Barclays PLC
Fixed Income Investor Presentation

Q1 2018 Results Announcement

26 April 2018

Strategy, Targets and Guidance

[1] (From prior page) This presentation must be read and construed with all applicable law, rules and regulations applicable to Barclays and the information presented herein. You should ensure you have read and fully understood (and consulted with your legal or other advisers as you deem necessary to understand) (i) such law, rules and regulations and (ii) the Disclaimers contained at the back of this presentation |

Focus on profitability and returns targets

Q118 highlights

Double digit returns – Group 11.0%[1]

Successful set-up of UK ring-fenced bank

Settled legacy RMBS litigation with US DoJ

Group targets

RoTE[2]	>9% in 2019 >10% in 2020
CET1 ratio	c.13% 150-200 bps above regulatory minimum level
Costs	£13.6-13.9bn in 2019[1] Cost: income ratio <60%

[1] Excluding L&C | [2] Excluding litigation and conduct and based on a CET1 ratio of c.13% |

Double digit returns across both operating businesses

Continued strong execution of our strategy

Q118 performance[1]

Group RoTE
11.0% (Q117: 2.0%)

Cost: income ratio
63% (Q117: 62%)

PBT ↑ 1%
£1.7bn (Q117: £1.7bn)

EPS
7.1p (Q117: 1.5p)

CET1 ratio
12.7%

Barclays UK – RoTE of 15.7%[1]

- Mortgage growth of c.£1bn in Q118 with c.25,000 mortgage completions
- Consistent pricing discipline and prudent risk appetite
- Strategic partnership with PayPal, enhancing digital payment capabilities for customers
- Continued investment in digital driving growth in engagement, with digitally active customers up 6% to 10.4m
- Successful set-up of UK ring-fenced bank, BBUKPLC

Barclays International – RoTE of 13.6%[1]

- Double digit RoTE in both CIB and Consumer Cards & Payments
- CIB delivered highest quarterly income in four years[2] of £2.8bn and RoTE of 13.0%
- Strong Markets performance with income +21% YoY in USD
- Continued underlying growth in US Cards receivables, in line with 10% CAGR guidance
- New merchant acquiring partnership with HMRC

[1] Excluding L&C | [2] Excluding £496m gain on US Lehman acquisition assets in Q215 |

Diversified Transatlantic Consumer and Wholesale Bank

Focused on improving RoTE and increasing cash returns to shareholders

Driving double digit returns[1]

- Clear pathway to achieving Group returns targets
- Delivered Group RoTE of 11.0% in Q118
  - Barclays UK 15.7%
  - Barclays International 13.6%
- Barclays Execution Services (BX) generating operational leverage through improved cost efficiency
- Investing prudently for growth across consumer and wholesale businesses

Increasing cash returns to shareholders

- Settled legacy RMBS litigation with US Department of Justice
- Confident of returning CET1 ratio to c.13%
- Focused on increasing return of capital to shareholders, through dividends and use of share buybacks over time
- Reiterated 2018 dividend intention[3]

RoTE targets[2]

>9% in 2019
>10% in 2020

Return of capital

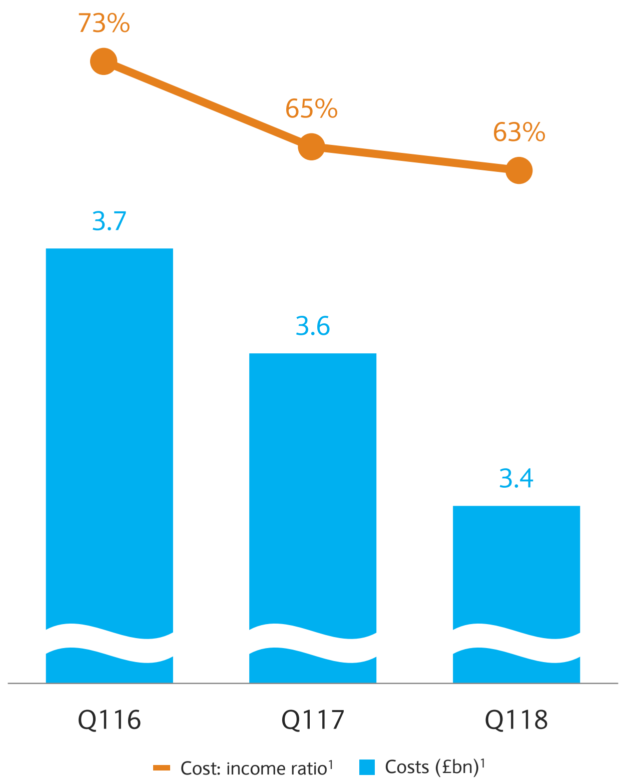
Intention to pay
6.5p dividend for 2018[3]

[1] Excluding L&C | [2] Excluding L&C and based on a CET1 ratio of c.13% | [3] Subject to regulatory approvals |

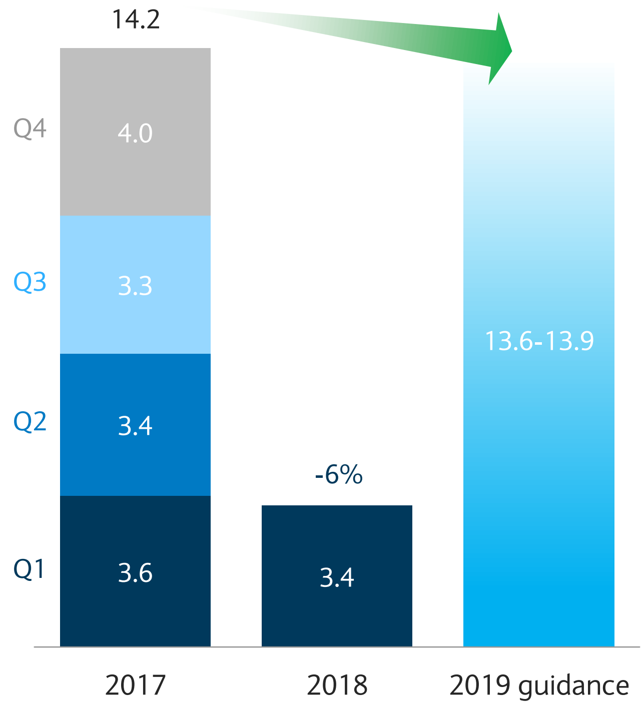
Operating cost focus underpinning RoTE targets

Improving the mix of the cost base to drive higher returns

Targeting cost: income ratio below 60% in 2019



Further absolute cost reduction by 2019 (£bn)[1]



BX generating significant operational leverage

- Process automation
  - Standardised front to back processes across the bank
  - Reduced duplication across businesses and functions
- Technology and digital
  - Digital transformation of the bank
  - Transition of data to the cloud
- Rightsizing our infrastructure
  - Branch optimisation
  - Reduction in high cost locations
- Supplier optimisation
  - Discipline on preferred suppliers
  - Insourcing of technology employees

Cost savings creating capacity for investment, driving further operational leverage beyond 2019

[1] Costs exclude L&C. Income excludes £192m gain on US Cards asset sale, £98m valuation gain on Barclays' preference shares in Visa Inc. in Q117, and (£109m) for own credit in Q116 |

Performance

Q118 Group highlights

Double digit returns[1] and resolution of material legacy conduct matter

Financial performance[1]

Income ⬇8%
£5.4bn (Q117: £5.8bn)[2]

Costs ⬇6%
£3.4bn (Q117: £3.6bn)

PBT ⬆1%
£1.7bn (Q117: £1.7bn)

AP ⬆15%
£1.2bn (Q117: £1.0bn)[3]

EPS
7.1p (Q117: 1.5p)

RoTE
11.0% (Q117: 2.0%)

CET1 ratio
12.7%

- Focus on improved profitability and returns with Group RoTE of 11.0%[1]
  - Double digit returns in BUK of 15.7%[1] and BI of 13.6%[1]
- Impairment decreased 45% primarily reflecting single name recoveries in wholesale and improved macroeconomic forecasts in the US
- Settled legacy RMBS litigation with US DoJ for $2bn, and provided £0.4bn relating to PPI
  - Litigation & conduct reduced CET1 ratio by 61bps and TNAV by 11p
- Reiterated intention to pay dividend of 6.5p per share for 2018[4]
- Successful set-up of UK ring-fenced bank, BBUKPLC
  - First UK bank to reach this important milestone, 9 months ahead of the regulatory deadline

[1] Excluding L&C | [2] Including a £192m gain on the US Cards asset sale and a £98m valuation gain on Barclays' preference shares in Visa Inc. | [3] Q117 AP in respect of continuing operations | [4] Subject to regulatory approvals |

Q118 Barclays UK results

Underlying growth in customer balances and ongoing investment in digital banking, with RoTE of 15.7%[1]

Financial performance[1]

Income ↓3%
£1.8bn (Q117: £1.8bn)

PBT ↓17%
£581m (Q117: £704m)

Cost: income ratio
56% (Q117: 52%)

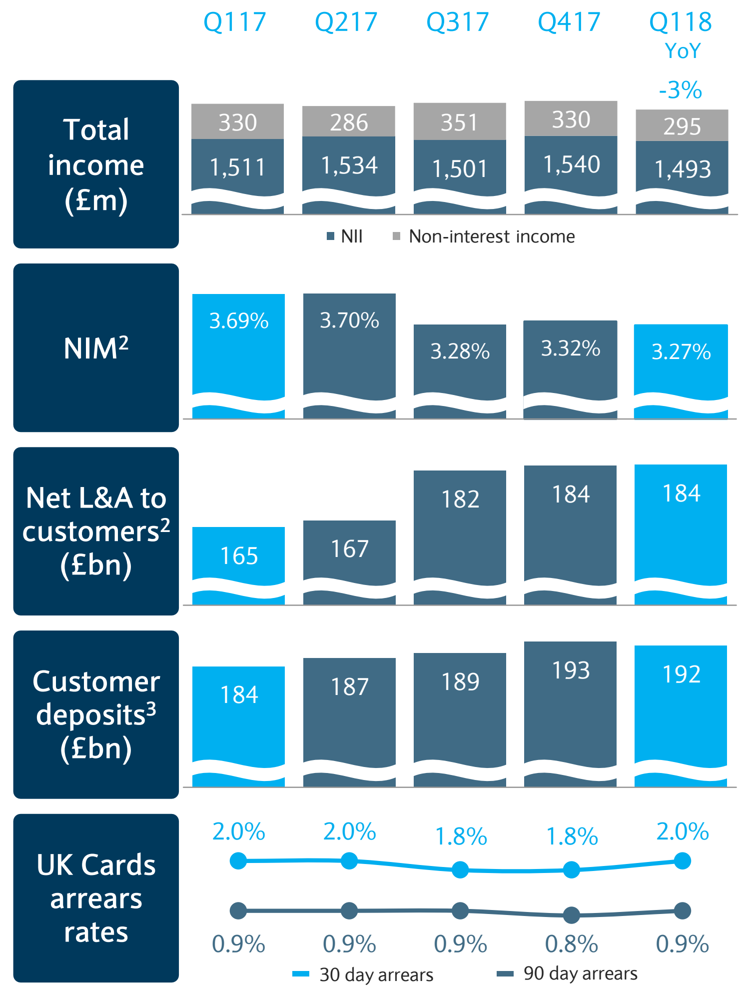
RoTE
15.7% (Q117: 21.5%)

NIM[2]
3.27% (Q117: 3.69%)

LLR
43bps (Q117: 43bps)

RWAs ↑£1.6bn
£72.5bn (Dec-17: £70.9bn)

- Income was flat excluding the non-recurrence of Visa gain in Q117 and customer remediation
  - NIM of 3.27%, within guidance range of 3.20-3.30%, reflecting pricing discipline
- Risk remained well-controlled, reflecting conservative appetite
  - Underlying credit metrics broadly stable, with UK Cards 30 and 90 day arrears flat YoY
  - Impairment increased to £201m, including a single name in WEBB
- Continued investment in digital banking and cyber resilience drove 5% increase in costs
- Net L&A flat QoQ at £184bn
  - Continued controlled mortgage growth, up £0.9bn QoQ and £5.3bn YoY
  - Cards balances decreased 7% in Q118 to £15.2bn, impacted by day 1 IFRS 9 impairment provision. Excluding this, balances were broadly stable
- RWAs increased £1.6bn on Q417 including the impact of IFRS 9 implementation, primarily related to DTAs



[1] Excluding L&C | [2] Q317 onward affected by ESHLA integration on 1 July 2017. Net L&A at amortised cost | [3] Customer deposits at amortised cost |

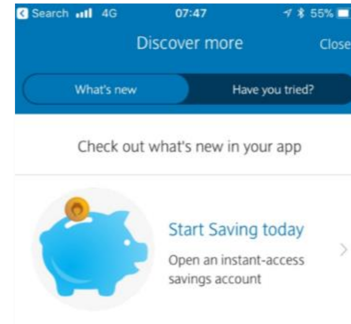
Barclays UK: Significant opportunity with our 24 million customers by leveraging digital and data

Significant growth in digital banking – YoY

Mobile Banking[1]	6.6m Active users	+15%
Digital	10.4m Digitally active customers	+6%
Digital logins	175m Monthly average last 12 months	+13%
Payments & transfers[2]	£27bn Monthly average last 12 months	+9%
Digital Eagles	3.0m People Barclays has helped since April 2013	

Developments

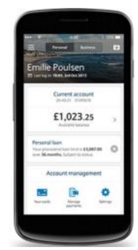
NPS	Mobile	Online
BARCLAYS	+54	+36
barclaycard	+59	+42



5.4m unique customers log into BMB each month… logging on average 29 times per month

We launched Every day Saver in BMB with 25k accounts opened in the first 3 weeks

>55% loans fulfilled through mobile banking



…with 33% of our customer interactions fulfilled through web and mobile

4.8 Out of 5 IOS App Store rating for BMB

4.4 Out of 5 Google Play store rating for BMB

[1] Includes UK card mobile active users | [2] Digital payments and transfers volumes include Pingit |

Q118 Barclays International results

Strong CIB performance and continued investment for growth in CC&P

Financial performance[1]

Income ↓8%
£3.8bn (Q117: £4.1bn)

PBT ↑4%
£1.4bn (Q117: £1.4bn)

Cost: income ratio
60% (Q117: 59%)

RoTE
13.6% (Q117: 12.6%)

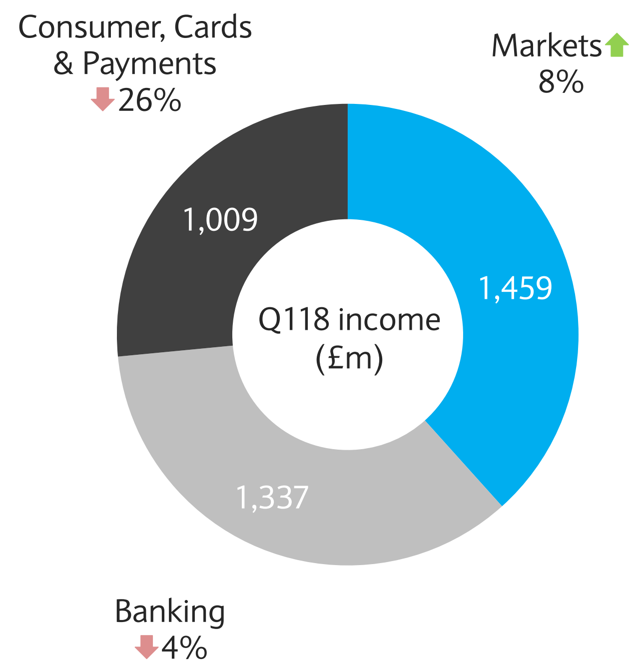
NIM
4.57% (Q117: 4.06%)

LLR
31bps (Q117: 62bps)

RWAs ↑£3.9bn
£214.2bn (Dec-17: £210.3bn)

- RoTE improved to 13.6%[1], with double digit returns across CIB and CC&P
- Income impacted by 12% depreciation of average USD against GBP and one-off gains in Q117[2]
  - Excluding these, income increased 5%
- Impairment decreased 73% driven by write-backs and updated macroeconomic forecasts
- Costs decreased by 6%, driving a cost: income ratio of 60%[1]
  - FX tailwind, decline in SRP costs and reduced impact of prior year deferred awards was partially offset by continued investment in CIB technology and business growth in CC&P

Balance across businesses



[1] Excluding L&C | [2] £192m gain on the US asset sale and a £74m valuation gain on Barclays' preference shares in Visa Inc. |

Q118 Barclays International: Corporate & Investment Bank results

Improved Markets income and Banking fee share gains delivered 13.0% RoTE

Financial performance[1]

Income ↑ 1%
£2.8bn (Q117: £2.8bn)

Impairment ↓
£159m release
(Q117: £51m charge)

Costs ↓ 8%
£1.8bn (Q117: £1.9bn)

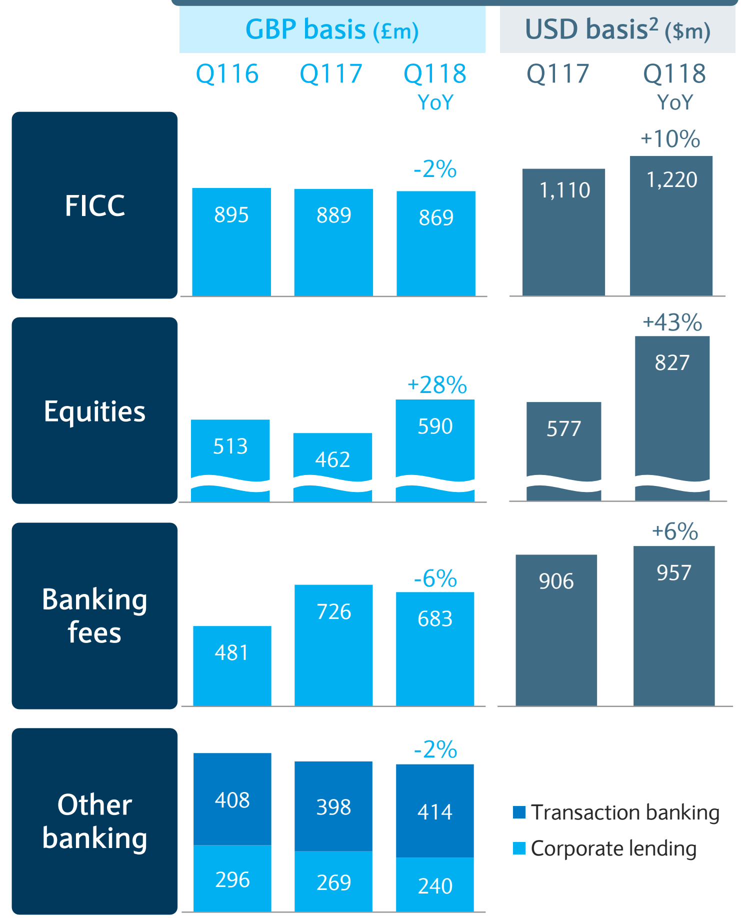
PBT ↑ 49%
£1.2bn (Q117: £0.8bn)

RoTE
13.0%

RWAs ↑ £5.1bn
£181.3bn (Dec-17: £176.2bn)

- Markets income increased 21% in USD
  - Equities up 43% driven by derivatives and equity financing
  - FICC up 10% driven by strong performance in FX
  - c.£30m benefit from reallocation of some funding costs associated with legacy instruments to Head Office
- Second highest quarter for Banking fee income behind Q117[3], as global fee share increased to 4.5% from 4.2% in FY17[4]
- While Transaction banking increased on higher deposits, Corporate lending declined due to RWA reallocation within CIB
- Net impairment release of £159m reflected single name recoveries and improved macroeconomic forecasts in the US
  - RoTE was comfortably in double digits even without the £159m net release
- RWAs increased on Q417 due to increased trading activity

Income



[1] 12% depreciation of average USD against GBP was a headwind to profit and income and tailwind to impairment and costs | [2] USD basis is calculated by translating GBP revenues by month for Q118 and Q117 using the corresponding GBP/USD FX rates | [3] Data pre-2014 was not restated following resegmentation | [4] Source: Dealogic |

Sustainable improvement in CIB returns, underpinned by strength in Markets

Talent

- Rebuild of Markets leadership team complete
- Experienced management, with track record of building and managing successful Markets franchises

Technology

- Reinvesting in technology to drive operational leverage
- Underpinning engagement and connectivity with clients
  - eRates platform – material market share gains in USD, GBP and EUR swap packaged trading since launch in Q417[1]
  - eFX platform – significant improvement in rankings[2] driving new business opportunities with clients

Balance sheet

- Dynamically reallocating capital and balance sheet within CIB to higher returning businesses across Markets
  - c.£10bn of low-returning corporate lending RWAs into Markets across FICC and Equity Financing
  - Further c.£10bn of RWAs to be recycled within CIB
  - c.£50bn of leveraged balance sheet into Fixed Income and Equity Financing

	Market share gains FY17[3]	Income growth Q118[4]
Markets	⬆20bps	⬆21%
FICC	⬆20bps	⬆10%
Equities	⬆20bps	⬆43%

- Investments in Markets driving increased client flows and share gains
- Technology addressing relative underinvestment in electronic trading capabilities
- Q118 CIB RoTE of 13.0%, up from 8.2% in Q117, demonstrating operational leverage

Investment driving strong performance relative to the market

[1] Tradeweb and Bloomberg | [2] CLS rankings | [3] Source: Coalition Client Analytics, FY17 vs. FY16. Reflects market share gains across the top 1,300 institutional clients | [4] In USD vs. Q117 |

Q118 Barclays International: Consumer, Cards & Payments results

Investing in growth across CC&P businesses

Financial performance[1]

Income ↓7%
£1.0bn (Q117: £1.1bn)[2]

Impairment ↓15%
£252m (Q117: £295m)

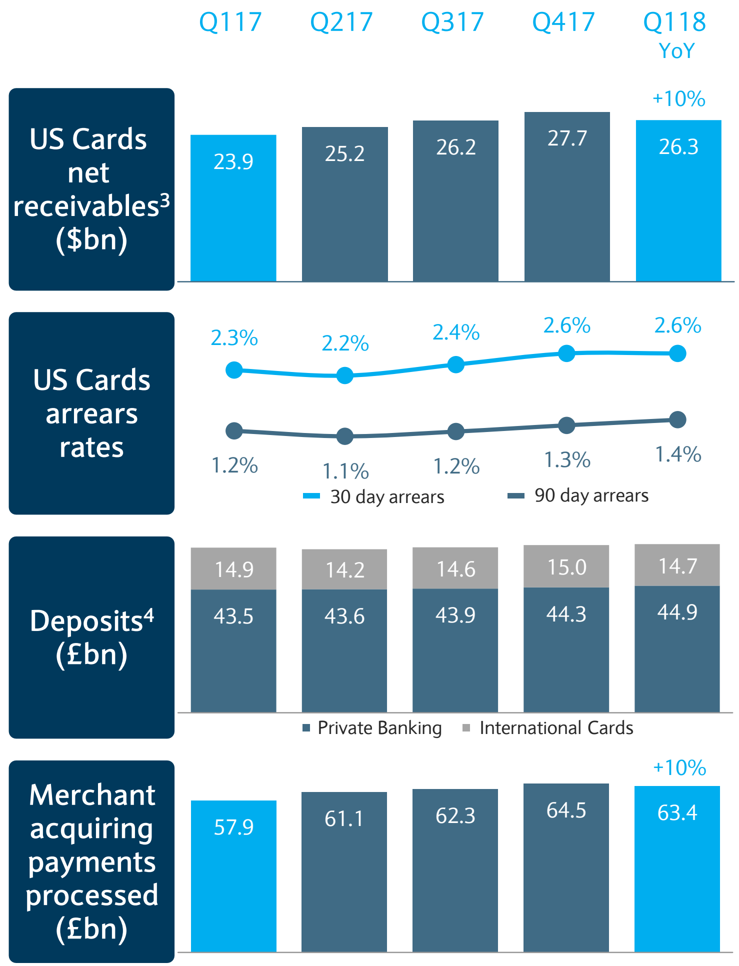
Costs ↑4%
£529m (Q117: £507m)

PBT ↓21%
£238m (Q117: £300m)[2]

RoTE
15.6%

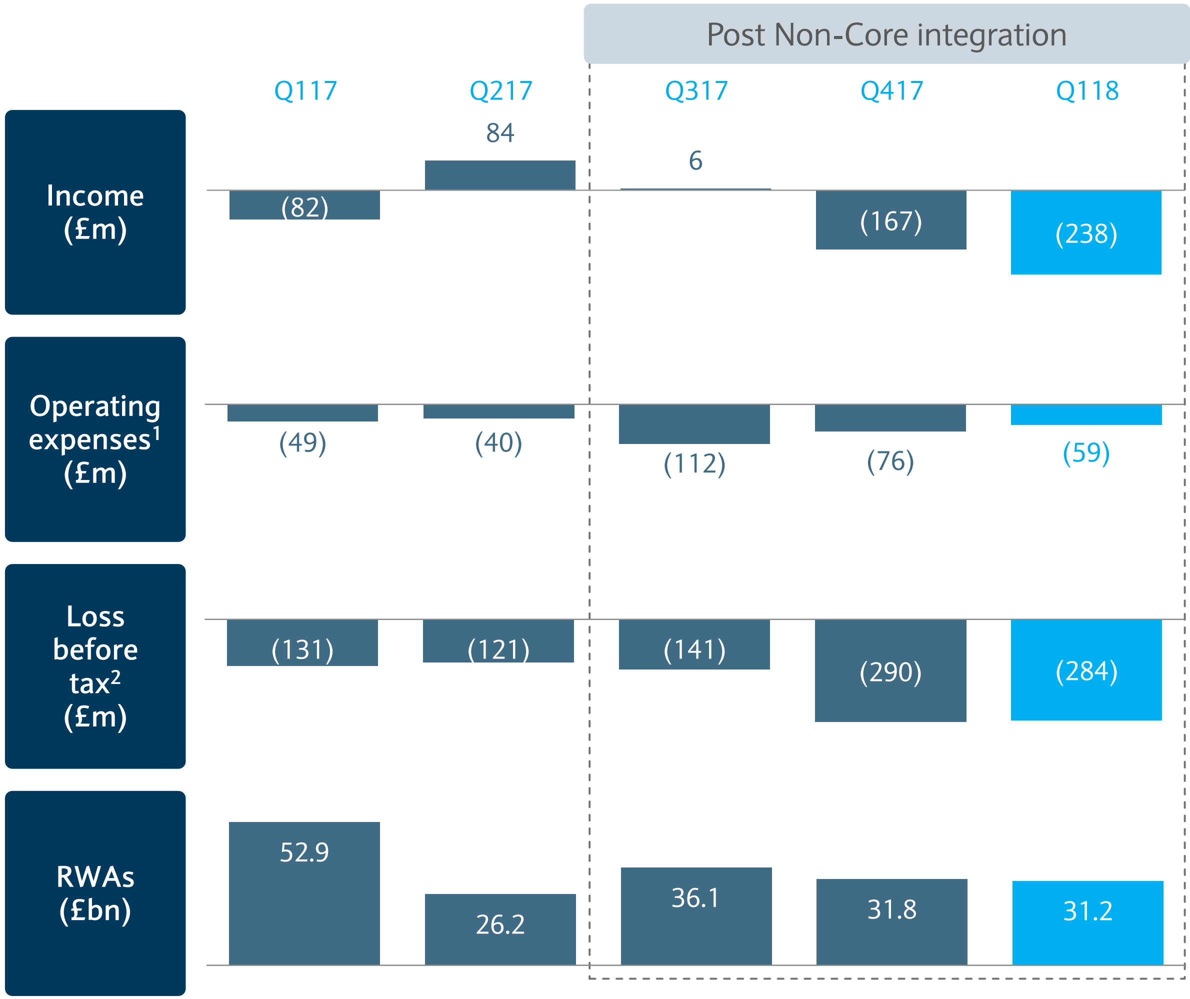
RWAs ↓£1.2bn
£32.9bn (Dec-17: £34.1bn)

- Income decrease reflected FX and effect of repositioning the US Cards portfolio towards a lower risk mix
  - Underlying income grew in US Cards and Private Banking
- Continued underlying growth in US Cards, with net receivables up 10%
  - Organic growth in American Airlines, and JetBlue balances which have more than doubled in two years
  - Q118 declined on Q417 as seasonality was partially offset by underlying growth
- Arrears rates increased YoY in line with the industry and were broadly stable on Q417
- Investment and business growth, primarily in US Cards and Private Banking, drove a 4% increase in costs
- 10% growth in payments processed in merchant acquiring to £63.4bn
  - Secured HMRC contract, expected to generate significant future volumes



[1] 12% depreciation of average USD against GBP was a headwind to profit and income and tailwind to impairment and costs | [2] Q117 excludes one-offs relating to a £192m gain on the US asset sale and a £74m valuation gain on Barclays' preference shares in Visa Inc. | [3] Includes held for sale balances | [4] Includes deposits from banks and customers at amortised cost |

Head Office



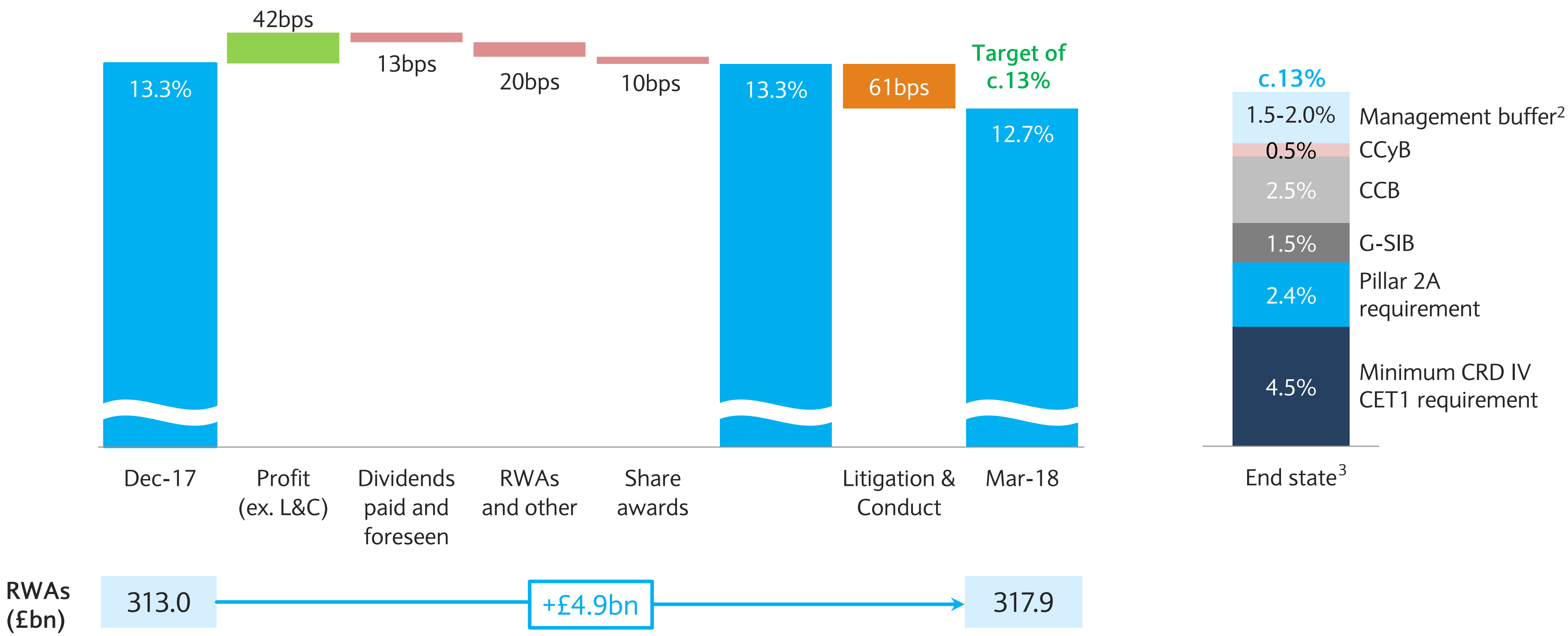
- Negative income in Q118 reflected
  - c.£90m impact from certain legacy capital instrument funding costs, including £14% RCIs
  - Hedge accounting associated with historical swap positions, with drag expected to be in range of £100-200m per year for next few years
  - Expect these two items to recur in coming quarters, but decline over time
- £1.4bn settlement with US DoJ included within Head Office costs
  - Excluding all L&C, costs were £59m
- RWAs were £31.2bn, including £6.4bn related to BAGL, as at 31 March 2018
- Period end allocated tangible shareholders' equity was £3.0bn
  - Tangible equity is allocated to businesses at 13.0% (2017: 12.0%) of RWAs, adjusted for capital deductions
  - Head Office represents the difference between the Group's average tangible shareholders equity and the amount allocated to businesses

[1] Excluding L&C and UK bank levy | [2] Excluding L&C |

Capital & Leverage

Strong profit generation offset by RMBS settlement and PPI

CET1 ratio[1] impacted materially by L&C

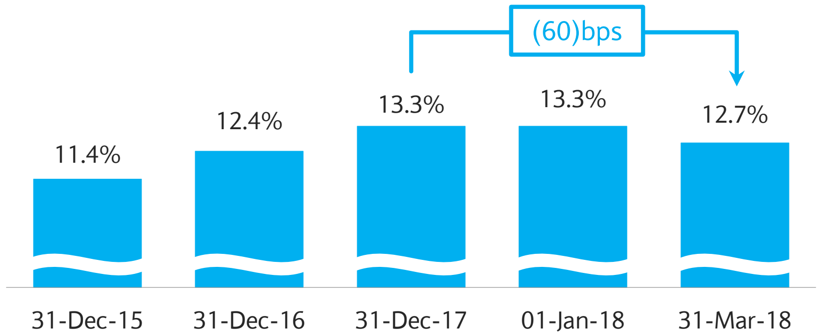


Reaffirmed intention to pay 2018 dividend of 6.5p[4]

[1] Future events, including regulatory fines and/or the need to settle L&C matters could impact CET1 ratio | [2] Incorporates any PRA buffer | [3] Refer to slide 19 for more detail | [4] Subject to regulatory approvals. In determining any proposed distributions to shareholders, the Board will take into account Barclays' commitments to all stakeholders, such as those in the respect of pensions, and will also consider the expectation of servicing more senior securities |

Strong CET1 and leverage ratios

CET1 ratio

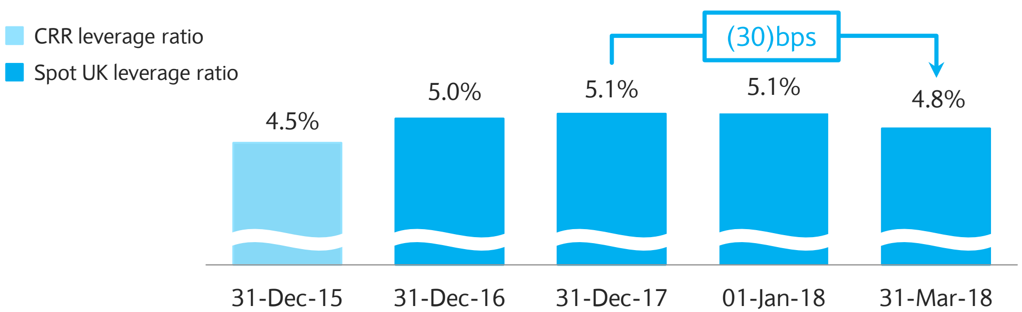


	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17	01-Jan-18	31-Mar-18
RWAs (£bn)	358	366	313	314	318

- CET1 ratio decreased by 60bps in the quarter to 12.7% driven largely by:
  - 42bps from organic capital generation from profits

  Offset by:
  - 61bps of litigation and conduct charges including 45bps relating to the settlement of RMBS with the US DoJ
  - 13bps dividends paid and foreseen
  - 10bps relating to employee share awards
  - 20bps of RWA growth and other movements
- Expect another c.10bps benefit from the full regulatory deconsolidation of BAGL in 2018[1], i.e. a pro forma CET1 ratio of c.12.8%

Leverage ratio[2]



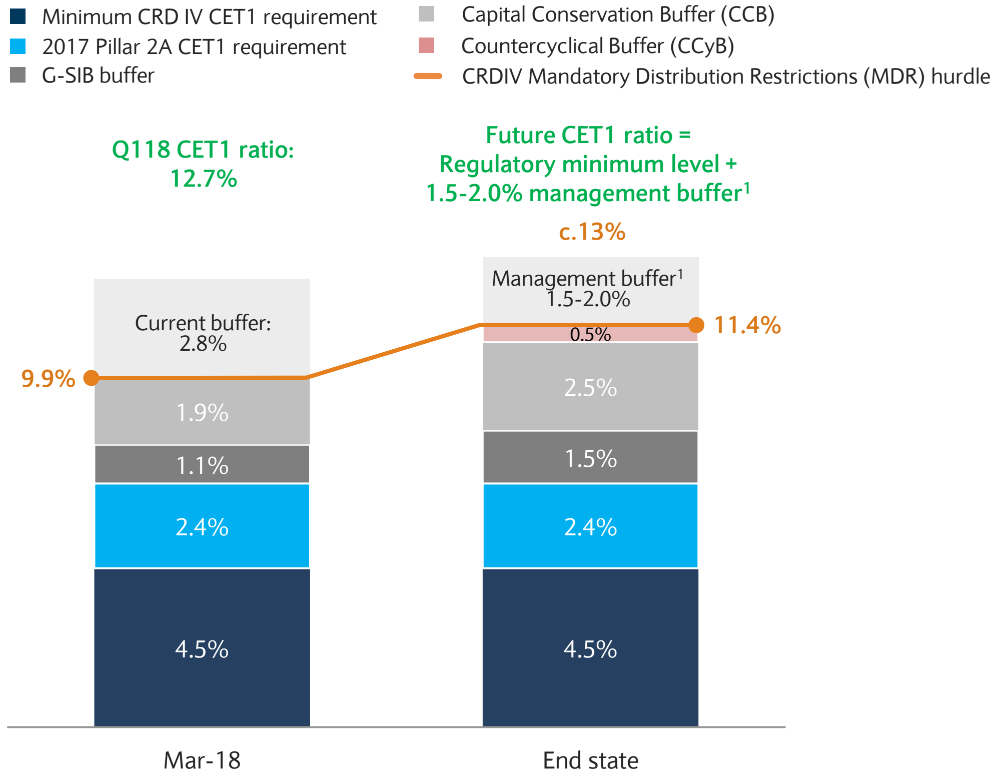
	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17	01-Jan-18	31-Mar-18
Leverage exposure (£bn)	1,028	1,050	985	985	1,031

- The spot UK leverage ratio decreased 30bps in the quarter to 4.8%, driven by increased leverage exposure and lower tier 1 capital, largely due to litigation and conduct charges, including the settlement relating to RMBS
- We remain comfortably above the expected 4% UK leverage minimum requirement applicable from 2019
- The average UK daily leverage ratio[3] was 4.6% as at 31-Mar-18

[1]Subject to regulatory approval | [2] 31-Dec-15 on CRR basis. 31-Dec-16, 31-Dec-17, 01-Jan-18 and 31-Mar-18 on spot UK basis | [3] The average UK leverage ratio uses capital based on the last day of each month in the quarter and an exposure measure for each day in the quarter |

Managing capital position above mandatory distribution restrictions…

Illustrative evolution of minimum CET1 requirements and buffers



Distribution restrictions and management buffer

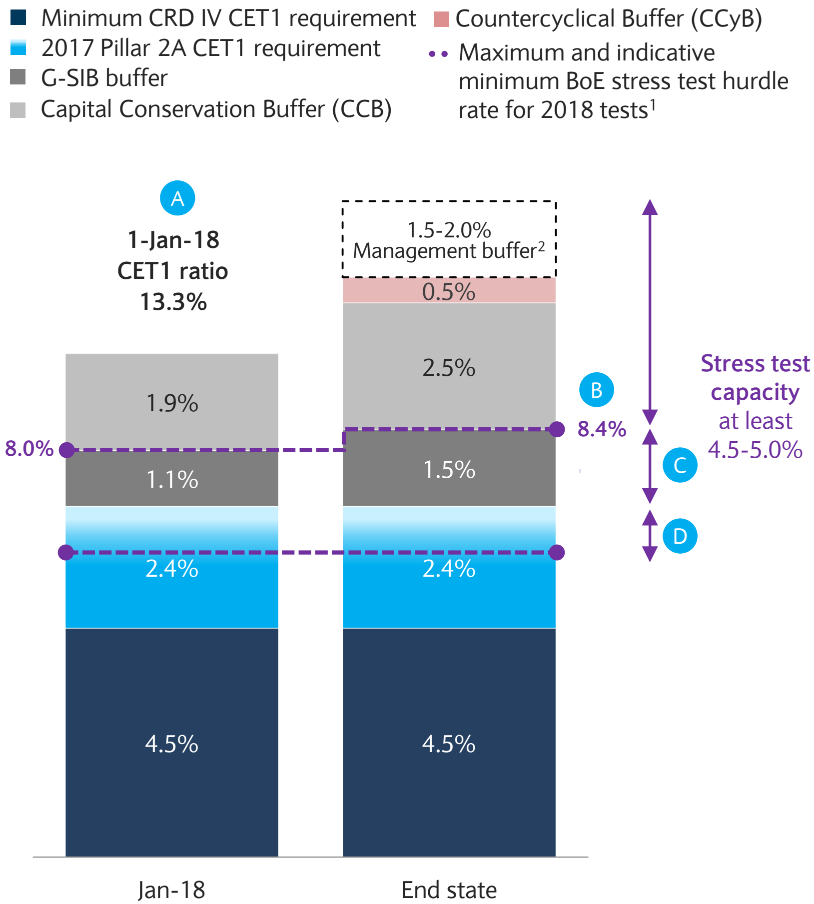
- End-state CET1 ratio expectation of c.13%
  - Assuming the introduction of a UK Countercyclical Buffer of 1% from November 2018 would translate to c.50bps for the Group, based on our UK exposures
  - This would result in a CRD IV MDR hurdle rate of 11.4%
- Maintaining our CET1 ratio comfortably above the mandatory distribution threshold remains a critical management objective
- Currently, Barclays targets a management buffer of 1.5-2.0%[1] above regulatory CET1 levels, providing a prudent buffer above MDA restriction levels, intended to absorb fluctuations in the CET1 ratio, cover event risk and stress and to enable management actions to be taken in sufficient time to avoid mandatory distribution restrictions
- Distribution restrictions[2] apply if an institution fails to meet the CRD IV Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR), at which point the maximum distributable amount is calculated on a reducing scale
- Barclays' recovery plan actions are calibrated to take effect ahead of breaching the CBR
- In determining any proposed distributions to shareholders, the Board notes it will consider the expectation of servicing more senior securities
- As capital buffers and RWAs will evolve over time, the CET1 position will be managed to maintain a prudent buffer over future minimum levels, to guard against mandatory distribution restrictions pursuant to CRD IV

- Maintained robust capital buffers based on 31 March 2018 capital position:
  - Buffer to 31 March 2018 MDR hurdle: c.2.8% or c.£9bn
  - Buffer to 7% AT1 trigger event: c.5.2% or c.£17bn based on the fully loaded CET1 ratio[3], excluding transitional relief, in line with AT1 terms and conditions

[1] Incorporates any PRA buffer | [2] As per CRD Art. 141, and subject to any changes under the proposed CRR2, restrictions on discretionary distributions would apply in case of a breach of the CBR as defined in CRD Art 128(6) | [3] For further information on the relevant ratio for AT1 securities refer to Barclays Pillar 3 Report Q1 2018

…and above stress test hurdles

Barclays' expected hurdle rate for 2018 BoE stress test[1]



Stress tests

- Barclays' end state stress buffer is expected to be at least c.4.5-5.0% when including the management buffer[2], providing prudent headroom should future stress losses be higher than the average experienced to date

Key changes vs. 2017

A **Improved capital positioning:** Barclays' CET1 starting point for the stress test this year is 90bps higher. The balance sheet was also further de-risked during 2017 and significant conduct and litigation items were resolved e.g. DoJ RMBS settlement

B **Revised hurdle rate framework:** The two static thresholds for G-SIBs in the prior two tests has been replaced with a single dynamic hurdle rate. A breach of the hurdle rate would require submission of a revised capital plan

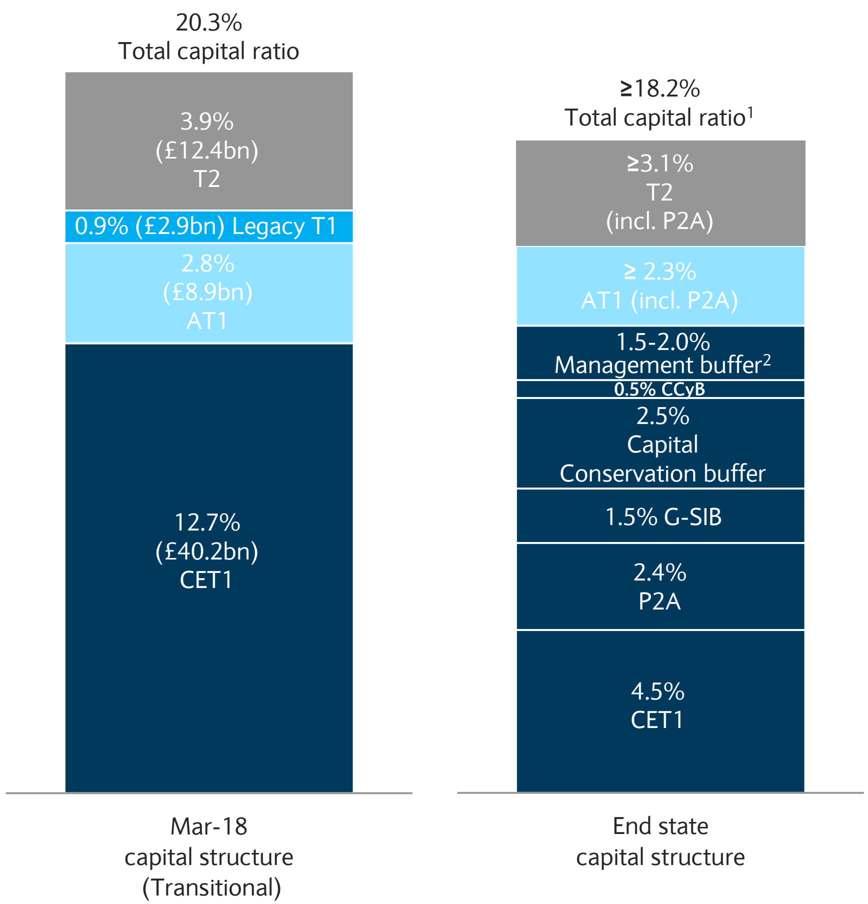
C **IFRS 9 treatment:** The stress scenario has been kept the same as 2017 in order for the BoE to assess the impact of IFRS 9. The BoE has stated that the standard does not change the total amount of losses a bank would incur through a stress and will make an adjustment to a bank's hurdle rate to reflect any incremental drawdown as a result of the IFRS 9 impact subject to P1 and P2A requirements being met

D **Adjustments to P2A:** Previously, P2A had been maintained as a constant ratio throughout the period of the stress test. This year, the BoE is expected to treat P2A as a dynamic ratio, by maintaining any fixed component as a constant amount (rather than a constant ratio). Therefore, an increase in RWAs under stress, as occurred in previous stress tests, would translate to a lower P2A percentage requirement and hence a lower threshold

[1] Based on Barclays' understanding of "Stress testing the UK banking system: key elements of the 2018 stress test", published March 2018 | [2] Incorporates any PRA buffer |

Transition to CRD IV capital structure well established

Illustrative evolution of CRD IV capital structure



Well managed and balanced total capital structure

- Transitional total capital ratio[3] decreased to 20.3% (Dec-17: 21.5%), while the fully loaded total capital ratio decreased to 19.4% (Dec-17: 20.7%)
- OpCo capital instruments are expected to qualify as MREL in line with their regulatory capital values until 1 January 2022, based on Barclays' understanding of the current BoE position
  - Those that are outstanding beyond 1 January 2022 will no longer qualify as MREL but, depending on their individual characteristics, may continue to qualify as Tier 2 regulatory capital
- Aim is to manage our capital structure in an efficient manner:
  - Expect to continue to hold a surplus to 2.3% of AT1 through regular issuance over time
  - The appropriate balance of Tier 2 will continue to be informed by relative pricing of Senior and Tier 2, investor appetite, maturity profile of the existing stack and MREL eligibility

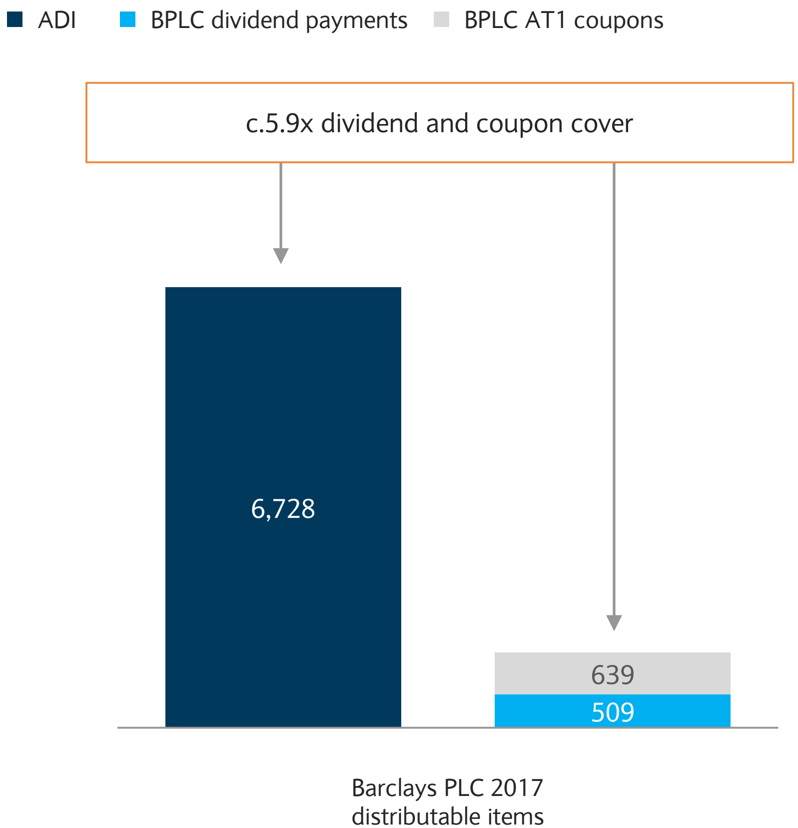
Pillar 2A requirement

- Barclays' Pillar 2A requirement is set as part of a "Total Capital Requirement" (Pillar 1 + P2A) reviewed and prescribed at least annually by the PRA
- Barclays Group P2A requirement for 2018 is 4.3% and is split:
  - CET1 of 2.4% (assuming 56% of total P2A requirement)
  - AT1 of 0.8% (assuming 19% of total P2A requirement)
  - Tier 2 of 1.1% (assuming 25% of total P2A requirement)
- Basel Committee consultations and reviews of approaches to Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 risk might further impact the Pillar 2A requirement in the future

[1] Includes combined buffer requirement and management buffer | [2] Incorporates any PRA buffer | [3] Transitional AT1 and T2 capital are calculated applying the grandfathering of CRR non-compliant capital instruments |

ADI position supports strong distribution capacity

Distribution capacity as at 31 December 2017 (£m)



Distributable items

- BPLC has significant Available Distributable Items (ADIs)[1] to cover dividends on ordinary shares and AT1 distributions
- Barclays has never missed an external discretionary interest payment on its capital instruments, including during the financial crisis
- Continue to manage ADIs as part of our capital planning, including planning for structural reform

[1] Coupon payments on AT1s have to be paid from an institutions' ADIs (CRR Art 52(1)(l)). Should the level of ADIs be insufficient, coupons cannot be paid. The CRR does not provide for a particular method for the calculation of ADIs. In the absence of further regulatory guidance, Barclays PLC's distributable items are calculated consistently with the requirements of the UK Companies Act, as applicable to ordinary shares, and IFRS

Leverage requirements

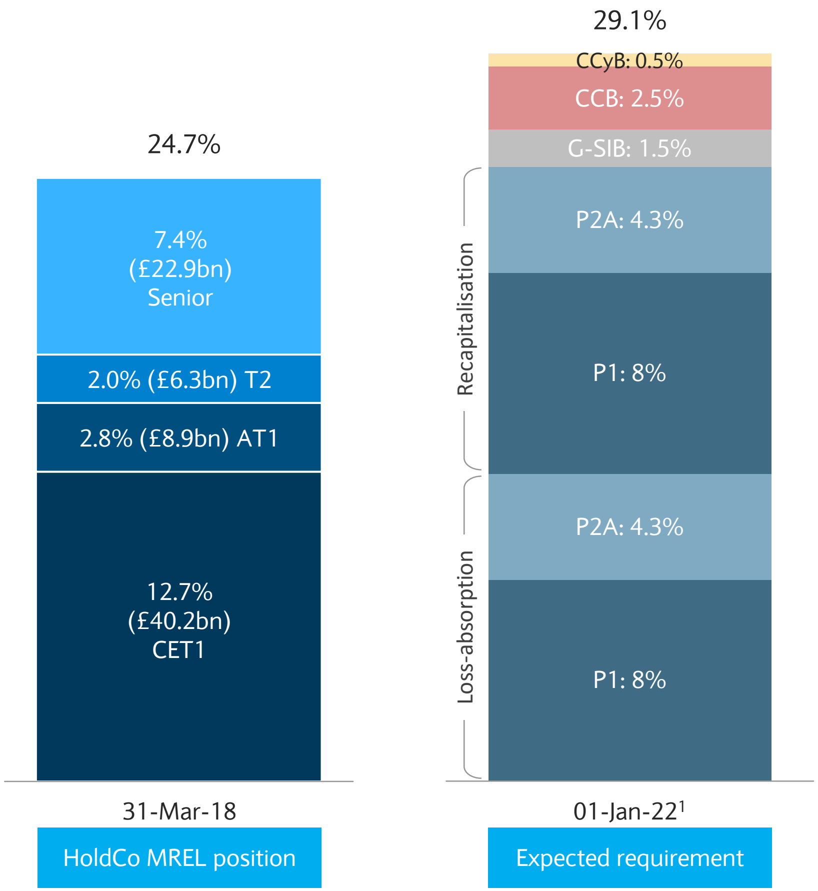
		Requirements			Disclosure obligations		Basis of preparation	
		01- Jan-18	01-Jan-19	01-Jan-22	FY17	Q118 onwards	Today	01-Jan -22[3]
UK regime	Pillar 1	3.25%	3.25%	FPC expected to review the UK leverage ratio framework during 2018	1. Spot basis *and* 2. Monthly average	1. Spot basis *and* 2. Daily average[2]	Per CRR[3] less central bank exposure for leverage exposure against qualifying customer deposits	
	G-SIB	0.394%	0.525%					
	CCyB	-	0.2%					
	Total	**3.644%**	**3.975%**					
	o/w stress test hurdle rate[1]	*3.644%*	*3.775%*					
	Composition requirements	>75% of Pillar 1 to be met by CET1; 100% of G-SIB and CCyB to be met by CET1						
CRR regime	Pillar 1	No requirements	3%	3%	Spot basis only for monitoring purposes		Per CRR[3]	Per CRR[3] less qualifying central bank exemption at discretion of local regulator[4]
	G-SIB		-	0.75%				
	Cash exemption		-	TBD				
	Total		3%	≥3.75%				
	Composition requirements	None specified						

[1] Hurdle rate for Bank of England 2018 tests based on Barclays' understanding of "Stress testing the UK banking system: key elements of the 2018 stress test", published March 2018 | [2] The average UK leverage ratio uses capital based on the last day of each month in the quarter and an exposure measure for each day in the quarter | [3] See Barclays PLC Pillar 3 Report Q1 2018 for full disclosure | [4] As proposed in the Dec-17 Basel 3 reforms ("Basel 4"), implementation date TBD |

MREL, Funding and Liquidity

MREL issuance remains on track

HoldCo MREL position and requirement including requisite buffers



Well advanced on HoldCo issuance plan

2018 issuance plan – currently expect c.£10bn equivalent issuance in 2018[2]

- Issued £2.4bn equivalent of MREL in Q118, all in senior form, with maturities / call dates ranging from 7 to 15 years
- Subject to market conditions, expect to issue a total of c.£10bn equivalent in 2018[2] to meet MREL requirements and allow for a prudent MREL management buffer
- MREL position of 27.5% as at March 2018 on a transitional basis i.e. including eligible OpCo instruments, compared to 24.7% on a HoldCo-only basis

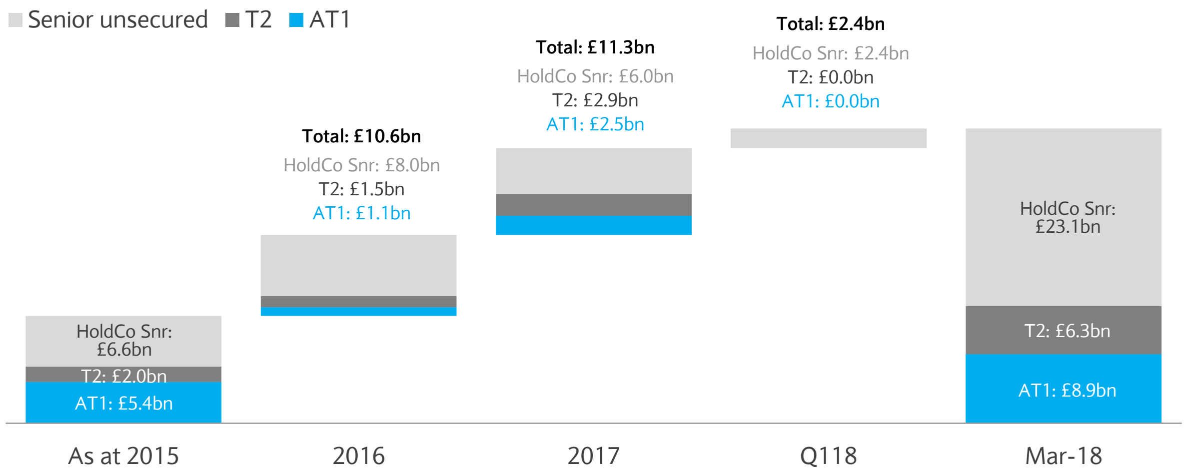
Requirements

- Barclays' indicative MREL including CRD IV buffers is currently expected to be 29.1% of RWAs from 1 January 2022[1] comprising:
  - Loss absorption and recapitalisation amounts
  - Regulatory buffers including a 1.5% G-SIB buffer, 2.5% Capital Conservation Buffer and c.0.5% from the planned introduction of a 1% Countercyclical Buffer for the UK

[1] 2022 requirements subject to BoE review by end-2020 | [2] Issuance plan subject to, amongst other considerations, market conditions and regulatory requirements which are subject to change and may differ from current expectations |

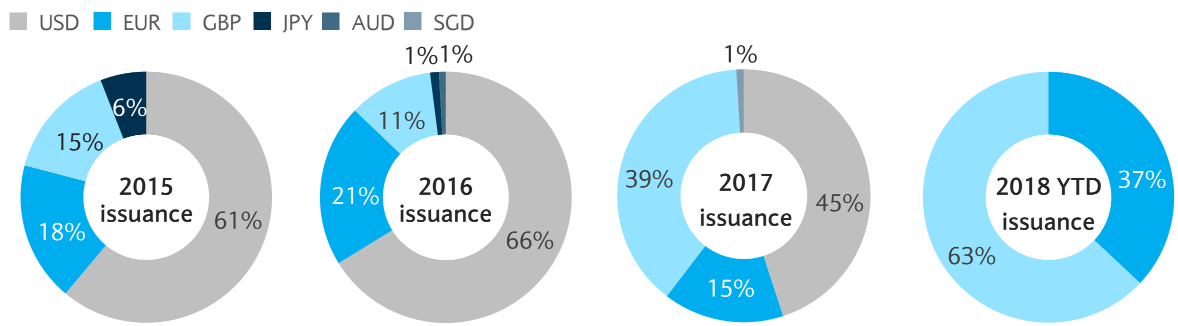
Proactive transition to HoldCo capital and funding model

HoldCo issuance by year[1]



- The Group has continued to make strong progress on its commitment to transition to a HoldCo capital and term funding model during the quarter
  - Successfully issued £2.4bn equivalent from the HoldCo
  - £2.2bn[2] of BBPLC capital and senior public term instruments were either called or matured
- Aim to retain a diversified funding profile at the HoldCo across currencies, maturities and markets

Currency split of HoldCo issuance by period



Q118 highlights

- Continued to diversify funding profile
  - £1.5bn senior issuance across two instruments, which included the long-dated GBP market
  - €1.1bn senior issuance to public and private investors

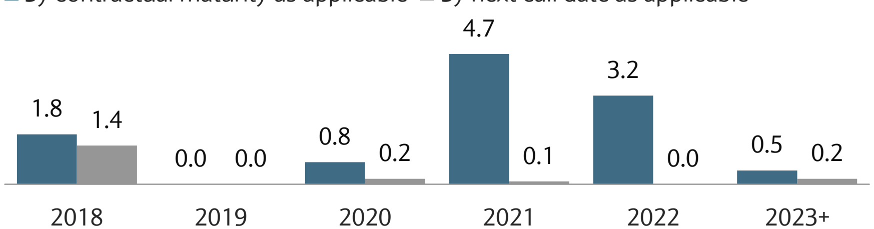
[1] Annual issuance balances based on FX rate on 31 March 2018 for debt accounted instruments and historical transaction rates for equity accounted instruments | [2] Buyback and redemption based on FX rates at time of retirement for debt accounted instruments and historical transaction rates for equity accounted instruments |

Continued progress on transition to HoldCo capital and funding model

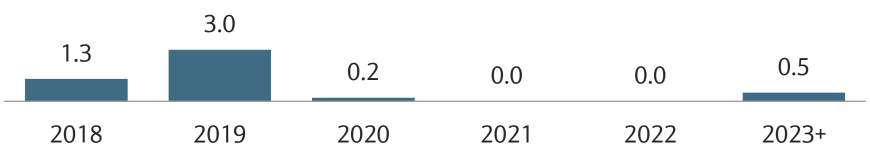
Regulatory capital

(£bn)	Mar-18	Dec-17
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	40.2	41.6
Additional Tier 1 regulatory capital	11.9	12.3
– Barclays PLC (HoldCo)	*8.9*	*8.9*
– Barclays Bank PLC (OpCo)	*2.9*	*3.4*
Tier 2 regulatory capital	12.4	13.3
– Barclays PLC (HoldCo)	*6.3*	*6.5*
– Barclays Bank PLC (OpCo)	*6.1*	*6.8*
Total regulatory capital	**64.5**	**67.2**

BBPLC Tier 2 capital (nominal basis) as at 31-Dec-17[1]



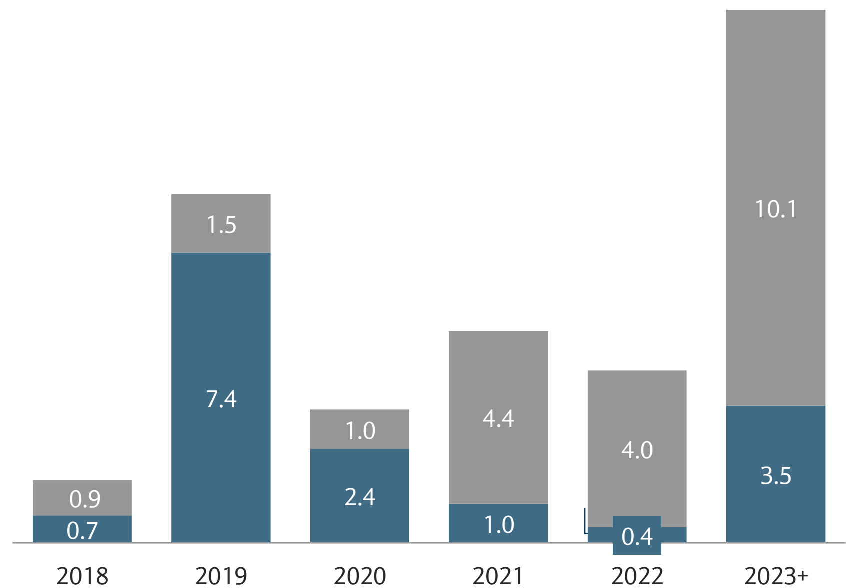
BBPLC Tier 1 capital (nominal basis) as at 31-Dec-17[1]



Outstanding term vanilla senior unsecured debt

(£bn)	Mar-18	Dec-17
Barclays PLC (HoldCo) term vanilla senior unsecured debt	23.1	21.9
Barclays Bank PLC (OpCo) term vanilla senior unsecured debt[2]	16.8	15.4
Total term vanilla senior unsecured debt	**39.9**	**37.3**

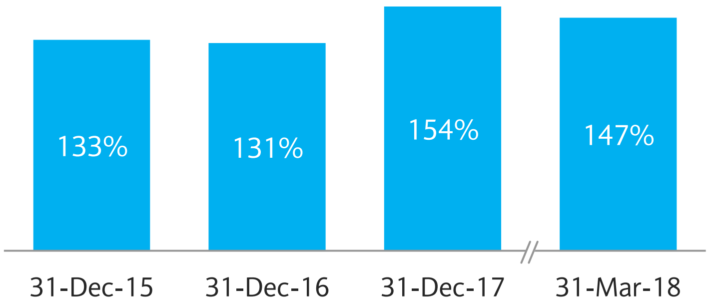
Term vanilla senior unsecured debt maturities as at 31-Dec-17[1]



[1] Prepared on nominal basis which will not reconcile with regulatory or accounting bases due to adjustments | [2] Comprises all outstanding Barclays Bank PLC issued public and private term vanilla senior unsecured debt, regardless of residual maturity. This excludes £34.7bn of notes issued under the structured notes programmes |

High quality liquidity and funding position with a conservatively positioned liquidity pool and stable LDR

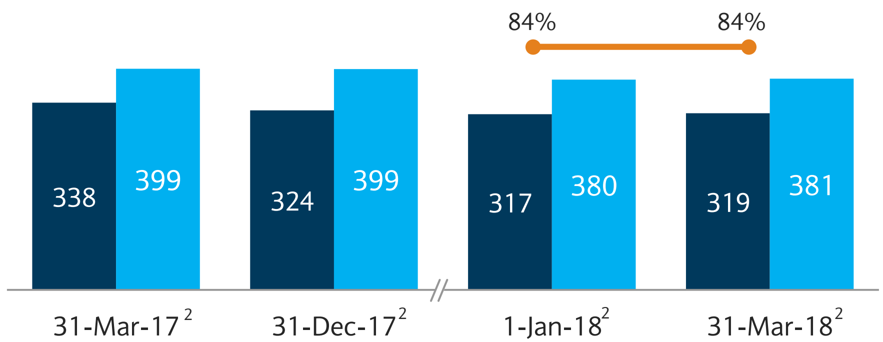
LCR remains in prudential surplus



	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Liquidity Pool (£bn)	165	216	220	207

- Liquidity pool decreased £13bn in the quarter to £207bn, whilst LCR decreased to 147% from 154%, equivalent to a surplus of £65bn to the 100% requirement
- Decrease was largely driven by the deployment of funding to support business growth
- Quality of the liquidity pool remains high, with the majority held in cash and deposits with central banks, and highly rated government bonds
- Liquidity pool continues to be conservatively positioned to meet the changing geopolitical and market environment, using cost efficient sources of funding without consuming UK leverage due to the cash exemption
- NSFR continues to exceed expected future minimum requirements

Loan: deposit ratio

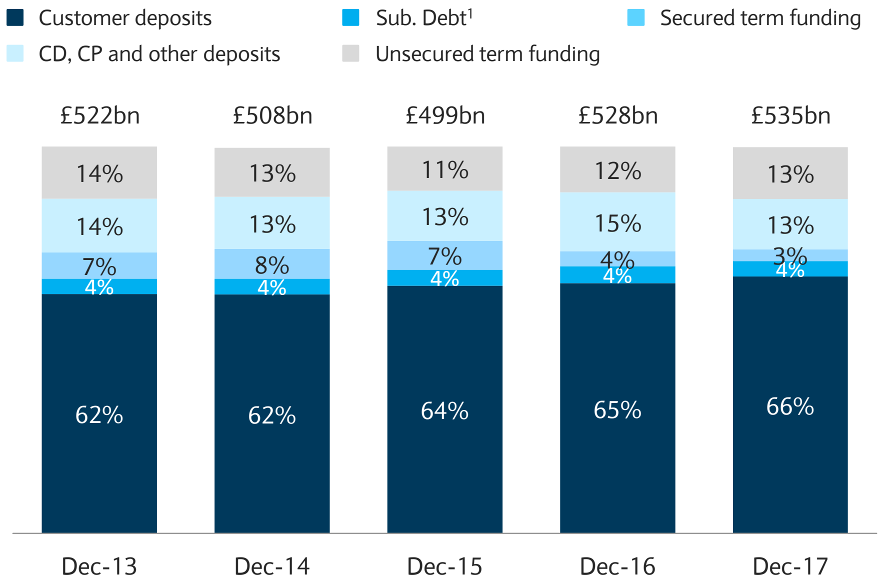


- Loan: deposit ratio of 84% as at 31-Mar-2018, with broadly stable loans and advances and deposits from 1-Jan-18
- In 2018, the basis of preparation, post IFRS 9 adoption, was updated to reflect Group loans and advances and Group deposits at amortised cost

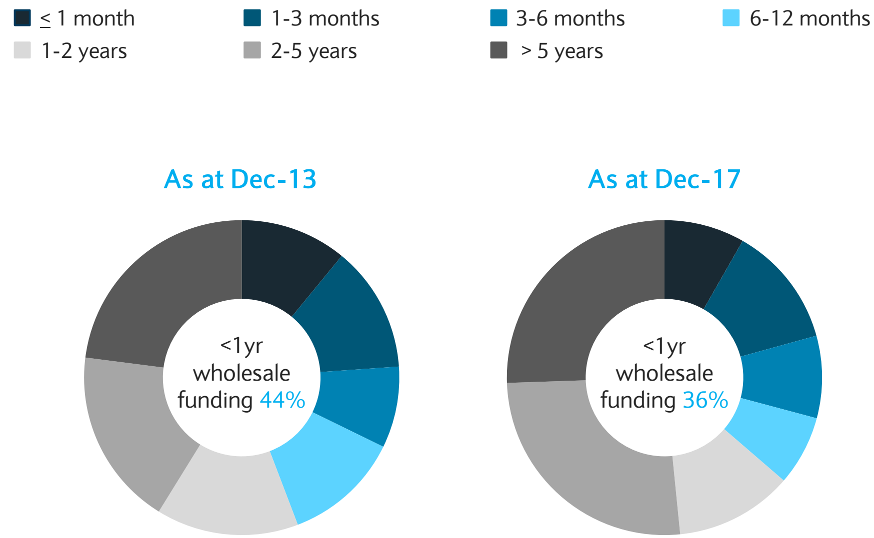
[1] At amortised cost | [2] Loan: deposit ratio is calculated as loans and advances at amortised cost divided by deposits at amortised cost. 31-Mar-17 and 31-Dec-17 comparatives have been restated based on this approach. Additionally, 1-Jan-18 and 31-Mar-18 reflect the impact of IFRS 9

Robust group funding profile

Conservative and stable funding profile (£bn)



Decrease in reliance on <1yr wholesale funding



- Wholesale funding outstanding excluding repurchase agreements was £157bn[2] as at Dec-17, diversified across currencies, notably in USD, EUR and GBP
- Decreased reliance on <1yr wholesale funding with the ratio improving to 36% of total wholesale funding as at Dec-17 from 44% as at Dec-13
- If credit spreads remain at current levels, the weighted average cost of new wholesale funding will be lower than the cost of maturing securities, many of which were issued at wide spreads post the crisis

[1] Excludes AT1 capital and preference shares | [2] Relates to disclosures at FY17, pre-IFRS 9 adoption |

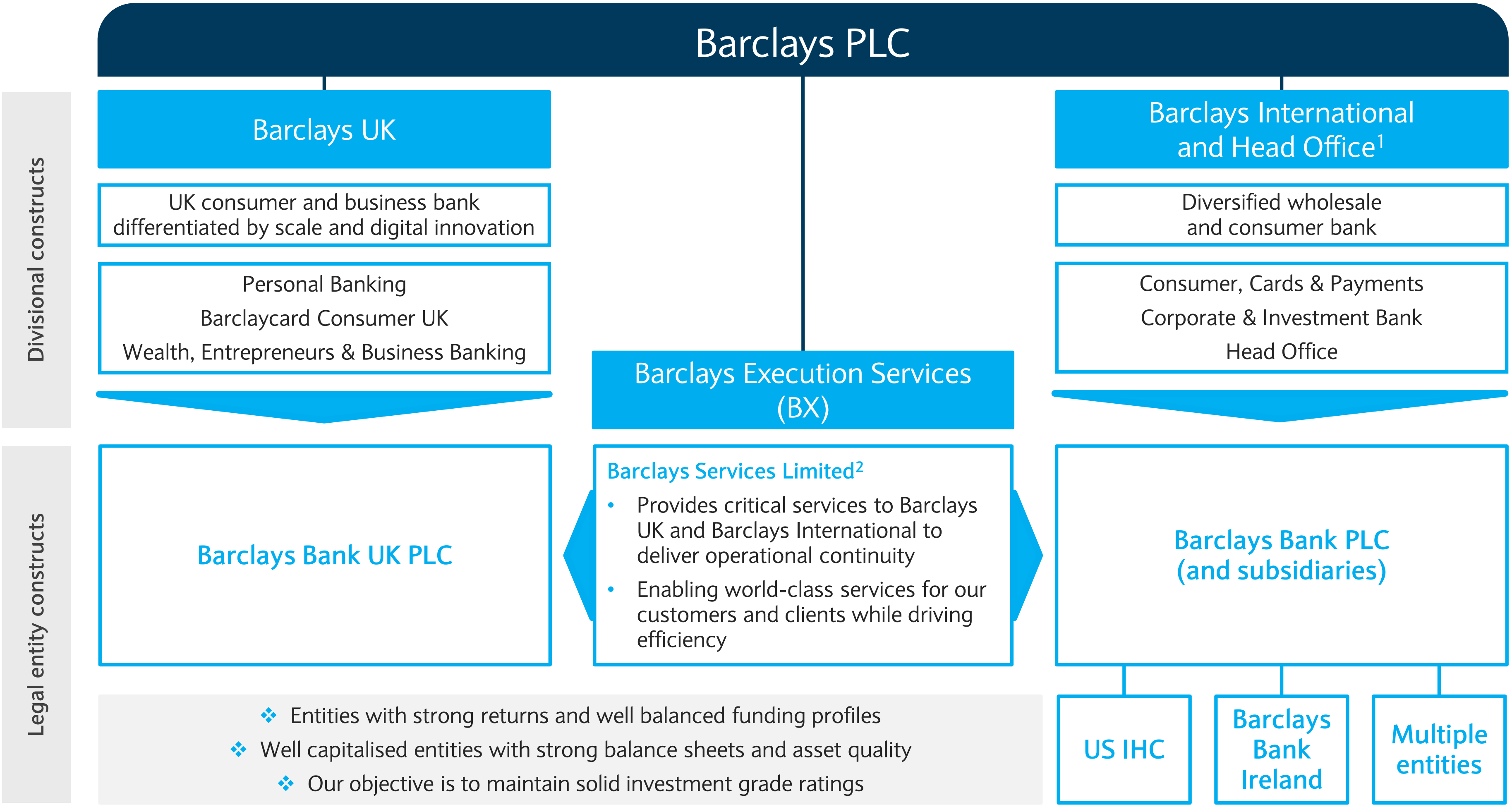
Wholesale funding composition as at 31 December 2017[1]

As at 31 December 2017 (£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)	-	0.7	-	0.1	0.8	1.5	1.0	4.2	4.0	9.6	21.1
Senior unsecured (privately placed)	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	0.5	0.8
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	5.4	6.5
Barclays Bank PLC (including subsidiaries)											
Deposits from banks	5.4	4.7	0.7	0.6	11.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	-	11.9
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	2.4	8.1	7.1	7.0	24.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	27.7
Asset backed commercial paper	1.9	4.1	0.4	-	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	6.4
Senior unsecured (public benchmark)	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	1.1	4.8
Senior unsecured (privately placed)[2]	0.5	0.9	3.6	2.9	7.9	9.9	6.7	1.8	3.1	14.6	44.0
Covered bonds	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	2.4	1.3	8.5
Asset backed securities	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.0	-	0.1	1.8	5.4
Subordinated liabilities	2.3	0.1	0.8	-	3.2	0.1	0.8	5.2	3.5	4.5	17.3
Other[3]	0.5	-	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	1.3	3.0
Total	**13.0**	**19.6**	**13.3**	**11.3**	**57.2**	**19.0**	**13.3**	**14.2**	**13.5**	**40.2**	**157.4**
Total as at 31 December 2016	16.6	17.3	16.4	20.0	70.3	14.3	14.4	8.6	14.1	36.1	157.8

[1] The composition of wholesale funds comprises the balance sheet reported deposits from banks, financial liabilities at fair value, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities, excluding cash collateral and settlement balances. It does not include participation in central bank facilities reported within repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing. Term funding maturities comprise public benchmark and privately placed senior unsecured notes, covered bonds, asset-backed securities (ABS) and subordinated debt where the original maturity of the instrument was more than 1 year | [2] Includes structured notes of £33.4bn, £7.2bn of which mature within 1 year from 31-Dec-17 | [3] Primarily comprised of fair value deposits £1.7bn |

Divisions and Legal Entities

Simplified business divisions, aligned to legal entity construct



[1] The Head Office division (excluding Barclays Execution Services) materially remains in Barclays Bank PLC and incorporates re-integrated Non-Core assets and businesses and the residual holding in BAGL (sell down to 14.9% in 2017, resulting in proportional regulatory consolidation. Full regulatory deconsolidation expected by the end of 2018, subject to regulatory approval) | [2] Rated "A" (stable outlook) by S&P, in line with the Group Credit Profile |

Funding sources of Barclays Bank UK PLC and Barclays Bank PLC (and subsidiaries)

Barclays PLC

Barclays Bank UK PLC

Funding sources:

- **Deposit funding:**
  - Retail deposits
  - Wealth deposits
  - Business banking deposits
- **Term funding:**
  - Equity, debt capital and term senior unsecured debt downstreamed from BPLC (internal MREL)
  - Secured funding (e.g. covered bonds and ABS)
- **Other operating funding (externally issued):**
  - Short-term funding (e.g. CD, CPs and ≤3 year debt)

Barclays Bank PLC (and subsidiaries)

Funding sources:

- **Deposit funding:**
  - Mid and large corporate deposits
  - Delaware deposits
  - International Wealth customer deposits
- **Term funding:**
  - Equity, debt capital and term senior unsecured debt downstreamed from BPLC (internal MREL)
  - Residual outstanding BBPLC externally issued debt capital and senior unsecured debt (including structured notes)
  - Secured funding (e.g. ABS)
- **Other operating funding (externally issued):**
  - Short-term funding (e.g. CD, CPs and ≤3 year debt)

YTD legal entity funding highlights

- £1.25bn 5-year covered bond[1]
- Launch of European Commercial Paper programme

- $2bn 3-year senior unsecured fixed rate note
- $1bn 3-year senior unsecured floating rate note

Residual outstanding BBPLC externally issued debt capital and senior unsecured debt remained in BBPLC post ring-fencing

[1] Covered bond issued pre ring-fencing and was transferred to Barclays Bank UK PLC via the Barclays ring-fenced transfer scheme on 1 April 2018

Preparation for Brexit

Plans in place to serve EU clients post Brexit

Brexit preparation:
Plans in place to expand Barclays Bank Ireland (BBI) in advance of March 2019 to support activity with European clients

- Continue to provide existing services to our clients through an expanded BBI
- Expected to be subject to the full prudential regulatory regime of the Central Bank of Ireland and the ECB, and to be able to conduct passported activity with clients throughout Europe
- Plan to achieve operational readiness by March 2019
- Will remain a wholly owned subsidiary of BBPLC
- <10% of Group RWAs and a similar proportion of FY17 Group revenues are either in the EU or EU-related
- Well capitalised entity with a balanced funding profile, and asset and liability mix across European businesses of Barclays International
- Capital requirements anticipated to be broadly comparable to BBPLC
- Currently rated A / A-1 with stable outlook, and designated “core” to BBPLC, by S&P

2017 P&L bridge from Barclays PLC consolidated to pro forma Barclays Bank PLC post ring-fencing

FY17 (£m)	BPLC consolidated	BPLC to BBPLC differences	BBPLC consolidated	Less pro forma BBUKPLC	Pro forma BBPLC
Total income	21,076	(139)	20,937	(7,087)	13,850
Credit impairment charges and other provision	(2,336)	-	(2,336)	783	(1,553)
Net operating income	18,740	(139)	18,601	(6,304)	12,297
Operating expenses	(15,456)	(233)	(15,689)	5,011	(10,678)
Other net income	257	(3)	254	5	259
Profit before tax	3,541	(375)	3,166	(1,288)	1,878
Tax charge	(2,240)	115	(2,125)	566	(1,559)
Profit after tax in respect of continuing operations	1,301	(260)	1,041	(722)	319
Loss after tax in respect of discontinued operations	(2,195)	-	(2,195)	-	(2,195)
Loss after tax	(894)	(260)	(1,154)	(722)	(1,876)

UK ring-fencing within Barclays effected

- The differences between BPLC consolidated and BBPLC consolidated primarily relates to cash flow hedging at BPLC, not included in BBPLC and Barclays Execution Services (BX) margin in BBPLC, eliminated on consolidation in BPLC
  - The BX margin primarily represents four months of margin on costs recharged to BBPLC since BX was established on 1 September 2017
- In order to effect ring-fencing, we transferred businesses from BBPLC to BBUKPLC, which are materially those businesses that currently comprise the Barclays UK division together with certain related Treasury operations
- Those businesses which currently comprise the Barclays International and Head Office (excluding BX) divisions materially remained in BBPLC
- The illustrative unaudited pro forma P&Ls of BBUKPLC and BBPLC for 2017 are presented to show the possible effect of the business transfers to BBUKPLC as if they had occurred on 1 January 2017

The pro formas represent a hypothetical situation and is not necessarily indicative of the financial position of these entities following the transfer |

2017 Breakdown of pro forma BBUKPLC and BBPLC P&Ls post ring-fencing

FY17 (£m)	Pro forma BBUKPLC	o/w Barclays UK division	o/w Head Office division and other consolidation adjustments	Pro forma BBPLC	o/w Barclays Int'l division	o/w H117 Non-Core division[1]	o/w Head Office division and other consolidation adjustments
Total income	7,087	7,383	(296)	13,850	14,382	(530)	(2)
Credit impairment charges and other provision	(783)	(783)	-	(1,553)	(1,506)	(30)	(17)
Net operating income	6,304	6,600	(296)	12,297	12,876	(560)	(19)
Operating expenses	(5,011)	(4,848)	(163)	(10,678)	(9,855)	(284)	(539)
Other net income	(5)	(5)	-	259	254	197	(192)
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,288	1,747	(459)	1,878	3,275	(647)	(750)
Tax charge	(566)			(1,559)			
Profit after tax in respect of continuing operations	722			319			
Loss after tax in respect of discontinued operations	-			(2,195)			
Profit/(loss) after tax	722			(1,876)			

Differences between divisional and legal entity financials

- There is no financial impact at the consolidated Barclays Group level as a result of UK ring-fencing
- There are certain differences in the financial results of the BBUKPLC and BBPLC legal entities when compared to the operating divisions, which primarily relate to the Head Office division
  - Pro forma BBUKPLC includes the Barclays UK division, the related BX margin for four months from September to December 2017 and the impact of BBUKPLC establishing new hedges with BBPLC on inception. The latter variance represents the P&L difference between market rates as at 1 January 2017 and the prevailing rates at the time the hedges were originally established
  - Pro forma BBPLC reflects the Barclays International division and the Non-Core division for the first six months of 2017. In addition, it includes the related BX margin for four months from September to December 2017, the net income from Treasury operations, the impact of BBUKPLC establishing new hedges with BBPLC upon inception, the costs associated with Non-Core assets and businesses which were integrated into Head Office from 1 July 2017, litigation and conduct costs, and the recycling of the currency translation reserve to the income statement on the sale of Barclays Bank Egypt

The pro formas represent a hypothetical situation and is not necessarily indicative of the financial position of these entities following the transfer | [1] The P&L impact of the Non-Core division for the first six months of 2017 have remained fully in BBPLC on the basis that the component related to BBUKPLC is expected to be immaterial |

2017 Balance Sheet bridge to pro forma BBUKPLC and BBPLC post ring-fencing

FY17 (£m)	BPLC consolidated	BPLC to BBPLC differences	BBPLC consolidated	o/w pro forma BBUKPLC[1]	o/w pro forma BBPLC[1]
Assets					
Cash, balances at central banks and financial investments	229,998	1	229,999	40,426	189,573
Reverse repurchase agreements, similar secured lending and trading portfolio assets	126,306	(5)	126,301	-	128,238
Financial assets designated at fair value	116,281	1	116,282	7,193	109,089
Derivative financial instruments	237,669	318	237,987	2,136	245,781
Loans and advances	401,215	547	401,762	194,759	213,800
Goodwill and intangible assets	7,849	(2,964)	4,885	3,538	1,347
Other assets	13,930	(1,803)	12,127	2,187	10,041
Total assets	1,133,248	(3,905)	1,129,343	250,239	897,869
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks and customer accounts	466,844	488	467,332	193,401	280,728
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	40,338	-	40,338	10,537	31,738
Trading portfolio liabilities	37,351	1	37,352	2,425	34,927
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	173,718	-	173,718	-	173,718
Derivative financial instruments	238,345	-	238,345	8,364	239,911
Debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities	97,140	(3,561)	93,579	15,507	78,072
Other liabilities	13,496	(551)	12,945	4,118	8,928
Total liabilities	1,067,232	(3,623)	1,063,609	234,352	848,022
Total equity	66,016	(282)	65,734	15,887	49,847

Balance sheets of BBUKPLC and BBPLC

- The differences between BPLC consolidated and BBPLC consolidated primarily relate to intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and debt securities in issue, downstreamed to Barclays Services Limited
- The proforma balance sheet of BBUKPLC and BBPLC as at 31 December 2017 are presented to show the possible effect of the business transfers as if they had occurred on 31 December 2017

The pro formas represent a hypothetical situation and is not necessarily indicative of the financial position of these entities following the transfer | [1] Pro forma asset and liability balances of BBUKPLC and BBPLC do not equal BBPLC consolidated primarily due to expected short-term intercompany transactions between the two legal entities |

Asset Quality

IFRS 9 and impairment

IFRS 9 day 1 impact

- Increase in impairment stock of £2.8bn on 1 Jan 2018
- Decrease in shareholders' equity of £2.2bn post-tax
- Decrease in TNAV per share of 13p

Q118 impairment

- BUK impairment included a single name charge, while underlying credit metrics were broadly stable and economic conditions steady
- BI impairment reflected improved economic scenarios, particularly in the US, offset by a modest increase in delinquencies in US Cards
- Also material single name recoveries in CIB

Retail L&A

As at 31.03.18 As at 01.01.18[1]	Barclays UK	Barclays International	Group[2]
Total gross exposure (£bn)	159.3 158.8	29.3 30.9	197.3 198.8
Total impairment allowance (£bn)	2.7 2.6	2.6 2.7	5.7 5.6
Total coverage ratio (%)	1.7% 1.6%	8.8% 8.6%	2.9% 2.8%
Impairment charge (£m)[3]	180	251	440
LLR (bps)	46	348	90

Wholesale L&A

As at 31.03.18 As at 01.01.18[1]	Barclays UK	Barclays International	Group[2]
Total gross exposure (£bn)	28.3 27.8	91.7 88.8	128.7 125.5
Total impairment allowance (£bn)	0.2 0.2	1.0 1.2	1.3 1.5
Total coverage ratio (%)	0.8% 0.8%	1.1% 1.3%	1.0% 1.2%
Impairment charge (£m)[3]	21	(158)	(153)
LLR (bps)	30	(70)	(48)

[1] Comparatives are as at 1 January 2018 to reflect the adoption of IFRS 9 from this date | [2] Group also includes Head Office | [3] Includes impairment charges on loans and advances at amortised cost, and off-balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Excludes impairment charge of £1m on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income |

Credit Ratings

Ratings remain a key strategic priority

Current Senior Long and Short Term ratings	Fitch	Moody's	Standard and Poor's
Barclays PLC (BPLC) *HoldCo*	A Stable F1	Baa3 Stable P-3	BBB Stable A-2
Barclays Bank PLC (BBPLC) *OpCo, NRFB*	A RWP F1 Derivative counterparty rating A RWP (dcr)	A2 Stable P-1 Counterparty Risk assessment A2 / P-1 (cr)	A Stable A-1
Barclays Bank UK PLC (BBUKPLC) *OpCo, RFB*	A RWP F1 Derivative counterparty rating A RWP (dcr)	A1[1] Stable P-1 Counterparty Risk assessment Aa2 / P-1 (cr)	A Stable A-1

Confirmed ratings of BPLC, BBPLC and BBUKPLC

Rating agencies have now finalised their ratings for the holding company, ring-fenced bank and non ring-fenced bank

- **Fitch** assigned ratings of A / F1 to BBUKPLC in line with BBPLC. Both were placed on Rating Watch Positive (RWP), in anticipation that they will both be upgraded to A+ once internal MREL is downstreamed on a subordinated basis. BPLC continues to be rated A / F1
- **Moody's** assigned ratings of A1[1] / P-1 to BBUKPLC. They downgraded both BBPLC and BPLC by one notch in April 2018 to A2 / P-1 and Baa3 / P-1, respectively, via the removal of the previous 1 notch uplift for business diversification
- **S&P** assigned ratings of A / A-1 to BBUKPLC, in line with BBPLC. The ratings are aligned as a result of their "core" designation to the Group. BPLC continues to be rated BBB / A-2

Rating priorities

- Barclays' objective is to maintain solid investment grade ratings
- Focus on execution of strategy to support credit fundamentals and ratings profile over time

[1] Deposit rating |

Barclays rating composition for senior debt

	Fitch	BPLC	BBPLC	BBUKPLC
Stand-alone rating	Viability Rating[1]	a	a	a
	Operating environment	aa to a+		
	Company profile	a to bbb+		
	Management & Strategy	a+ to a-		
	Risk appetite	a+ to a-		
	Financial profile	a+ to bbb		
Notching	Qualifying Junior Debt			
	Government Support			
	Total notching	0	0	0
Liability ratings	Rating	A	A	A
	Outlook	STABLE	RATING WATCH POSITIVE	RATING WATCH POSITIVE

	Moody's	BPLC	BBPLC	BBUKPLC
Stand-alone rating	Baseline Credit Assessment	baa3	baa3	a3
	Macro profile	Strong+	Strong+	Strong+
	Financial profile	baa2	baa2	a3
	Qualitative	-1	-1	0
	– Opacity and complexity	*-1*	*-1*	*0*
	– Diversification	*0*	*0*	*0*
Notching	Loss Given Failure (LGF)		+3	+1
	Government Support		+1	+1
	Total notching	0	+4	+2
Liability ratings	Rating	Baa3	A2	A1[2]
	Outlook	STABLE	STABLE	STABLE

	Standard & Poor's	BPLC	BBPLC	BBUKPLC
Stand-alone rating	Stand-Alone Credit Profile	bbb+		
	Anchor	bbb+		
	Business position	0		
	Capital and earnings	0		
	Risk position	0		
	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	STABLE		

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

Barclays rating composition for subordinated debt

Fitch

		BPLC		BBPLC			
		T2	AT1	T2 Coco	LT2	UT2	T1
Stand-alone rating	Viability Rating	a		a			
Notching	Loss severity	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2
Notching	Non-performance risk		-3	-2		-2	-2/-3
Notching	Total notching	-1	-5	-4	-1	-3	-4/-5
Liability ratings	Rating	A-	BB+	BBB-	A-	BBB	BBB/ BB+
Liability ratings	Outlook	STABLE		STABLE			

Moody's

		BPLC		BBPLC				
		T2	AT1	T2 Coco	LT2	UT2	T1 (cum)	T1 (non-cum)
Stand-alone rating	Baseline Credit Assessment	baa3		baa3				
Notching	LGF	-1			-1	-1	-1	-1
Notching	Coupon skip risk (cum)					-1	-1	
Notching	Coupon skip risk (non-cum)							-2
Notching	Model based outcome with legacy T1 rating cap		-3					
Notching	Total notching	-1	-3		-1	-2	-2	-3
Liability ratings	Rating	Ba1	Ba3	n/a	Ba1	Ba2	Ba2	Ba3
Liability ratings	Outlook	STABLE		STABLE				

Standard & Poor's

		BPLC		BBPLC			
		T2	AT1	T2 Coco	LT2	UT2	T1
Stand-alone rating	Stand-Alone Credit Profile	bbb+					
Notching	Contractual subordination	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Notching	Bail-in feature	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Notching	Buffer to trigger		-1	-1			
Notching	Coupon skip risk		-2			-1	-2
Notching	Structural subordination	-1	-1				
Notching	Total notching	-3	-6	-3	-2	-3	-4
Liability ratings	Rating	BB+	B+	BB+	BBB-	BB+	BB
Liability ratings	Outlook	STABLE					

Appendix

Litigation & conduct and other items – Q118 vs. prior year

Litigation & conduct (£m)	Q118	Q117	
RMBS	(1,420)	-	Head Office
PPI	(400)	-	Barclays UK
Other	(141)	(28)	Group (across divisions)
Total	**(1,961)**	**(28)**	

Other items of interest (£m)			
Income			
US Card asset sale	-	192	Barclays International
Valuation gain on Barclays' preference shares in Visa Inc.	-	98	Barclays International 74 / Barclays UK 24
Operating expenses			
Structural reform costs	(50)	(103)	Group
Effect of change in compensation awards introduced in Q416	(58)	(111)	Group
Discontinued operation – Africa Banking			
Impairment of Barclays' holding in BAGL (pre-tax)	-	(884)	

Q118 Group results

Three months ended (£m)	Mar-18	Mar-17	% change
Income	5,358	5,823	(8%)
Impairment	(288)	(527)	45%
– *Operating expenses (excluding L&C)*	*(3,364)*	*(3,591)*	*6%*
– *Litigation and conduct*	*(1,961)*	*(28)*	
Operating expenses	(5,325)	(3,619)	(47%)
Other net income	19	5	
(LBT)/PBT	(236)	1,682	
Tax charge	(304)	(473)	36%
(Loss)/profit after tax – continuing operations	(540)	1,209	
Loss after tax – discontinued operation	-	(658)	
NCI – continuing operations	(53)	(79)	33%
NCI – discontinued operation	-	(143)	
Other equity instrument holders	(171)	(139)	(23%)
Attributable (loss)/profit	(764)	190	
Performance measures			
Basic (loss)/earnings per share	(4.2p)	1.3p	
RoTE	(6.5%)	1.8%	
Cost: income ratio	99%	62%	
LLR	36bps	47bps	
Balance sheet (£bn)			
RWAs	317.9	360.9	

Excluding L&C – Three months ended (£m)	Mar-18	Mar-17	% change
Operating expenses	(3,364)	(3,591)	6%
PBT	1,725	1,710	1%
Attributable profit	1,166	209	
Performance measures			
EPS	7.1p	1.5p	
RoTE	11.0%	2.0%	
Cost: income ratio	63%	62%	

Q118 Barclays UK results

Business performance			
Three months ended (£m)	Mar-18	Mar-17	% change
– *Personal Banking*	*889*	*944*	*(6%)*
– *Barclaycard Consumer UK*	*527*	*498*	*6%*
– *WEBB*	*372*	*399*	*(7%)*
Income	1,788	1,841	(3%)
– *Personal Banking*	*(76)*	*(50)*	*(52%)*
– *Barclaycard Consumer UK*	*(113)*	*(123)*	*8%*
– *WEBB*	*(12)*	*(5)*	
Impairment	(201)	(178)	(13%)
– *Operating expenses (excluding L&C)*	*(1,005)*	*(959)*	*(5%)*
– *Litigation and conduct*	*(411)*	*4*	
Operating expenses	(1,416)	(955)	(48%)
PBT	170	708	(76%)
Attributable (loss)/profit	(38)	470	
Performance measures			
RoTE	(1.1%)	21.6%	
Average allocated tangible equity	£9.8bn	£8.9bn	
Cost: income ratio	79%	52%	
LLR	43bps	43bps	
NIM	3.27%	3.69%	
Balance sheet (£bn)			
L&A to customers[1]	184.3	164.5	
Customer deposits[1]	192.0	184.4	
RWAs	72.5	66.3	

Excluding L&C – Three months ended (£m)	Mar-18	Mar-17	% change
Operating expenses	(1,005)	(959)	(5%)
PBT	581	704	(17%)
Attributable profit	373	467	(20%)
Performance measures			
RoTE	15.7%	21.5%	
Cost: income ratio	56%	52%	

Income (£m) – Three months ended	Mar-18	Mar-17	% change
NII	1,493	1,511	(1%)
– *NIM*	*3.27%*	*3.69%*	
Non-interest income	295	330	(11%)
Total income	1,788	1,841	(3%)

[1] At amortised cost |

Q118 Barclays International results

Business performance			
Three months ended (£m)	Mar-18	Mar-17	% change
– CIB	*2,799*	*2,782*	*1%*
– CC&P	*1,009*	*1,356*	*(26%)*
Income	3,808	4,138	(8%)
– CIB	*159*	*(51)*	
– CC&P	*(252)*	*(295)*	15%
Impairment	(93)	(346)	73%
– Operating expenses (excluding L&C)	(2,300)	(2,435)	6%
– Litigation and conduct	(15)	(13)	(15%)
Operating expenses	(2,315)	(2,448)	5%
Other net income	13	12	8%
PBT	1,413	1,356	4%
Attributable profit	973	837	16%
Performance measures			
RoTE	13.4%	12.5%	
Average allocated tangible equity	£30.1bn	£27.7bn	
Cost: income ratio	61%	59%	
LLR	31bps	62bps	
NIM	4.57%	4.06%	
Balance sheet (£bn)			
RWAs	214.2	214.3	

Excluding L&C – Three months ended (£m)	Mar-18	Mar-17	% change
Operating expenses	(2,300)	(2,435)	6%
PBT	1,428	1,369	4%
Attributable profit	985	846	16%
Performance measures			
RoTE	13.6%	12.6%	
Cost: income ratio	60%	59%	

Q118 Barclays International: Corporate & Investment Bank and Consumer, Cards and Payments results

CIB Business performance

Three months ended (£m)	Mar-18	Mar-17	% change GBP basis	% change USD basis
– *FICC*	869	*889*	*(2%)*	*10%*
– *Equities*	590	*462*	*28%*	*43%*
Markets	1,459	1,351	8%	21%
– *Banking fees*	683	*726*	*(6%)*	*6%*
– *Corporate lending*	240	*269*	*(11%)*	
– *Transaction banking*	414	*398*	*4%*	
Banking	1,337	1,393	(4%)	
Income[1]	2,799	2,782	1%	
Impairment	159	(51)		
Operating expenses	(1,786)	(1,941)	8%	
Other net income	3	-		
PBT	1,175	790	49%	
Performance measures				
RoTE	13.0%	8.2%		
Balance sheet (£bn)				
RWAs	181.3	180.6		

CC&P Business performance

Three months ended (£m)	Mar-18	Mar-17	% change
Income	1,009	1,356	(26%)
Impairment	(252)	(295)	15%
Operating expenses	(529)	(507)	(4%)
Other net income	10	12	(17%)
PBT	238	566	(58%)
Performance measures			
RoTE	15.6%	36.4%	
Balance sheet (£bn)			
RWAs	32.9	33.7	

[1] Includes other income |

Head Office and Non-Core results

Head Office Business performance		
Three months ended (£m)	Mar-18	Mar-17
Income	(238)	(82)
Impairment	6	-
– *Operating expenses (excluding L&C)*	*(59)*	*(49)*
– *Litigation and conduct*	*(1,535)*	*(10)*
Operating expenses	(1,594)	(59)
Other net income	7	-
LBT	(1,819)	(141)
Performance measures (£bn)		
Average allocated tangible equity	4.3	7.6
Balance sheet (£bn)		
RWAs[1]	31.2	52.9

Excluding L&C – Three months ended (£m)	Mar-18	Mar-17
Operating expenses	(59)	(49)
LBT	(284)	(131)
Attributable loss	(192)	(116)

Non-Core Business performance		
Three months ended (£m)	Mar-18	Mar-17
Income	-	(74)
Impairment	-	(3)
– *Operating expenses (excluding L&C)*	-	*(148)*
– *Litigation and conduct*	-	*(9)*
Operating expenses	-	(157)
Other net expenses	-	(7)
LBT	-	(241)
Balance sheet (£bn)		
RWAs	-	27.4

- The Non-Core segment was closed on 1 July 2017 with the residual assets and liabilities reintegrated into Barclays UK, Barclays International and Head Office

[1] Includes Africa Banking RWAs of £6.4bn (Mar-17: £41.3bn) |

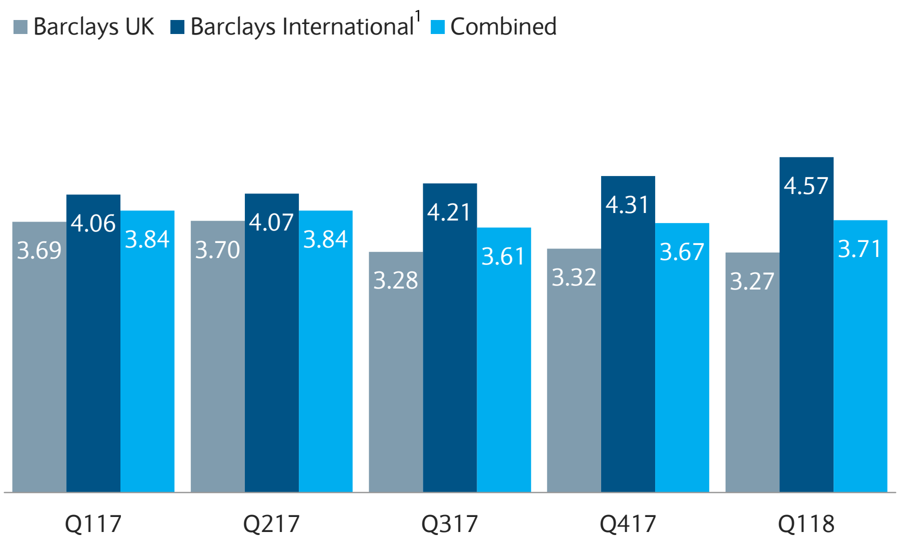
Income and margins – Q118

NII (£m) – Three months ended	Mar-18	Mar-17	% change
– *Barclays UK*	*1,493*	*1,511*	*(1%)*
– *Barclays International*[1]	*1,065*	*1,121*	*(5%)*
– *Other*[2]	*(370)*	*(113)*	
Total NII	2,188	2,519	(13%)
Non-interest income	3,170	3,304	(4%)
Total Group income	5,358	5,823	(8%)

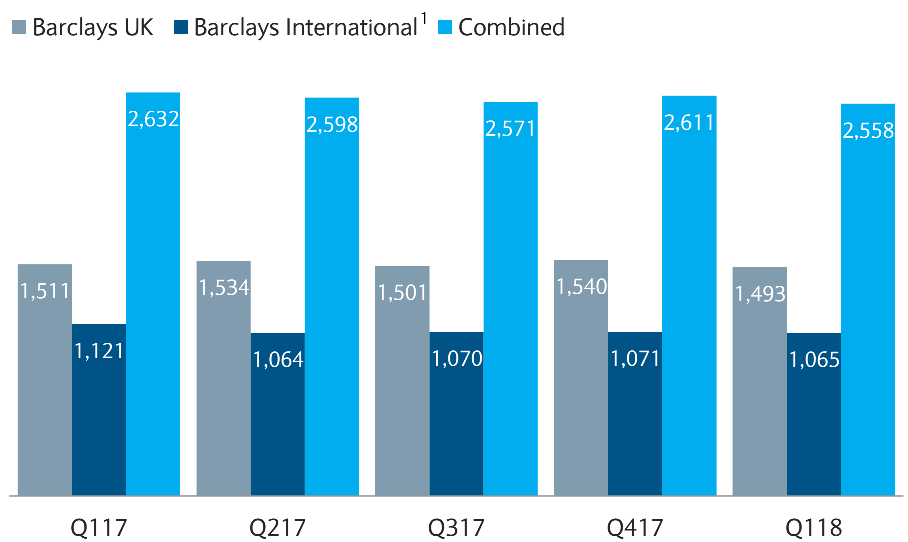
Q118 performance metrics

- Combined Barclays UK and Barclays International[1] NIM decreased 13bps to 371bps
  - Barclays UK NIM declined to 327bps, including the c.30bps impact from the inclusion of ESHLA portfolio
  - Barclays International[1] NIM increased 51bps to 457bps reflecting capital allocation to higher margin businesses

NIM (%)



NII (£m)



[1] Barclays International margins include interest earning lending balances within the investment banking business | [2] Other includes Head Office and non-interest earning lending balances within the investment banking business. Barclays Non-Core is included in the comparative period |

UK approach to resolution

Illustrative UK resolution loss allocation waterfall assuming multiple OpCos[1]

OpCo waterfall

STEP 1

- Total OpCo losses are allocated to OpCo investors in accordance with the OpCo creditor hierarchy
- Each class of instrument should rank *pari passu* irrespective of holder, therefore PD/LGD of external and internal instruments of the same class are expected to be the same[2]

Intercompany investments

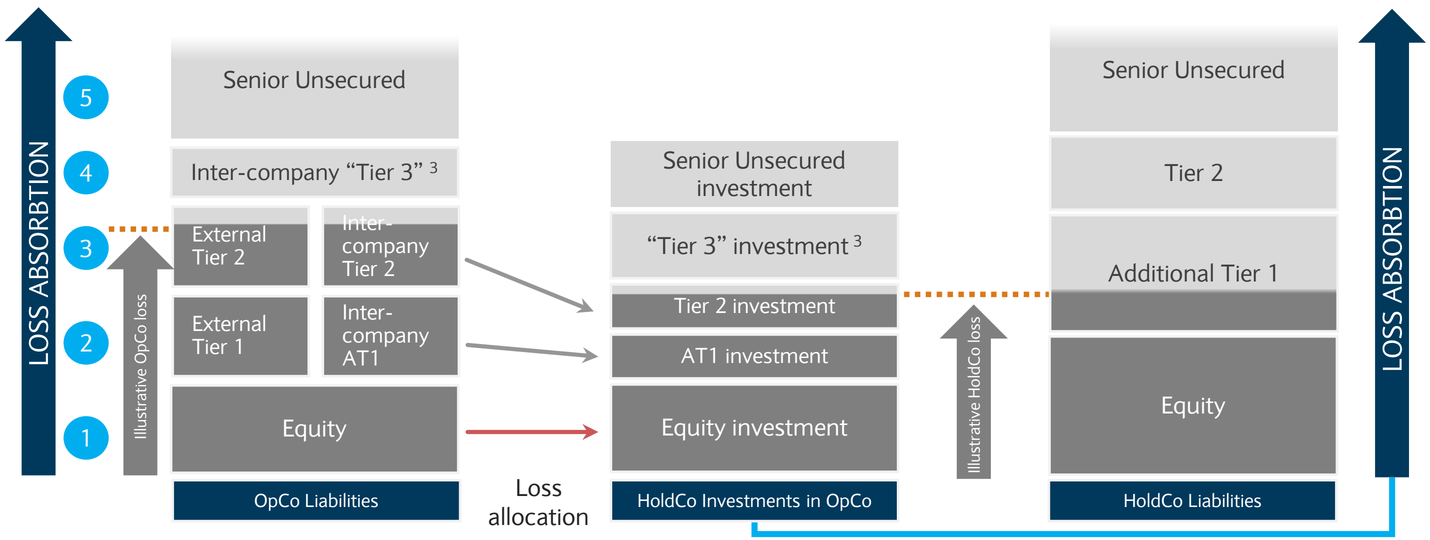
STEP 2

- Losses are transmitted to HoldCo through write-down of its intercompany investments in line with the OpCo's creditor hierarchy
- The HoldCo's investments are impaired and/or written down to reflect the losses on each of the intercompany investments

HoldCo waterfall

STEP 3

- The loss on HoldCo's investment from step 2 is allocated to the HoldCo's investors in accordance with the HoldCo creditor hierarchy
- The HoldCo creditor hierarchy remains intact



- BRRD PONV write-down powers ensures OpCo regulatory capital (external and internal) is written down after equity
- The illustrative loss shows that external and internal OpCo investments of the same rank in resolution should have the same LGD. However, step 3 illustrates that the LGD for an OpCo instrument class could be different to that of the same class at the HoldCo where the diversification of a banking group is retained
- External loss absorbing capacity at OpCo provides support to HoldCo and its creditors
- Important for HoldCo investors to understand nature of intercompany arrangements

[1] Illustrative example based on Barclays expectations of the creditor hierarchy in a resolution scenario to demonstrate so-called "single-point-of-entry" in the UK in a situation where a HoldCo has more than one subsidiary. This illustration assumes the loss absorption and recapitalisation required exceeds the failing OpCo's equity capacity. This illustration also assumes that losses occur at the OpCo, rather than the HoldCo, and that no additional incremental losses arise at the HoldCo including for Group recapitalisation. Each layer absorbs losses to the extent of its capacity, following which any recapitalisation of the entity requires write-down/conversion of more senior layers in accordance with the creditor hierarchy. In a situation where all losses can be absorbed within equity, existing shareholders would be diluted but not wiped out, and more senior layers of the hierarchy would be written down to recapitalise the failing firm | [2] Point of non-viability power implemented in the UK in accordance with Article 59 of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive. The Bank of England is currently consulting on its proposals for internal MREL, including the requirement for contractual PONV triggers in internal MREL instruments. There remains some uncertainty as to the intended interaction of such contractual triggers with the statutory PONV power. The illustration on this slide assumes that the PONV trigger for internal and external OpCo instruments is equivalent, whether via contractual or statutory mechanisms, such that the "pari passu" principle is respected in resolution | [3] Barclays MREL requirements are not yet finalised. Current BoE proposals remain subject to change, including as a result of final international guidance from the FSB on internal TLAC, and implementation of the final European requirements, both of which may impact the BoE's position on MREL |

Abbreviations

AP	Attributable Profit
BAGL	Barclays Africa Group Limited
BBPLC	Barclays Bank PLC
BBUKPLC	Barclays Bank UK PLC
BEAT	Base Erosion Anti-Abuse Tax
BI	Barclays International
BoE	Bank of England
BPLC	Barclays PLC
BUK	Barclays UK
BX	Barclays Execution Services
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CC&P	Consumer, Cards & Payments
CET1	Common equity tier 1
CIB	Corporate & Investment Bank
CRR	Capital Requirement Regulation
CTR	Currency translation reserve
DTA	Deferred tax asset
EIR	Effective interest rate
EL	Expected loss
EPS	Basic earnings per share
ESHLA	Education, Social Housing & Local Authority
ETR	Effective tax rate
FV	Fair value
FX	Foreign exchange
IFRS 9	International Financial Reporting Standard 9

L&A	Loans and advances
L&C	Litigation & conduct
LBT	Loss before tax
LDR	Loan: deposit ratio
LLR	Loan loss rate
MDR	Mandatory distribution restrictions
NCI	Non-controlling interests
NII	Net interest income
NIM	Net interest margin
NPS	Net Promoter Score
P&L	Profit and loss
PAT	Profit after tax
PBT	Profit before tax
PPI	Payment Protection Insurance
QoQ	Quarter-on-Quarter movement
RCI	Reserve capital instrument
RMBS	Residential mortgage-backed securities
RoTE	Return on average tangible equity
RWAs	Risk weighted assets
SRP	Structural Reform Programme
TNAV	Tangible net asset value
US DoJ	United States Department of Justice
WEBB	Wealth, Entrepreneurs & Business Banking
YoY	Year-on-Year movement

£	GBP	Great British Pound
$	USD	United States Dollar

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- 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, the BRRD, CRD IV and CRR texts and any applicable delegated acts, implementing acts or technical standards. All such regulatory requirements are subject to change;
- MREL is based on Barclays' understanding of the Bank of England's policy statement on "The minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) – buffers and Threshold Conditions" (PS30/16) published on 8 November 2016 and the non-binding indicative MREL requirements communicated to Barclays by the Bank of England. Binding future MREL requirements remain subject to change including at the conclusion of the transitional period, as determined by the Bank of England, taking into account a number of factors as described in the policy statement and as a result of the finalisation of international and European MREL/TLAC requirements;
- 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, including amongst others, holding constant the Pillar 2A requirement at the 2017 level despite it being subject to at least annual review and assumed CRD IV buffers, which are also subject to change.

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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.