate	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	5.9%	6.1%	5.3%	7.3%	7.9%	6.6%
US GDP[1]	3.3%	3.5%	2.8%	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%	0.5%	1.2%	1.5%	(1.1)%	(1.1)%	1.7%	(2.7)%	(3.4)%	2.0%
US unemployment[4]	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	4.7%	4.7%	5.1%	6.6%	6.4%	6.0%	8.5%	8.1%
US HPI[5]	5.8%	5.1%	4.5%	3.8%	3.3%	3.4%	1.8%	1.5%	2.3%	(0.7)%	(1.3)%	0.2%	(3.1)%	(4.0)%	(1.9)%
US federal funds rate	3.6%	2.9%	2.8%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%	4.8%	3.6%	3.1%	5.8%	5.4%	4.4%	6.6%	6.9%	5.8%
Scenario probability weighting	10.9%			23.1%			39.4%			17.6%			9.0%		

[1] Average Real GDP seasonally adjusted change in year | [2] Average UK unemployment rate 16-year+ | [3] Change in year end UK HPI = Halifax All Houses, All Buyers index, relative to prior year end | [4] Average US civilian unemployment rate 16-year+ | [5] Change in year end US HPI = FHFA House Price Index, relative to prior year end |

Impairment: March 2023 coverage ratios

Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending

	Gross loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23
Total	60.2	54.4	52.7	4.9	3.7	3.8	8.1%	6.8%	7.2%
Stage 1	46.0	44.2	42.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
Stage 2	10.8	8.1	8.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	18.7%	22.6%	23.4%
Stage 3	3.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.3	68.5%	60.2%	67.0%

Wholesale loans

	Gross loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23
Total	130.3	175.7	178.6	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Stage 1	117.5	152.7	156.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Stage 2	10.4	20.4	19.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Stage 3	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	23.2%	20.7%	24.2%

Home loans

	Gross loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23
Total	154.9	174.3	178.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Stage 1	135.7	153.7	156.6	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Stage 2	17.0	18.2	19.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Stage 3	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	16.1%	17.1%	17.7%

Total loans

	Gross loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23
Total	345.4	404.4	409.3	6.3	5.6	5.7	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%
Stage 1	299.3	350.5	356.1	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Stage 2	38.2	46.7	46.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	6.2%	5.0%	5.1%
Stage 3	7.9	7.1	6.9	3.2	2.2	2.4	40.7%	31.3%	34.5%

Note: Tables may not sum due to rounding|

Impairment: March 2023 coverage ratios

UK cards

	Gross loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23
Total	16.5	9.9	9.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	10.5%	7.6%	7.7%
Stage 1	10.6	7.1	7.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2%	1.8%	1.8%
Stage 2	5.1	2.6	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	21.6%	19.2%	21.6%
Stage 3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	65.1%	54.6%	59.4%

US cards

	Gross loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23
Total	22.5	25.8	24.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	9.1%	8.1%	8.9%
Stage 1	18.2	21.8	20.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Stage 2	2.8	3.0	3.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	21.3%	33.6%	34.3%
Stage 3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	79.6%	72.0%	80.6%

UK personal loans and partner finance

	Gross loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23
Total	12.4	7.7	7.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	5.4%	4.4%	4.5%
Stage 1	10.2	6.6	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Stage 2	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	10.5%	14.5%	14.0%
Stage 3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	70.7%	69.0%	77.0%

Germany and other unsecured lending

	Gross loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23	Dec-19	Dec-22	Mar-23
Total	8.8	10.9	10.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%
Stage 1	6.9	8.7	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Stage 2	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	11.5%	12.1%	11.7%
Stage 3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	40.6%	40.1%	39.9%

Note: Tables may not sum due to rounding |

Impairment: Q123 wholesale exposures and UK/US cards arrears rates

Wholesale and selected sector exposure

	Gross loans (£bn)
Wholesale excl. Debt Securities	129.6
Debt Securities	49.0
Home Loans	178.0
Other Retail	52.7
Total	409.3

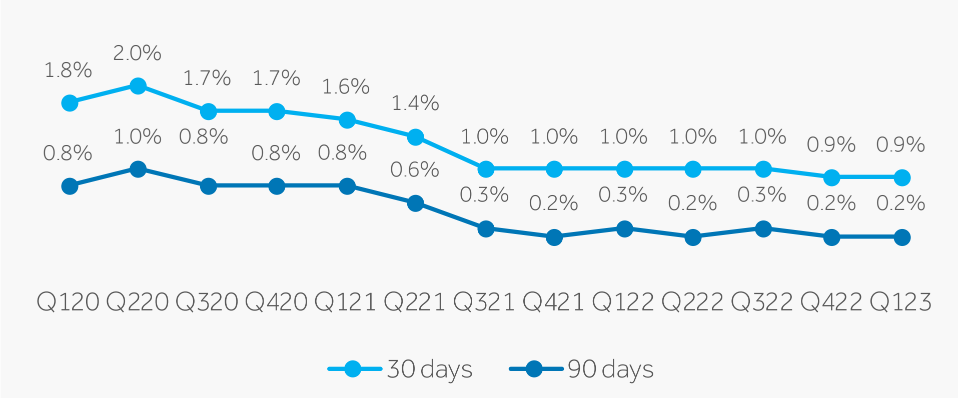
	Wholesale lending excl. Debt Securities (£bn)
Financial Institutions	41.1
Other	50.5
Selected Sectors	38.0
Total	129.6

Selected sectors (£bn/coverage ratio %)

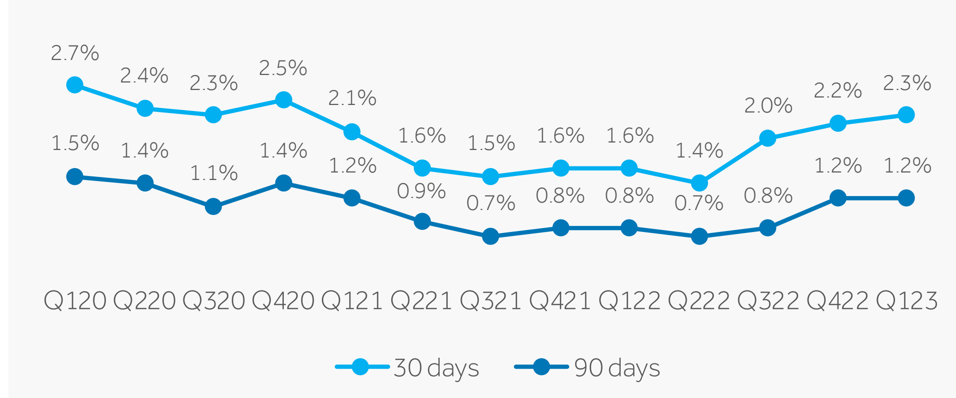
	Exposure	Coverage
Steel & Aluminium Manufacturers	0.7	3.6
Autos	1.3	1.4
Real Estate	16.6	1.7
Consumer Manufacturers	5.8	2.2
Discretionary Retail & Wholesale	6.8	1.9
Passenger Travel	1.0	3.3
Hospitality & Leisure	5.7	2.9
Total	38.0	2.1

- c.30% of the Wholesale book is secured, increasing to c.60% for the selected sectors
- **c.33% synthetic protection**[1] against c.£54bn of funded on-balance sheet exposure in the Corporate lending portfolio
  - c.42% synthetic protection on an exposure at default basis for the Corporate lending portfolio
  - Total wholesale loans coverage ratio of 0.8% does not reflect first loss protection

UK cards arrears rates



US cards arrears rates



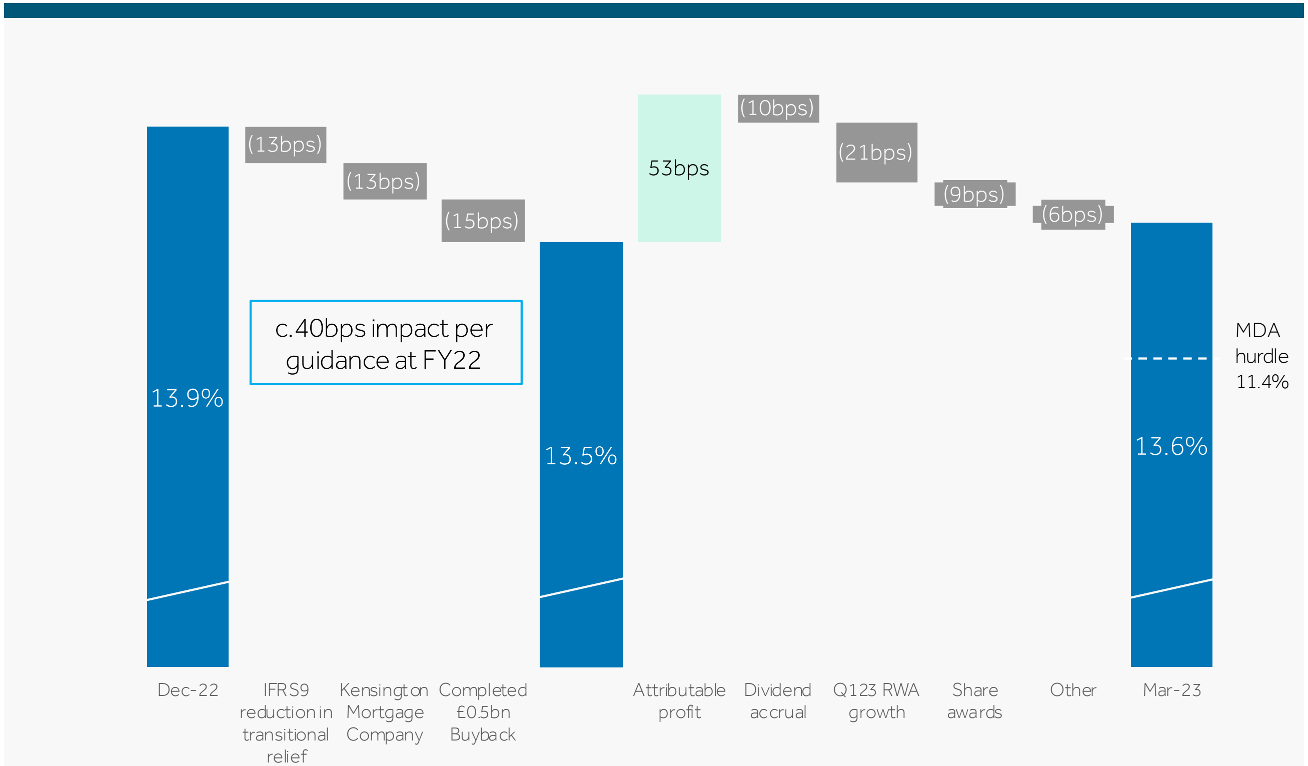
[1] Refers to synthetic credit protection from first loss guarantees on the Corporate lending portfolio which consists of c.£54bn of funded on-balance sheet exposure. In terms of credit protection, individual asset level hedges may vary, but cover a significant and diverse portion of our lending portfolio, with higher average levels of protection for selected vulnerable sectors, lower quality credits and unsecured exposure | Note: Tables may not sum due to rounding |

BARCLAYS

Capital & Leverage

Strong CET1 ratio with significant headroom to MDA

Q123 CET1 ratio movements



	Dec-22	IFRS9 reduction in transitional relief	Kensington Mortgage Company	Completed £0.5bn Buyback		Attributable profit	Dividend accrual	Q123 RWA growth	Share awards	Other	Mar-23
CET1 Capital £bn	46.9	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.5)		1.8	(0.3)		(0.3)	(0.7)	46.0
RWAs £bn	336.5	(0.1)	0.8					5.2		(4.0)	338.4

Future considerations

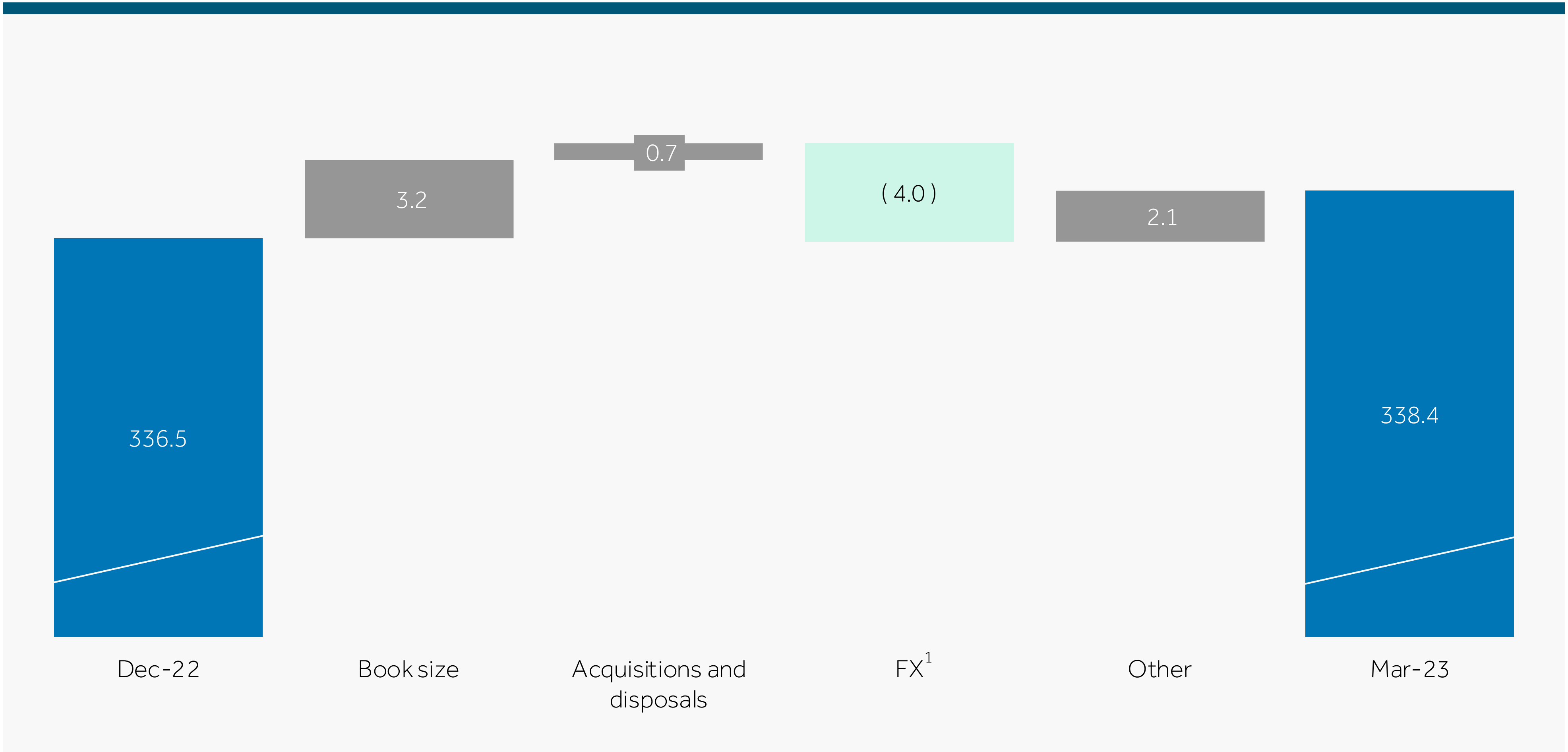
- **Target RoTE of >10%:** translates to c.150bps of annual CET1 ratio accretion
- **UK countercyclical buffer (CCyB):** increase to 2%, adds c.40bps to MDA in Q323
- **Basel 3.1:** lower end of 5-10% RWA inflation on 1-Jan-25, pre-mitigation

Target range of 13-14%

Note: The fully loaded CET1 ratio was 13.5% as at 31 March 2023 (13.7% as at 31 December 2022) | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

Risk weighted assets

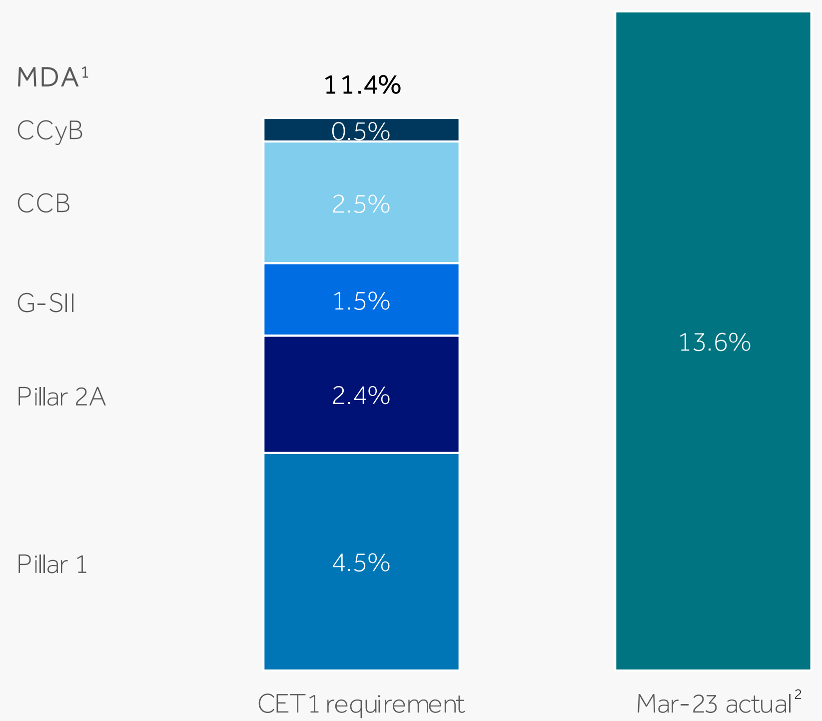
Q123 RWA movements (£bn)



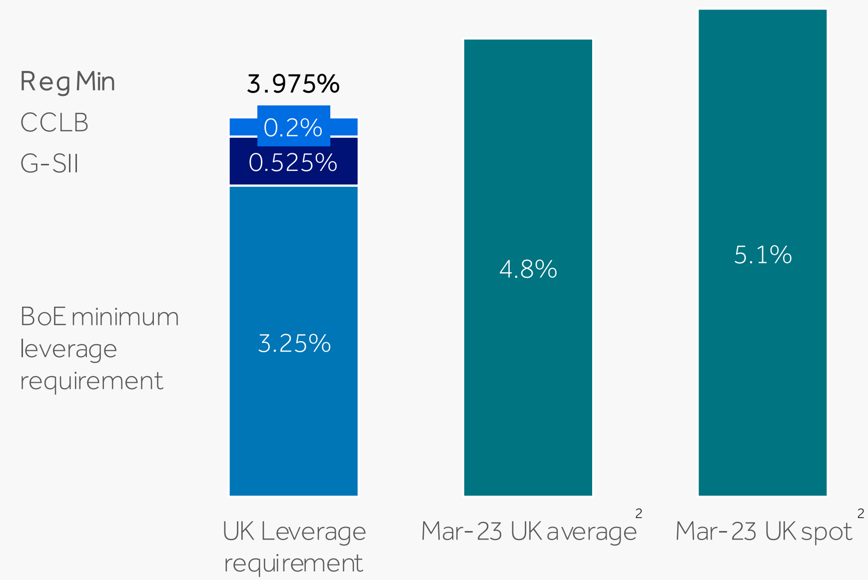
[1] FX on credit risk, counterparty credit risk and standardised market risk RWAs | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

CET1 ratio within 13-14% target range

CET1 minimum requirements



UK leverage minimum requirements

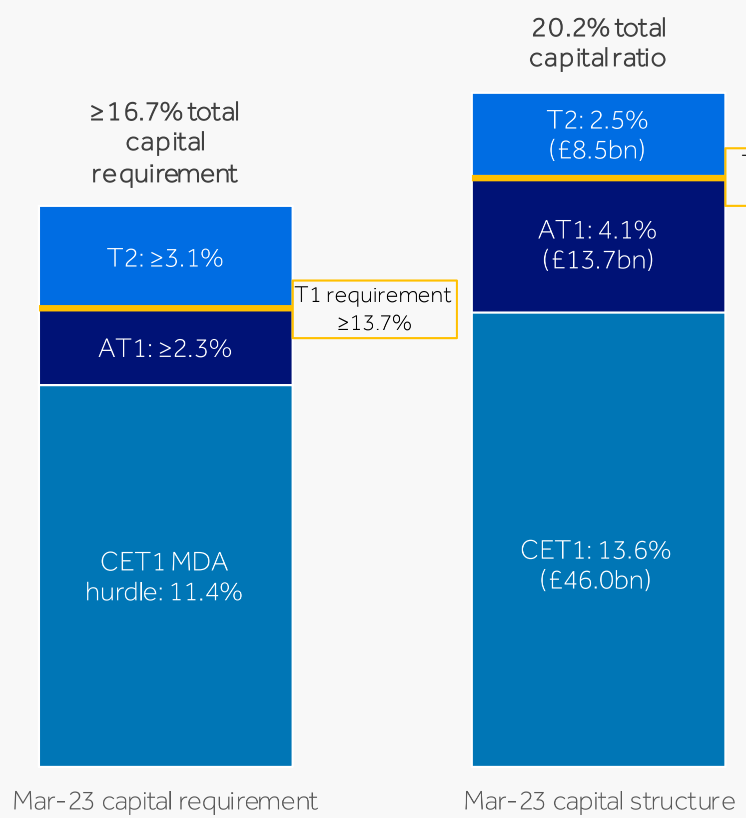


[1] Barclays' MDA hurdle at 11.4% reflecting the Pillar 2A requirement as per the PRA's Individual Capital Requirement | [2] Capital and leverage ratio calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements |

BARCLAYS

Capital structure well managed

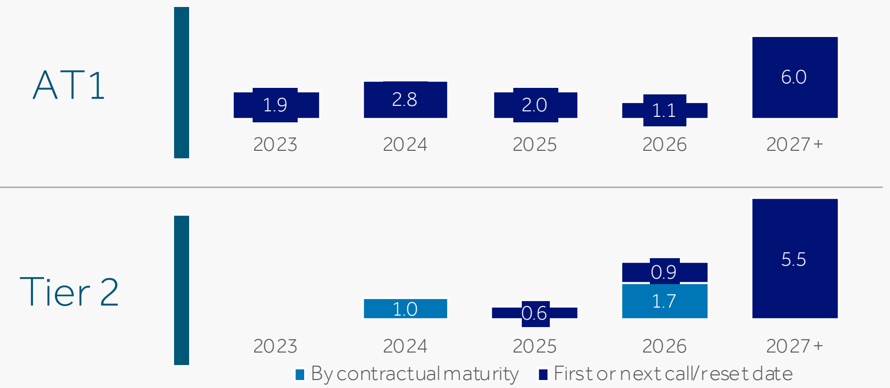
Capital requirements[1] and structure



Balanced total capital structure

- Surplus over CET1 MDA as we run a 13-14% target
- Surplus over T1 requirement to manage FX and RWA movements, as well as deployment into high returning leverage balance sheet opportunities (e.g. Financing)
- Surplus over total capital requirement, with a lower reliance on T2

Barclays PLC remaining capital call and maturity profile (£bn)[2]



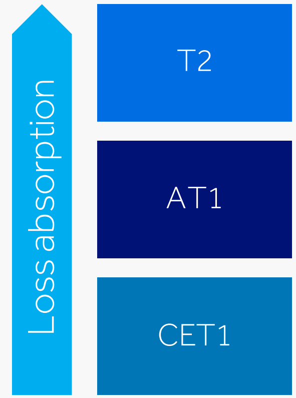
[1] Minimum requirements excludes the confidential institution-specific PRA buffer. AT1 and T2 requirements are efficient requirements | [2] Prepared on nominal basis which will not reconcile with regulatory or accounting bases due to adjustments |
Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

Barclays PLC AT1: Additional background

Consistent structure across outstanding Barclays PLC AT1s

- **Fully compliant UK CRR features**
- **Equity convertible.** Convertible into ordinary shares upon a 7% Group CET1 trigger, at a fixed price of £1.65 equivalent
- **Coupons are discretionary**, non-cumulative, subject to solvency conditions, distributable items test and maximum distributable amount (MDA) rules
- **Senior to ordinary shareholders** and subordinated to any senior creditors, including Tier 2 creditors
- **Subject to PONV statutory conversion or write down powers** under the U.K. Banking Act 2009, in line with all Barclays PLC capital instruments
- **In addition, subject to the bail-in tool** under the U.K. Banking Act 2009, in line with all Barclays PLC capital and MREL instruments

Recent creditor hierarchy statement by the Bank of England



*"**AT1 instruments rank ahead of CET1 and behind T2 in the hierarchy**. Holders of such instruments should expect to be exposed to losses in resolution or insolvency in the order of their positions in this hierarchy"*

Bank of England Statement, March 2023

Payment creditor hierarchy confirmed by the Barclays Board

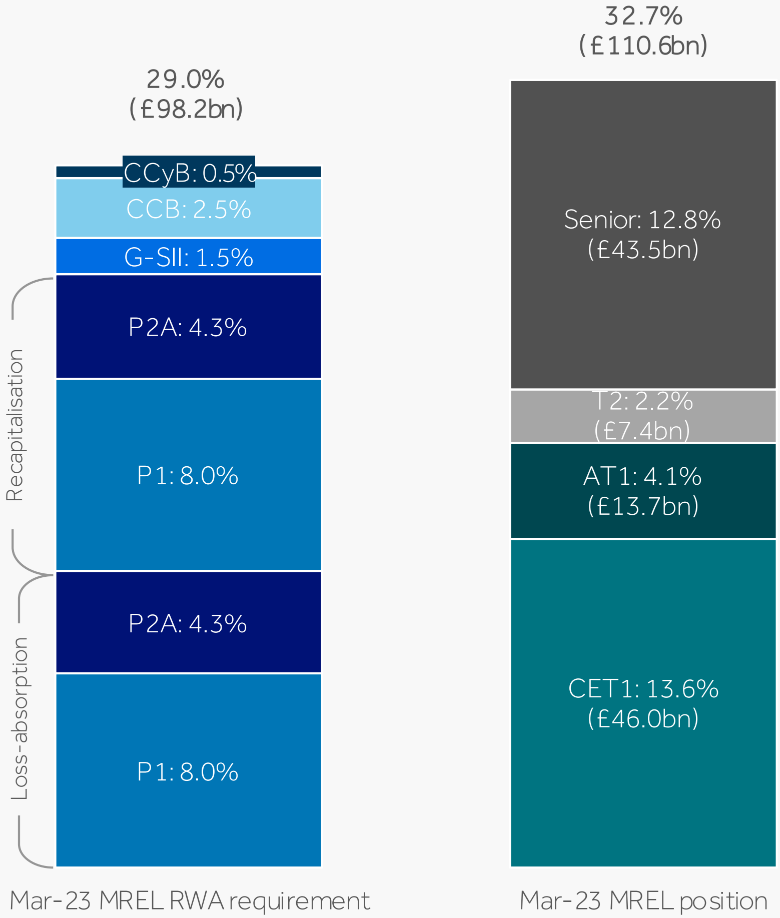
*"Barclays' current dividend policy provides that in determining any proposed dividend and the appropriate payout ratio, our Board of Directors (the "Board") **will consider, among other things, the expectation of servicing more senior securities**. The Securities are senior in rank to ordinary shares. It is the Board's current intention that, whenever exercising its discretion to declare ordinary share dividends, or its discretion to cancel interest on the Securities, the **Board will take into account the relative ranking of these instruments in our capital structure**"*

Featured in equivalent terms in all Barclays PLC AT1 disclosure documentation

Balance Sheet Management

MREL position well established

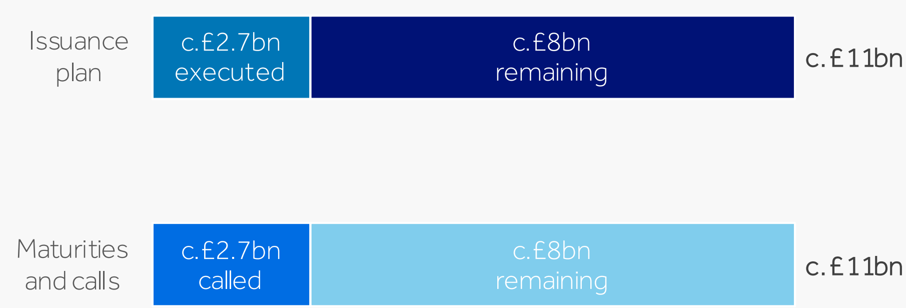
MREL position as at Mar-23[1]



HoldCo issuance

- c.£11bn 2023 MREL issuance plan across Senior, Tier 2 and AT1
  - c.£2.7bn executed
- Successfully executed c.£15bn of MREL issuance in 2022
- MREL issuance plan calibrated to meet requirements and allow for a prudent headroom

2023 HoldCo MREL issuance, maturities and calls[2]



[1] MREL position has been calculated as a percentage of RWAs. The MREL requirement must meet the higher of the RWA or UK leverage bases. MREL position does not include subsidiary issuances that since 1 January 2022 have not counted towards MREL | [2] Prepared on nominal basis which will not reconcile with regulatory or accounting bases due to adjustments |

Executed c.£2.7bn of c.£11bn 2023 issuance plan

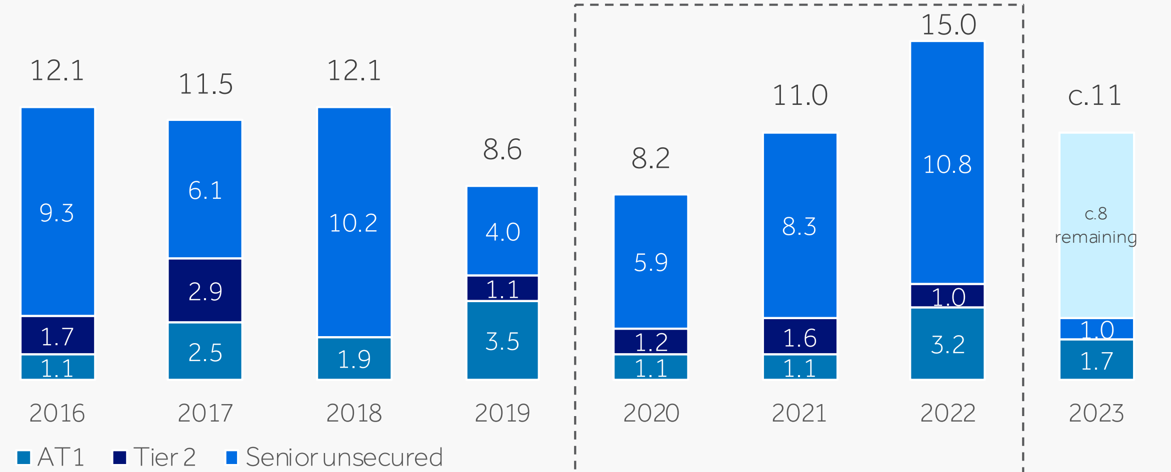
2023 HoldCo issuance

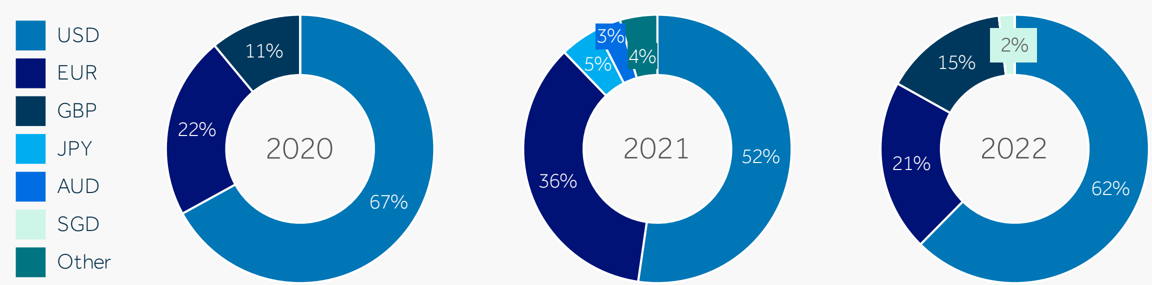
Jan-23: GBP 1.0bn Senior

Mar-23: GBP 1.5bn AT1

Mar-23: SGD 400m AT1

Annual HoldCo issuance volume (£bn) and currency[1]





[1] Annual issuance balances based on FX rate at end of respective periods for debt accounted instruments and historical transaction rates for equity accounted instruments | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

BARCLAYS

Diverse and stable franchise deposit base; total deposits +c.£10bn

Customer deposits[1] down c.£5bn, driven by expected seasonal effects and FX

CIB: Corporate Bank £170bn[4], flat

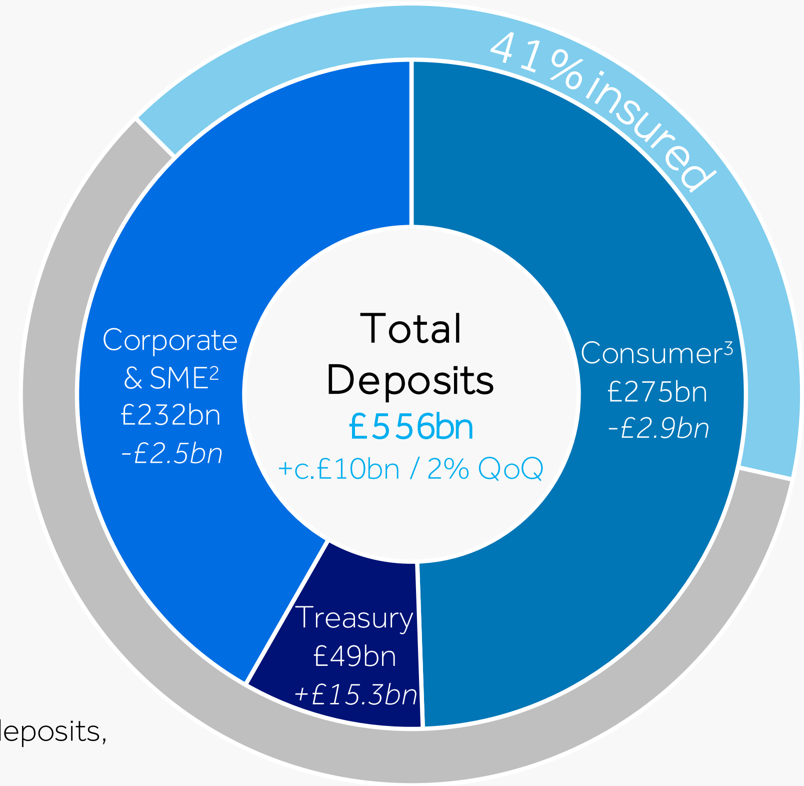
- >20% insured[5]
- c.13% term (>30 day)
- c.60% of relationships 5+ years
- No sector concentration >15%

BUK: Business Banking £60bn, -4%

- 47% insured
- >65% of relationships 5+ years

Treasury £49bn, +46%

- Increase driven by international term-deposits, largely from corporates



BUK: Personal Banking £194bn, -1%

- 71% insured
- >75% of relationships 5+ years

CC&P: Private Bank £61bn, -2%

- 6% insured

CC&P: US Consumer £18bn[6], -1%

- >90% insured

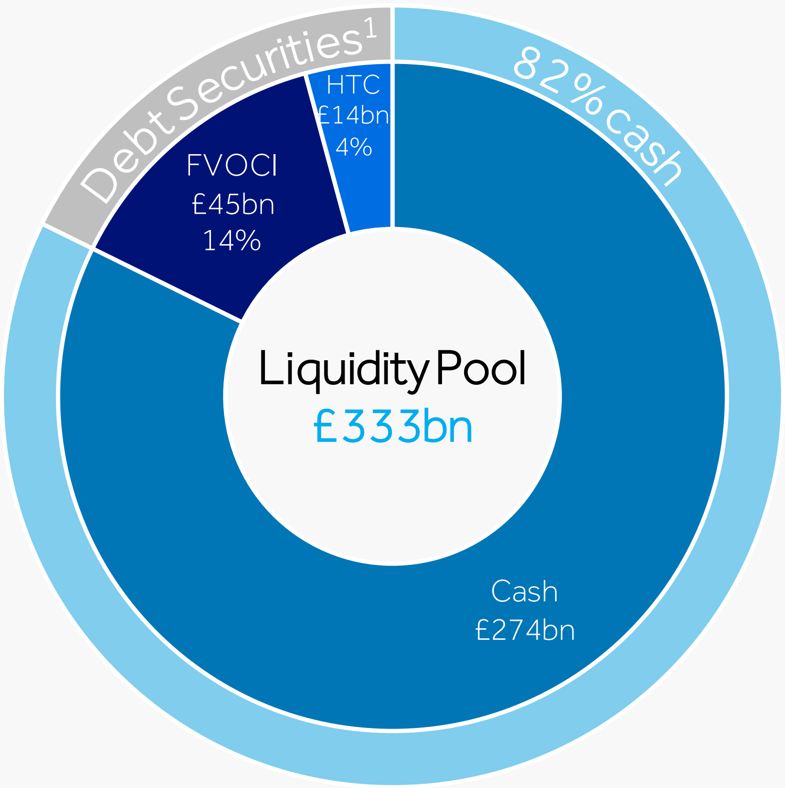
c.37% transactional accounts[7], c.60% covered by liquidity pool, >75% of BUK and Corporate Bank relationships 5+ years

[1] Excludes Treasury deposits | [2] Comprises Corporate & Investment Bank and Barclays UK Business Banking. Excludes Treasury deposits | [3] Comprises Barclays UK Personal Banking and Consumer, Cards & Payments | [4] Excludes Investment Bank deposits | [5] Relates to FSCS deposits Barclays pay insurance on | [6] Includes £2bn of Retail Certificates of Deposit | [7] Includes current accounts for BUK Personal Banking, BUK Business Banking, and BUK Wealth customers, and operational accounts for Corporate Bank and Private Bank | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

BARCLAYS

Highly liquid balance sheet

82% of Liquidity Pool held in cash



- >99% of cash placed with BoE, US Fed, ECB, BoJ, SNB
- Remainder mostly held in high-quality government bonds (materially all AA or AAA)
- Majority of securities in the liquidity pool are hedged for interest rate risk
- Prudent management of positions via daily stress testing and internal daily monitoring

LCR of 163%, with £122bn surplus above 100% requirement

[1] A further £31bn of Debt Securities are encumbered via repurchase agreements, of which £19bn are FVOCI and £12bn are Hold to Collect |

Wholesale funding composition as at 31 December 2022[1]

As at 31 December 2022 (£bn)	<1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Total <1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	>5 years	Total
Barclays PLC (the Parent company)											
Senior unsecured (public benchmark)	-	-	0.2	1.7	1.9	5.8	5.6	8.3	4.5	18.0	44.1
Senior unsecured (privately placed)	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	1.0	1.3
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.6	-	7.0	9.6
Barclays Bank PLC (including subsidiaries)											
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	0.3	17.7	12.8	11.0	41.8	1.5	0.6	0.1	-	-	44.0
Asset backed commercial paper	3.6	6.6	0.8	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	11.0
Senior unsecured (public benchmark)	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0
Senior unsecured (privately placed)[2]	1.2	2.1	2.1	5.1	10.5	11.0	9.9	3.7	4.2	19.1	58.4
Asset backed securities	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.2	5.0
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.7	1.6
Barclays Bank UK PLC (including subsidiaries)											
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	4.7	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	4.7
Senior unsecured (public benchmark)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Covered bonds	1.3	-	0.5	-	1.8	-	-	-	0.5	0.9	3.2
Total	11.1	26.5	16.4	18.5	72.5	22.4	16.9	14.5	9.7	48.0	184.0
Total as at 31 December 2021	14.1	21.7	15.5	15.4	66.7	15.4	15.1	9.9	11.4	49.0	167.5

[1] The composition of wholesale funds comprises the balance sheet reported financial liabilities at fair value, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities. It does not include participation in the central bank facilities reported within repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing. Term funding comprises public benchmark and privately placed senior unsecured notes, covered bonds, asset-backed securities and subordinated debt where the original maturity of the instrument is more than 1 year | [2] Includes structured notes of £48.8bn, of which £9.4bn matures within one year |

Strong legal entity capital and liquidity positions

Continue to manage legal entity capital ratios with appropriate headroom to requirements

Barclays PLC

Accounting and regulated sub-group | Accounting sub-group

Barclays Bank UK PLC (BBUKPLC) sub-group

Barclays Bank UK PLC (solus)

Subsidiaries

No material regulated subsidiaries exist in the BBUKPLC sub-group

Barclays Bank PLC (BBPLC) sub-group

Barclays Bank PLC (solo)[2]

US IHC

Capital continues to be regulated on a standalone basis by the Fed

Barclays Bank Ireland

Regulated by the Single Supervisory Mechanism of the ECB

Other subsidiaries

A mix of regulated and unregulated subsidiaries

BBUKPLC metrics[3]	Q123	FY22	FY21
CET1 ratio	14.0%	14.7%	15.2%
UK leverage ratio	5.1%	5.3%	5.6%
LCR	179%	183%	204%
Liquidity pool	£74bn	£81bn	£86bn

BBPLC metrics[3]	Q123	FY22	FY21
CET1 ratio	12.8%	12.7%	12.9%
UK leverage ratio[1]	6.0%	4.6%	3.7%
LCR	154%	148%	140%
Liquidity pool	£213bn	£191bn	£167bn

[1] On 20 December 2022, the PRA granted permission for leverage minimum requirements to be set at the sub-consolidated level for Barclays Bank PLC effective from 1 January 2023 replacing the individual requirement that was due to be set at that time. Prior period comparatives are on a Barclays Bank PLC (Solo) basis | [2] For the purpose of liquidity management, Barclays Bank PLC and its subsidiary Barclays Capital Securities Limited, a UK broker dealer entity, are monitored on a combined basis by the PRA under a Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group arrangement (DoLSub). BBPLC (solo) contains additional relatively small entities that are brought into scope for regulatory solo requirements | [3] Capital metrics based on CRR transitional arrangements, as amended by CRR II. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements and the grandfathering of CRR II non-compliant capital instruments |

Credit Ratings

Strategic priority to maintain strong ratings

Current Senior long and short term ratings	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Fitch
Barclays PLC	Baa1 Stable P-2	BBB Positive A-2	A Stable F1
Barclays Bank PLC (BBPLC)	A1 Stable P-1	A Positive A-1	A+ Stable F1
	Counterparty risk assessment A1/P-1 (cr)	Resolution counterparty rating A+/A-1	Derivative counterparty rating A+ (dcr)
Barclays Bank UK PLC (BBUKPLC)	A1[1] Stable P-1	A Positive A-1	A+ Stable F1
	Counterparty risk assessment Aa3/P-1 (cr)	Resolution counterparty rating A+/A-1	Derivative counterparty rating A+ (dcr)

[1] Deposit rating |

BARCLAYS

Barclays rating composition for senior debt

	Moody's	BPLC	BBPLC	BBUK PLC
Stand-alone rating	Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1	baa1	a3
	Macro profile	Strong+	Strong+	Strong+
	Financial profile	a3	baa1	a3
	Qualitative	-1	-1	0
	Affiliate support	0	+1	0
Notching	Loss Given Failure (LGF)		+3	+2
	Government Support			
	Total notching	0	+3	+2
Liability ratings	Rating	Baa1	A1	A1[1]
	Outlook	STABLE		

	Standard & Poor's	BPLC	BBPLC	BBUK PLC
Stand-alone rating	Stand-Alone Credit Profile	bbb+		
	Anchor	bbb+		
	Business position	0		
	Capital and earnings	+1		
	Risk position	-1		
	Funding and liquidity	0		
Notching	Additional Loss Absorbing Capacity (ALAC)		+2	+2
	Group status		Core	Core
	Structural subordination	-1		
	Government support			
	Total notching	-1	+2	+2
Liability ratings	Rating	BBB	A	A
	Outlook	POSITIVE		

	Fitch	BPLC	BBPLC	BBUK PLC
Stand-alone rating	Viability Rating[2]	a	a	a
	Operating environment	aa-		
	Business profile	a		
	Risk profile	a-		
	Financial profile	a- to a		
Notching	Qualifying Junior Debt		+1	+1
	Government Support			
	Total notching	0	+1	+1
Liability ratings	Rating	A	A+	A+
	Outlook	STABLE		

[1] Deposit rating | [2] The component parts relate to Barclays PLC consolidated |

ESG

We continued to advance our ESG agenda in 2022

Environmental

- Created a pathway to address our supply chain emissions
- Extended assessment of our financed emissions to six sectors
- Announced accelerated phase-out for coal-fired power generation
- Announced new $1tn Sustainable and Transition financing target by the end of 2030
- Upsized Sustainable Impact Capital target to £500m by the end of 2027
- Developing Client Transition Framework

Governance

- Brought forward part of the 2023 pay increase, awarding 35,000 UK-based junior colleagues a £1,200 salary increase effective from August 2022
- Introduced 'Equity' into our Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) strategy and set out five DEI priorities
- Cost of living support – Proactively contacted >13.5m customers in 2022 with targeted emails based on their financial needs
- Exceeded LifeSkills programme commitments[2]
- Exceeded Unreasonable Impact commitment[3]

Social

- Fully integrated our TCFD[1] report into Barclays PLC's 2022 Annual Report
- Climate risk became a Principal Risk at the start of 2022
- Held Say on Climate advisory vote at 2022 AGM which shareholders approved
- Updated Sustainable Finance Framework which will support new $1tn target

For more information, please refer to our FY 2022 ESG Investor Presentation

[1] Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures | [2] Upskill 10m people from 2018 to 2022 and place 250,000 people into work from 2019 to 2022 | [3] Support 250 businesses solving social and environmental challenges |

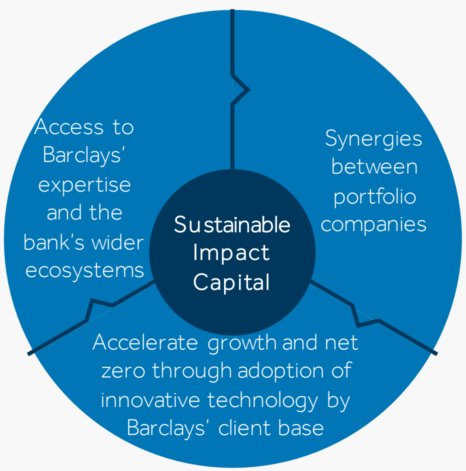
Sustainable Impact Capital's upsized target to £500m

Sustainable finance activities through Treasury

Mission

Accelerate the transition to a net zero future by investing £500m by the end of 2027 (£175m by 2025 previously) in global climate tech start-ups, including a focus on:

- Technologies that are enabling decarbonisation within carbon intensive sectors
- Carbon capture and hydrogen technologies



Portfolio as at FY22

80 Acres Farms, SaveMoneyCutCarbon, Air Protein, Sunswap, Econcrete, Energy Dome, Responsible, ZeroAvia, Deep Branch, Airex, Protium, Origami Energy Technology, MOF Technologies, Naked Energy, BrillPower

£89m invested under Sustainable Impact Capital as at FY22, against a target of £500m by the end of 2027

BARCLAYS

Fulfilling our Purpose

Our Purpose…	and our Values…	influence our strategy…	delivered through Group synergies…	creating positive outcomes for our stakeholders
We deploy finance responsibly to support people and businesses, acting with empathy and integrity, championing innovation and sustainability, for the common good and the long term	Respect Integrity Service Excellence Stewardship	Our diversification, built to deliver double-digit returns + Strategic priorities to sustain and grow	We work as one organisation to create synergies and deliver greater value	Customers and clients Colleagues Society Investors

BARCLAYS

ESG has been an ongoing focus for Barclays…

Pre-2016

- (E) Joined the Paris Pledge for Action
- (S) Launched LifeSkills
- (G) Launched the Barclays Way – our Code of Conduct

2016

- (E) Began working with Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) to calculate supply chain emissions from top 39 suppliers
- (S) Launched Unreasonable Impact
- (S) Published Human Rights statement
- (S) Founding signatory of the HM Treasury Women in Leadership Charter

2017

- (E) Sustainable Finance Framework developed
- (E) Signed statement of support of the Financial Stability Board's Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- (S) Published first Group Statement on Modern Slavery

2018

- (E) One of the first mainstream UK banks to launch a "Green Home Mortgage"

2019

- (E) Joined Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) pilot
- (E) Founding signatory of the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB)

2020

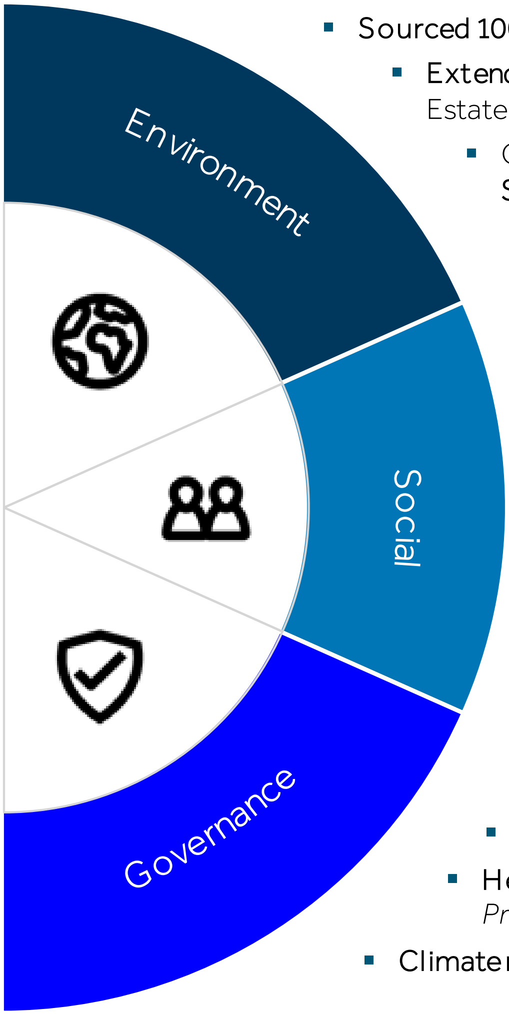
- (E) Announced ambition to be a net zero bank by 2050
- (E) Launched BlueTrack™ to measure/track our financed emissions
- (E) Set 2025 targets for Energy and Power
- (E) Increased green financing target to £100bn and launched £175m principal investment initiative in green innovation
- (E) Proposed our own climate change shareholder resolution
- (S) Launched £100m COVID-19 Community Aid Package
- (S) Implemented a 12-point Race at Work (RaW) action plan, opening up opportunities to attract, develop and add to our Black talent
- (G) Group ExCo position created for Group Head of Public Policy & Corporate Responsibility

2021

- (E) Founding member of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), part of the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)
- (E) Joined the Get Nature Positive Commitment and Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Forum
- (S) Introduced socio-economic inclusion as our sixth Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) agenda
- (S) Defined measurable outcomes to track progress against our RaW action plan, through our RaW ambitions
- (G) Launched our updated Purpose, Values and Mindset

BARCLAYS

...and we continued to advance our ESG agenda in 2022



- **Sourced 100% renewable electricity for our operations**[1] and created a pathway to address our supply chain emissions
- **Extended assessment of our financed emissions to six sectors,** adding Automotive Manufacturing and Residential Real Estate, and **announced accelerated phase-out for coal-fired power generation**
- On track to deliver against £100bn green financing target well ahead of 2030 deadline and **announced new $1tn Sustainable and Transition financing target** and **upsized Sustainable Impact Capital target to £500m**
- **Developing Client Transition Framework** to evaluate our clients' current and expected progress as they transition to a low-carbon economy

- Brought forward part of the 2023 pay increase, **awarding 35,000 UK-based junior colleagues a £1,200 salary increase effective from August 2022**
- **Introduced 'Equity'** into our DEI strategy and **set out five DEI priorities**
- **Cost of living support: Proactively contacted >13.5m customers in 2022** with targeted emails based on their financial needs, providing support and guidance on managing their finances
- Exceeded LifeSkills programme commitments – **upskilled 12.6m people** from 2018 to 2022 and **placed 270,600 people into work** from 2019 to 2022
- Exceeded Unreasonable Impact commitment – **supported 269 growth-stage ventures** solving social and environmental challenges since 2016

- **Fully integrated our TCFD report into Barclays PLC's 2022 Annual Report**
- **Updated Sustainable Finance Framework** which will support new $1tn Sustainable and Transition financing target
- **Held Say on Climate advisory vote at 2022 AGM**; shareholders approved *"Barclays' Climate Strategy, Targets and Progress 2022"*
- **Climate risk became a Principal Risk** at the start of 2022

[1] Global real estate portfolio operations which includes offices, branches, campuses and data centres|

We measure our progress against key metrics and targets (1/2)

	Category	Metric	Target(s) as at FY22	FY21 performance[1]	FY22 performance[1]
Environment	Operational footprint	GHG emissions Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) reduction against 2018 baseline	-90% (2025)	-86%[2]	**-91%[Δ,3]**
		Source 100% renewable electricity for our global real estate portfolio	100% (2025)	94%	**100%[Δ]**
	Financed emissions reduction	Energy (against 2020 baseline)	-15% (2025) -40% (2030)	-22%	**-32%**
		Power (against 2020 baseline)	-30% (2025) -50% to -69% (2030)	-8%	**-9%**
		Cement (against 2021 baseline)	-20% to -26% (2030)	n/a	**-2%**
		Steel (against 2021 baseline)	-20% to -40% (2030)	n/a	**-11%**
	Financing & Investment	Social, environmental and sustainability-linked financing facilitated	£150bn (2018–2025)	£193bn	**£247.6bn[Δ,4]**
		Green financing facilitated	£100bn (2018–2030)	£62bn	**£87.8bn[Δ,4]**
		Sustainable Impact Capital	£500m (2020–2027)	£54m	**£89m**

Δ 2022 data re-produced from the Barclays PLC Annual Report where selected ESG metrics marked with the symbol Δ were subject to KPMG Independent Limited Assurance under ISAE(UK) 3000 and ISAE3410. Refer to the ESG Resource Hub for further details: home.barclays/sustainability/esg-resource-hub/reporting-and-disclosures/ | [1] Cumulative change | [2] Based on 12 months of consumption from 1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021 compared to 2018 baseline | [3] Based on 12 months of consumption from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022 compared to 2018 baseline | [4] FY22 capital markets financing figures are based on Dealogic data as of 13 January 2022. As data on deals is confirmed throughout the year, these numbers may be subject to changes |

We measure our progress against key metrics and targets (2/2)

	Category	Metric	Target(s) / benchmark as at FY22	FY21 performance	FY22 performance
Social	Colleagues	Females at Managing Director/Director level	33% (2025)	28%	29%Δ
		Colleague engagement	'Maintain engagements at healthy levels'[1]	82%	84%
	Customers and clients	Barclays UK (BUK) Net Promoter Score (NPS)	'Improve'[1]	+11	+11
		Barclaycard UK NPS	'Improve'[1]	+4	+12
		US Consumer Bank Care tNPS[2]	'Improve'[1]	+43	+44
		BUK complaints excl. PPI (YoY move)[3]	'Reduce complaints and improve resolution time'[1]	-17%	-17%
	Communities	LifeSkills – Number of people upskilled	10m (2018 – 2022)	9.8m[4]	12.6m[4]
		LifeSkills – Number of people placed into work	250,000 (2019 – 2022)	193,400[4]	270,600[4]
Governance	Board composition	Females on the Board	(i) ≥40% (2025) and (ii) ≥1 senior Board position[5] (2025)	33%	(i) 38% and (ii) GFD[6]
		Ethnically diverse members of the Board	≥1[7]	3	2
	ExCo composition	Female Group ExCo and ExCo direct reports	33%	25%	27%Δ

Δ 2022 data re-produced from the Barclays PLC Annual Report where selected ESG metrics marked with the symbol Δ were subject to KPMG Independent Limited Assurance under ISAE(UK) 3000 and ISAE3410. Refer to the ESG Resource Hub for further details: home.barclays/sustainability/esg-resource-hub/reporting-and-disclosures/ | [1] Benchmark | [2] Care tNPS provides an accurate measure of customer sentiment across our Fraud, Dispute, Credit and Care channels and replaces the relationship NPS reported in the 2021 Annual Report | [3] BUK total complaints YoY move was -18% in 2022 and -23% in 2021 | [4] Cumulative figures | [5] As set out in the updated Board Diversity Policy adopted on 15 December 2022. Refer to pages 161-162 of Barclays PLC 2022 Annual Report for further details | [6] Group Finance Director | [7] Aligned with the Parker Review on the ethnic diversity of UK Boards |

Our ESG ratings performance

Agency	Rating type	Scale (best to worst)	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year on year
MSCI	MSCI ESG rating	AAA – CCC	BBB	A	AA	AA	Stable
CDP	CDP Climate Change Questionnaire	A – D-	A-	B	B	A-	Improved
S&P Global	S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA)	100 – 0	70 (77th percentile)	77 (88th percentile)	78 (92nd percentile)	75 (95th percentile)	Declined slightly but relative performance improved
ISS ESG	ISS ESG Corporate Score	A+ – D-	C-	C-	C-	C-	Stable
	ISS Environmental Disclosure Quality Score	1 – 10	1	1	1	1	Stable
	ISS Social Disclosure Quality Score	1 – 10	1	1	1	1	Stable
	ISS Governance Disclosure Quality Score	1 – 10	10	8	7	9	Declined
Moody's ESG Solutions	Moody's ESG Solutions ESG Assessment[1]	100 – 0	48 (limited)	49 (limited)	55 (robust)	55 (robust)	Stable
FTSE Russell	FTSE Russell ESG Rating	5 – 0	4.8 (97th percentile)	4.7 (94th percentile)	4.2 (92nd percentile)	4.7 (98th percentile)	Improved

Note: Barclays' Sustainalytics© ESG Risk Rating can be found on the Sustainalytics© website: https://www.sustainalytics.com/esg-rating/barclays-plc/1008202145

[1] This ESG Assessment was originally provided by Vigeo Eiris, which is now part of Moody's ESG Solutions | Copyright © 2022 Morningstar Sustainalytics. All rights reserved. This publication contains information developed by Sustainalytics (www.sustainalytics.com). Such information and data are proprietary of Sustainalytics and/or its third party suppliers (Third Party Data) and are provided for informational purposes only. They do not constitute an endorsement of any product or project, nor an investment advice and are not warranted to be complete, timely, accurate or suitable for a particular purpose. Their use is subject to conditions available at https://www.sustainalytics.com/legal-disclaimers |

Appendix

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Version 2

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Important Notice

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Information relating to:

- regulatory capital, leverage, liquidity and resolution is based on Barclays' interpretation of applicable rules and regulations as currently in force and implemented in the UK, including, but not limited to, CRD IV (as amended by CRD V applicable as at the reporting date) and CRR (as amended by CRR II applicable as at the reporting date) texts and any applicable delegated acts, implementing acts or technical standards and as such rules and regulations form part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, as amended. All such regulatory requirements are subject to change and disclosures made by the Group will be subject to any resulting changes as at the applicable reporting date;
- MREL is based on Barclays' understanding of the Bank of England's policy statement on "The Bank of England's approach to setting a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)" published in December 2021, updating the Bank of England's June 2018 policy statement, and its MREL requirements communicated to Barclays by the Bank of England. Binding future MREL requirements remain subject to change including at the conclusion of the transition al period, as determined by the Bank of England, taking into account a number of factors as described in the policy, along with international developments. The Pillar 2A requirement is also subject to at least annual review;
- future regulatory capital, liquidity, funding and/or MREL, including forward-looking illustrations, are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not forecasts of Barclays' results of operations or capital position or otherwise. Illustrations regarding the capital flight path, end-state capital evolution and expectations and MREL build are based on certain assumptions applicable at the date of publication only which cannot be assured and are subject to change.

Important information

In preparing the ESG information in this Results Presentation we have:

(i) made a number of key judgements, estimations and assumptions, and the processes and issues involved are complex. This is for example the case in relation to financed emissions, portfolio alignment, classification of environmental and social financing, operational emissions and measurement of climate risk

(ii) used ESG and climate data, models and methodologies that we consider to be appropriate and suitable for these purposes as at the date on which they were deployed. However, these data, models and methodologies are subject to future risks and uncertainties and may change over time. They are not of the same standard as those available in the context of other financial information, nor subject to the same or equivalent disclosure standards, historical reference points, benchmarks or globally accepted accounting principles. There is an inability to rely on historical data as a strong indicator of future trajectories, in the case of climate change and its evolution. Outputs of models, processed data and methodologies will also be affected by underlying data quality which can be hard to assess or challenges in accessing data on a timely basis

(iii) continued (and will continue) to review and develop our approach to data, models and methodologies in line with market principles and standards as this subject area matures. The data, models and methodologies used and the judgements estimates or assumptions made are rapidly evolving and this may directly or indirectly affect the metrics, data points and targets contained in the climate and sustainability content within this presentation and the Barclays PLC Annual Report. Further development of accounting and/or reporting standards could impact (potentially materially) the performance metrics, data points and targets contained in this presentation and the Barclays PLC Annual Report. In future reports we may present some or all of the information for this reporting period using updated or more granular data or improved models, methodologies, market practices or standards or recalibrated performance against targets on the basis of updated data. Such re-presented, updated or recalibrated information may result in different outcomes than those included in this presentation and the Barclays PLC Annual Report. It is important for readers and users of this report to be aware that direct like-for-like comparisons of each piece of information disclosed may not always be possible from one reporting period to another. Where information is re-presented, recalibrated or updated from time to time, our principles based approach to reporting financed emissions data (see page 87) sets out when information in respect of a prior year will be identified and explained

Information provided in climate and sustainability disclosures

What is important to our investors and stakeholders evolves over time and we aim to anticipate and respond to these changes. Disclosure expectations in relation to climate change and sustainability matters are particularly fast moving and differ in some ways from more traditional areas of reporting in the level of detail and forward-looking nature of the information involved and the consideration of impacts on the environment and other persons. We have adapted our approach in relation to disclosure of such matters. Our disclosures take into account the wider context relevant to these topics, including evolving stakeholder views, and longer time-frames for assessing potential risks and impacts having regard to international long-term climate and nature-based policy goals. Our climate and sustainability-related disclosures are subject to more uncertainty than disclosures relating to other subjects given market challenges in relation to data reliability, consistency and timeliness, and in relation to the use of estimates and assumptions and the application and development of methodologies. These factors mean disclosures may be amended, updated, and recalculated in future as market practice and data quality and availability develops.

Forward-looking Statements

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the Group. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as 'may', 'will', 'seek', 'continue', 'aim', 'anticipate', 'target', 'projected', 'expect', 'estimate', 'intend', 'plan', 'goal', 'believe', 'achieve' or other words of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements can be made in writing but also may be made verbally by directors, officers and employees of the Group (including during management presentations) in connection with this presentation. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding or relating to the Group's future financial position, income levels, costs, assets and liabilities, impairment charges, provisions, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, capital distributions (including dividend policy and share buybacks), return on tangible equity, projected levels of growth in banking and financial markets, industry trends, any commitments and targets (including environmental, social and governance (ESG) commitments and targets), business strategy, plans and objectives for future operations and other statements that are not historical or current facts. By their nature, forward- looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. Forward-looking statements speak only as at the date on which they are made. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a number of factors, including, without limitation: changes in legislation, regulation and the interpretation thereof, changes in IFRS and other accounting standards, including practices with regard to the interpretation and application thereof and emerging and developing ESG reporting standards; the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations; the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities; the Group's ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively; environmental, social and geopolitical risks and incidents and similar events beyond the Group's control; the impact of competition; capital, leverage and other regulatory rules applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions, including inflation; volatility in credit and capital markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; higher or lower asset valuations; changes in credit ratings of any entity within the Group or any securities issued by it; changes in counterparty risk; changes in consumer behaviour; the direct and indirect consequences of the Russia-Ukraine war on European and global macroeconomic conditions, political stability and financial markets; direct and indirect impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; instability as a result of the UK's exit from the European Union (EU), the effects of the EU- UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement and any disruption that may subsequently result in the UK and globally; the risk of cyber-attacks, information or security breaches or technology failures on the Group's reputation, business or operations; the Group's ability to access funding; and the success of acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these factors are beyond the Group's control. As a result, the Group's actual financial position, results, financial and non-financial metrics or performance measures or its ability to meet commitments and targets may differ materially from the statements or guidance set forth in the Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in Barclays PLC's filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, Barclays PLC's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the financial year ended 31 December 2022), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Subject to Barclays PLC's obligations under the applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction (including, without limitation, the UK and the US) in relation to disclosure and ongoing information, we undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Non-IFRS Performance Measures

Barclays' management believes that the non-IFRS performance measures included in this presentation 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 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. Non-IFRS performance measures are defined and reconciliations are available on our results announcement for the period ended 31 March 2023.