BARCLAYS

FY 2023 Results Announcement

20th February 2024

Delivering against guidance

Achieved guidance across metrics

10.6%[1]
RoTE (target: >10%)

63%[1]
CIR (guidance: low 60s%)

46bps
Loan loss rate[2] (guidance: 50-60bps through the cycle)

3.13%
FY23 Barclays UK NIM
(guidance: 3.05-3.10%)

Strong balance sheet and earnings

13.8%
CET1 ratio
(target: 13-14%)

331p
TNAV per share
(up 36p YoY)

32.4p[1]
EPS
(up 1.6p YoY)

Enabled increased shareholder distributions

8.0p
FY23 dividend per share
(up 0.75p YoY)

£1.75bn
Share buybacks
£1.0bn announced at FY23
£0.75bn announced at H123

£3.0bn
Total capital distribution for the year[3]
(up c.37% vs 2022)

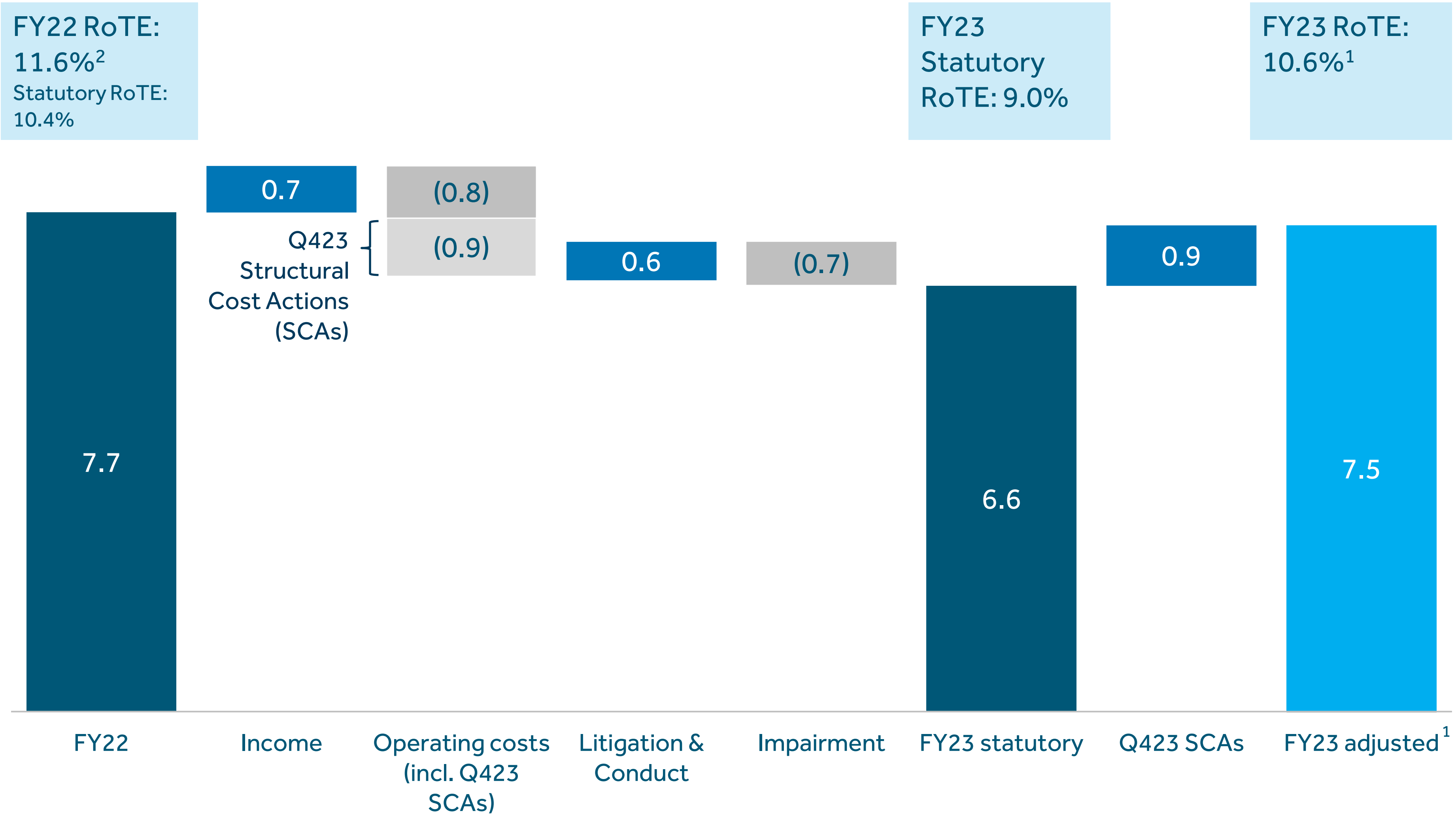
[1] Excludes Q423 structural cost actions of £927m | [2] Loan Loss Rate (LLR) | [3] Refers to the total capital distributions announced in relation to 2023 and includes the share buyback of up to £1.0bn announced at FY23 results |

FY23: Group RoTE of 10.6%[1] with profit before tax of £7.5bn[1]

Performance

£25.4bn Income FY22: £24.7bn[2]	£16.0bn[1] Costs FY22: £15.8bn[2]
63%[1] Cost: income ratio FY22: 67%	£9.4bn[1] Profit before impairment FY22: £8.9bn[2]
£1.9bn Impairment FY22: £1.2bn	46bps Loan loss rate FY22: 30bps
32.4p[1] EPS FY22: 30.8p	10.6%[1] RoTE FY22: 11.6%[2]
13.8% CET1 ratio Sep-23: 14.0%	331p TNAV per share Sep-23: 316p

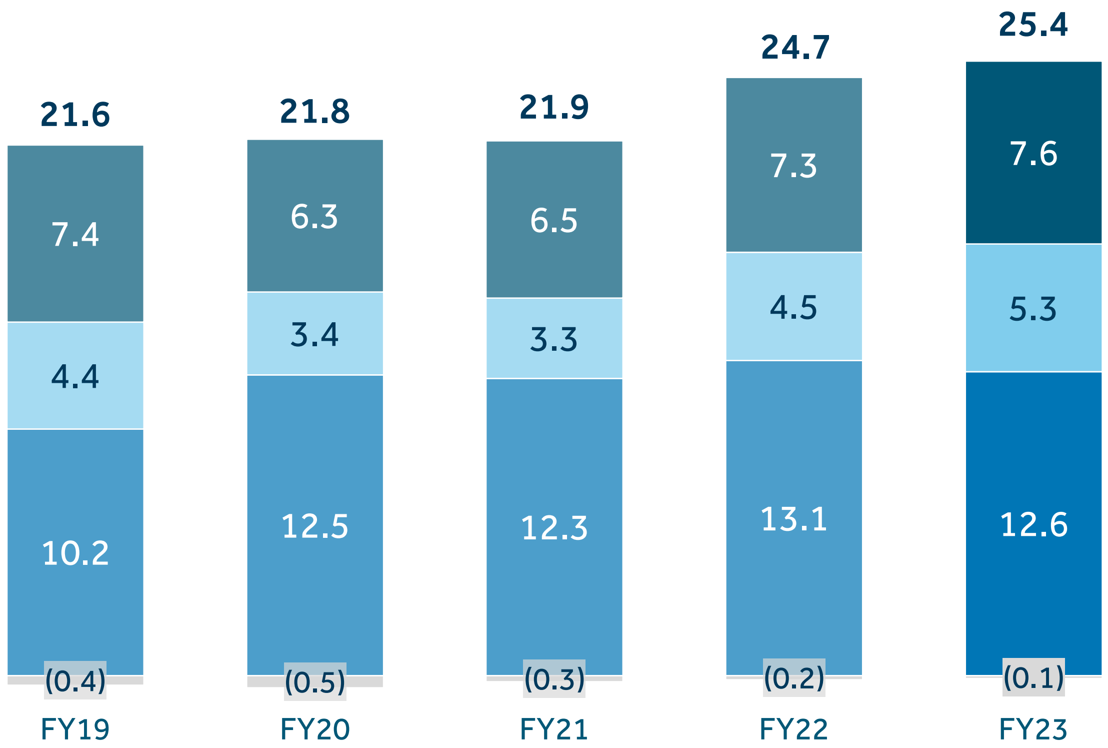
Profit before tax[2] (£bn)



[1] Excludes Q423 structural cost actions of £927m | [2] Excludes the impact of the Over-issuance of Securities (FY22 financial impacts: income gain of £292m, litigation & conduct charges of £966m) |

FY23 Group income up 3%[1] YoY

Group income excluding the impact of the Over-issuance of Securities[1] (£bn)



+£714m | +3%[1] Group

+£328m | +5% Barclays UK[2]

- Rates and structural hedge benefits partially offset by product dynamics
- c.£150m impact from the transfer of UK Wealth to CC&P

+£809m | +18% Consumer, Cards & Payments[3]

- Higher US Cards balances +10% YoY
- c.£150m from the transfer of UK Wealth from Barclays UK

-£466m | -4%[1] Corporate & Investment Bank[4]

- Lower volatility and client activity in Markets and weaker Banking fees wallet partially offset by Corporate income growth

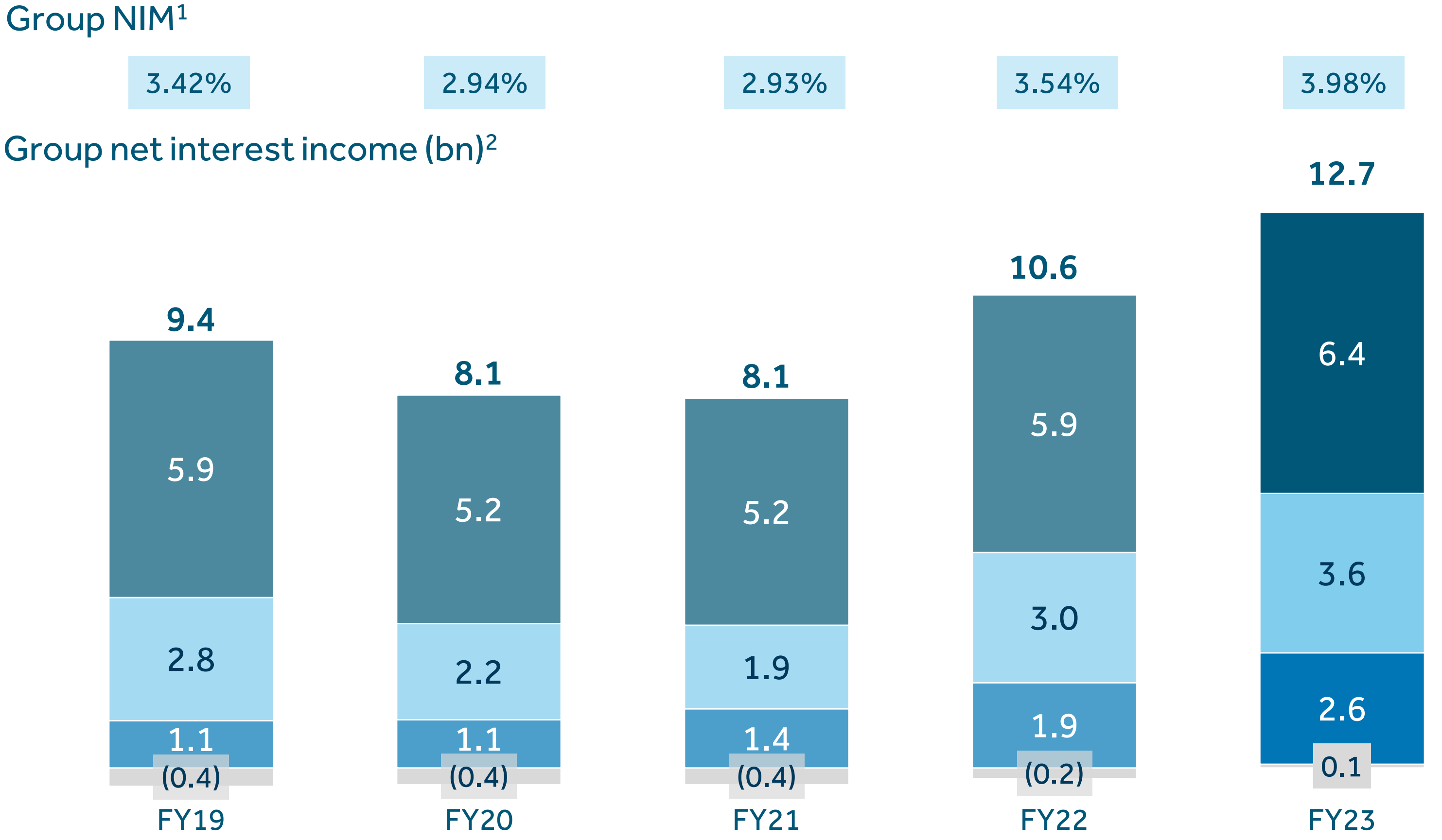
+£43m | Head Office[5]

c.40% of Group income in USD[6]

[1] Excludes the income impact of the Over-issuance of Securities (FY22 financial impacts: Equities, within CIB, included income gain of £292m) | [2] Barclays UK (BUK) | [3] Consumer, Cards & Payments (CC&P) | [4] Corporate & Investment Bank (CIB) | [5] Head Office (HO) |
[6] Based on an average of FY21, FY22 and FY23 income. Percentage may vary depending on business mix and macroeconomic environment and historical outcomes may not be indicative of future currency mix | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

FY23 Group NII of £12.7bn; up 20% YoY

NII is half of Group income, of which BUK is half of Group NII



+£2,137m | +20% Group
- NIM: 3.98%[1] (+44bps YoY)

+£538m | +9% BUK
- NIM: 3.13% (+27bps YoY)

+£667m | +22% CC&P
- NIM: 8.50% (+90bps YoY)

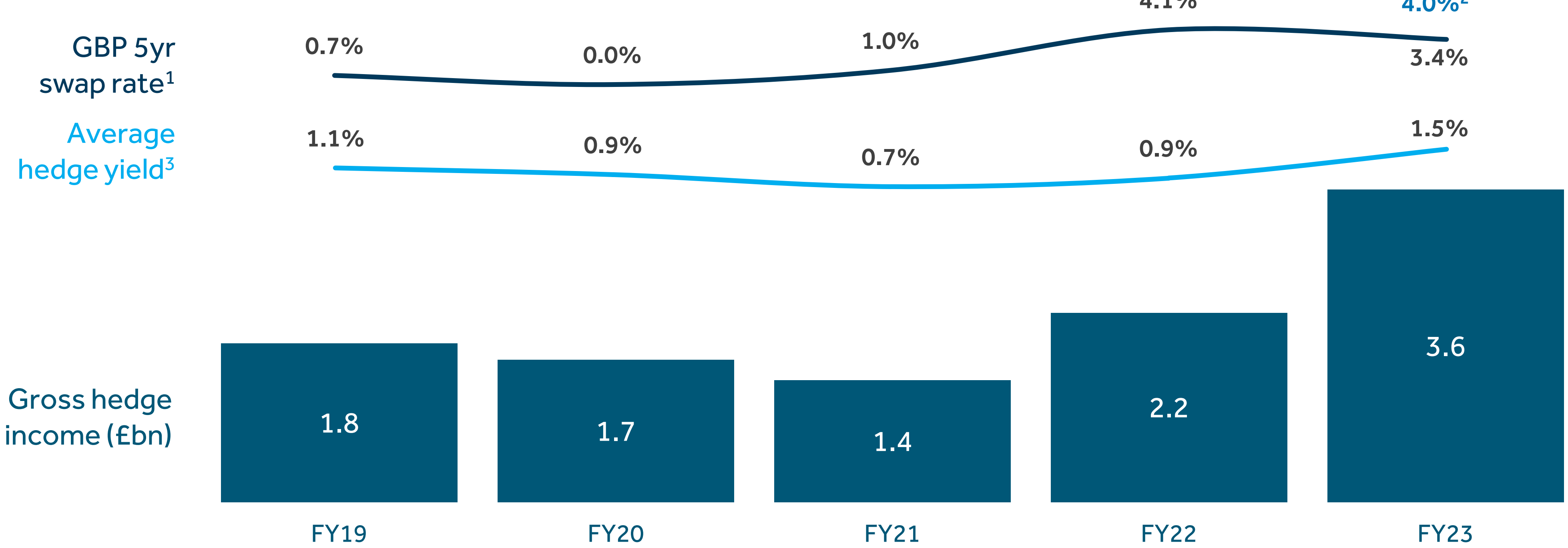
+£602m | +31% CIB
- NIM: 3.65%[1] (+44bps YoY)

2024 Group NII guidance (excluding Investment Bank and Head Office): c.£10.7bn (2023: £11.0bn)[3]

[1] Excludes NII from Markets within Barclays International and Head Office including hedge accounting (FY23: £641m) | [2] Balancing figure in chart relates to Head Office | [3] Group NII guidance is based on the new business segmentation |

Meaningful structural hedge income uplift YoY

Gross hedge income expected to continue to grow



£3.8bn already locked-in for FY24[4]

	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Total	£171bn	£188bn	£228bn	£263bn	£246bn
Product	£131bn	£145bn	£183bn	£215bn	£197bn
Equity	£40bn	£43bn	£45bn	£48bn	£49bn

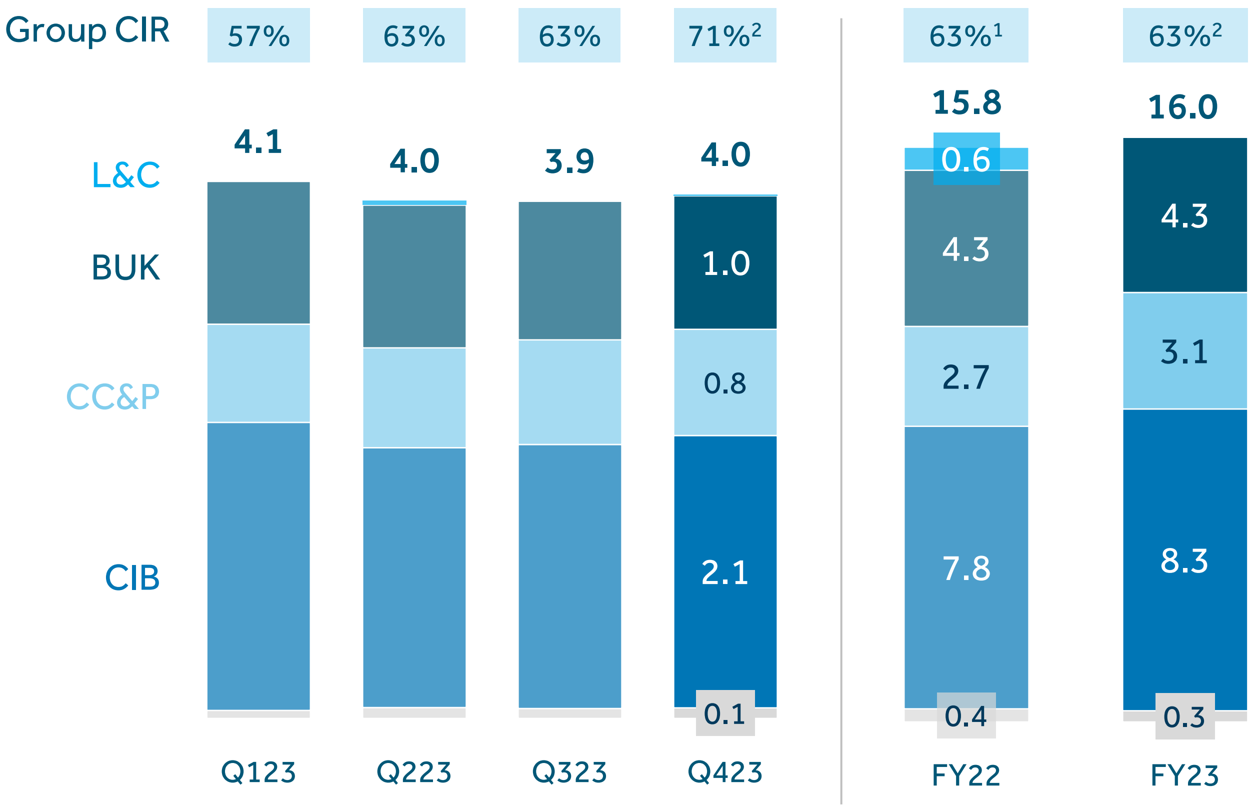
Hedge notional (period end)

Average duration across the programme of c.2.5 years | Two-thirds of gross hedge income within Barclays UK

[1] UK Pound Sterling SONIA OIS Zero 5 Year Point (Refinitiv: GBPOIS5YZ=R) | [2] Based on spot price of UK Pound Sterling SONIA OIS Zero 5 Year Point (Refinitiv: GBPOIS5YZ=R) as at the end of day on 16 February 2024 | [3] Gross hedge income divided by period end hedge notional | [4] Refers to the impact to NII of hedges that have already been executed |

Costs remained well managed despite inflationary headwinds

Group operating expenses excluding the impact of the Over-issuance of Securities[1] and Q423 structural cost actions[2] (£bn)



Operating costs and Bank Levy excluding L&C[2]

-£31m | -1% Barclays UK YoY

- Transformation investment, and Kensington costs since Q223
- Transfer of UK Wealth to CC&P (YoY +3% excl transfer)

+£394m | +14% Consumer, Cards & Payments YoY

- US Cards portfolio growth and Private Bank expansion
- Transfer of UK Wealth from BUK (YoY +8% excl transfer)

+£520m | +7% Corporate & Investment Bank YoY

- Investment spend stabilising
- Focused on cost control to deliver greater consistency of returns

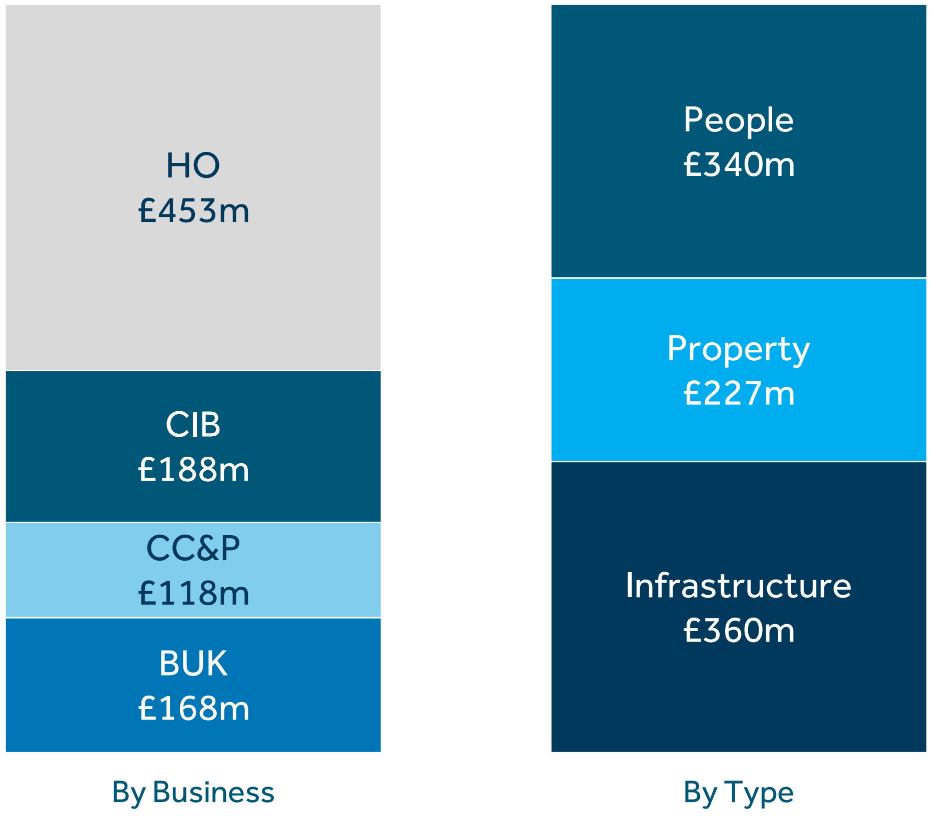
-£49m Head Office YoY

Achieved Group cost: income ratio guidance of low 60s%[2] | Achieved guidance of Q123 high point for Group and CIB operating costs[3]

[1] Excludes the impact of the Over-issuance of Securities (FY22 financial impacts: income gain of £292m, litigation & conduct charges of £966m) | [2] Excludes the impact of Q423 structural cost actions of £927m | [3] Group operating cost guidance excludes bank levy, litigation and conduct and Q423 structural cost actions. Group operating cost guidance is based on an average USD/GBP FX rate of 1.23 for Q223-Q423 | Note: c.30% of Group operating expenses in USD. Based on an average of FY21, FY22 and FY23 costs. Percentage may vary depending on business mix and macroeconomic environment and historical outcomes may not be indicative of future currency mix |

Q423 structural cost actions to improve future returns

Q423 Structural Cost Actions of £927m



Expect savings of c.£500m in 2024, with a payback of <2 years

£340m People

- Rightsizing headcount
  - £79m BUK, £71m CC&P, £188m CIB

£227m Property

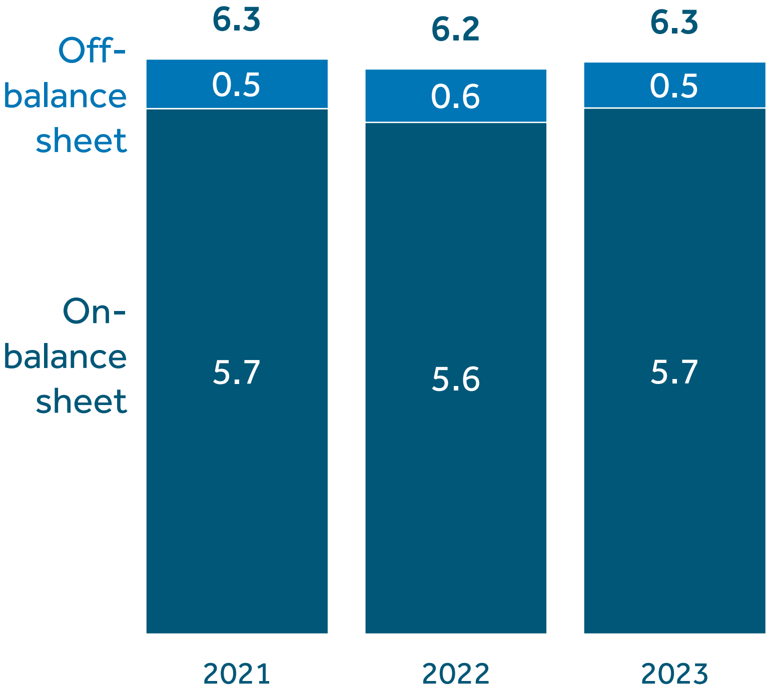
- BUK branch footprint rationalisation (£88m)
- Canary Wharf office lease exit in HO (£139m)

£360m Infrastructure

- Write down of intangible assets of c.£350m which do not impact capital
  - Mainly related to Payments merchant acquiring business and German consumer finance business, largely in HO

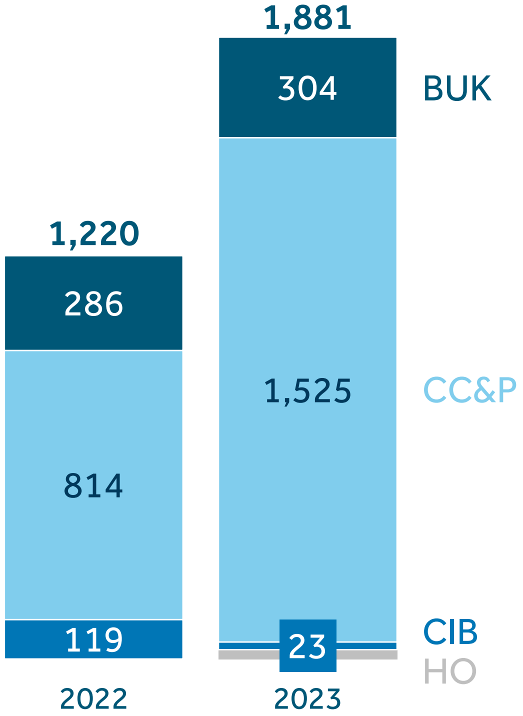
LLR of 46bps; maintaining through the cycle guidance of 50-60bps

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

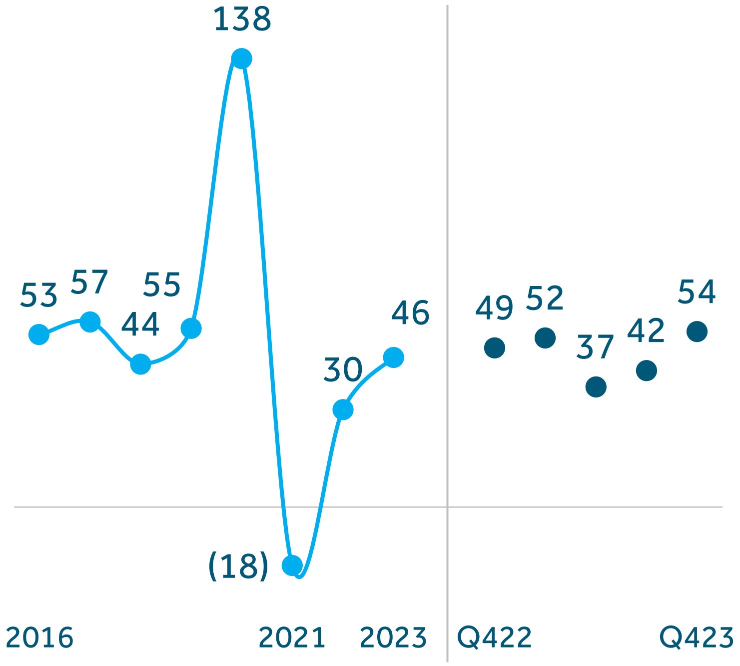


	2021	2022	2023
Gross exposure on balance sheet (£bn)[2]	367.2	404.4	405.2
Total coverage ratio (on-balance sheet)	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%

Credit impairment charges (£m)



Loan loss rate (bps)

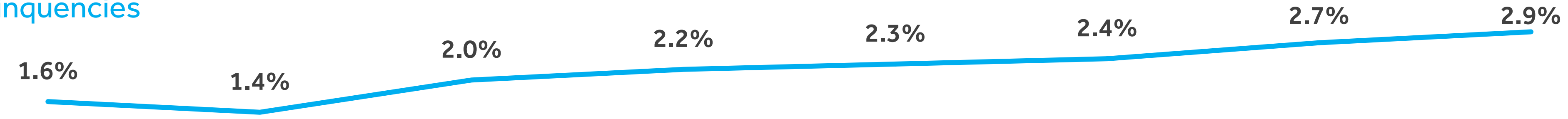


[1] Expected credit losses | [2] Includes debt securities | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

Higher delinquencies in US Cards in line with market trend

Actual loss experience limited with reserve build for anticipated increase

30 days delinquencies



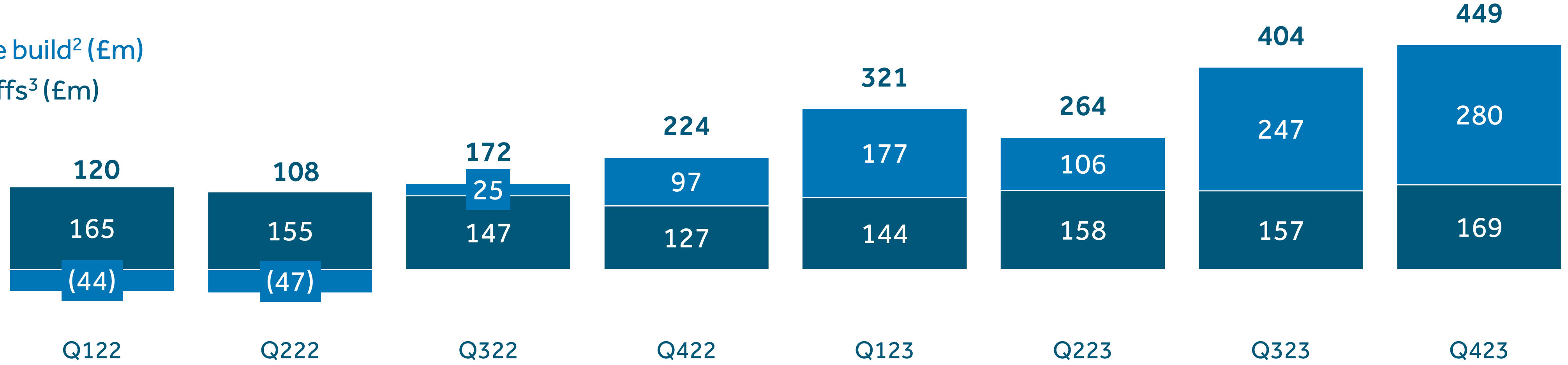
Loan loss rate[1] (bps)

259	179	257	337	515	411	582	636

Forecast LLR to trend towards long term average of c.400bps

Reserve build[2] (£m)

Write offs[3] (£m)



Total US Cards coverage ratio

	Q122	Q222	Q322	Q422	Q123	Q223	Q323	Q423
IFRS9	10.5%	8.4%	8.3%	8.1%	8.9%	9.0%	9.7%	10.2%
CECL (implemented 1 Jan 2023)[4]					8.4%	8.3%	8.7%	8.2%

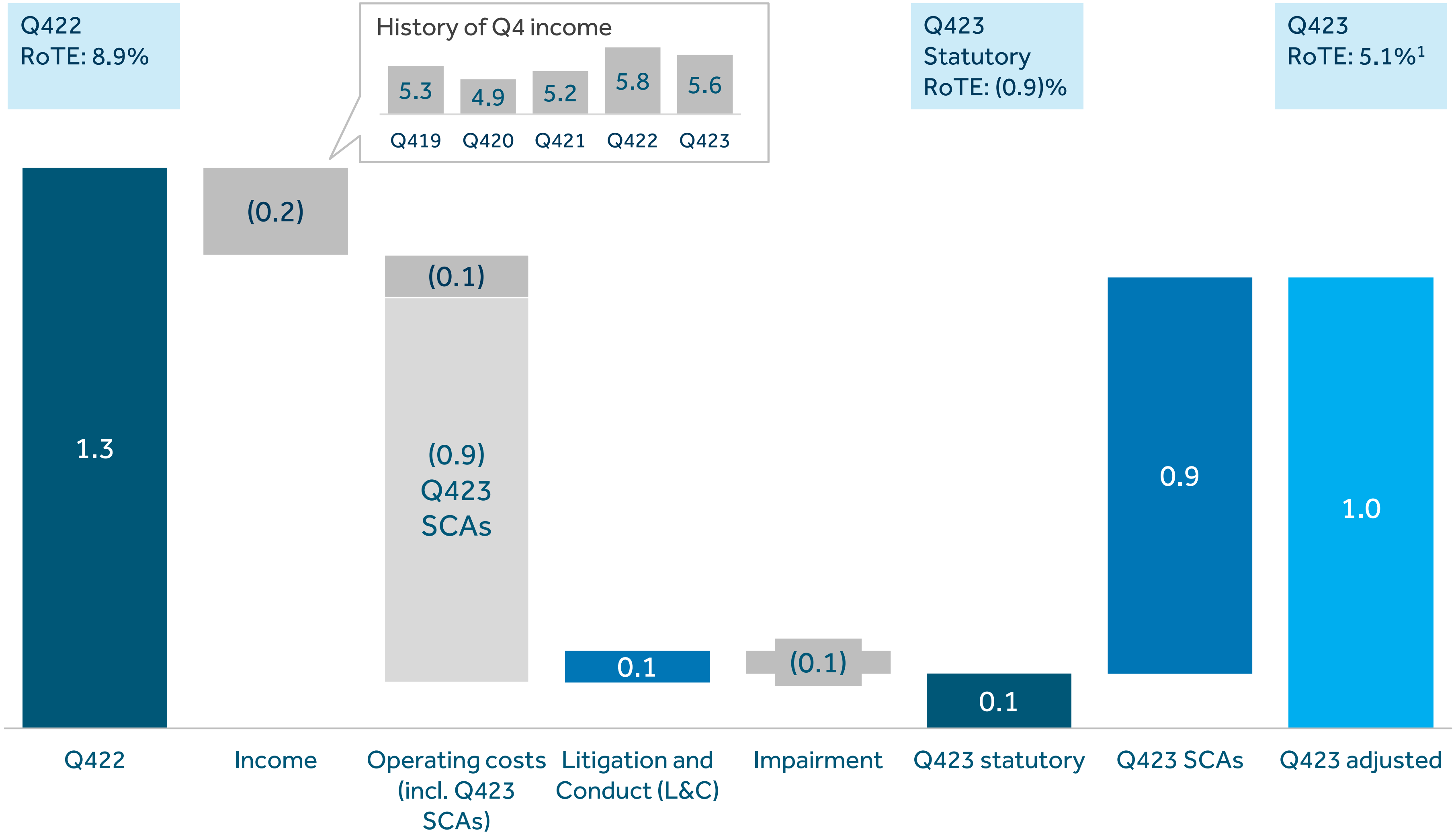
[1] LLR calculated as Impairment charge / Average Gross Loans and Advances. Gross Loans and Advances in addition to ENR includes Loans and Advances to banks, Debt securities, recovery book, and accrued interest. For 2023 Gross Loans and Advances for USCB was £28bn | [2] Expected Credit Loss in anticipation of future write-offs | [3] Typically 12 months after charge-off which occurs six months after an account misses their first payment | [4] Represents impairment reserve based on lifetime expected losses as a percentage of end net receivables | Note: This slide reflects US Consumer Bank financial results with the exception of the coverage ratios which are US Cards financials |

Q423 income of £5.6bn with profit before tax of £1.0bn[1]

Performance

£5.6bn Income Q422: £5.8bn	£4.0bn[1] Costs Q422: £4.0bn
71%[1] Cost: income ratio Q422: 69%	£1.6bn[1] Profit before impairment Q422: £1.8bn
£0.6bn Impairment Q422: £0.5bn	54bps Loan loss rate Q422: 49bps
4.2p[1] EPS Q422: 6.5p	5.1%[1] RoTE Q422: 8.9%
13.8% CET1 ratio Sep-23: 14.0%	331p TNAV per share Sep-23: 316p

Profit before tax (£bn)



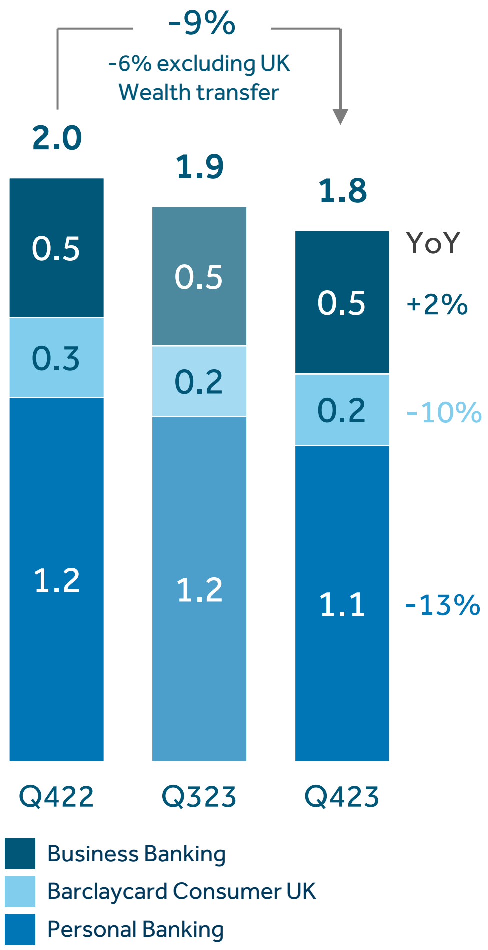
[1] Excludes impact of Q423 structural cost actions of £927m | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

Barclays UK delivered 19.7%[1] RoTE in Q423

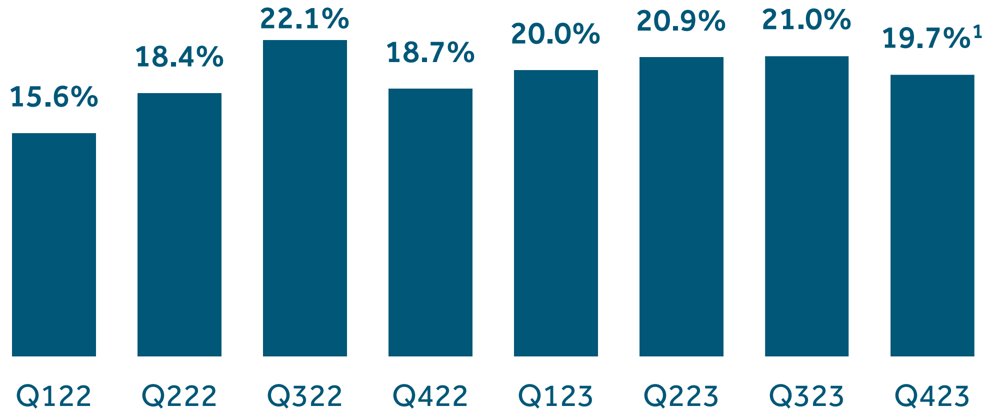
Performance

£1.8bn Income Q422: £2.0bn	£1.0bn[1] Costs Q422: £1.1bn
57%[1] Cost: income ratio Q422: 58%	£37m Impairment Q422: £0.2bn
7bps Loan loss rate Q422: 27bps	£0.7bn[1] PBT Q422: £0.7bn
19.7%[1] RoTE Q422: 18.7%	£202.8bn Loans[2] Sep-23: £204.9bn
92% Loan: deposit ratio Sep-23: 92%	£73.5bn RWAs Sep-23: £73.2bn

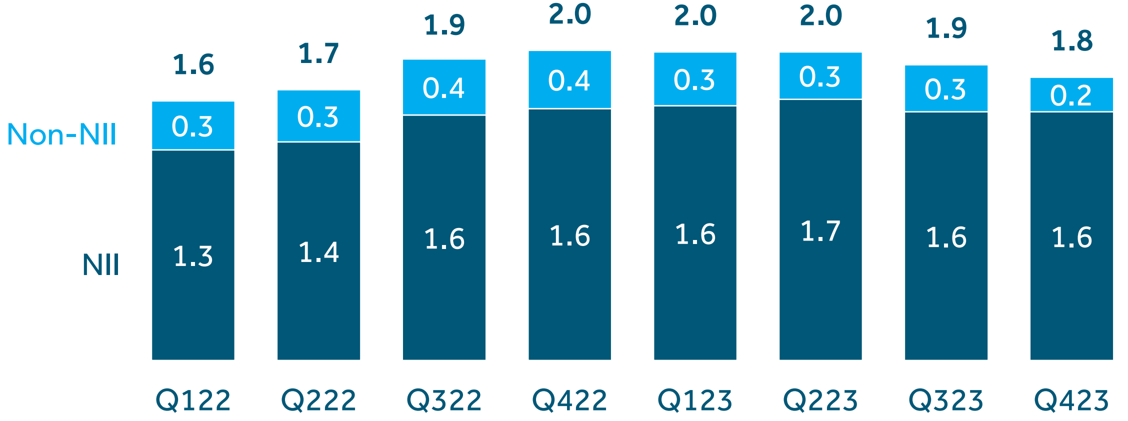
Income (£bn)



RoTE: consistent profitability



Income by type (£bn)

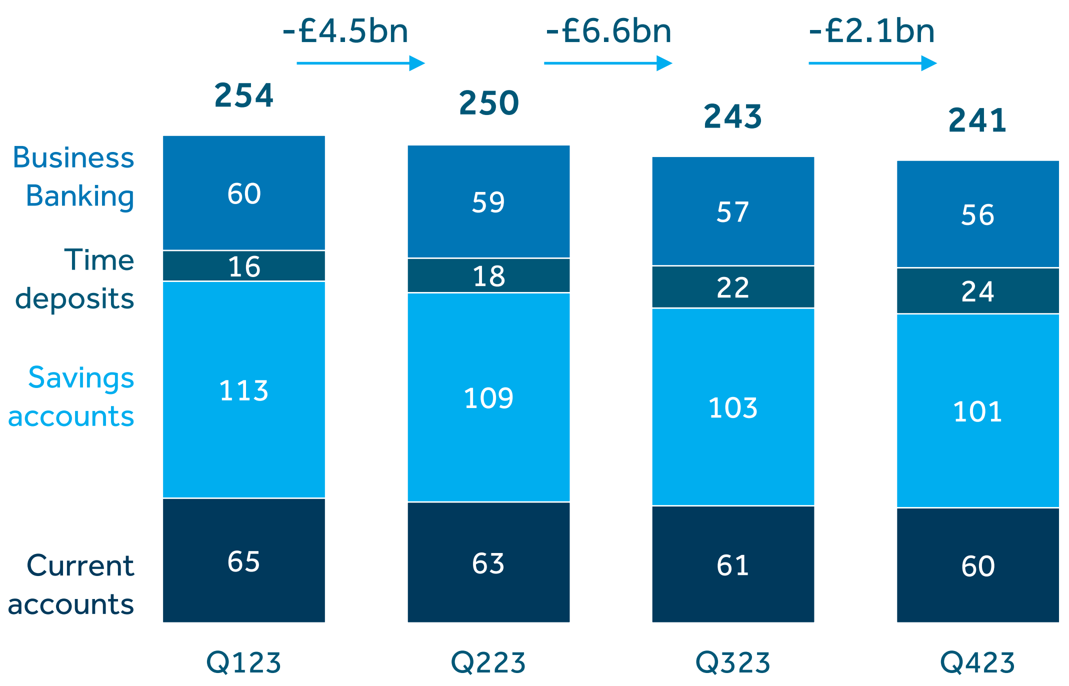


[1] Excludes Q423 structural cost actions of £168m | [2] Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

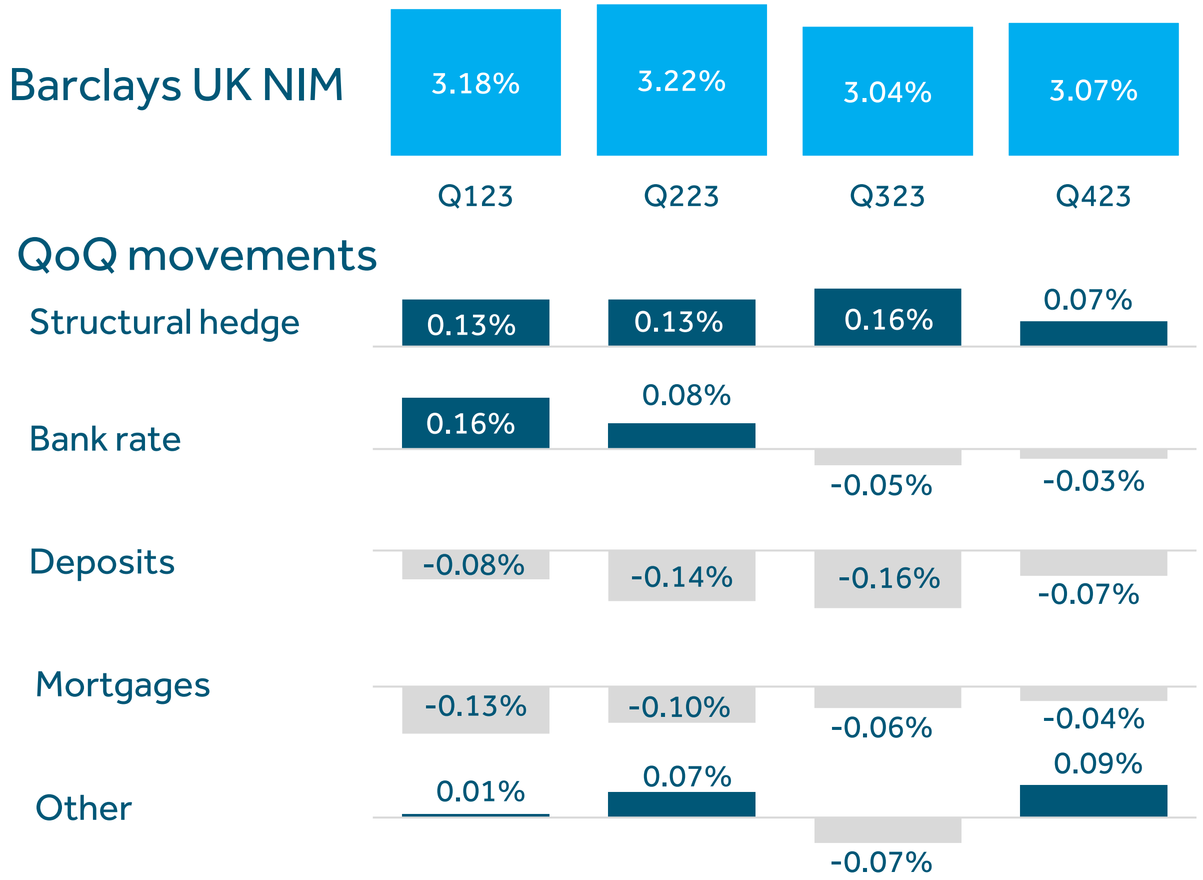
Q423 Barclays UK deposit trends improved, driving FY23 NIM of 3.13%

BUK deposit balances and mix (£bn)

- Deposit outflows materially slowed in Q423



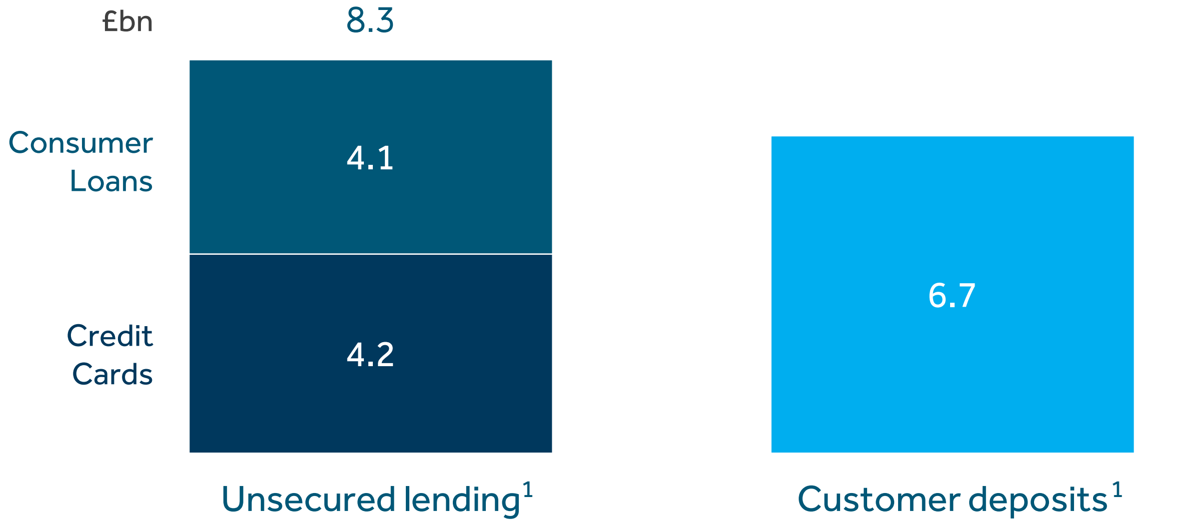
Net interest margin



2024 guidance NII excluding Tesco Bank[1]: c.£6.1bn (2023: £6.4bn)

[1] Planned acquisition of Tesco Bank's retail banking business, expected to complete H224 | Note: Personal deposits is the sum of Time deposits, Savings accounts and Current accounts | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

Acquisition of Tesco Bank Retail Banking



c.£85m 2023 adjusted operating profit[2]	c.£600m consideration payable[3]	c.£8bn RWA growth[4]
2,800 employees	c.£960m Tesco Bank TNAV[5]	c.(30)bps Group CET1 ratio effect

- Expected completion H224 with initial annualised NII of c.£400m
- Initial integration costs but broadly neutral to Group cost: income ratio
- Risk profile consistent with Barclays UK unsecured portfolios
- Increased impairment post-acquisition from IFRS9 recognition in year one
- Accretive to Group RoTE post integration

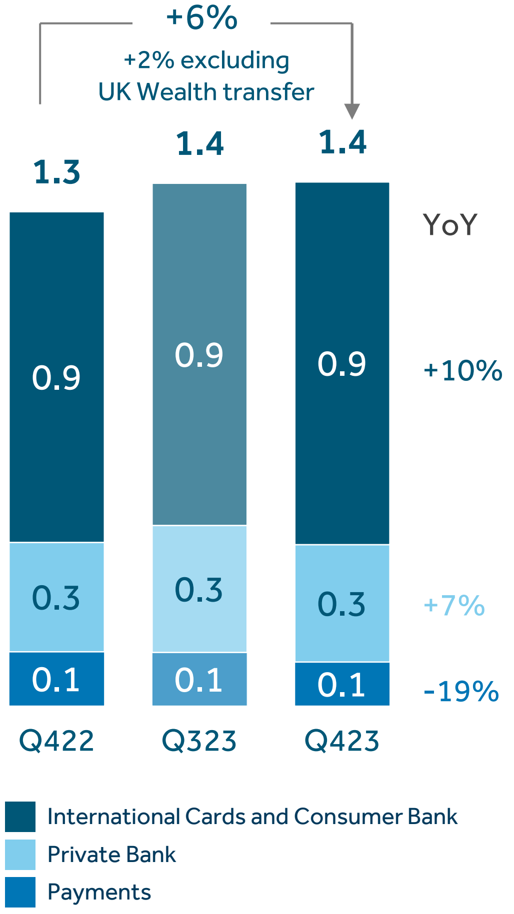
[1] Gross unsecured loans and advances at amortised cost and deposits at amortised cost. Tesco Bank information | [2] Tesco Bank retail businesses adjusted operating profit for the twelve months ended February 2023 based on Tesco's management accounts and an estimated allocation of income and expenses between the acquired business and activities retained by Tesco Bank. It includes the estimated impact of transitional service arrangements but excludes the full impact of payments to be made under the strategic partnership agreement. Under the terms of the strategic partnership with Tesco for Barclays UK to market and distribute credit cards, unsecured personal loans and deposits using the Tesco brand, Barclays UK expects to pay Tesco royalty, new account and Clubcard participation fees of approximately £50 million per annum in total | [3] The exact consideration payable will depend on movements in the tangible net assets and expected credit loss allowance up to completion of the transaction | [4] Relates to RWA effect on day 1 | [5] Tangible net asset value definition consistent with Barclays Results Announcement Non-IFRS measures calculation | Note: Please see the regulatory news service at https://home.barclays/investor-relations/investor-news/ for the full details of the announcement. Figures included for Tesco based on Tesco's management accounts |

CC&P Q423 RoTE decline driven by impairment build

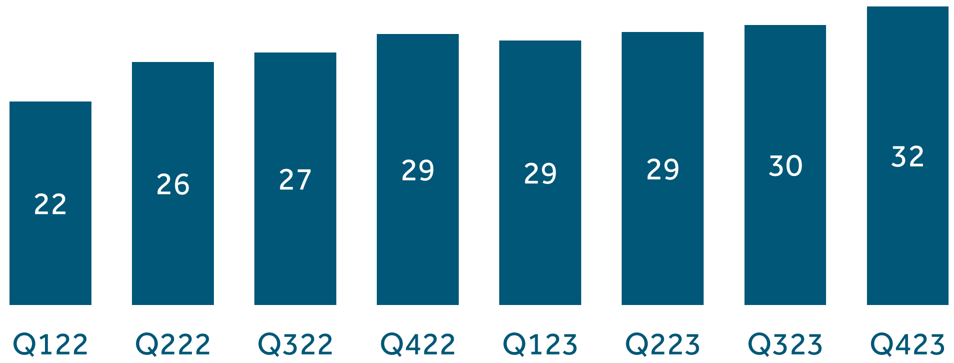
Performance

£1.4bn Income Q422: £1.3bn	£0.8bn[1] Costs Q422: £0.8bn
60%[1] Cost: income ratio Q422: 60%	£0.5bn Impairment Q422: £0.3bn
449bps Loan loss rate Q422: 245bps	£0.1bn[1] PBT Q422: £0.2bn
2.6%[1] RoTE Q422: 13.0%	8.44% NIM Q323: 8.88%
£39.0bn Loans[2] Sep-23: £42.9bn	£42.3bn RWAs Sep-23: £39.9bn

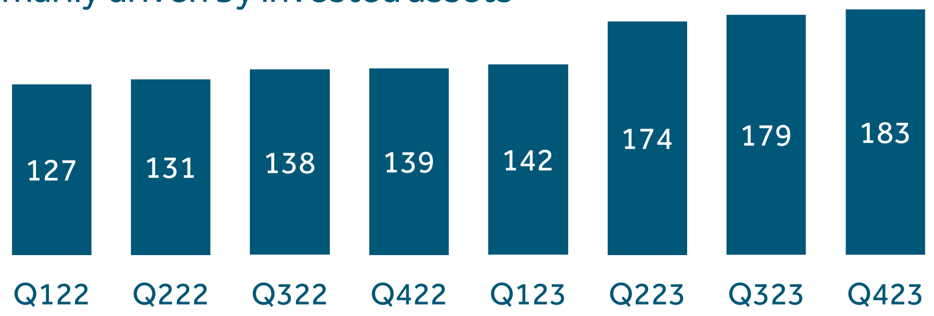
Income (£bn)



US Cards end net receivables ($bn): seasonal growth in Q423



Private Bank client assets and liabilities[3] (£bn): growth primarily driven by invested assets



Of which: invested assets	58	57	61	62	66	101	105	109

60-70% of income and 45-50% of costs in USD[4]

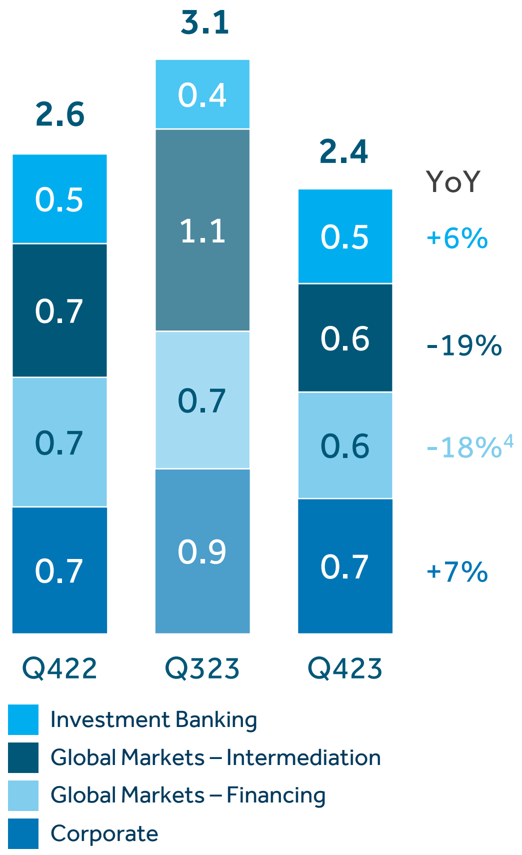
[1] Excludes Q4 structural cost actions of £118m | [2] Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost | [3] Client Assets and Liabilities refers to customer deposits, lending and invested assets. Invested assets represent assets under management and supervision | [4] Based on an average of FY21, FY22 and FY23 income and costs currency mix. Range may vary depending on business mix and macroeconomic environment and historical outcomes may not be indicative of future currency mix | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding | Note: Figures reflect the transfer of UK Wealth to the Private Bank in CC&P on 1 May 2023 | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

CIB Q423 RoTE decline driven by lower income

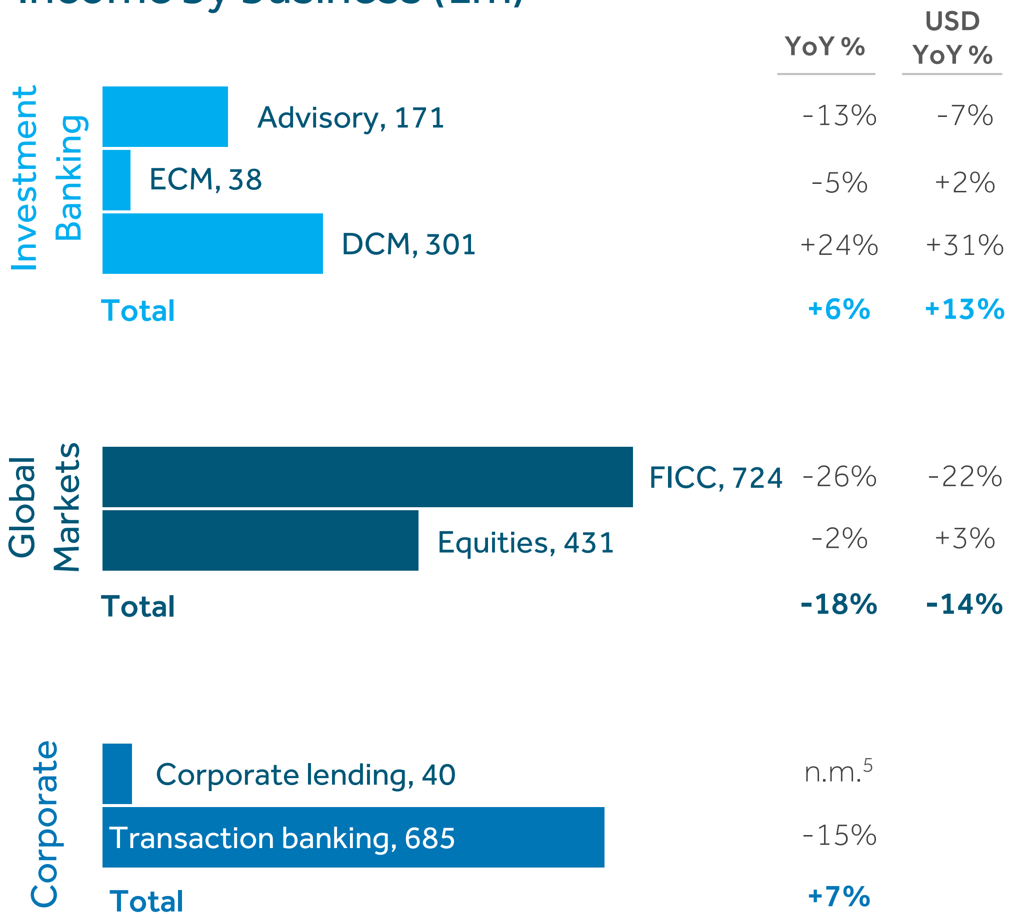
Performance

£2.4bn Income Q422: £2.6bn	£2.1bn[1] Costs Q422: £2.0bn
87%[1] Cost: income ratio Q422: 77%	£23m Impairment Q422: £41m
7bps Loan loss rate Q422: 13bps	£0.3bn[1] PBT Q422: £0.6bn
1.0%[1] RoTE Q422: 5.4%	£31.6bn Average Equity[2] Q422: £33.7bn
£134.1bn Loans[3] Sep-23: £133.8bn	£216.8bn RWAs Sep-23: £219.2bn

Income (£bn)



Income by business (£m)

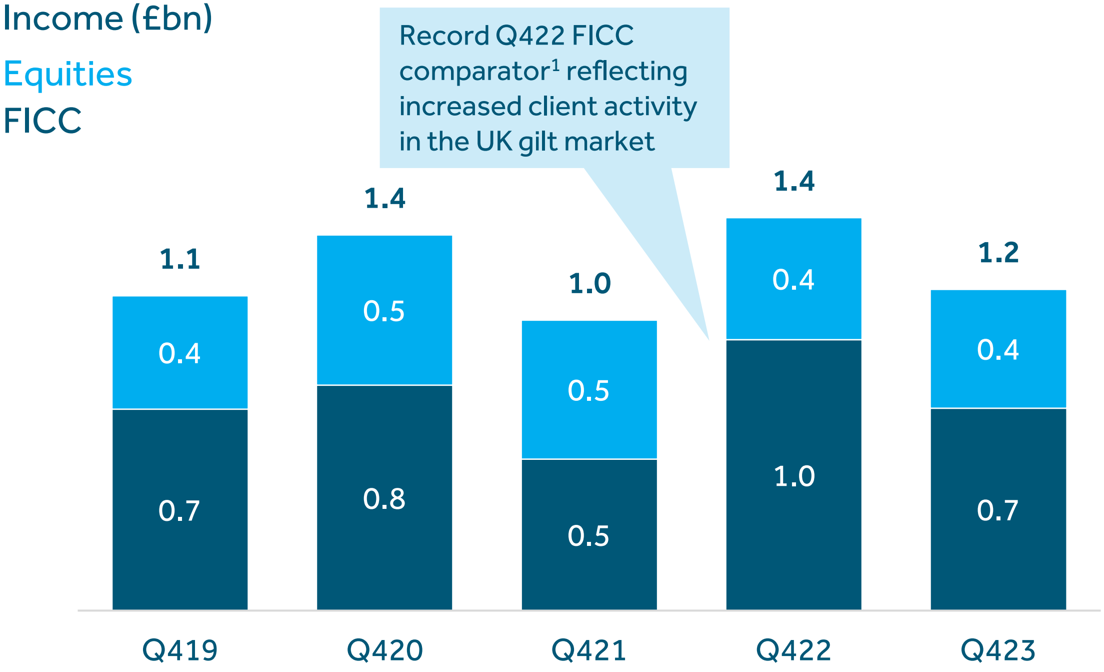


50-60% of income and c.40% of costs in USD[6]

[1] Excludes Q4 structural cost actions of £188m | [2] Average allocated tangible equity | [3] Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost | [4] Financing income has decreased in part due to the impact of reduced inflation forecast. Excluding inflation, income would be down 7% | [5] Q422 Corporate Lending income of £(128)m | [6] Based on an average of FY21, FY22 and FY23 income and costs currency mix. Range may vary depending on business mix and macroeconomic environment and historical outcomes may not be indicative of future currency mix |

CIB income impacted by lower Global Markets income

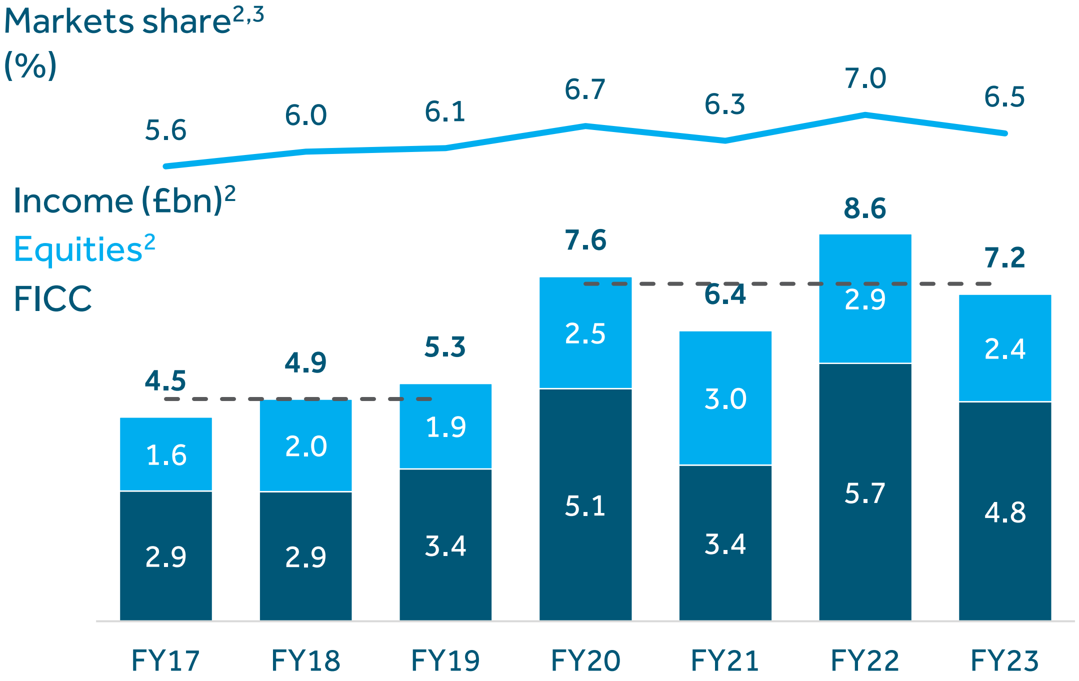
Low income in Q423 against a record Q422 FICC comparator[1]



FICC

- Industry slow-down in Rates and Credit
- Market rebound in Securitised Products, where Barclays has a smaller scale

Market share gains driving higher annual income



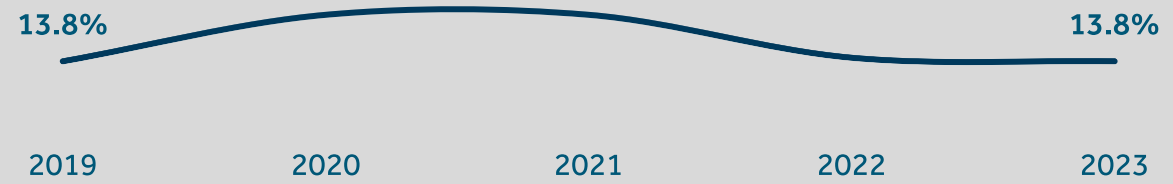
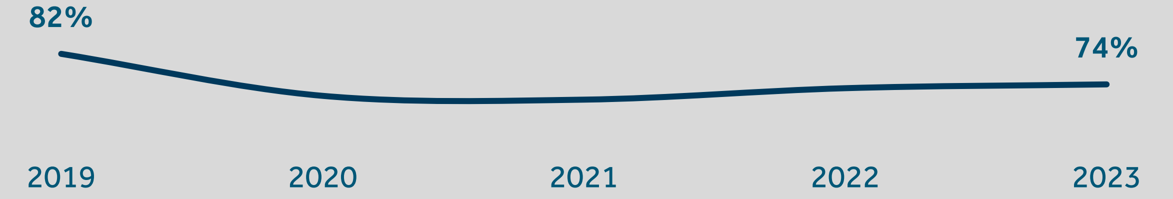
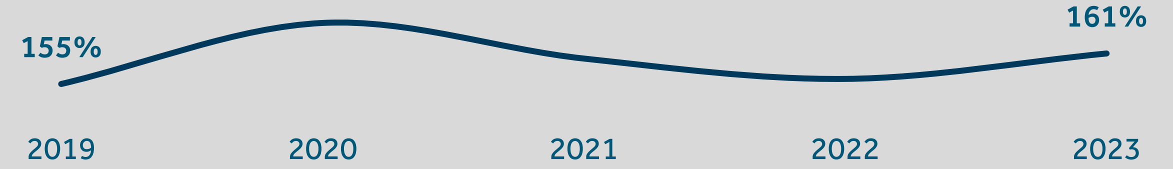
	FY17 – FY19	FY20 – FY23
Average income	£4.9bn	£7.4bn

	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Of which: financing income	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.9

[1] On a comparable basis, period covering Q114-Q423. Pre 2014 data was not restated following re-segmentation in Q116 | [2] Barclays results excludes the impact of the Over-issuance of Securities | [3] Global Markets share based on Barclays' calculations using Peer reported financials. Top 10 Peers includes Barclays and; US Peers: Bank of America, Citi, Goldman Sachs, JP. Morgan, Morgan Stanley. European Peers: BNP Paribas, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank, UBS | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

Consistent capital and liquidity over time

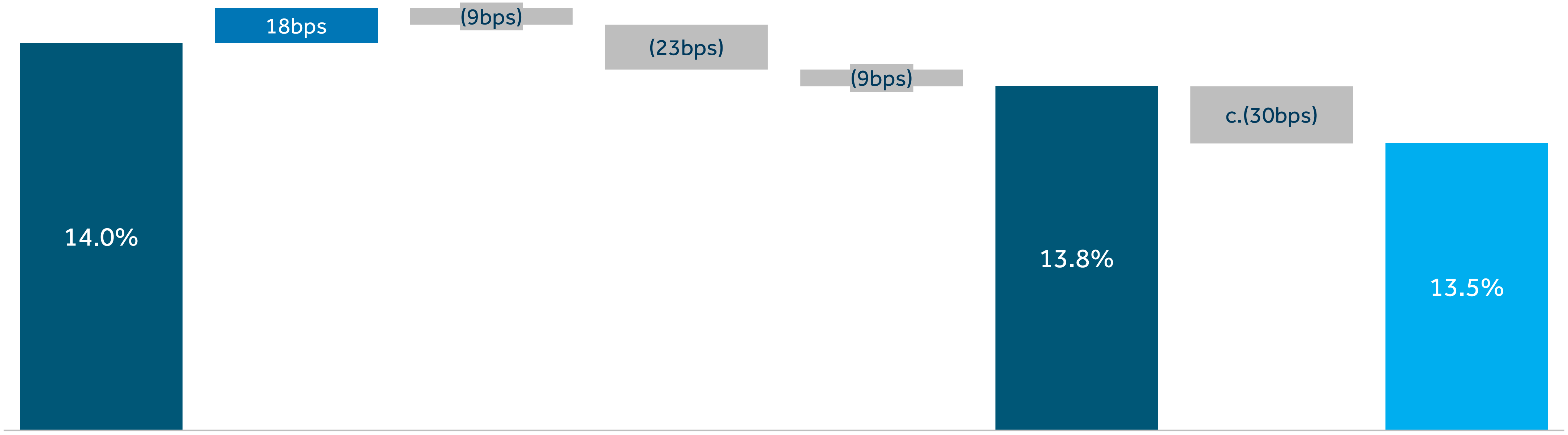
Historical performance

		Historical performance
CET1 ratio	12.0% MDA[1] hurdle 13-14% target	
Loan: deposit ratio	Prudent LDR over time	
Average Liquidity Coverage Ratio[2]	>100% regulatory minimum	
Net Stable Funding Ratio[3]	>100% regulatory minimum	Disclosed from FY22 

[1] Maximum distributable amount | [2] Trailing average of the last 12 spot month end LCR ratios | [3] Trailing average of the last four spot quarter end ratios |

Strong CET1 ratio towards upper end of 13-14% target range

Q423 CET1 ratio movements



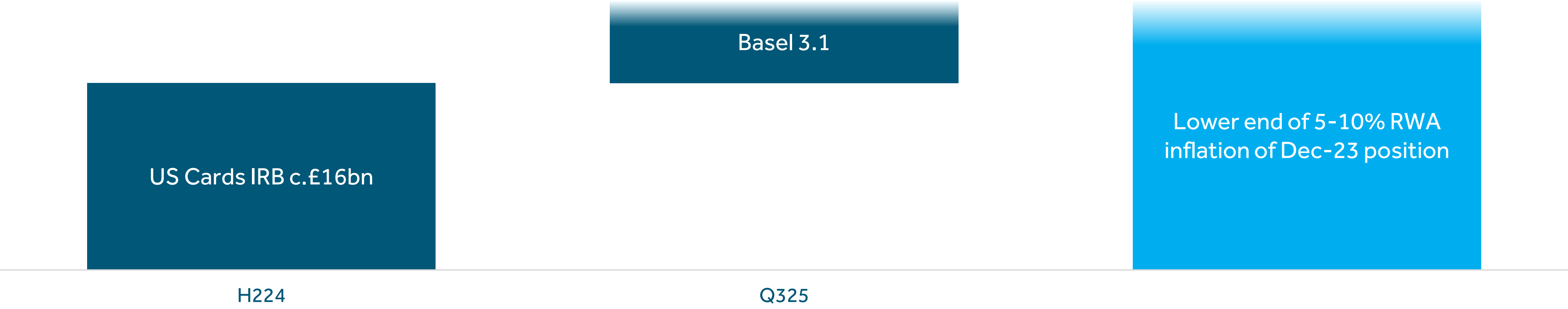
	Sep-23	Attributable profit (excl. SCA)	Dividend accrual	RWA ex. FX	Other[1]	Dec-23	FY23 announced buyback	Dec-23 rebased
CET1 Capital (£bn)	**48.0**	0.6	(0.3)		(1.0)	**47.3**	(1.0)	**46.3**
RWAs (£bn)	**341.9**			5.8	(5.0)	**342.7**		**342.7**

Target range of 13-14%

[1] Including £(0.7)bn attributable profit impact of SCAs, of which £0.3bn of goodwill and intangibles write off are capital neutral | Note: The fully loaded CET1 ratio was 13.7% as at 31 December 2023 (13.9% as at 30 September 2023) |

Revised guidance on regulatory driven RWA inflation

Overall impact still expected at lower end of 5-10% of Group RWAs, with changed mix of drivers



US Cards IRB: Expected H224

- Migration to Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) capital models is a regulatory requirement by the PRA for IRB banks
  - PRA requires[1] IRB banks[2] to have 85% of credit risk RWAs under IRB
- UK Cards is already on IRB
- No other current portfolios are expected to have a material impact outside of US Cards

Basel 3.1: 1 July 2025

- Drivers of reduction in Basel 3.1 impact
  - PRA clarifying requirements via near-final rules and industry feedback
  - Further refinement in impact assessment and mitigation
- Estimated further IRB impact from existing US Cards portfolios included in Basel 3.1 impact

Pillar 2A: Aligned with implementation

- Partial offset in Pillar 2A is expected for Basel 3.1
- PRA will review to address potential double counting

[1] Supervisory Statement 11/13 | [2] Barclays seeks permission from its regulators to use modelled approaches where possible, to enable risk differentiation

US Cards portfolio IRB migration

Aside from US Cards, no material impact in current portfolios from model migration expected

Context

The key difference between IRB and standardised is the model now captures unused credit lines more conservatively

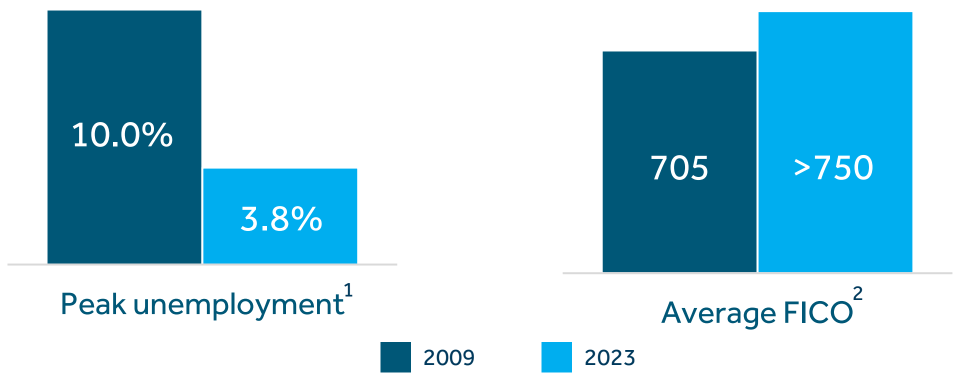
RWA impact includes a higher estimate of unexpected loss based on the Global Financial Crisis in 2009

Impact

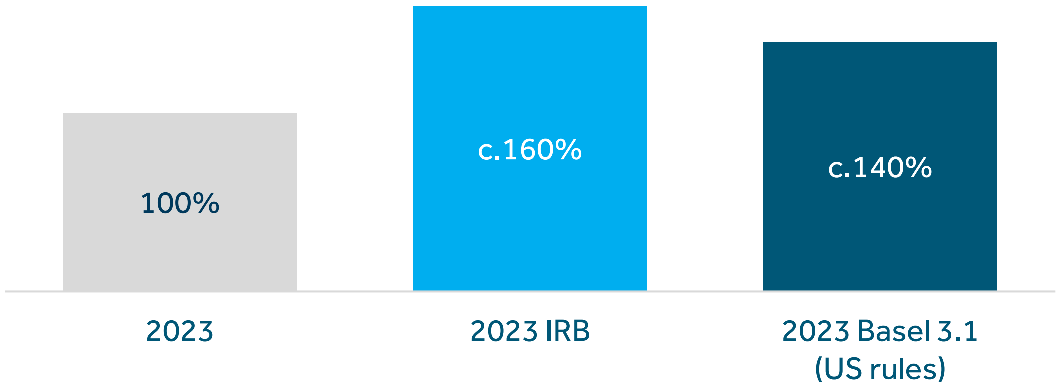
RWA impact c.£16bn in H224

Impact directionally consistent with current draft US Basel endgame treatment – adoption expected in 2025

Model inputs based on 2009 financial crisis experience vs 2023 experience



RWA / End net receivables



Mitigating actions include management of credit lines and business models and execution of selective risk transfers

[1] Source: U.S. Bureau of labour statistics | [2] 2009 includes open and closed accounts |

A strong foundation to improve financial performance going forward

10.6%[1]
RoTE (target: >10%)

63%[1]
CIR (guidance: low 60s%)

46bps
LLR (guidance: 50-60bps through the cycle)

3.13%
FY23 Barclays UK NIM
(guidance: 3.05-3.10%)

13.8%
CET1 ratio
(target: 13-14%)

331p
TNAV per share
(up 36p YoY)

32.4p[1]
EPS
(up 1.6p YoY)

8.0p
FY23 dividend per share
(up 0.75p YoY)

£1.75bn
Share buybacks
£1.0bn announced at FY23
£0.75bn announced at H123

£3.0bn
Total capital distribution for the year[2]
(up c.37% vs 2022)

[1] Excludes Q423 structural cost actions of £927m | [2] Refers to the total capital distributions announced in relation to 2023 and includes the share buyback of up to £1.0bn announced at FY23 results |

Appendix

We continue to advance our ESG agenda

Barclays has been named as the Best Bank for ESG[1] in the UK for 2023

Environment

- **Policy:** Updated Climate Change Statement in February 2024, with new financing restrictions for upstream Oil and Gas[2]
- **Financed emissions**: Expanded sectors covered by BlueTrack™ and estimated full in-scope balance sheet financed emissions using methodology developed using PCAF[3] Standard[4]
- **Client reviews:** Established a Client Transition Review Forum and completed Client Transition Framework assessments for over 1,250 counterparties across material high-emitting sectors in our portfolio
- **Financing:** Published a Transition Finance Framework and facilitated $67.8bn[Δ] Sustainable and Transition financing

Social

- Reset our **2025 ambitions for underrepresented race and ethnicity**, across all US and UK employees
- LifeSkills, Digital Eagles and Military and Veterans Outreach programmes **supported 3.27 million people** to unlock skills and employment opportunities
- **Supported more than 5,600 businesses** at each stage of their lifecycle, championing innovation and sustainable growth

Governance

- Established a **Board Sustainability Committee**, chaired by the Group Chairman and a **Group Sustainability Committee**, chaired by the Group Head of Public Policy & Corporate Responsibility
- Implemented a **group-wide culture programme, Consistently Excellent**, establishing a very high operating standard for the firm, and targeting best-in-class service across the Group

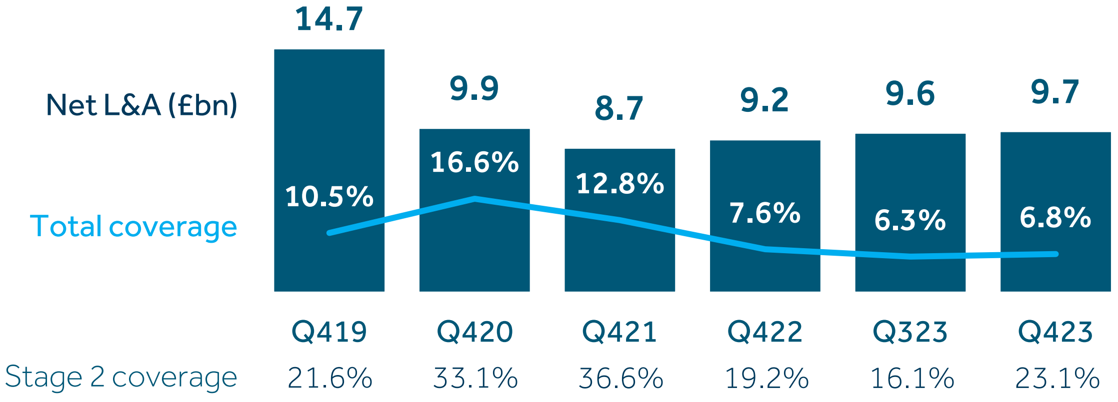
For more information, please refer to our FY 2023 ESG Investor Presentation

Δ 2023 data subject to independent limited assurance under ISAE (UK) 3000 and ISAE 3410. Current limited assurance scope and opinions can be found within the ESG Resource Hub: home.barclays/sustainability/esg-resource-hub/reporting-and-disclosures/ | [1] Euromoney.com/article/2cc8q50d68ey5crupk6pt/western-europe-country-category-winners-2023-best-bank-for-esg-in-the-uk-Barclays | [2] Please refer to the Climate Change Statement for further details found at: home.barclays/sustainability/esg-resource-hub/statements-and-policy-positions/ | [3] Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials | [4] PCAF Standard - PCAF (2022). The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard Part A: Financed Emissions. Second Edition |

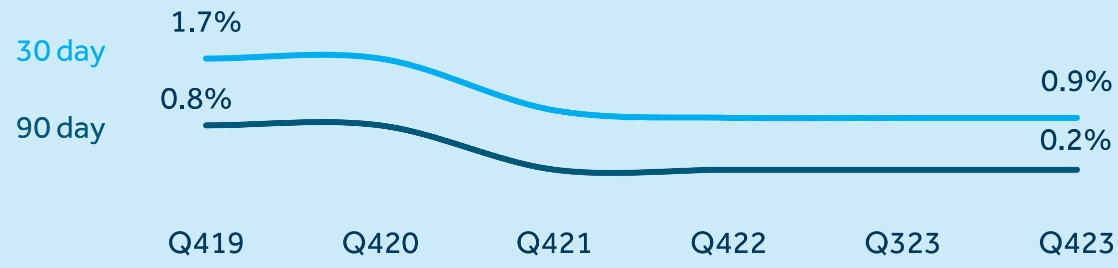
Long-term prudent risk positioning in our credit card portfolios

UK cards

- Balances c.34% lower vs. FY19 with strong and stable credit quality
- Repayment rates remain elevated across the risk spectrum
- Q423 balances and interest earning lending stable

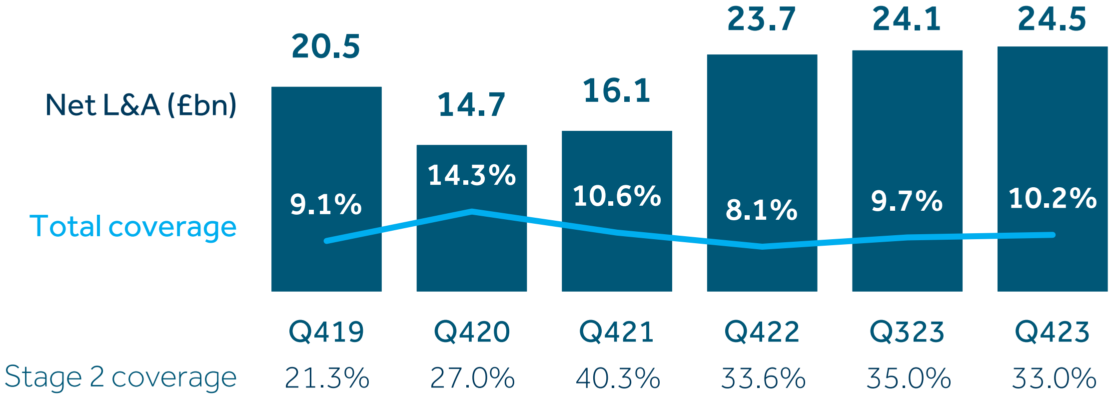


Stable and historically low arrears rates

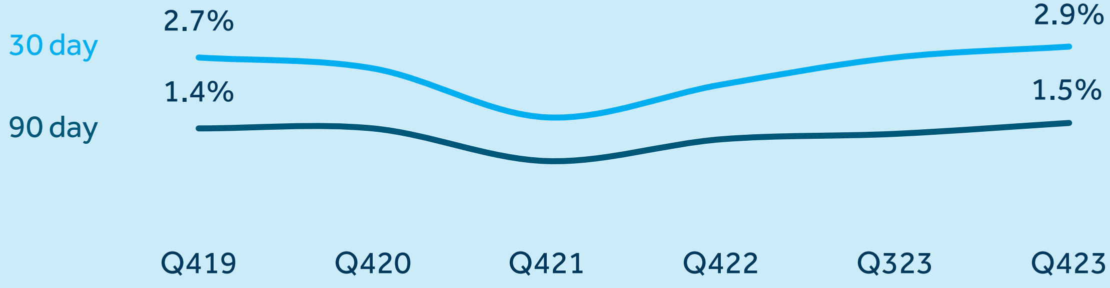


US cards

- Controlled portfolio growth with improved risk mix
- 12% of outstandings <660 FICO[1] score (FY19: 14%)



Arrears rates now in line with the pre-pandemic experience



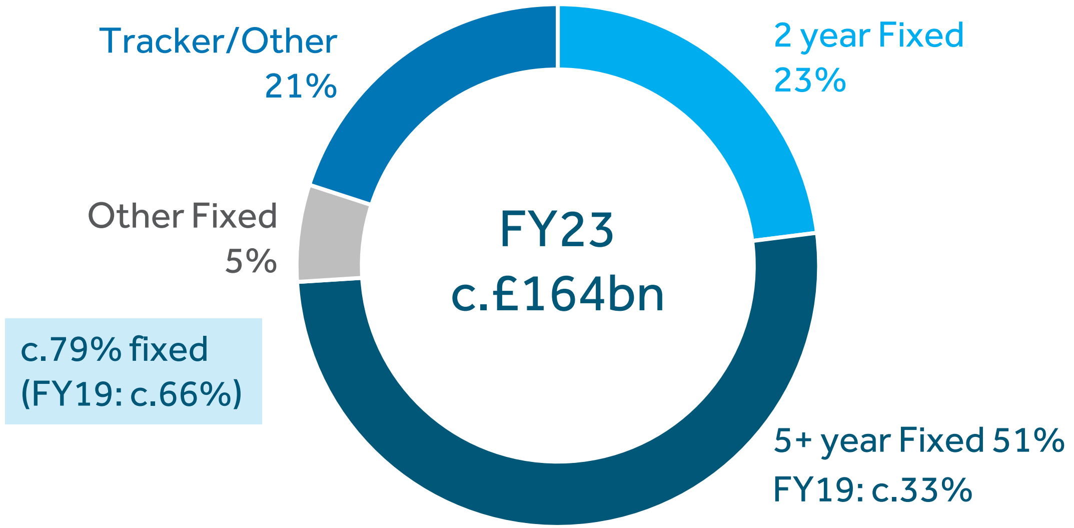
[1] The FICO Score is used by lenders to help make accurate, reliable, and fast credit risk decisions across the customer lifecycle. A FICO score >660 is defined as "Prime+", which includes "Prime" and "Superprime" |

Resilient mortgage book with customers proactively locking in rates

Mortgage portfolio

- 53.6% average balance weighted LTV of mortgage stock
  - 40.0% average valuation weighted LTV
- 12% of total balances are BTL mortgages
- Consistently low 90 day arrears rate (Q223: 0.2%)
- Well-established affordability assessments in place

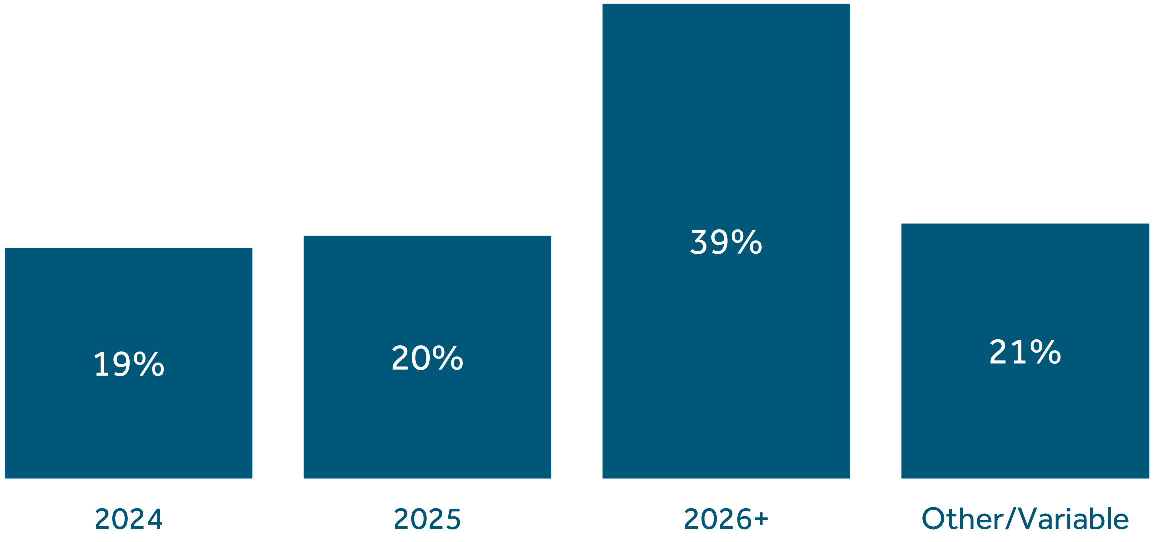
Total mortgage portfolio



Maturity profile

- 19% of total balances maturing during 2024[1]
- Offering customers the opportunity to refinance 180 days early

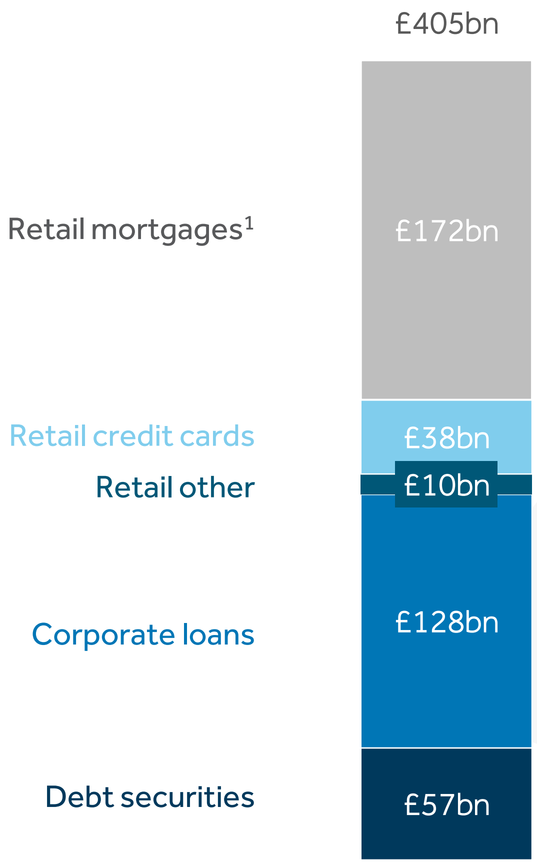
Maturities by year[1]



[1] Maturities defined as the end of the customer's fixed rate period. Figures are indicative and reflect the position at a point in time | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

Impairment: Q423 corporate loan exposure

Gross loans and advances and debt securities



Corporate loans by sector (£bn)

	Exposure
Agriculture, Food and Forest Products	£3.7bn
Mining and Quarrying	£1.7bn
Manufacturing	£6.9bn
Government and central bank	£6.0bn
Banks	£7.5bn
Energy and water	£3.7bn
Materials and Building	£22.1bn
Wholesale and retail distribution and leisure	£9.8bn
Transport and storage	£1.8bn
Business and other services	£24.4bn
Other financial institutions	£40.8bn

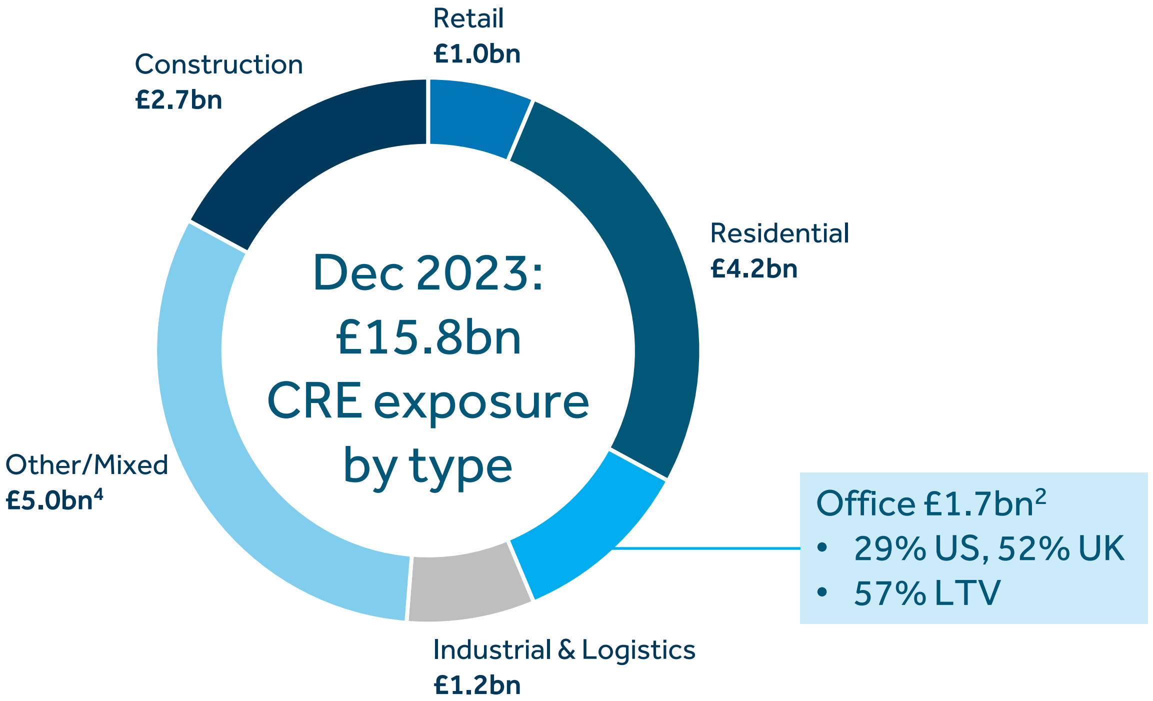
SRT protection

- **c.36% synthetic protection[2]** against c.£50bn of funded on-balance sheet exposure in the Corporate lending portfolio
  - c.45% synthetic protection on an exposure at default basis for the Corporate lending portfolio
  - Total corporate loans coverage ratio of 1.0% does not reflect first loss protection

[1] Consists of BUK, Private Bank and legacy Italian mortgages | [2] Protection against funded on-balance sheet exposure in the Corporate lending portfolio in Barclays Investment Bank and Barclays UK Corporate Bank. In terms of credit protection, individual asset level hedges may vary, but cover a significant and diverse portion of our lending portfolio, lower quality credits and unsecured exposure | Note: Tables may not sum due to rounding |

Commercial Real Estate exposure is modest and well managed

December 2023: 4.5%[1] of customer loans and advances (L&A), with a weighted average LTV of 49%[2]



- Well diversified portfolio across sectors and underlying counterparties
- Prudent lending policy for over three decades
- Further to the low LTV position, additional support provided by synthetic protection
  - No subsector has >57% LTV[2]

[1] Direct exposure based on drawn, on-balance sheet exposure | [2] Based on committed exposure, excluding construction | [3] Excluding debt securities | [4] Other/mixed includes Healthcare, Self-storage, Data Centres, Restaurants, Cinemas, Casinos & Ground Leases |

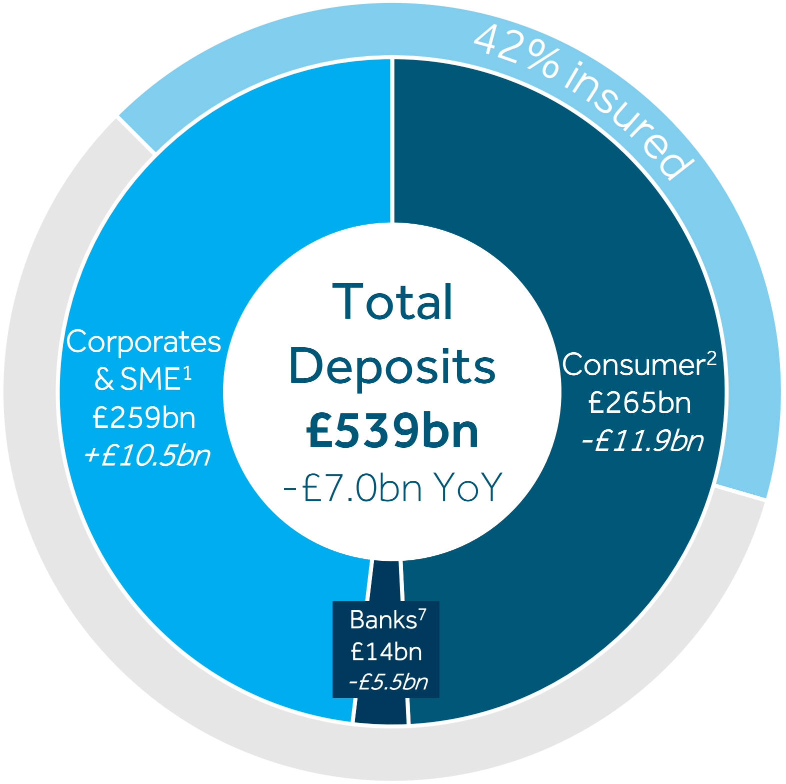
Diverse and stable franchise deposit base

CIB Corporates:
£203bn[3], +9%

- CIB: Corporate Bank £171bn
  - >20% insured[4]
  - c.60% of UK relationships 5+ years
  - No sector concentration >16%
- CIB: Treasury £31bn
  - Avg. original maturity > 6months

BUK: Business Banking
£56bn, -11%

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



BUK: Personal Banking
£185bn, -5%

- 72% insured
- >75% of relationships 5+ years

CC&P: Private Bank
£60bn, -3%

- 6% insured
- c.36% term (>30 days)

CC&P: US Consumer
£20bn[5], +7%

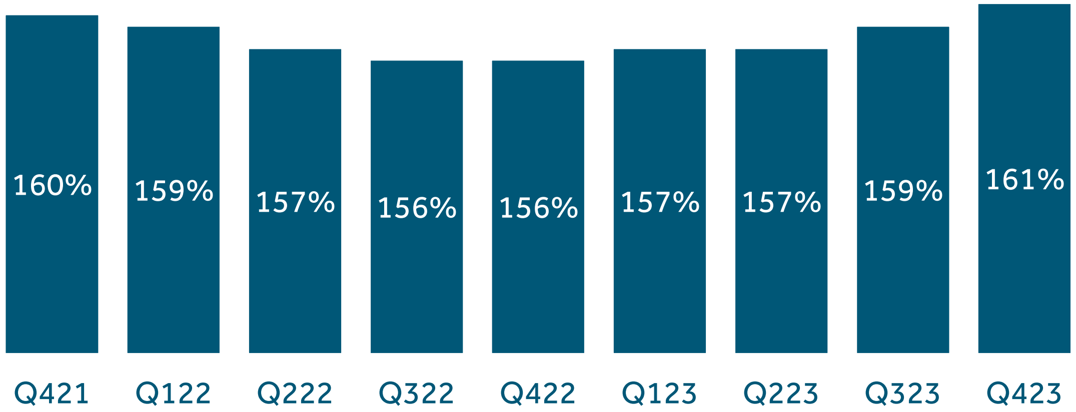
- >90% insured

c.36% transactional accounts[6], c.55% covered by liquidity pool, >75% of BUK and Corporate Bank relationships 5+ years

[1] Comprises Corporate & Investment Bank and Barclays UK Business Banking | [2] Comprises Barclays UK Personal Banking and Consumer, Cards & Payments | [3] Excludes CIB deposits from banks | [4] Relates to FSCS deposits Barclays pay insurance on | [5] Includes £3bn of Retail Certificates of Deposit | [6] Includes current accounts for BUK Personal Banking, BUK Business Banking, and BUK Wealth customers, and operational accounts for Corporate Bank and Private Bank | [7] Includes Commercial banks and Non-commercial banks such as Central Banks. £10bn booked in Treasury, remainder in Corporate Bank and Investment Bank | Note: Chart may not sum due to rounding |

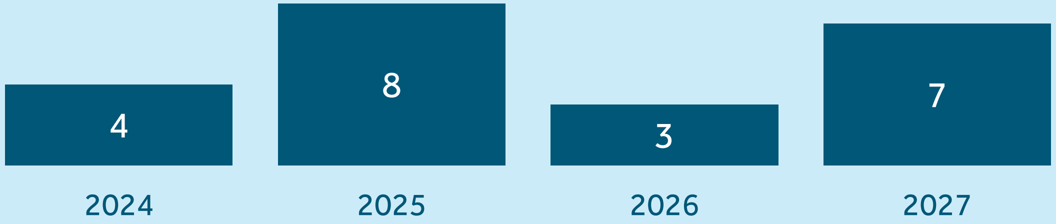
Prudently managed LCR supported by a highly liquid balance sheet

Average LCR[1]



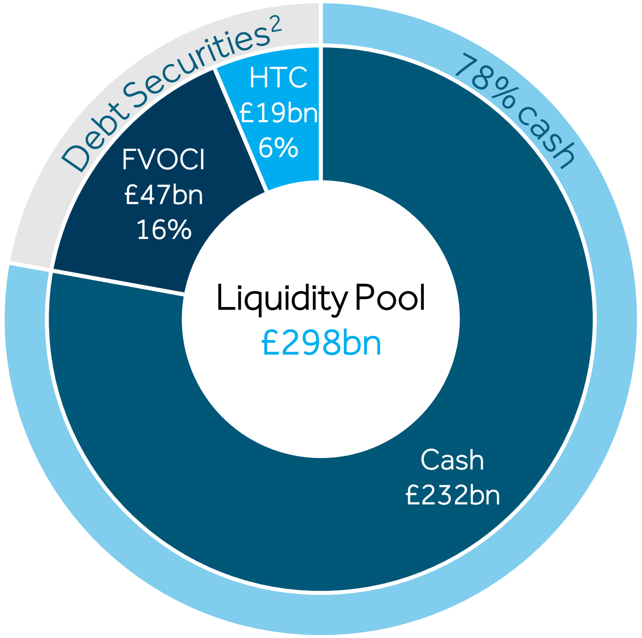
Minimal TFSME[3] impact across 2024 to 2027

Maturity profile (£bn)



- £22bn TFSME balances outstanding as at Q423
- Majority Barclays UK PLC (£15bn), remainder Barclays Bank PLC (£7bn)

78% of Liquidity Pool held in cash



- >99% of cash placed with BoE, US Fed, ECB, BoJ, SNB
- Debt securities mostly held in high-quality government bonds
- Majority of securities in the liquidity pool are hedged for interest rate risk
- Prudent management via daily stress testing and internal monitoring
- Minimal impact on LCR and funding in 2024 from TFSME repayments

[1] Trailing average of the last 12 spot month end LCR ratios | [2] A further £35bn of Debt Securities are encumbered via repurchase agreements, of which £22bn are FVOCI and £13bn are Hold to Collect (HTC) | [3] Term Funding Scheme with additional incentives for SMEs (TFSME) | Note: Chart may not sum due to rounding

Risk weighted assets

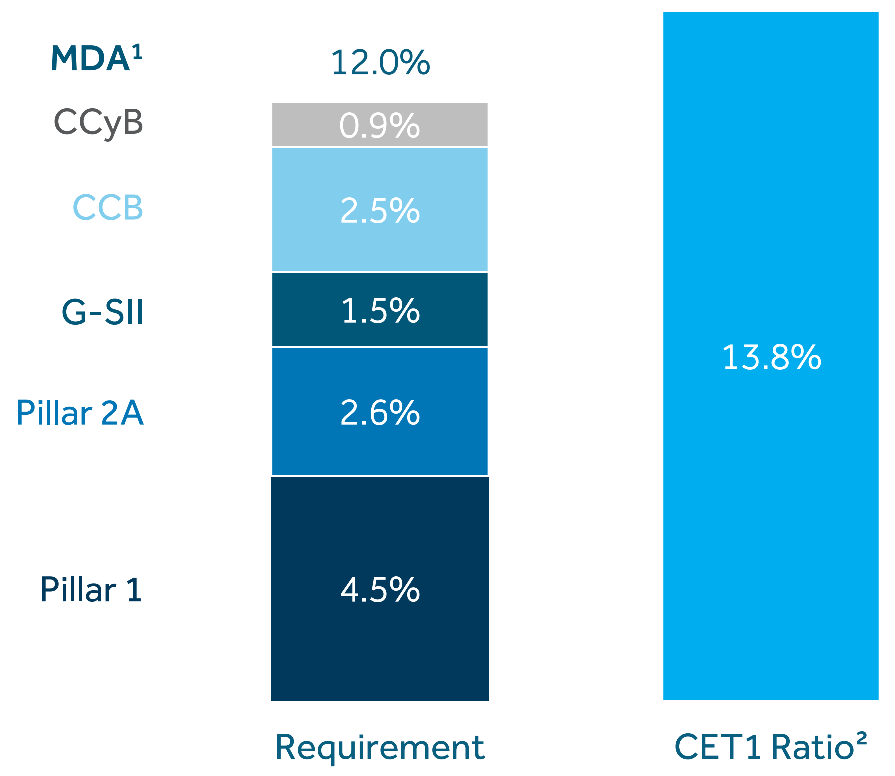
Q423 RWA movements (£bn)

FY23 RWA movements (£bn)

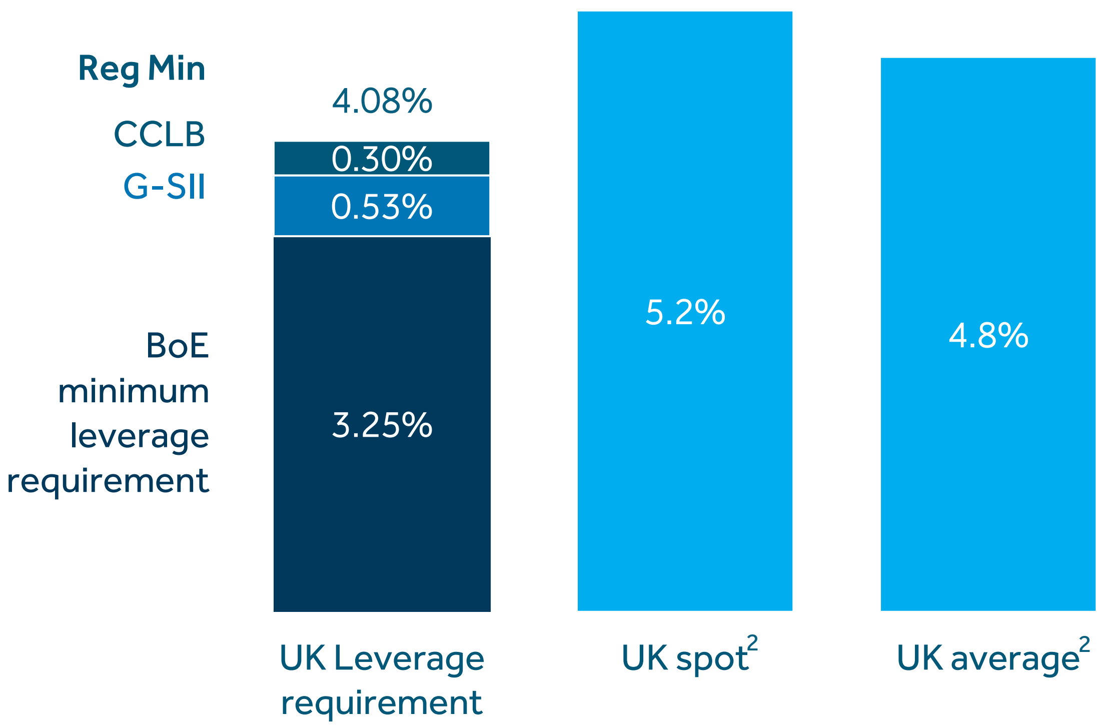
[1] Foreign exchange movements does not include the impact of foreign exchange for modelled market risk or operational risk | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

CET1 ratio with significant headroom to MDA

CET1 minimum requirements at Dec-23



Leverage minimum requirements at Dec-23

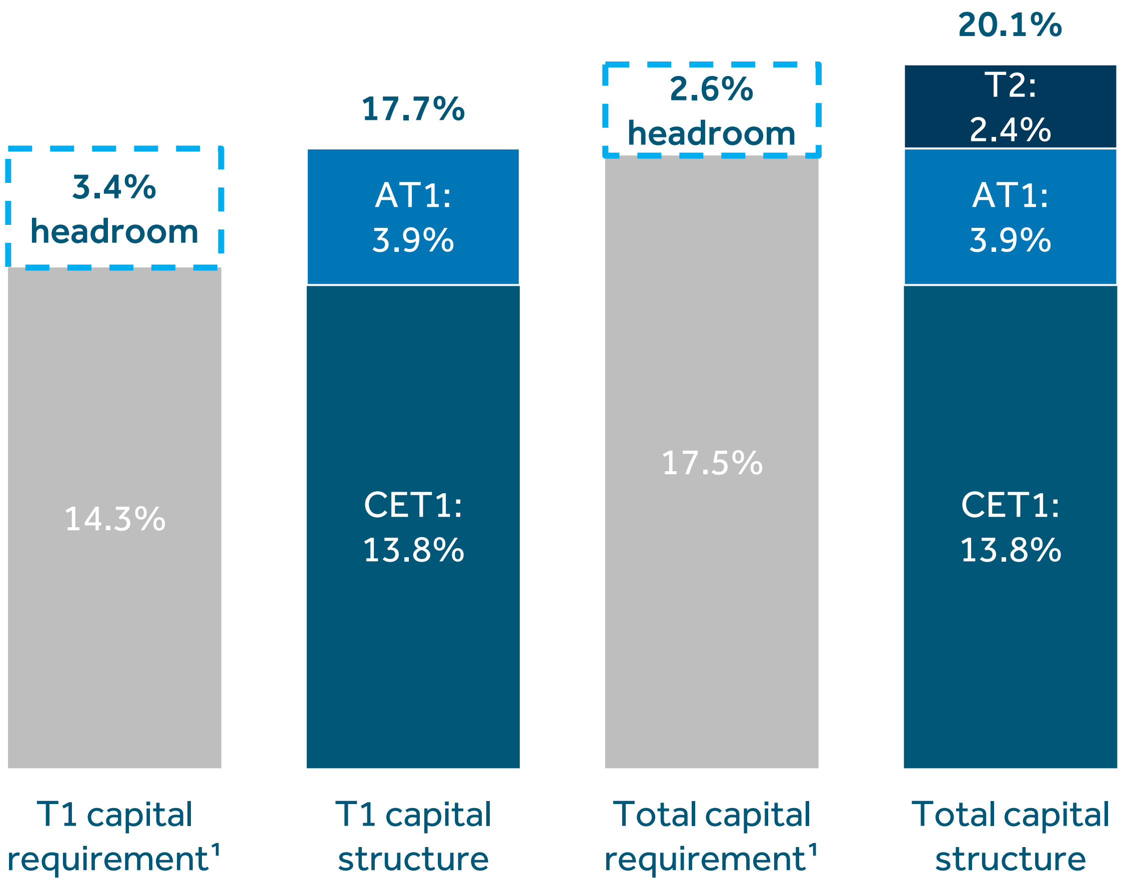


[1] Barclays' MDA hurdle reflects the Pillar 2A requirement as per the PRA's Individual Capital Requirement | [2] Capital and leverage ratio calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements |

Operating with a prudent buffer to each tier of capital requirements

AT1 and T2 needs managed on a total capital basis

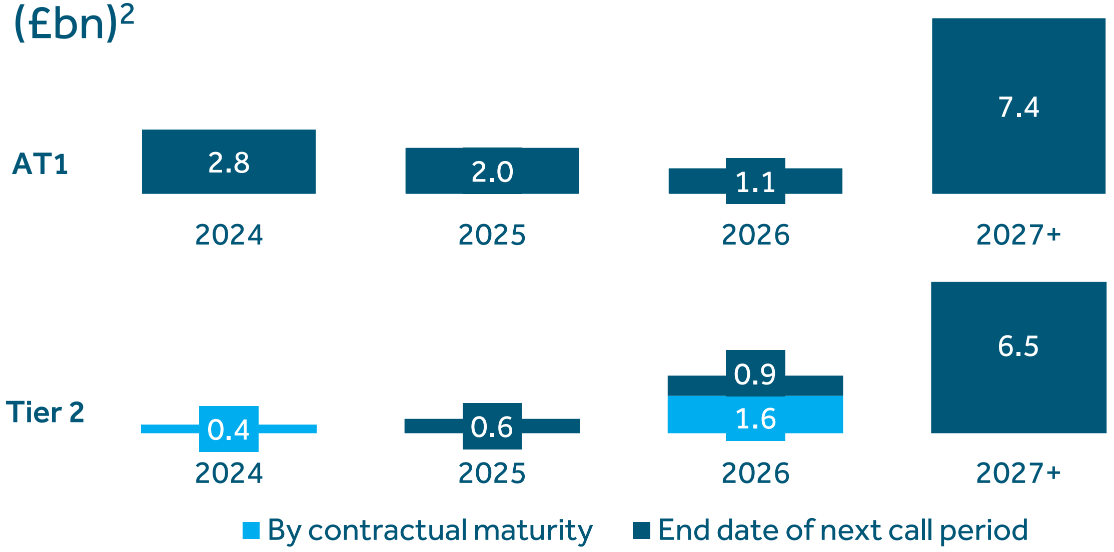
As at Dec-23



Balanced total capital structure

- Operating with prudent buffers at each part of the capital stack to manage FX and RWA movements
- Have flexibility in the management of AT1 due to the deliberate decision to deploy funding into liquid leverage balance sheet opportunities (e.g. Financing)
- Expect to be a net negative AT1 issuer in 2024

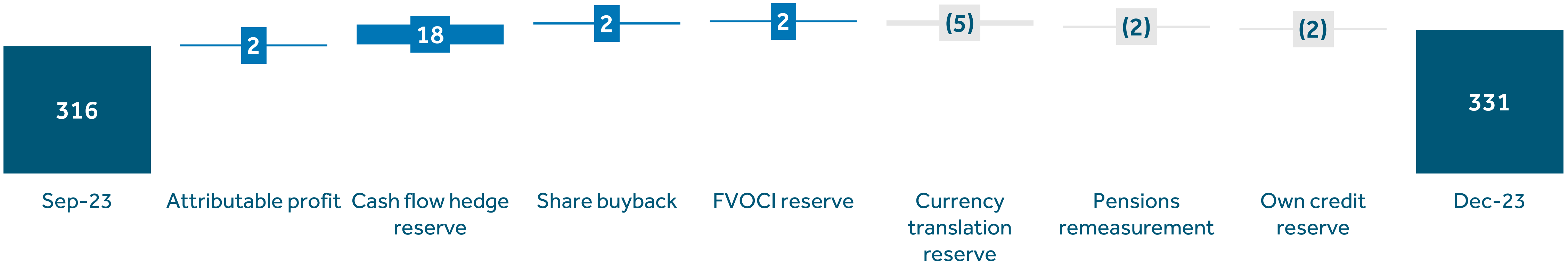
Barclays PLC remaining capital call and maturity profile (£bn)[2]



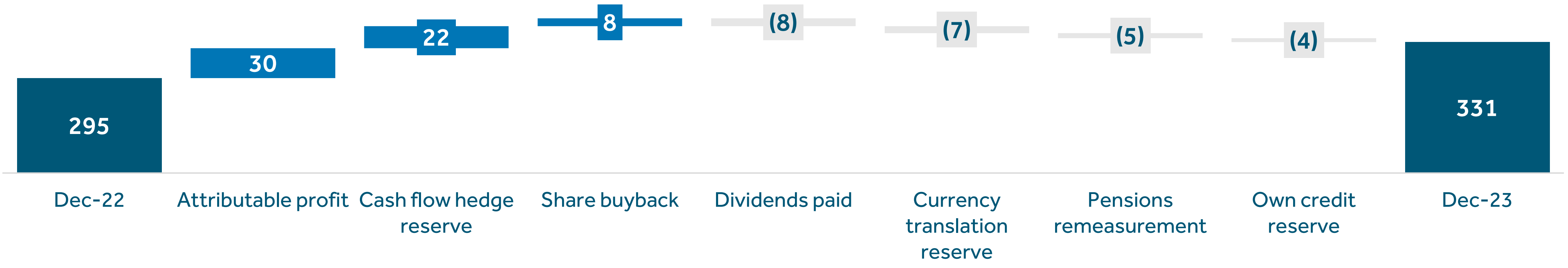
[1] Minimum requirements excludes the confidential institution-specific PRA buffer. | [2] Prepared on nominal basis which will not reconcile with regulatory or accounting bases due to adjustments |

TNAV per share

QoQ TNAV movements (pence per share)



YTD TNAV movements (pence per share)



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Information relating to:

- regulatory capital, leverage, liquidity and resolution is based on Barclays' interpretation of applicable rules and regulations as currently in force and implemented in the UK, including, but not limited to, CRD IV (as amended by CRD V applicable as at the reporting date) and CRR (as amended by CRR II applicable as at the reporting date) texts and any applicable delegated acts, implementing acts or technical standards and as such rules and regulations form part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, as amended. All such regulatory requirements are subject to change and disclosures made by the Group will be subject to any resulting changes as at the applicable reporting date;
- MREL is based on Barclays' understanding of the Bank of England's policy statement on "The Bank of England's approach to setting a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)" published in December 2021, updating the Bank of England's June 2018 policy statement, and its MREL requirements communicated to Barclays by the Bank of England. Binding future MREL requirements remain subject to change including at the conclusion of the transitional period, as determined by the Bank of England, taking into `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.

Non-IFRS performance measures

Barclays' management believes that the non-IFRS performance measures included in this presentation provide valuable information to the readers of the financial statements as they enable the reader to identify a more consistent basis for comparing the businesses' performance between financial periods and provide more detail concerning the elements of performance which the managers of these businesses are most directly able to influence or are relevant for an assessment of the Group. They also reflect an important aspect of the way in which operating targets are defined and performance is monitored by Barclays' management. However, any non-IFRS performance measures in this presentation are not a substitute for IFRS measures and readers should consider the IFRS measures as well. Refer to the appendix of the Barclays PLC Results Announcement for financial year ended 31 December 2023, which is available at Barclays.com, for further information and calculations of non-IFRS performance measures included throughout this presentation, and the most directly comparable IFRS measures.

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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 Group. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as 'may', 'will', 'seek', 'continue', 'aim', 'anticipate', 'target', 'projected', 'expect', 'estimate', 'intend', 'plan', 'goal', 'believe', 'achieve' or other words of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements can be made in writing but also may be made verbally by directors, officers and employees of the Group (including during management presentations) in connection with this document. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding or relating to the Group's future financial position, business strategy, income levels, costs, assets and liabilities, impairment charges, provisions, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, capital distributions (including policy on dividends and share buybacks), return on tangible equity, projected levels of growth in banking and financial markets, industry trends, any commitments and targets (including environmental, social and governance (ESG) commitments and targets), plans and objectives for future operations and other statements that are not historical or current facts. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. Forward-looking statements speak only as at the date on which they are made. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a number of factors, including, without limitation: changes in legislation, regulations, governmental and regulatory policies, expectations and actions, voluntary codes of practices and the interpretation thereof, changes in IFRS and other accounting standards, including practices with regard to the interpretation and application thereof and emerging and developing ESG reporting standards; the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations; the Group's ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively; environmental, social and geopolitical risks and incidents, pandemics and similar events beyond the Group's control; the impact of competition in the banking and financial services industry; capital, liquidity, leverage and other regulatory rules and requirements applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions, including inflation; volatility in credit and capital markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; reforms to benchmark interest rates and indices; higher or lower asset valuations; changes in credit ratings of any entity within the Group or any securities issued by it; changes in counterparty risk; changes in consumer behaviour; the direct and indirect consequences of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East on European and global macroeconomic conditions, political stability and financial markets; political elections; developments in the UK's relationship with the European Union (EU); the risk of cyberattacks, information or security breaches or technology failures or other operational disruptions and any subsequent impacts on the Group's reputation, business or operations; the Group's ability to access funding; and the success of acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these factors are beyond the Group's control. As a result, the Group's actual financial position, results, financial and non-financial metrics or performance measures or its ability to meet commitments and targets may differ materially from the statements or guidance set forth in the Group's forward-looking statements. In setting its targets and outlook for the period 2024-2026, Barclays has made certain assumptions about the macro-economic environment, including, without limitation, inflation, interest and unemployment rates, the different markets and competitive conditions in which Barclays operates, and its ability to grow certain businesses and achieve costs savings and other structural actions. Additional risks and factors which may impact Barclays Bank Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in Barclays PLC's filings with the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") (including, without limitation, Barclays PLC's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the financial year ended 31 December 2023), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

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