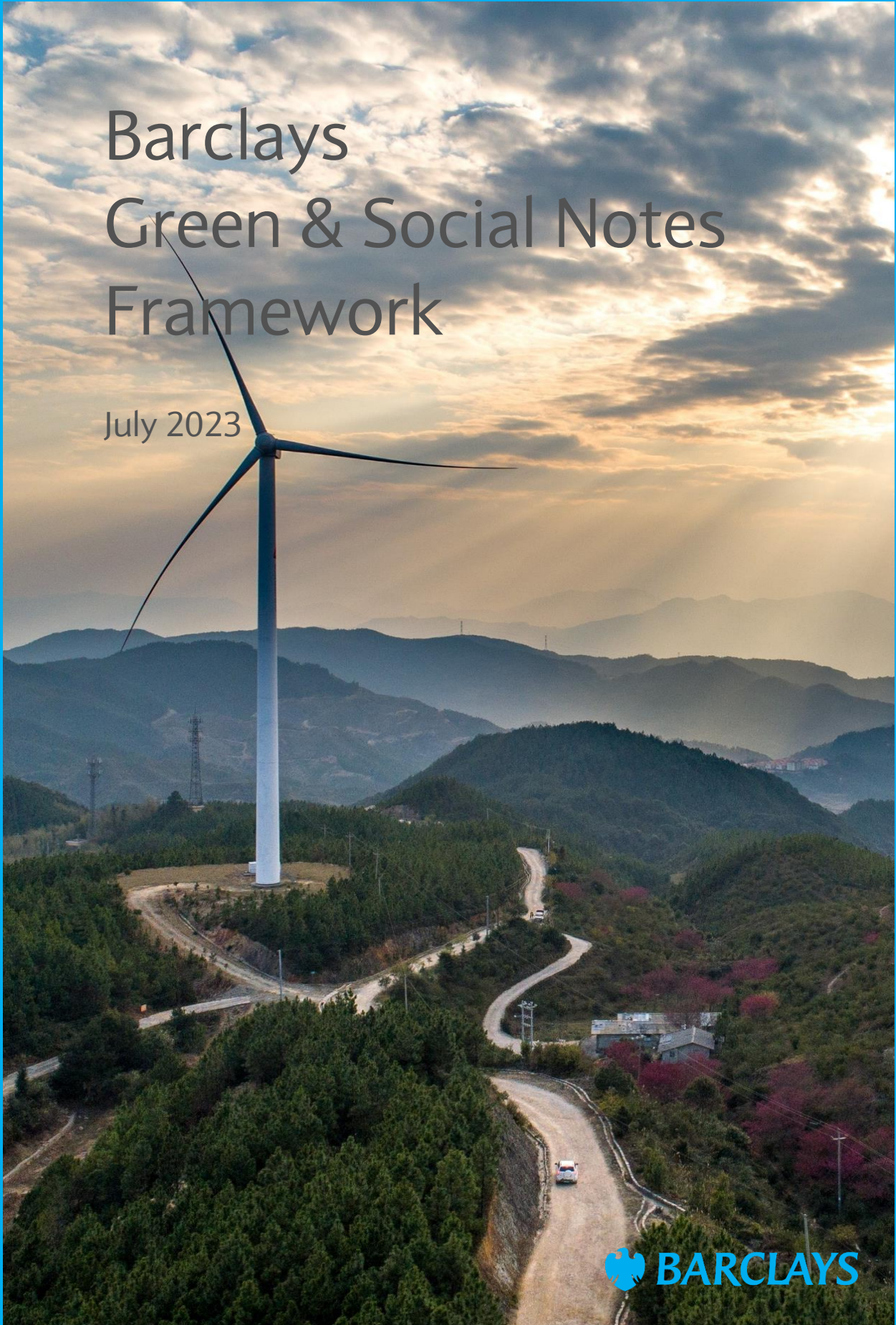




Barclays Green & Social Notes Framework

July 2023



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1. Barclays Green & Social Notes Framework

1. Barclays Green & Social Notes Framework

1.1 Introduction to Barclays Group’s Approach to Sustainable financing

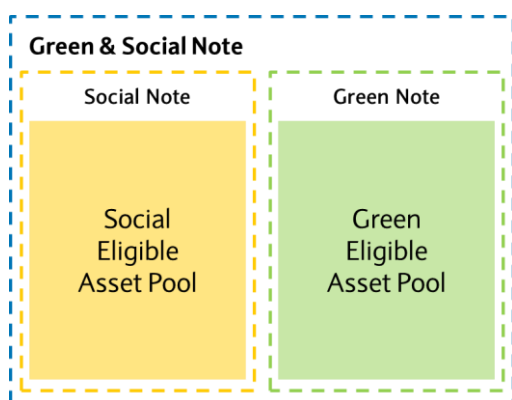
The transition to a sustainable economy is today’s defining opportunity for innovation and growth. With a scale of the investment needed estimated to be between \$4-6trn per year over the next 30 years, Barclays Group is helping to provide the green, social and sustainable finance required to transform the economies it serves. As a large global financial intermediary, Barclays Group also has an important role in helping channel investment into new green technologies and low-carbon infrastructure projects. We also have a contribution to make in the advice, products and financing support that we offer our customers and clients

Barclays Group’s 2022 [Sustainable Finance Framework \(version 4\) \(the Sustainable Finance Framework\)](#) sets out the methodology for classifying financing as sustainable for purposes of tracking and disclosing Barclays Group performance against our sustainable finance targets. We are committed to being transparent about our definitions and approach to reporting against our sustainable finance targets.

The Barclays Green & Social Notes Framework (the **Framework**) relates to Green Notes, Social Notes and Green & Social Notes (together, the **Notes**) issued by Barclays Bank PLC and certain of its subsidiaries (**Barclays**).

1.2 The Framework

The Framework sets out our methodology for defining the eligibility criteria of assets within the Green Eligible Asset Pool (as set out in the [Green Asset Eligibility Criteria](#)) and the Social Eligible Asset Pool (as set out in the [Social Asset Eligibility Criteria](#)). An amount equal to the net proceeds from a Green Note will be used to finance and/or refinance assets within the Green Eligible Asset Pool. An amount equal to the net proceeds from a Social Note will be used to finance and/or refinance assets within the Social Eligible Asset Pool (together with the Green Eligible Asset Pool, the **Eligible Asset Pools**). The proceeds from a Green & Social Note will be used to finance and/or refinance assets from both Eligible Asset Pools. The Green Asset Eligibility Criteria and Social Asset Eligibility Criteria are collectively referred to as the Asset Eligibility Criteria.



This Framework subsumes and replaces previous Barclays Green Issuance Frameworks in order to align with the Sustainable Finance Framework to ensure consistency across Barclays’ provision of green and social financing and the issuance of the Notes.

The Notes issued pursuant to this Framework may include, but are not limited to Structured Notes.

Assets that are eligible for financing and/or refinancing from the proceeds of Notes issued under this Framework (**Eligible Assets**) are consistent with the Sustainable Finance Framework and their contribution is mapped to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (**UN SDGs**). This Framework is designed to govern the eligibility criteria of

Barclays' own note issuances and is a complement to the Sustainable Finance Framework.

In addition, this Framework has been designed to be consistent with the latest industry guidance and principles concerning Green & Social Bonds outlined in section 2. We will review the Framework periodically, including to align it with evolving market practices and guidelines.

All Green Notes issued under this Framework will be aligned with the ICMA GBP (as defined below), and compliant with V4.0 of the Climate Bonds Initiative's (CBI) Climate Bonds Standard. All Social Notes issued under this Framework will be aligned with the ICMA SBP (as defined below). All Green & Social Notes issued under this Framework will be aligned with the ICMA SBC (as defined below).

Barclays will specify information on sustainability-related objectives in respect of the Notes, where the products are covered by the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II (MiFID II, Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2021/1269), in the relevant pre-contractual disclosure(s) and legal documentation of the relevant Notes. More information can be found on the Barclays MiFID II website¹ and on the Reg Xchange website².

¹ <https://www.cib.barclays/disclosures/N2FcdRWQo4.html>

² www.regxchange.com/trades/#/trades/list

2. Use of Proceeds

2. Use of Proceeds

2.1 Asset Eligibility Criteria

An amount equal to the net proceeds from the Notes will be allocated to finance and/or refinance assets, which are compliant with CBI certification (assets from within the Green Eligible Asset Pool only) which fall into the eligible activity categories outlined in the table below, and which were originated or refinanced up to 36 months prior to inclusion in the Green Eligible Asset Pool or the Social Eligible Asset Pool. An amount equal to the net proceeds cannot be used to finance and/or refinance any of the activity exclusions set out in the table below, or activities described as excluded in Barclays Group’s [Sustainable Statements and Policy positions](#). The below tables will be updated from time to time in alignment with the Sustainable Finance Framework.




In regards to Social Asset Eligibility Criteria (as defined in 2.1.2), target populations include but are not limited to individuals or families who need housing and/or are on low incomes or benefits, and socioeconomically vulnerable groups. Target populations are identified by UK local authorities and set according to the needs for the local area.




Barclays has drawn on industry guidelines and principles in developing this Framework, including:

- Loan Market Association (LMA)
 - [Green Loan Principles \(GLP\) 2023](#)
 - [Social Loan Principles \(SLP\) 2023](#)
- International Capital Markets Association (ICMA)
 - [Green Bond Principles \(GBP\) 2021](#)
 - [Social Bond Principles \(SBP\) 2023](#)
 - [Sustainability Bond Guidelines \(SBG\) 2021](#)
- [Climate Bonds Initiative \(CBI\) – Climate Bonds Standard V4.0](#)

2.1.1 Green Asset Eligibility Criteria






Energy efficiency

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Commercial and residential buildings   	Building level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficient new build buildings with an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of A or B, as issued through the Barclays Green Home Mortgage (i.e. qualifying for a pricing discount under the product criteria) • Development, acquisition, retrofit and/or refurbishment of new or existing buildings achieving a rating of LEED Gold or above, BREEAM Excellent or above, or other equivalent internationally recognised green building certification schemes, complying with a recognised threshold set by the CBI, or otherwise evidenced to be performing in the top 15% of buildings in the relevant market • Retrofit of existing buildings achieving a minimum 30% energy and/or carbon emission reduction or energy efficiency after retrofit is within the top 15% of buildings in the relevant market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency measures intended for processes that are inherently carbon-intensive, such as production processes within heavy industries • Improvements in appliances and equipment primarily using fossil fuel so as to avoid lock-in of fossil fuel consumption. Activities which result in fuel switching are eligible • Cogeneration systems applied to the fossil fuel industry • Cogeneration plants, CHP units and boilers powered by coal, oil or natural gas


Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
	<p>System level³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency measures: including tank and pipe insulation; draught proofing; loft insulation; low-energy lights; insulation to existing envelope components with low thermal conductivity such as external walls, roofs, lofts, basements and ground floors (including measures to ensure airtightness and reduce the effects of thermal bridges); cavity wall insulation; internal wall insulation; double glazing; insulated render; external wall insulation; energy efficient external doors • Heating measures: including electric air source heat pumps; electric ground source heat pumps; micro combined heat and power (micro-CHP)⁴ heating controls; replacement of old pumps with efficient electric circulating pumps; installation and replacement of heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) and domestic hot water systems with more efficient systems • Renewable energy generation: including solar hot water; solar photovoltaic; rainfall capture • Resilience measures: including BS 851188 standard products to enhance resistance to flooding such as flood doors and windows or demountable barriers; measures to enhance resilience to flooding such as resilient wall and floor finishes; resilient insulation; measures to enhance resistance to heatwaves such as external shutters, external insulation • Water efficiency measures: including indoor water efficient fixture and fittings and outdoor water efficient landscaping 	
<p>Public services</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of energy efficient equipment and technology to increase the operational energy efficiency of utilities and other public services. Examples could include LEDs or smart lighting solutions, smart meters and peak demand management technology • Improvement of heat efficiency of district heating or cooling generation and distribution networks. Examples include the rehabilitation of electric powered district heating systems, heat-loss reduction and/or increased recovery of wasted heat, construction and maintenance of distribution network primarily (> 50%) powered by renewables, waste heat or both. For projects involving heat and cooling generation (utility) and transmission infrastructure directly connected to a power generation plant, 100% of generation will be from renewables or industrial waste heat • Retrofit of renewable energy power plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fossil fuel-based power plants (coal, oil, natural gas) • Projects with waste heat from fossil fuel production and operations • Measures applied to production processes that rely on fossil-fuel • Measures applied to production processes in heavy industries, such as steel, cement, aluminium
<p>Agricultural processes</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the energy efficiency of machinery and equipment, irrigation and other agriculture processes through fuel switching to low carbon alternatives (bio-based fuels) or electrification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural operations identified as being linked to deforestation or operating in countries with high deforestation risk as defined in Barclays' Forestry and Agricultural Commodities Statement

³ Adapted from the Green Finance Institute - Green Home Retrofit Finance Principles (GHRFP). <https://www.greenfinanceinstitute.co.uk/programmes/ceeb/ghfp>






⁴ Micro-CHPs are limited to those powered by CSP/solar thermal or biomass waste, or geothermal energy/bioenergy with emissions below 100 g CO₂e/kWh.

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Transmission and distribution systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development, manufacture and installation of technologies aimed at enabling efficient transmission and distribution. Examples of technologies include smart grid components, smart meters, monitoring and control automation devices and communications and sensor technologies such as Wide Area Monitoring System Biofuel infrastructure including refining of eligible biofuels and transportation/pipelines. Biofuel is as defined in Renewable Energy: Electricity Generation section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of energy efficiency improvements to livestock management projects for industrial-scale meat processors or producers Energy efficiency improvements to transmissions lines directly connected or dedicated to fossil fuel power Biofuel blending facilities
Industrial processes and supply chains  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrades and improvements to industrial and manufacturing processes that are proven to increase energy efficiency of industrial processes Manufacture and provision of technologies, equipment and software specifically designed to enable improvement in energy efficiency such as demand management technologies Industrial/utility energy efficiency improvements involving changes in processes, reduction of heat losses and/or increased waste heat recovery. This includes the installation of cogeneration plants, powered by renewables⁵ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects to improve the energy efficiency of fossil fuel production and/or distribution Projects from waste heat from fossil fuel production/operation Industrial processes which are inherently carbon intensive such as steel, aluminium and cement production or primarily driven by fossil fuels Cogeneration plants powered by coal, oil or natural gas
Energy efficiency technologies  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development, manufacture and/or installation of energy efficiency technologies and products such as efficient appliances, LED lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technologies that increase the energy efficiency of fossil fuel production and/or distribution or lock-in the use of fossil fuel-based technologies and products Equipment designed and applied to production processes in heavy industries, such as steel, cement, aluminium

Renewable energy

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Electricity generation 	The generation of electricity from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind power Solar photovoltaic (PV) Geothermal power with a direct emissions threshold of <100 grams of CO₂/kWh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of renewable energy technology in processes from the fossil fuel industry Ocean thermal projects with fossil fuel backup (not limited to power)

⁵ Cogeneration plants will be limited to those powered by CSP/solar thermal or biomass waste, or geothermal energy/bioenergy with emissions below 100 g CO₂e/kWh.

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biomass or biogas power/biofuel production with feedstocks that are fully certified from sustainable sources or sustainable crops⁶, that generates power which achieves substantial lifecycle emissions of at least 65%⁷ lower than the fossil-fuel baseline⁸ OR life cycle GHG emission intensity below 100 g CO₂e/kWh Ocean power Run-of-river hydropower⁹ without artificial reservoir or low storage capacity For hydropower facilities that became operational before the end of 2022: Lifecycle emissions of the project and the emissions from decaying organic matter are <100 g CO₂/kWh or the power density of the dam is >5 W/m² For new hydropower facilities: Lifecycle emissions of the project and the emissions from decaying organic matter are <50 g CO₂/kWh or power density of the dam is >10W/m² The construction and operation of a facility used for cogeneration of heat/cooling and power from renewables¹⁰ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitoring, operating and maintenance equipment, as well as resilience or protection measures/restart capabilities) Bioenergy production that competes with food production or decreases forestation, biodiversity, or carbon pools in soil Biomass or biogas from palm, peat and non-sustainably produced crops Coal, oil or Natural gas fired co-generation plants
Transmission systems  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of existing transmission systems (or other infrastructure) dedicated to connecting renewables to the grid or to facilitate the integration of at least 90% electricity from renewable sources into the grid¹¹ Development of new transmission systems dedicated to connecting renewables to the grid or facilitate integration of at least 90% renewable energy sources into the grid¹¹ Distributed assets such as circuit breakers, voltage regulators intended to reduce the curtailment of renewable energy to the grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practices need to ensure that the best technology is used to avoid/minimise GHG emissions Transmissions lines directly connected or dedicated to fossil fuel power
Renewable energy technologies  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and/or manufacture of renewable energy technologies, including equipment for renewable energy generation and energy storage connected to renewables as defined under the “Electricity generation category”. Examples could include wind turbines, solar panels, technology and equipment for the development of eligible hydro projects as defined above, batteries and green hydrogen fuel cells and other energy storage devices for alternative energy (including green hydrogen storage) 	
Heat production and thermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentrated solar heat & power generation (CSP), and other solar thermals where large majority of the electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of technology in the fossil fuel industry

⁶ Sustainable non-food crops are defined as, among others, crops certified under the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB) or ISCC Plus; soy certified under Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS); sugarcane certified under Bonsucro; wood certified under Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). Additional certification schemes may be considered but should be as or more credible and robust as those listed here.


⁷ Pre-2021 installations with 60% lifecycle emission reduction below the baseline and pre-2015 installations with 50% lifecycle emissions reduction below the baseline.

⁸ Fossil fuel baselines for biofuel production facilities: (1) Biofuels (for transportation) - 94 g CO₂e/MJ; (2) Bioliqids (production of electricity) - 183 CO₂e/MJ; and (3) Bioliqids (production of heat) - 80 CO₂e/MJ as per the EU Renewable Energy Directive II. For outermost regions and non-EU countries, the following baseline is applicable for electricity generation: 212 g CO₂eq/MJ.





⁹ For all new hydropower projects regardless of size, an environmental and social impact assessment by a credible, third-party body is required per project. There should be no significant risk, controversies or expected negative impact identified by the assessment.

¹⁰ Where renewables are as defined by this Framework.

¹¹ If grid is less than 90% renewable electricity but the percentage of renewables is expected to increase, a pro-rata approach will be applied to determine the green allocation to grid development or maintenance.

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generated from the facility is derived from solar energy sources Development of electric heat pumps or absorption heat pumps driven by solar-heated water or geothermal-heated water 	

Sustainable transport

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Vehicle energy efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle, rail or boat fleet upgrades, which include replacement of engines with zero-emission technologies including electric or green hydrogen technologies¹² Hybrid engines and technologies operating below <75 g CO₂/km on land Acquisition/manufacture of new vehicles, locomotives and boats which are zero-direct emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficiency improvements involving conventional fossil fuel combustion engines
Urban transportation systems and infrastructure  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and operation of low-carbon -carbon¹³ public or mass transportation systems for land and sea¹⁴. This may include associated infrastructure that supports or enables eligible transportation assets Development of infrastructure for non-motorised transport (bicycles and pedestrian mobility) Development and infrastructure for electric vehicles. Examples could include electric charging stations Urban planning and development that leads to a reduction in the use of passenger cars. Examples could include creating walking communities, improving public transport connectivity or developing car-free city areas Management of transport demand that leads to a reduction in use of passenger cars. Examples could include setting high-occupancy vehicle lanes, Information Communication Technologies (ICT) that improves asset utilisation, flow and modal shift (such as through public transport information, car-sharing schemes and telematics), smart logistics and fleet management, smart road pricing systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and improvement of transport links to airports New construction and existing road infrastructure retrofits, including roads, road bridges and parking facilities Freight trucks dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels or fossil fuels blended with alternative fuels
Freight transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of associated infrastructure that supports or enables the operation of electric and low-carbon rail¹⁵ and low-carbon water transport¹⁵. Examples include development of rail infrastructure, bunkering facilities for biofuels, hydrogen, ammonia and methanol and AMP infrastructure Freight transport that falls below 25 grams of CO₂/tonne-km is eligible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems and infrastructure used primarily for the transportation of fossil fuels Rail lines and operations where fossil fuels account for more than 50% of freight (by tonne-km)

Sustainable food, agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries




Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Sustainable forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest conservation projects, afforestation (plantations) on non-forested land or reforestation on previously forested land using tree species that are well adapted to site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any forestry activities primarily related to production of biomass for

¹² Green hydrogen where production is via electrolysis powered by renewable energy, where such renewable energy is eligible under this table.

¹³ Low carbon is defined as below 25 grams of CO₂/tonne-km for freight, below 75 grams of CO₂/km for passenger cars and below 50 grams of CO₂/passenger-km for passenger rail and buses.

¹⁴ Low-carbon ships defined as fully electric, biofuel or hydrogen-powered.




¹⁵ Freight rail with an overall portfolio on average threshold <25 g CO₂/tonne-km.

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
	<p>conditions and accompanied by a sustainable forest management plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial forests and sustainable forest management certified with FSC, PEFC or SFI Projects and products that have received FSC and PEFC certification to promote sustainable forestry and responsible sourcing 	<p>power generation, unless deemed acceptable under the “Renewable Energy” category</p>
<p>Sustainable food and agriculture</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of agriculture projects that do not deplete or that improve existing carbon pools, such as minimal or no use of synthetic fertiliser or pesticide use, or reduction in water use (including irrigation) Wildlife habitat management (including planting and expanding hedgerows), collection and use of agricultural waste or rehabilitation of degraded lands (including soil health improvements) Production of organic¹⁶ food and non-food products certified by credible third-party certifications in particular EU Organic, Rainforest Alliance, Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), Soil Association Certification organic standards and USDA Organic Production of organic certified sustainable protein including plant-based proteins with evidence of life-cycle GHG emissions being lower than their meat counterparts, and production that procures raw materials from certified sustainable sources¹⁷ Research and development of lab grown proteins and alternative proteins, e.g. insects Investment in low-carbon agricultural technologies that improve productivity and efficiency while at the same time lowering impact. Examples could include crop sensors, vertical farming, hydroponics or aeroponics Production of biofuels or biogas (see renewable energy section for additional details) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biofuel production that competes with food production or decreases forestation, biodiversity or carbon pools in soil Agricultural operations identified as being linked to deforestation, eutrophication or operating in countries with high deforestation risk¹⁸ Livestock management projects for industrial-scale meat processors or producers Genetically modified organisms and crops Manufacture, purchase and distribution of inorganic or synthetic fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides





¹⁶ Certifications listed in the IFOAM directory for organic cropping agriculture. The directory can be found at: https://directory.ifoam.bio/certification_bodies.

¹⁷ Please see list of certifications included above. Additional certifications in particular UTZ certified, Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS).




¹⁸ As defined in Barclays’ Forestry and Agricultural Commodities Statement.

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Sustainable land use and biodiversity conservation   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation including the protection of forests, coastal, marine and watershed environments • Wildlife habitat management (including planting and expanding hedgerows), rehabilitation, restoration and conservation of ecosystems from a degraded state and rewilding projects. Biodiversity gains should be considered on a sector or jurisdiction specific basis • Restoration of upland and lowland peatlands to enhance the sequestration and long term storage of carbon from the atmosphere 	





Resource efficiency and pollution control

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Recycling and reuse  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes, infrastructure and technologies that facilitate recycling. Examples could include waste management companies¹⁹ which incorporate recycling and sustainable waste management practices, and recycling facilities powered by renewable energy • Treatment of bio-waste through anaerobic digestion in dedicated plants with the resulting production and utilisation of biogas and digestate • Treatment of bio-waste through composting (aerobic digestion) in dedicated facilities with the resulting production and utilisation of compost • Projects to capture biogas from closed landfill facilities, with high gas capture efficiency of 75% or more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical recycling of plastic • Plastics, rubber, tire-derived fuels (TDF) for energy or fuel conversion • Treatment of bio-waste from non-RSPO certified palm oil operations
Circular economy  	<p>Circular inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of waste or recycled material as an input. When the procurement of bio-based raw materials (excluding bio-based plastics) are considered, sustainable sourcing should be ensured • Production of resource efficient products that are RSB certified • Production of aluminium-based consumer product 90% or more of input is scrap/recycled aluminium • Production of plastic with (i) at least 90% of recycled, renewable and/or bio-based input, and (ii) at least 90% is not intended for single use consumer products, and (iii) All products are recyclable <p>Repair activities: companies/projects that are aimed at increasing the lifespan of existing products such as through repair and predictive maintenance</p>	





¹⁹ Where electronic waste recycling is considered, recycling companies employed will have robust waste management processes to mitigate associated risks with e-waste recycling. Where plastic recycling is considered, this will be limited to mechanical recycling.

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
GHG emission reduction   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing processes/systems to reduce GHG emissions in a company's product supply chain. Examples include reducing air emissions through process upgrades, installation of sensors to monitor or test emission control and compliance including investments with third party to find ways to reduce emissions Reductions in GHG emissions resulting from retrofit of existing commercial, residential or industrial facilities with refrigerants that have a lower global warming potential (GWP) coupled with robust refrigerant leak control, detection and monitoring, while ensuring recovery, reclamation/recycling or destruction of refrigerants at end of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects that facilitate the reduction of GHG emissions in fossil fuel production and/or distribution Production processes in heavy industries, such as steel, cement, aluminum Projects that apply GHG emissions capture in active landfills Carbon Capture Utilisation (CCU) where captured carbon is intended for enhanced oil recovery


Sustainable water

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Sustainable water management  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Products, services and projects that attempt to resolve water scarcity and water quality issues, including minimising current water use and demand increases, improving the quality of water supply and improving the availability and reliability of water, e.g. water reclaim systems, leak detection systems Infrastructure and engineering projects developing new or repairing existing water and sanitation pipelines. equipment and technology resulting in improved quality and/or water use efficiency Technologies and products that reduce, reuse, or recycle water as a means of conservation certified to a relevant water-efficiency standard, such as rainwater harvesting systems Investments in the protection of land, forests, and other vegetation in the upper watershed as a means to improve the quality of water bodies and groundwater recharge areas, evidenced by a relevant survey Distribution of drinking water with measurable improvements to water quality, water efficiency or climate change resilience. Examples could include water utilities operating under appropriate regulatory frameworks such as in the UK, EU and the US 	
Sustainable wastewater management  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processes that facilitate treatment of wastewater on a large scale, such as wastewater treatment plants Development, manufacture, installation or operation of technologies, systems or facilities that recycle, compost or increase efficiency of wastewater processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater treatment for fossil fuel operations and/or carbon-intensive sectors


Climate change adaptation

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Climate change adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure to increase resilience against extreme weather events.²⁰ Examples could include flood mitigation barriers and wildfire mitigation and management Information support systems, such as climate observation, systems for monitoring GHG emissions and early warning systems 	
		
		
		
		

Carbon financing

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Carbon financing	Financing and enabling the scaling of the voluntary carbon credits market that are otherwise eligible within this Framework and that are certified under at least one of the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Gold Standard for Global Goals American Carbon Registry Standard Climate Action Reserve Standard Plan Vivo Woodland Carbon Code (WCC) for UK based afforestation projects 	
		







Cross sector activities

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Financing charities and non-profit institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of dedicated financing to Registered Charities, Non Profit Institutes and other philanthropic organisations which support activities in line with the green activities identified in the Framework Lending to social enterprises, non-profit organisations and/or registered charities in the UK that have the specific purpose to advance the green themes in this Framework 	
		

²⁰ Given the potentially significant impact of infrastructure on the environment, all climate change adaptation infrastructure projects will be supported by a vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan.

2.1.2 Social Asset Eligibility Criteria

Affordable housing

Sub-themes	Eligible activities	Activity exclusions
Development and provision of affordable housing   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and/or operation of shelters, halfway homes or community housing to target populations as described above. Providing affordable and low-income housing to target populations as defined above. Examples could include affordable housing financed through municipal bonds or municipal lending, affordable and low-income housing financed through Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE), or affordable and low-income housing provided through Registered Social Landlords (UK) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US government sponsored enterprise (GSE) debt. Registered Social Landlords which no longer meet Governance and Viability standards of the UK regulator For profit, shared ownership or joint-ventures between Registered Social Landlords and non-registered entities
Housing improvements   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation, maintenance, and improvement of shelters, halfway homes, community housing or other affordable and social housing projects as described above, which are in poor conditions Providing housing improvements to target populations defined above 	

2.2 Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

An amount equal to the net proceeds of the Notes will be used to finance and/or refinance Eligible Assets, either directly by the issuing entity, or indirectly via an internal downstream funding arrangement, to ensure the proceeds are located where the Eligible Asset is originated.

Eligible Assets will be reviewed and approved by an internal ESG governance forum with oversight responsibility for the respective entity or business line which issues the Notes. The ESG governance forums will include senior representatives from Barclays, within Sustainable Finance, Sustainability & ESG, business lines that manage the Eligible Assets and teams that manage the respective Notes programme, Compliance and Legal. The ESG governance forums will determine which assets qualify as Eligible Assets based on internal assessments and/or external reviews of the assets against the eligibility criteria and, for Green Assets, the CBI sector criteria. Actual, potential and perceived ESG risks and potential mitigants to material risks will be identified as part of the asset origination, will be considered by the relevant ESG governance forum and will form part of the view on whether to approve the asset as an Eligible Asset for use within the Eligible Asset Pools.

Approval of Eligible Assets will be minuted and shared with an independent assurance provider for Note

issuances. Teams responsible for tracking the Eligible Assets in the respective loan systems and performing the day-to-day management of the Eligible Assets in accordance with the [‘Management of Proceeds’](#) chapter of this Framework will be informed when Eligible Assets are approved by the relevant ESG governance forum and verified by the independent assurance provider.

Eligible Assets (that are financed and/or refinanced by the net proceeds of a Note issuance) may be used as collateral in the Firm’s retained securitisation and repackaging programmes. The notes issued by such retained securitisation and repackaging programmes may be used in external funding transactions. Any such retained securitisation and repackaging programmes, or external funding transactions in which they are used, will not be labelled as a green, social or sustainable.

The Green Eligible Asset Pool and Social Eligible Asset Pool will be managed as separate pools of assets. The net proceeds of a Green & Social Note issuance will be allocated across both Eligible Asset Pools as stated in the relevant Green & Social Note documentation.

When Barclays seeks CBI certification, the EU Green Bond Standard label (when available) and/or certification under any other relevant standard for a Green Note, Social Note, Green & Social Note or Note programme, assets financed/refinanced by these Notes will also comply with the relevant standard. Where the Asset Eligibility Criteria and the relevant standard differ, Barclays will take the requirements for both of the approaches into account in evaluating and selecting assets to be financed and/or refinanced by those Notes. For the avoidance of doubt, Eligible Assets will need to comply with all relevant standards concurrently.

3. Management of Proceeds

3. Management of Proceeds

For Notes which have either a Green or Social use of proceeds (but not both), an amount equal to the net proceeds will only be used to finance and/or refinance assets within the Green Eligible Asset Pool or within the Social Eligible Asset Pool respectively. For Green & Social Notes, an amount equal to the net proceeds will be used to finance and/or refinance assets within both the Eligible Asset Pools as stated in the relevant Green & Social Note documentation.

Barclays will monitor the allocation of proceeds following a Note issuance on a monthly basis to ensure Eligible Asset balances are updated, and facilities which mature, are repaid, or are no longer eligible, will be removed from the portfolio. For avoidance of doubt, proceeds of a Note issuance are only used to finance and/or refinance the notional amount outstanding of each Eligible Asset.

Barclays will invest an amount equal to all of the net proceeds from a Note issuance in the financing and/or refinancing of Eligible Assets as soon as is reasonably practicable or as outlined in the relevant Note documentation. However, if Barclays is unable to do so, any shortfall will be invested (at Barclays' own discretion) in cash and short-term liquid investments in accordance with its liquidity policy, until additional Eligible Assets are available. The amount and asset types invested in will be disclosed on the Barclays Group [Investor Relations website](#).

Compliance with the management of Note issuance proceeds described above will be verified by an independent assurance provider, as part of the reporting associated with the corresponding Note issuance, as detailed in the ['Reporting'](#) chapter of this Framework.

4. Reporting

4. Reporting

A second party opinion from a suitably qualified independent assurance provider will be published on the Barclays Group [Investor Relations website](#) to confirm the alignment of this Framework to the ICMA GBP, ICMA SBP and the ICMA SBC (as defined above).

In addition, Barclays will publish a Green & Social Notes Report at least annually for all applicable Notes on the Barclays Group Investor Relations website for as long as the issued Notes remain outstanding. The report will contain details including, but not limited to:

Allocation reporting

- Confirmation that the use of an amount equal to the net proceeds from the relevant Notes conforms with the criteria set out in this framework or the framework under which the relevant Notes were issued (as applicable);
- The size of the outstanding Notes, and (as applicable) the equivalent allocated portfolio of Eligible Assets;
- High level stratification tables of the portfolio of Eligible Assets financed and/or refinanced by the Notes;
- Mapping of the portfolio of Eligible Assets to the applicable UN SDG sub-targets; and
- The balance of equivalent net unallocated proceeds (if any) and the categories of investments made in temporary investment instruments that are cash and short-term liquid investments.

Impact reporting

An impact assessment will be performed in line with ICMA Principles guidelines on all Eligible Assets that are financed and/or refinanced by the Notes. Indicators may include but are not limited to:

- Green Notes:
 - A comparison of the average estimated carbon intensity of the Eligible Assets against a comparable and relevant industry benchmark; and
 - A calculation of estimated carbon emissions avoided per £1 million of proceeds allocated.
- Social Notes:
 - For Affordable Housing – the number of units of affordable housing, number of low income tenants of affordable housing and geographical split of affordable housing projects (in particular to underserved regions).

Both allocation and impact reporting will be subject to verification from an independent second party opinion provider.

For Notes that have an ESG rating, Barclays will provide regular updates to the Note ratings in line with the relevant sustainability ratings providers policies on monitoring of ratings. Updated Note ratings will be published on the Barclays Investor Relations website.

Depending on the structure of the Notes, other documents may be made available on the Barclays Group Investor Relations website, including:

- Investor presentations;
- Issuance documentation;
- Any relevant certification against standards or labels as described in the Notes documentation; and
- ESG Index Labelling Principles will govern the selection of indices for use in Structured Notes issued under this Framework.

Note that for products covered under MiFID II, there may be incremental disclosures provided where applicable. Please refer to Barclays MiFID II page²¹ for further information, where applicable EET templates

²¹ <https://www.cib.barclays/disclosures/N2FcdRWQo4.html>

will be available²².

²² www.regxchange.com/trades/#/trades/list

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