



Barclays PLC Fixed Income Investor Call

Q2 2018 Results Announcement

2 August 2018



Tushar Morzaria

Barclays Group Finance Director

Q218 Group highlights

Double digit Group returns with positive jaws driving improved profitability

Financial performance¹

Income ↑10%

£5.6bn² (Q217: £5.1bn)

Costs ↓3%

£3.3bn (Q217: £3.4bn)

Cost: income ratio

59%² (Q217: 67%)

PBT ↑44%

£2.0bn² (Q217: £1.4bn)

RoTE

12.3%

CET1 ratio

13.0%

- ❖ Group RoTE was 12.3% as PBT increased 44%
 - Double digit returns in BUK of 18.8% and BI of 12.2%
- ❖ Income growth of 10% and improved operating efficiency drove 13% positive jaws
 - Group cost: income ratio improved to 59%
- ❖ Impairment decreased 46% reflecting
 - Single name recoveries in wholesale banking
 - Improved macroeconomic forecasts in the US in Q118
 - Higher than expected seasonal repayment of certain US card balances
- ❖ CET1 ratio increased 30bps QoQ to 13.0%, in line with c.13% end-state target
 - Included 44bps from profits generated in Q218

¹ Financial performance and accompanying commentary excludes L&C (Group Q218: £81m; Group Q217: £715m) | ² Including one-off gain of £155m from the settlement of receivables relating to the Lehman Brothers acquisition and a £53m gain on sale of a US card portfolio in Q218 |

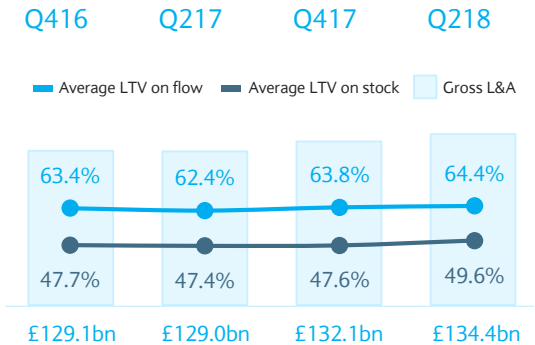
Prudently managing credit risk in both the UK and US

Conservatively positioned in the UK in the face of Brexit and the consumer credit cycle in the US

Bias to grow secured lending in the UK

- ❖ Low LTV mortgage book
<50% average LTV on stock as at Q218
- ❖ Small proportion of buy-to-let lending
12% of total mortgage book
- ❖ Growing mortgage book without impacting the risk profile
£5.5bn increase since Q217

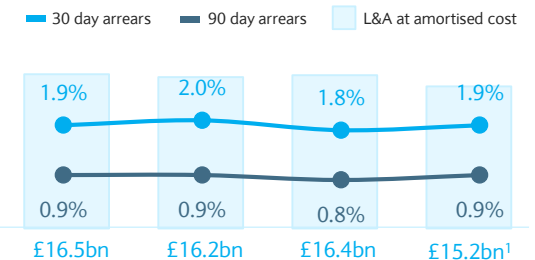
UK mortgage balance growth and low LTVs



Conservatively managing UK unsecured lending

- ❖ Balances decreasing slightly due to reduced back-book balance growth activity
- ❖ Stable delinquency rates underlining prudent approach to risk management
- ❖ Headline 0% Balance Transfer length reduced in line with strategy
c.90% of 0% BTs have a duration of <24 mths

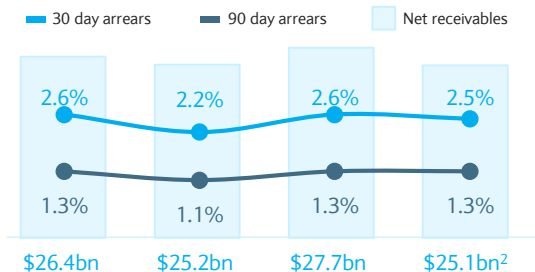
UK cards balances stable with low arrears rates



Improving the mix of the US Cards book to increase prime component

- ❖ 10% balance growth objective realistic within risk appetite
- ❖ Growing book in prime partnership portfolios
- ❖ Sale of higher risk assets in 2017 lowered 30 and 90 day arrears rates

Underlying US Cards balances increasing with low arrears rates



¹ Reduction driven by implementation of IFRS 9 on 01-Jan-18 | ² Reduction driven by sale of a US Card portfolio in Q218 |

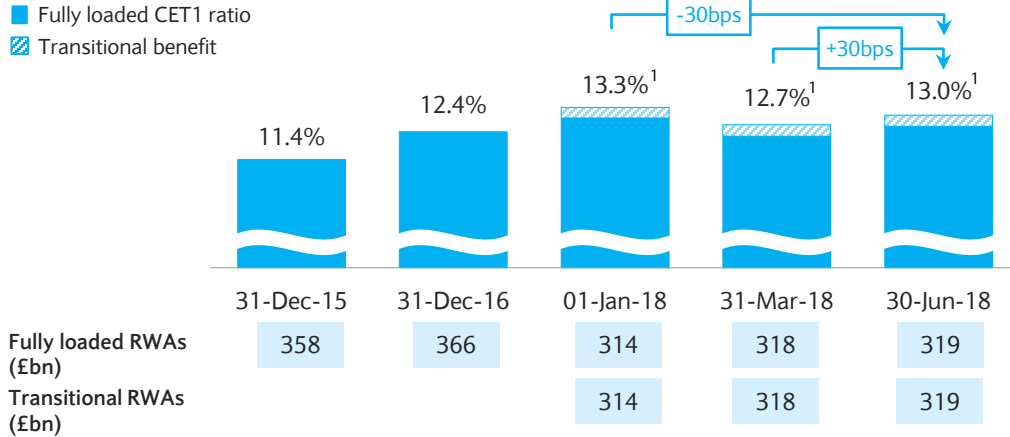


Kathryn McLeland

Group Treasurer

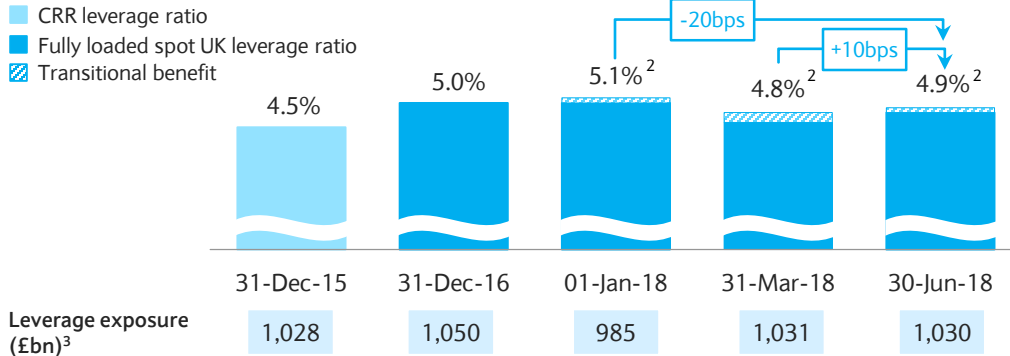
Strong Group CET1 and leverage ratios

Fully loaded and transitional CET1 ratio



- Transitional CET1 ratio increased by 30bps in the quarter to 13.0%
- Transitional CET1 ratio decreased by 30bps in the half to 13.0% positively impacted by:
 - 86bps of organic capital generation from profits
 - 11bps from BAGL deconsolidation
- More than offset by:
 - 61bps of litigation and conduct in Q1 relating to the settlement of RMBS with the US DoJ and additional PPI provision
 - 25bps from dividends paid and foreseen
 - 14bps relating to fair value through other comprehensive income reserve movements, largely seen in Q2
 - 5bps relating to employee share awards
 - 5bps of pension contributions in Q2
 - 17bps from RWA and other movements

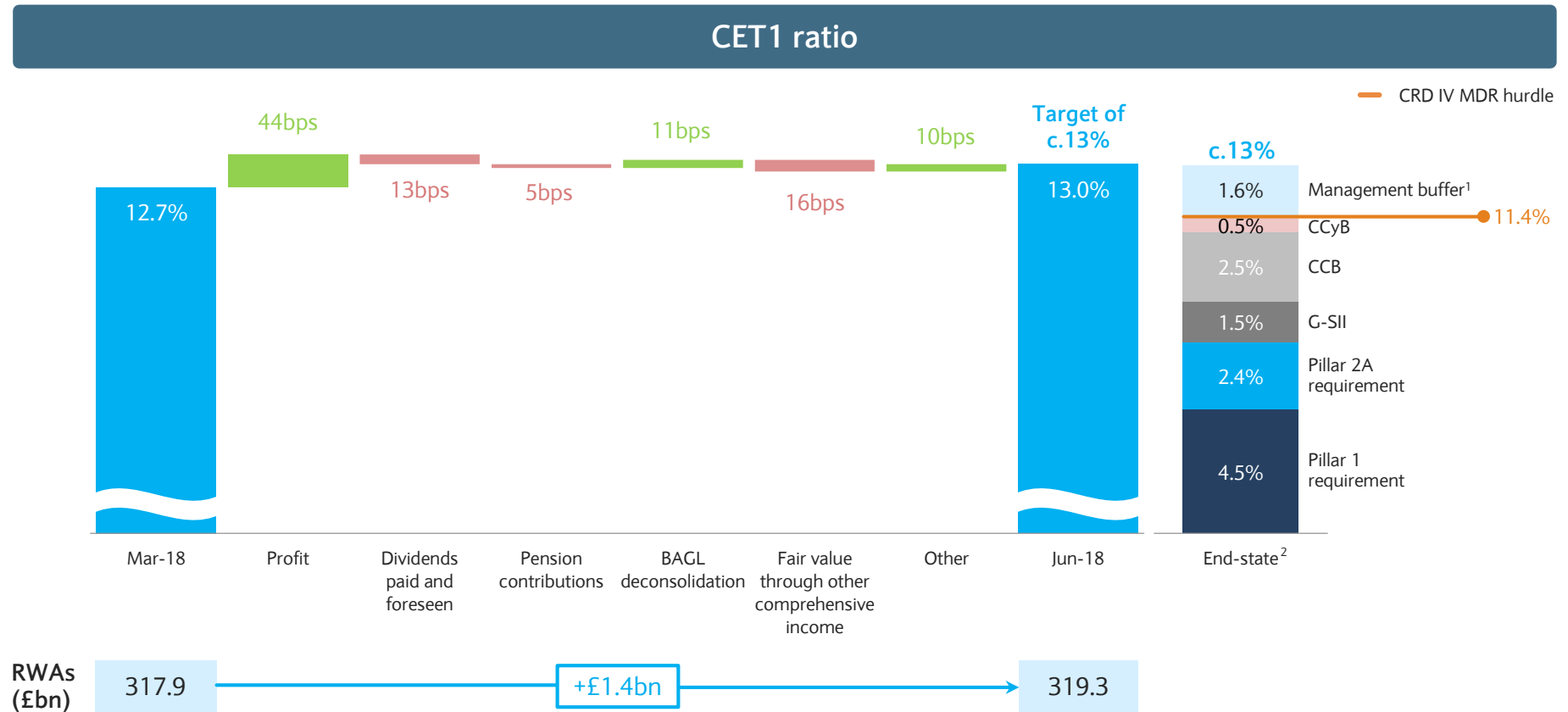
Fully loaded and transitional leverage ratio



- Transitional spot UK leverage ratio increased by 10bps in the quarter to 4.9% driven by the increase in CET1 capital
- Transitional spot UK leverage ratio decreased by 20bps in the half driven by litigation and conduct charges in Q1
- We remain comfortably above the expected 4% UK leverage minimum requirement applicable from 2019
- Average transitional UK daily leverage ratio was 4.6% as at 30 June 2018

¹ Represents transitional CET1 ratios. Fully loaded CET1 ratio as at 01-Jan-18 was 12.9%, as at 31-Mar-18 was 12.2% and as at 30-Jun-18 was 12.6% | ² Represents transitional leverage ratios. Fully loaded leverage ratio as at 01-Jan-18 was 5.0%, as at 31-Mar-18 was 4.6% and as at 30-Jun-18 was 4.8% | ³ Represents transitional UK leverage exposure. Fully loaded leverage exposures are materially the same as transitional leverage exposures |

Capital accretion driven by strong profitability



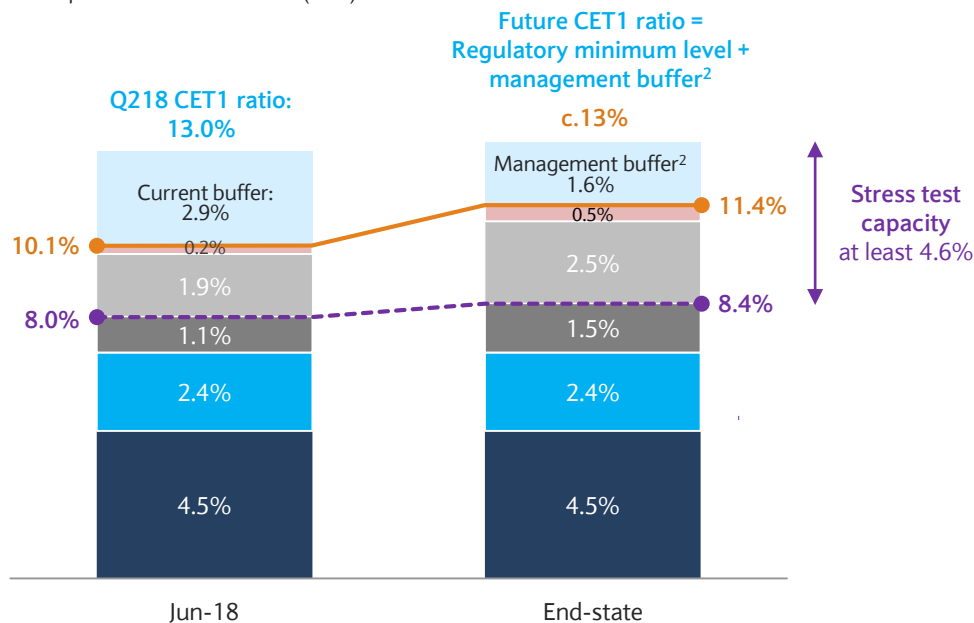
At our end-state target of c.13%

¹ CET1 ratio is currently 160bps above the expected end point regulatory minimum level, within our end-state target range. The management buffer incorporates any PRA buffer and will continue to be reviewed on a regular basis | ² Refer to slide 8 for more detail

Managing Group capital position above mandatory distribution restrictions

Illustrative evolution of minimum CET1 requirements and buffers

- 2017 Pillar 1 requirement
- 2017 Pillar 2A CET1 requirement
- G-SII buffer
- Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)
- Countercyclical Buffer (CCyB)
- CRD IV Mandatory Distribution Restrictions (MDR) hurdle
- Maximum BoE stress test hurdle rate for 2018 tests¹



Distribution restrictions and management buffer

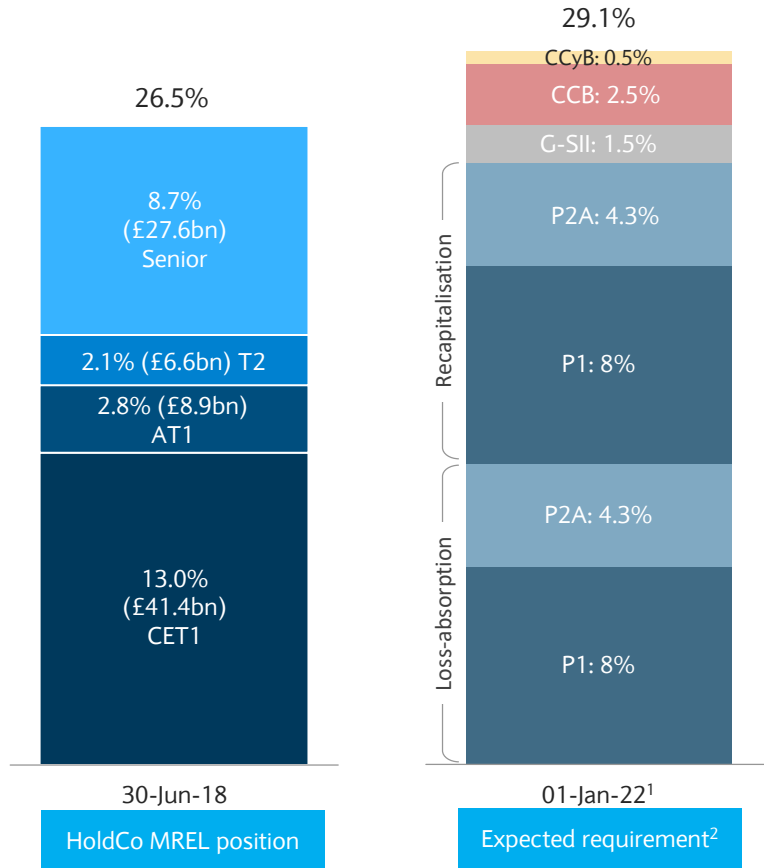
- End-state CET1 ratio expectation of c.13%
 - Assuming the introduction of a UK CCyB of 1% from November 2018 would translate to c.50bps for the Group, based on our UK exposures
 - This would result in a CRD IV MDR hurdle rate of 11.4%
- Maintaining our CET1 ratio comfortably above the mandatory distribution threshold remains a critical management objective
- Barclays' management buffer is 1.6% above our current end-state regulatory CET1 levels, providing a 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. This buffer will continue to be reviewed on a regular basis
- Distribution restrictions³ 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 30 June 2018 capital position:
 - Buffer to 30 June 2018 MDR hurdle: c.2.9% or c.£9bn
 - Buffer to 7% AT1 trigger event: c.5.6% or c.£18bn based on the fully loaded CET1 ratio of 12.6%, excluding transitional relief, in line with AT1 terms and conditions

¹ Based on Barclays' understanding of "Stress testing the UK banking system: key elements of the 2018 stress test", published March 2018 | ² CET1 ratio is currently 160bps above the expected end point regulatory minimum level, within our end state target range. The management buffer incorporates any PRA buffer and will continue to be reviewed on a regular basis | ³ 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) |

Transition to HoldCo funding model continues steadily

HoldCo MREL position and requirement including requisite buffers



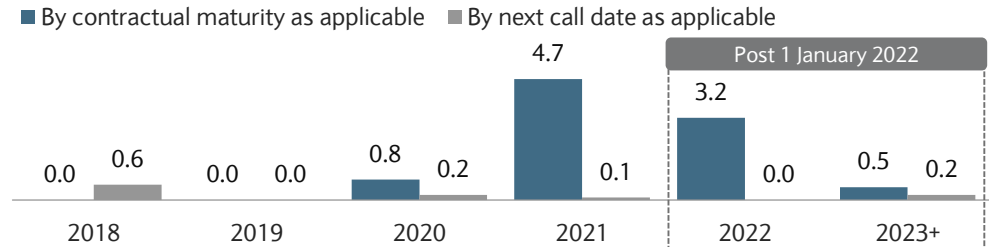
Well advanced on HoldCo issuance plan

2018 issuance plan – currently expect c.£10bn equivalent issuance in 2018³

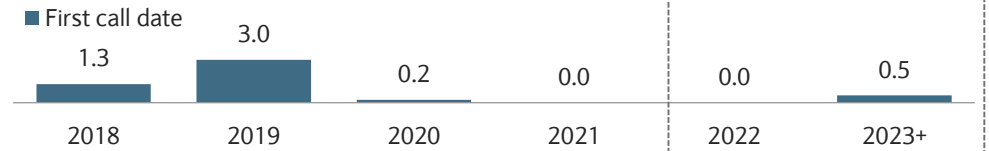
- Issued £6.2bn equivalent of MREL in H118, all in senior form, with maturities ranging from 6 to 15 years
- Subject to market conditions, expect to issue a total of c.£10bn equivalent in 2018³ to meet MREL requirements and allow for an MREL management buffer
- MREL position of 29.2% as at June 2018 on a transitional basis i.e. including eligible OpCo instruments, compared to 26.5% on a HoldCo-only basis

Legacy capital call and maturity profile

BBPLC Tier 2 capital as at 30 June 2018⁴



BBPLC Tier 1 capital as at 30 June 2018⁴



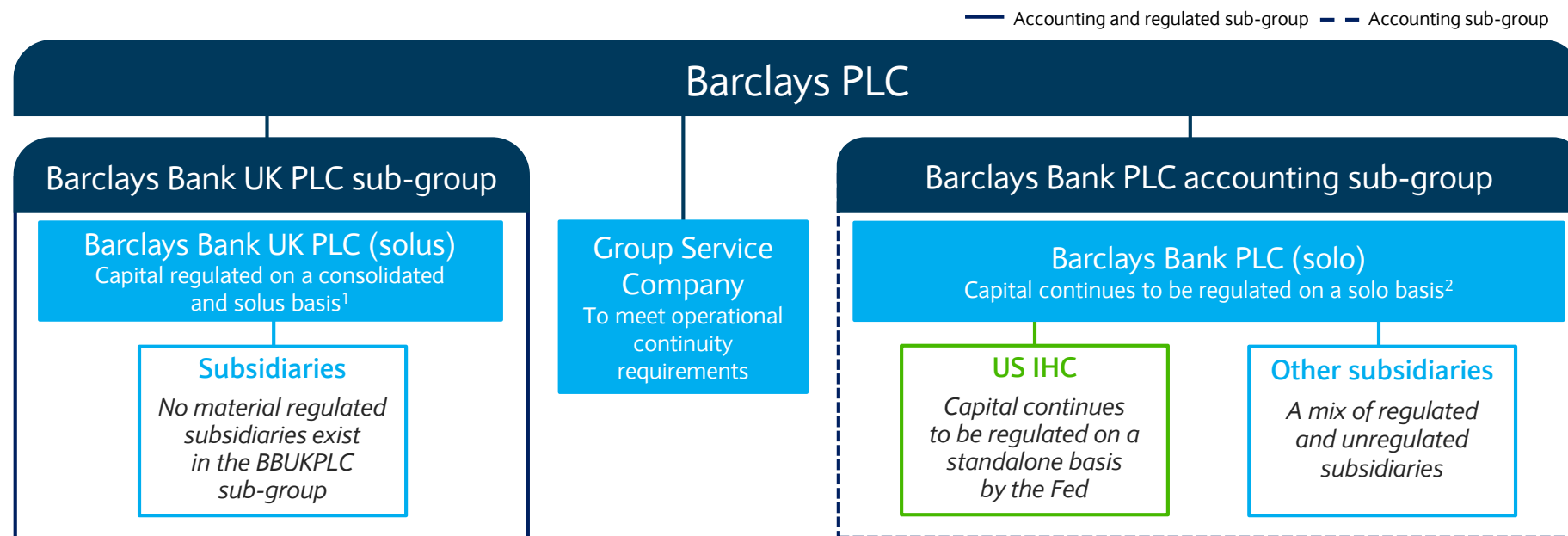
¹ 2022 requirements subject to BoE review by end-2020 | ² MREL expectation is based on current capital requirements, including the current published Pillar 2A, and is therefore subject to review | ³ Issuance plan subject to, amongst other considerations, market conditions and regulatory requirements which are subject to change and may differ from current expectations | ⁴ Prepared on a nominal basis which will not reconcile with regulatory or accounting bases due to adjustments

Deposit and wholesale funding sources of Barclays Bank UK PLC and Barclays Bank PLC

Barclays PLC							
		Barclays Bank UK PLC			Barclays Bank PLC (and subsidiaries)		
External funding sources ¹ (£bn) as at 30-Jun-18	Deposit funding	- Personal Banking	153	194	- Corporate and Investment Bank	130	192 ²
		- Business Banking	41		- Consumer, Cards and Payments	61	
	Operational funding (externally issued)	- Commercial paper	1	1	- Certificates of deposit, commercial paper and asset-backed commercial paper	31	60
		- Senior unsecured debt ≤3 year	-		- Senior unsecured debt ≤3 year	29	
	Term funding	- Secured funding (e.g. covered bonds and asset-backed securities)	9	9	- Secured funding (e.g. asset-backed securities)	5	44
					- Residual outstanding BBPLC externally issued debt capital and term senior unsecured debt (including structured notes)	39	
Internal MREL		Both entities receive internal funding of equity, debt capital and term senior unsecured debt downstreamed from Barclays PLC					
		Allocation to entities broadly determined by RWA size					
YTD legal entity public funding highlights		£1.25bn 5-year covered bond ³			\$2bn 3-year senior unsecured fixed rate note		
		\$650m 2-year issuance from Gracechurch cards securitisation programme			\$1bn 3-year senior unsecured floating rate note		

¹ Excludes participation in the Bank of England's Term Funding Scheme and other central bank facilities | ² Includes £1bn for Head Office | ³ 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

Group expects to accommodate all legal entity capital requirements within current Group CET1 guidance of c.13%



BBUKPLC (solus) H118 capital metrics

CET1 ratio	14.1%
Tier 1 ratio	16.8%
Total capital ratio	21.2%
CRR leverage ratio	5.1%

BBPLC (solo) H118 capital metrics

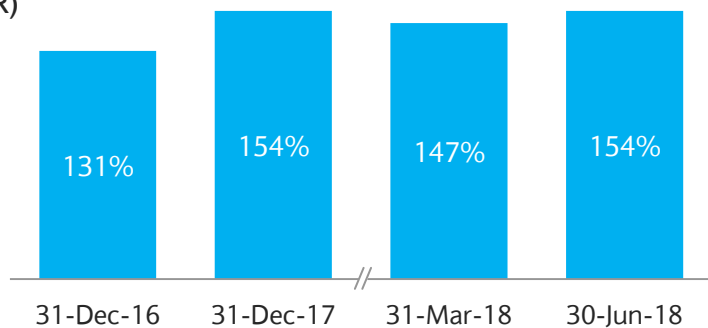
CET1 ratio	13.0%
Tier 1 ratio	17.6%
Total capital ratio	21.9%
CRR leverage ratio	4.1%

¹ Regulation on a consolidated basis to become effective on 1-Jan-19 | ² Barclays Bank PLC (solo) contains additional relatively small entities that are brought into scope for regulatory solo requirements |

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

Liquidity remains in prudential surplus

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (%)

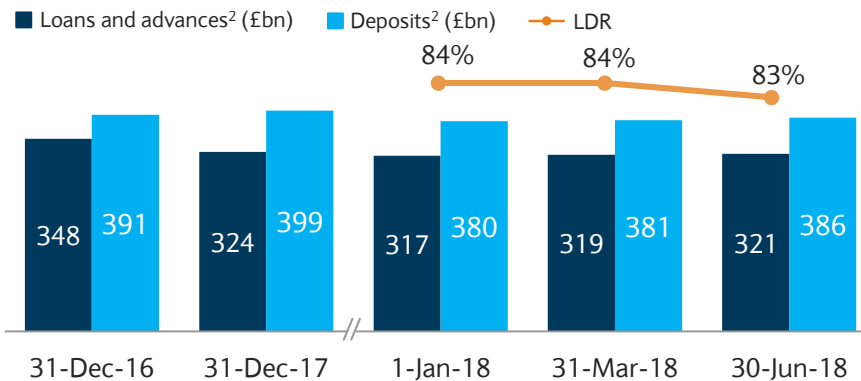


Liquidity pool (£bn)



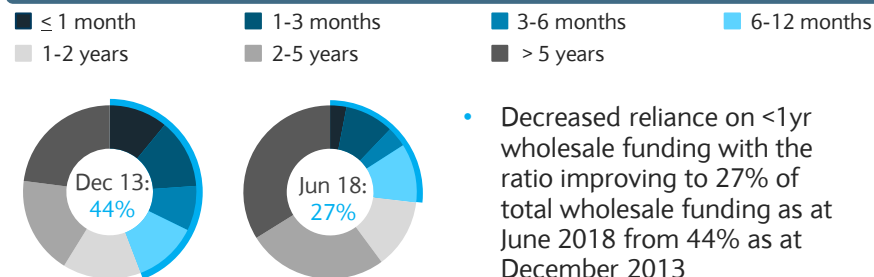
- Liquidity pool increased £7bn in the quarter to £214bn, whilst LCR increased to 154% from 147%, equivalent to a surplus of £73bn to the 100% requirement
- Increase was largely driven by deposit growth, lower loans and advances and lower Markets funding consumption
- Quality of the liquidity pool remains 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
- NSFR continues to exceed expected future minimum requirements

Loan: deposit ratio¹



- Loan: deposit ratio of 83% as at 30 June 2018, with increase in loans and advances and deposits from 31 March 2018

Decrease in reliance on <1yr wholesale funding



- Decreased reliance on <1yr wholesale funding with the ratio improving to 27% of total wholesale funding as at June 2018 from 44% as at December 2013

¹ Loan: deposit ratio is calculated as loans and advances at amortised cost divided by deposits at amortised cost. 31-Dec-16 and 31-Dec-17 comparatives have been restated based on this approach. Additionally, 1-Jan-18, 31-Mar-18 and 30-Jun-18 reflect the impact of IFRS 9 | ² At amortised cost

Preparation for Brexit

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

Allows passported activity for EEA-domiciled clients post Brexit

Expect to be operational by March 2019, with majority of existing positions expected to migrate in 2019

Wholly owned subsidiary of BBPLC and will operate a branch network across Europe

Expected to primarily consist of Corporate, Investment and Private Banking activity and the Barclaycard business in Germany¹

Diversified, well balanced funding sources and strong liquidity ratios. MREL and capital provided from within the Group

Anticipate CET1 and CRR leverage ratios to be broadly in line with those of BBPLC and the Group










Regulated by both the Central Bank of Ireland and as a significant institution, by the ECB and rated in line with BBPLC²

To provide a sense of size, using December 2017 numbers, the EEA-domiciled clients and assumed migrated business would result in the following pro-forma financial metrics:

BBI as at 31 December 2017 ³	£ bn
Total external assets	170
Total assets <i>Including internal transactions with Group entities</i>	224
Derivatives / total assets and liabilities <i>Including internal derivative transactions</i>	56%
Funded balance sheet <i>Excluding trading book gross-ups</i>	43
Shareholders' equity	5
PBT <i>If transfer occurred on 1 January 2017</i>	0.4

¹ The entity is also expected to incorporate an Italian mortgage portfolio | ² BBI is rated A / RWP / F1 at Fitch, and A / Stable / A-1 at S&P | ³ Refer to the Important Notices for the basis of preparation and the key assumptions related to the illustrative financial information contained herein |

Ratings remain a key strategic priority

Current Senior Long and Short Term ratings	Standard & Poor's	Fitch	Moody's
Barclays PLC <i>HoldCo</i>	 <p>BBB Stable A-2</p>	 <p>A Stable F1</p>	 <p>Baa3 Stable P-3</p>
Barclays Bank PLC (BBPLC) <i>OpCo, NRFB</i>	 <p>A Stable A-1</p> <p>Resolution counterparty rating A+ / A-1</p>	 <p>A RWP F1</p> <p>Derivative counterparty rating A RWP (dcr)</p>	 <p>A2 Stable P-1</p> <p>Counterparty risk assessment A2 / P-1 (cr)</p>
Barclays Bank UK PLC (BBUKPLC) <i>OpCo, RFB</i>	 <p>A Stable A-1</p>	 <p>A RWP F1</p> <p>Derivative counterparty rating A RWP (dcr)</p>	 <p>A1¹ Stable P-1</p> <p>Counterparty risk assessment Aa2 / P-1 (cr)</p>

Confirmed ratings of Barclays PLC, BBPLC and BBUKPLC

Rating agencies finalised their ratings for the holding company, ring-fenced bank and non ring-fenced bank following the implementation of ring-fencing

- 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. Barclays PLC continues to be rated BBB / A-2
- 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. Barclays PLC continues to be rated A / F1
- Moody's assigned ratings of A1¹ / P-1 to BBUKPLC. They downgraded both BBPLC and Barclays PLC 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

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 |

Focused on profitability and returns and capital targets

Q218 highlights

Double digit returns – Group 12.3%¹

CET1 ratio of 13.0% and full regulatory deconsolidation of BAGL

59% Group cost: income ratio with 13% positive jaws¹

Group targets

RoTE²

>9% in 2019
>10% in 2020

CET1 ratio³

c.13%

Costs

£13.6-13.9bn in 2019¹
Cost: income ratio <60%

¹ Excluding L&C | ² Excluding L&C and based on a CET1 ratio of c.13% | ³ CET1 ratio is currently 160bps above the expected end point regulatory minimum level, within our end-state target range of 150-200bps. The management buffer incorporates any PRA buffer and will continue to be reviewed on a regular basis |



Q&A

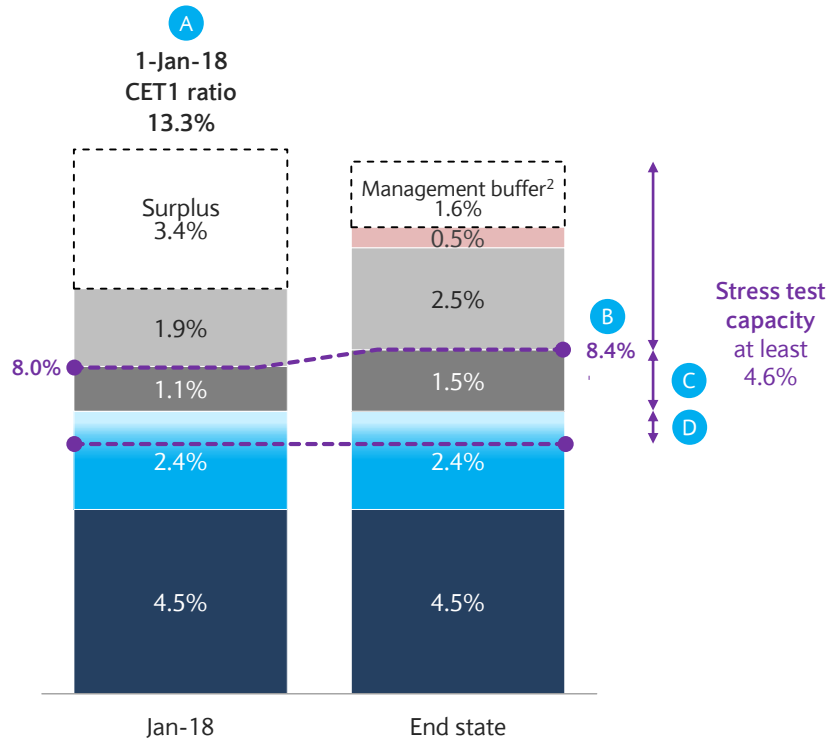


Appendix

Managing capital position above stress test hurdles

Barclays' expected hurdle rate for 2018 BoE stress test¹

- 2017 P1 requirement
- 2017 P2A CET1 requirement
- G-SII buffer
- Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)
- Countercyclical Buffer (CCyB)
- Maximum and indicative minimum BoE stress test hurdle rates for 2018 tests



Stress tests

- Barclays' end-state stress buffer is expected to be at least c.4.6% when including the management buffer², providing prudent headroom should future stress losses be higher than the average experienced to date

Key changes vs. 2017

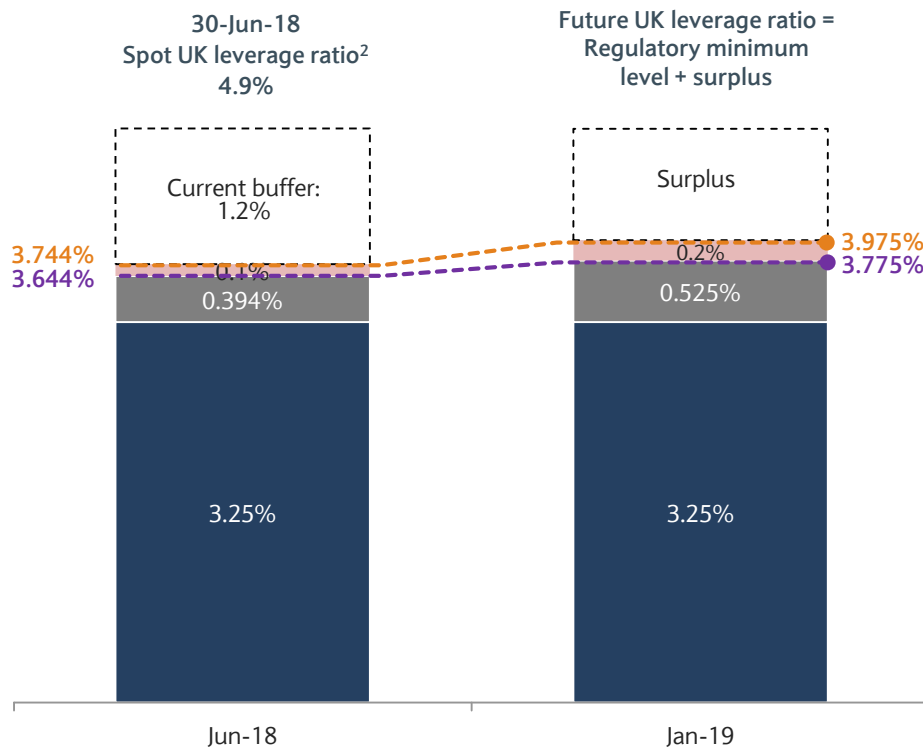
- A Improved capital positioning:** Barclays' CET1 ratio starting point for the stress test this year is 90bps higher than 2017 at 13.3%. The balance sheet was also further de-risked during 2017 and significant litigation and conduct items were resolved e.g. DoJ RMBS settlement
- B Revised hurdle rate framework:** The two static thresholds for G-SIIs 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. They will make an adjustment to banks' hurdle rates 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 of RWA throughout the period of the stress test. This year, the BoE is expected to reflect more closely the possible impact of the stress on the risks being captured in P2A. This would likely 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 CET1 ratio is currently 160bps above the expected end point regulatory minimum level, within our end state target range. The management buffer incorporates any PRA buffer and will continue to be reviewed on a regular basis.

Managing evolving future Group minimum leverage requirements

Illustrative evolution of minimum leverage requirements and buffers under the UK regime

- BoE minimum leverage requirement
- G-SII leverage buffer
- Countercyclical leverage buffer (CCLB)
- Maximum BoE stress test hurdle rate for 2018 tests¹
- Regulatory minimum leverage requirement



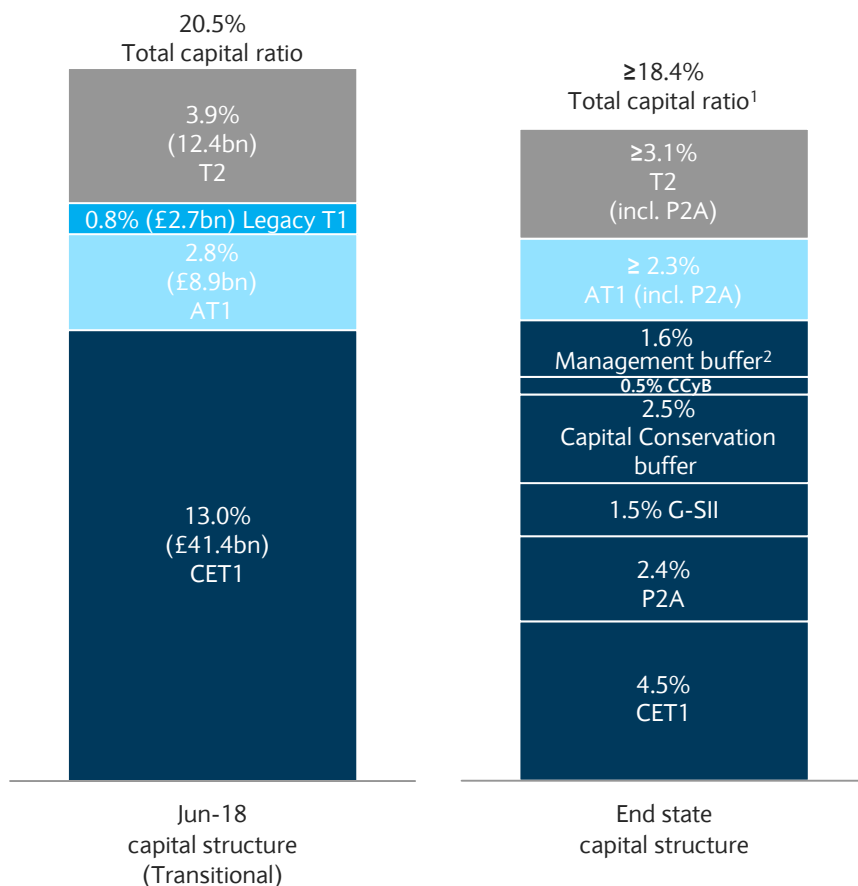
Leverage requirements

- Leverage continues to be a backstop requirement in determining the capital Barclays holds. Our business mix means RWAs remain our binding constraint
- The Group currently has one leverage requirement, as measured under the UK's PRA leverage regime. The requirement has to be met on a daily basis
- As at H118, spot UK leverage ratio was c.120bps above the 2018 requirement
- In terms of future regulatory requirements, we continue to monitor developments closely
- Under the BoE stress testing framework, we expect an adjustment to a banks' hurdle rates to reflect any incremental drawdown as a result of the IFRS 9 impact subject to P1 requirements being met

¹ Based on Barclays' understanding of "Stress testing the UK banking system: key elements of the 2018 stress test", published March 2018 | ² Represents transitional ratio |

Transition to CRD IV capital structure well established

Illustrative evolution of CRD IV capital structure



Well managed and balanced total capital structure

- BBPLC issued capital instruments are expected to qualify as MREL in line with their regulatory capital values until 1 January 2022³. 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
- Legacy capital instruments maturing or callable post 2022 is modest and short-dated, with the majority of the tail maturing within 2022

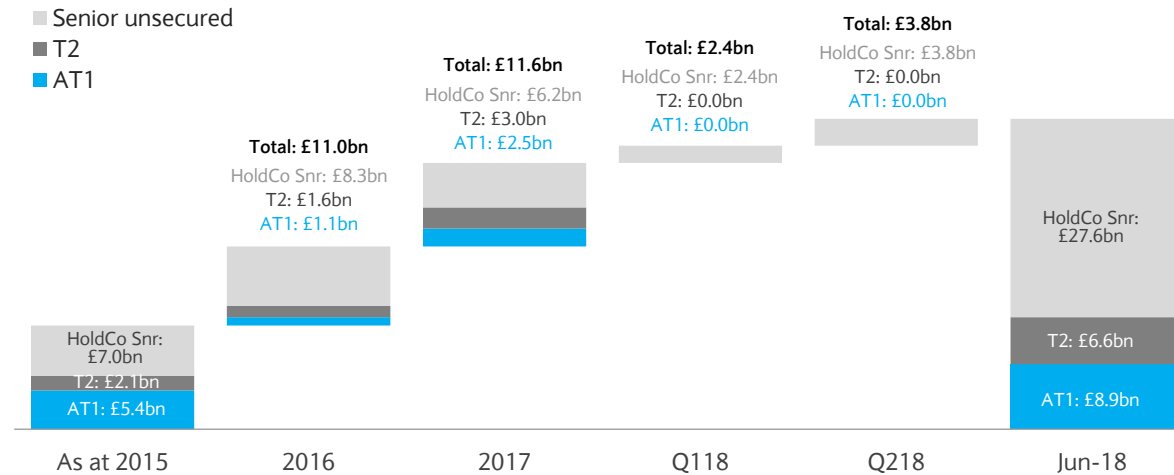
Pillar 2A requirement

- Barclays' Pillar 2A requirement is set as part of a "Total Capital Requirement" (P1 + 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 CET1 ratio is currently 160bps above the expected end point regulatory minimum level, within our end state target range. The management buffer incorporates any PRA buffer and will continue to be reviewed on a regular basis | ³ Based on Barclays' understanding of the current BoE position |

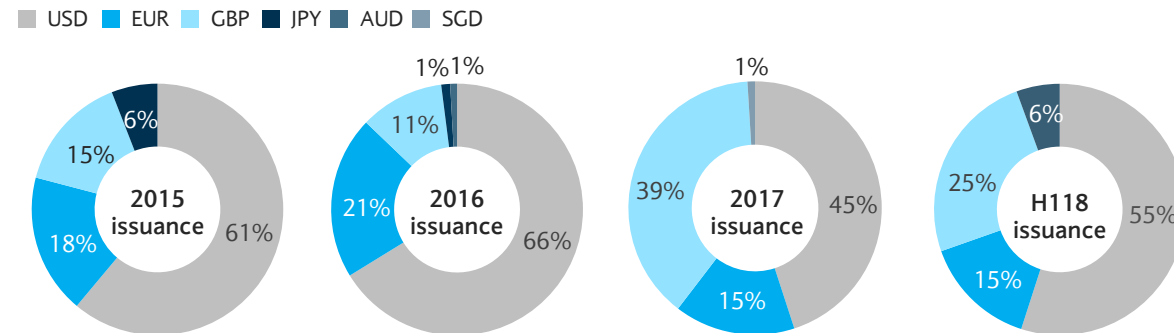
Proactive transition to HoldCo capital and funding model

HoldCo issuance by year¹



- 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 £3.8bn equivalent from the HoldCo
- Aim to retain a diversified funding profile at the HoldCo across currencies, maturities and markets

Currency split of HoldCo issuance by period



Q218 highlights

- Continued to diversify funding profile:
 - \$4.5bn senior issuance across three tranches, including both fixed and floating rate notes
 - A\$600m senior issuance, across three tranches, adding further diversification to investor base

¹ Annual issuance balances based on FX rate on 30 June 2018 for debt accounted instruments and historical transaction rates for equity accounted instruments |

Disclaimer

Important Notice

The information, statements and opinions contained in this presentation do not constitute a public offer under any applicable legislation, an offer to sell or solicitation of any offer to buy any securities or financial instruments, or any advice or recommendation with respect to such securities or other financial instruments.

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, 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 Bank of England's approach to setting a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)" published in June 2018, updating the Bank of England's November 2016 policy statement, 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.

The information set out in slide 13 (the "Illustrative Financial Information") is for illustrative purposes only and is subject to change. The Illustrative Financial Information, including indications of total assets, revenue, funding, balance sheet estimations and ratios has been compiled on a pro forma basis as if the following activities, customers and clients ("In-Scope Business") were comprised in the businesses of Barclays Bank Ireland ("BBle") as at 31 December 2017:

- i. all regulated activity of all existing European branches and client base of Barclays Bank PLC ("BBPLC") as at 31 December 2017; and
- ii. all European clients of BBPLC who were located within the EEA (excluding the UK) as at 31 December 2017.

The Illustrative Financial Information represents a modelled view including estimates based on Barclays' current planning assumptions for the business and operating model for BBle, and is presented to show the possible effect of the proposed business transfers as if they had occurred on 31 December 2017. In addition to this, certain of the Illustrative Financial Information has been sourced from the BBle 2017 statutory accounts, management accounts of BBle up to 31st December 2017 and also the general ledger. The Illustrative Financial Information has not been independently verified. While Barclays' plans for an expanded BBle in response to the UK's withdrawal from the EU are well progressed, they remain subject to regulatory approval, Court approval and management discretion, and so are subject to changes which may be significant. Among other variables, the actual amount of In-Scope Business that may ultimately transfer to and/or continue to trade with BBle in the future may differ significantly from the assumptions used in producing the Illustrative Financial Information. The Illustrative Financial Information is therefore provided for illustrative purposes only and is not a forecast of present or future financial condition or performance of BBPLC or BBle. Whilst all reasonable care has been taken in providing the Illustrative Financial Information no responsibility or liability is or will be accepted by Barclays PLC and any of its subsidiaries, affiliates or associated companies or any of their respective officers, employees or agents in relation to the adequacy, accuracy, completeness of reasonableness of the Illustrative Financial Information or for any action taken in reliance upon that information by any party whether customer, client, counterparty, investor or otherwise. Nothing in the relevant slide should be taken as (or is) a representation or warranty, express or implied, as to any of the matters presented.

Forward-looking Statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the Barclays Group. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as 'may', 'will', 'seek', 'continue', 'aim', 'anticipate', 'target', 'projected', 'expect', 'estimate', 'intend', 'plan', 'goal', 'believe', 'achieve' or other words of similar meaning. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding or relating to the Barclays Group's future financial position, income growth, assets, impairment charges, provisions, business strategy, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, payment of dividends (including dividend payout ratios and expected payment strategies), projected levels of growth in the banking and financial markets, projected costs or savings, any commitments and targets, estimates of capital expenditures, plans and objectives for future operations, projected employee numbers, IFRS 9 impacts and other statements that are not historical fact. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. These may be affected by changes in legislation, the development of standards and interpretations under International Financial Reporting Standards including the implementation of IFRS 9, evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting and regulatory standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations, future levels of conduct provisions, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, geopolitical risks and the impact of competition. In addition, factors including (but not limited to) the following may have an effect: capital, leverage and other regulatory rules applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions; the effects of any volatility in credit markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; effects of changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; volatility in capital markets; changes in credit ratings of any entities within the Barclays Group or any securities issued by such entities; the potential for one or more countries exiting the Eurozone; the implications of the exercise by the United Kingdom of Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon and the disruption that may result in the UK and globally from the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union; and the success of future acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Barclays Group's control. As a result, the Barclays Group's actual future results, dividend payments, and capital and leverage ratios may differ materially from the plans, goals, expectations and guidance set forth in the Barclays Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Barclays Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in our filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, our annual report on form 20-F for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2017), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

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