Barclays PLC

Q3 2022 Fixed Income Investor Presentation

26 October 2022

Performance

Targets and performance

Medium term targets	Q322	Q322 YTD
RoTE >10%	12.5%	10.9%
Cost: income ratio <60%	60%	66%
CET1 Ratio 13-14%	13.8%	13.8%
Capital returns Progressive ordinary dividend, supplemented with buybacks as appropriate		Announced H122 total capital return equivalent to c.5.25p per share[1] 2.25p dividend per share[2] £0.5bn share buyback[3] equivalent to c.3p per share

[1] Announced with H122 results | [2] Dividend paid 16 September 2022 | [3] Buyback completed 3 October 2022 |

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Q322: Another quarter of strong returns and income growth

Capital & Distributions

c.15.35p[1] per share (last 12m)

c.10.6% yield[2]

13.8% CET1 Ratio

286p TNAV per share

Income Statement

£6.4bn[3] Income

£2.0bn PBT

12.5% RoTE

9.4p EPS

- Strong income momentum and returns across all three operating businesses
- Approaching the challenging macroeconomic outlook with caution
- Focused on delivering high organic capital generation and returns to shareholders

SEC's investigation into the Over-issuance of Securities resolved[4]

[1] c.15.35p trailing twelve months equivalent capital distributions (H221: 10.1p, H122:5.25p). Equivalent capital distributions announced between October 2021 to September 2022 including 2021 full year dividend of 4p and a share buyback of £1bn, and 2022 half year dividend of 2.25p and a share buyback of £500m | [2] Based on Barclays share price at EOD 21 October 2022 | [3] Excludes impact of the Over-issuance of Securities (Q322 income reduction of £466m) | [4] Refers to the Over-issuance of Securities under Barclays Bank PLC's US shelf registration statements on Form F-3 filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission in 2018 and 2019. Please refer to the Barclays PLC Q3 2022 Results Announcement for details. This matter will be referred to as "Over-issuance of Securities" hereafter |

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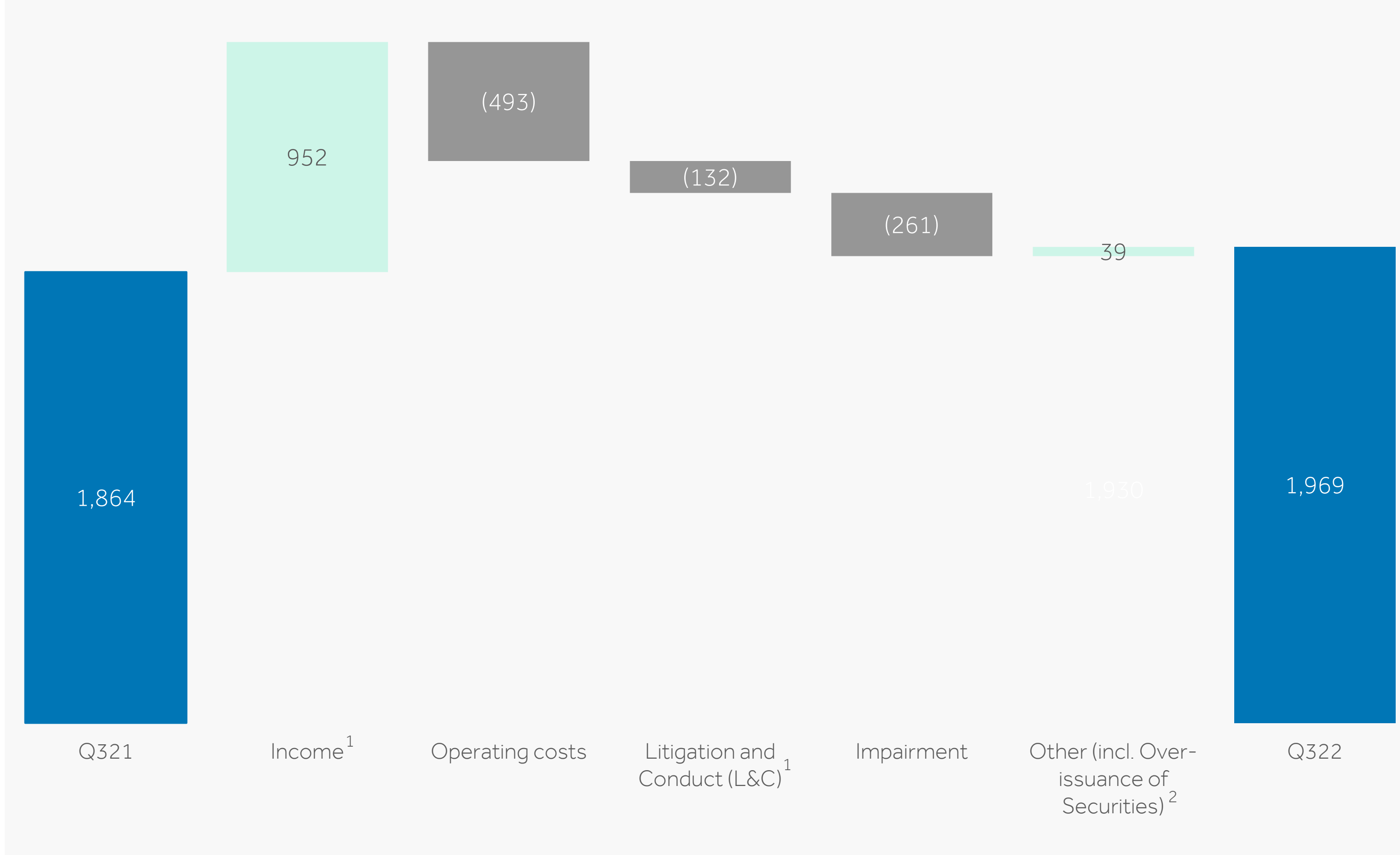
Group highlights: PBT up 6% with strong income growth

Q322 Performance

£6.4bn[1] Income *Q321: £5.5bn*	£4.1bn[1] Costs *Q321: £3.5bn[1]*
60% Cost : Income Ratio *Q321: 65%*	£0.4bn Impairment *Q321 £0.1bn*
9.4p EPS *Q321: 8.0p*	12.5% RoTE *Q321: 11.4%*
151% Liquidity Coverage Ratio *Jun-22: 156%*	36bps Loan loss rate *Q321: 13bps*
13.8% CET1 Ratio *Jun-22: 13.6%*	286p TNAV per share *Jun-22: 297p*

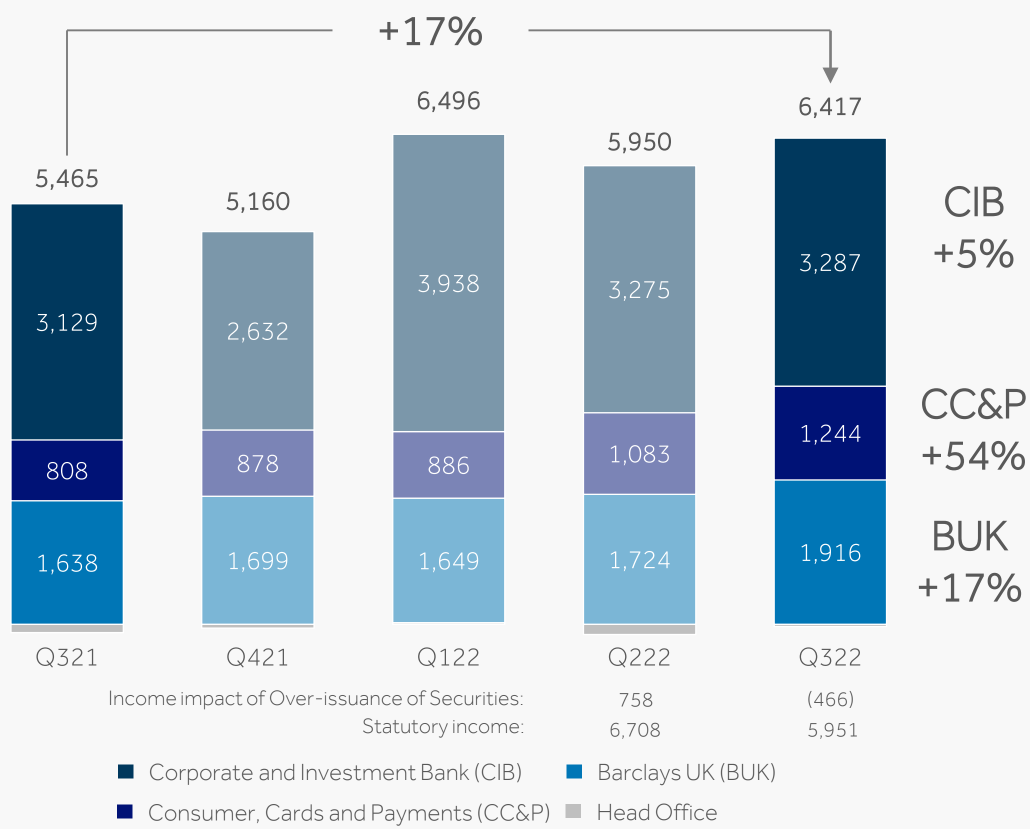
Reported profit before tax (£m)



[1] Excludes impact of the Over-issuance of Securities (Q322 income reduction of £466m, Q322 cost reduction of £503m, Q321 cost of £97m) | [2] Includes the net impact of the Over-Issuance of Securities (Q322 PBT: £37m, Q321 PBT: £(97)m) |

Income: Growth across all three operating businesses

Q322 Group income excl. impact of Over-issuance of Securities (£m)[1]



- Record Q3[2] FICC performance +63% YoY (in USD)
- Reduced Investment Banking fees -54% YoY (in USD)
- Transaction Banking +57% YoY

- Average US cards balance growth +30% YoY (in USD)
- Payment transaction volumes +9% YoY
- Private Banking Client Assets and Liabilities[3] +14% YoY

- Net Interest Margin (NIM) +30bps QoQ to 3.01%

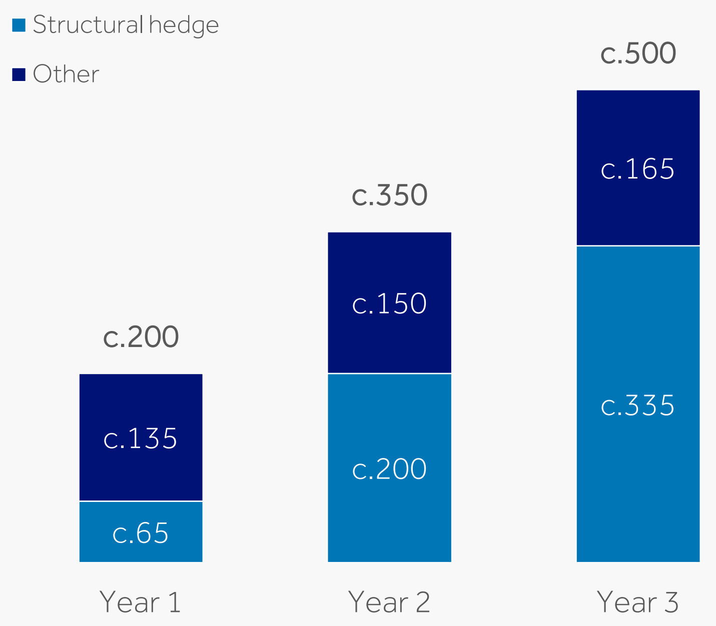
40-45% of Group income in USD since 2020[4]

[1] Excludes impact of the Over-issuance of Securities (Q322 income reduction of £466m, Q222 income of £758m) | [2] On a comparable basis, period covering Q114-Q322. Pre 2014 data was not restated following re-segmentation in Q116 | [3] Client Assets and Liabilities refers to customer deposits, lending and investment products including client assets under management or supervision | [4] Based on an average of FY20, FY21 and H122 income and 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 |

Sensitivity to interest rates

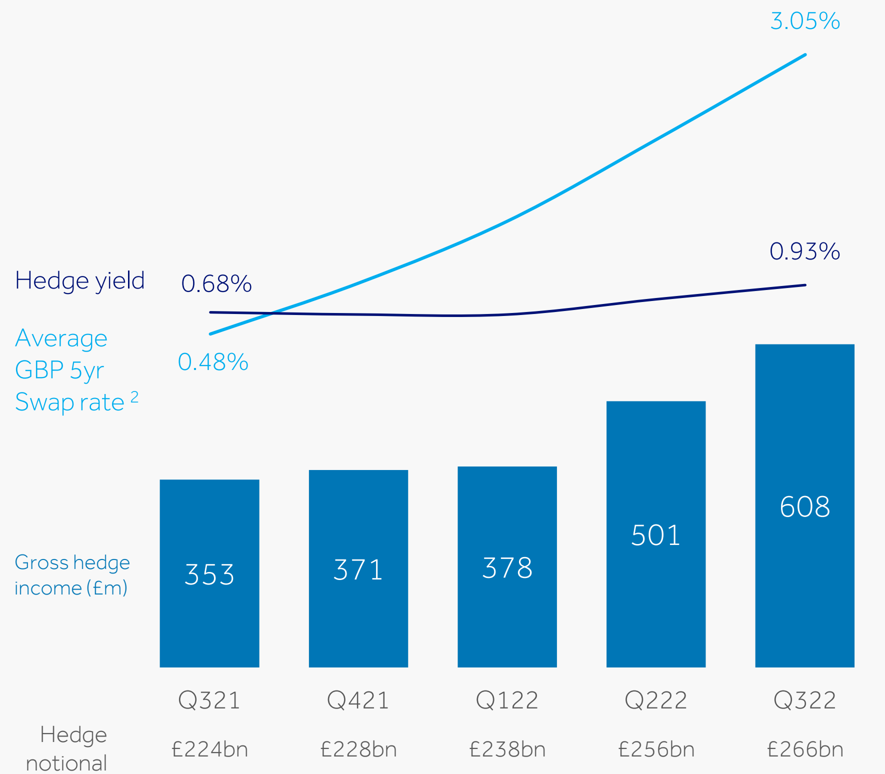
Interest rate sensitivity

Illustrative Group income impact from a 25bps upward parallel shift in interest rate curves (£m)[1]



Structural hedge

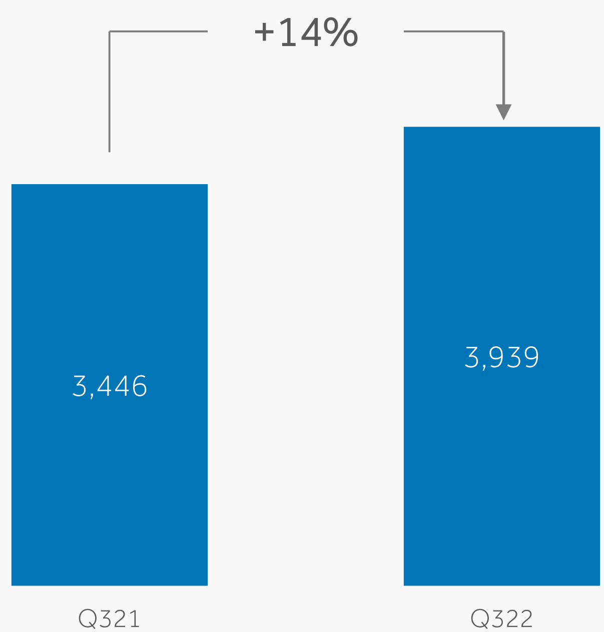
Gross hedge income up 72% YoY



[1] This sensitivity is based on the modelled performance of the consumer and corporate banking book only, including the impact of both the product and equity structural hedges. It provides the absolute annual impact of a 25bps shock on Group NII over the next three years, for illustrative purposes only, and is based on a number of assumptions regarding variables which are subject to change. Such assumptions might also differ from those underlying the AEaR calculation in the Barclays PLC Annual Report 2021 | [2] UK Pound Sterling SONIA OIS Zero 5 Year Point (Refinitiv: GBPOIS5YZ=R) |

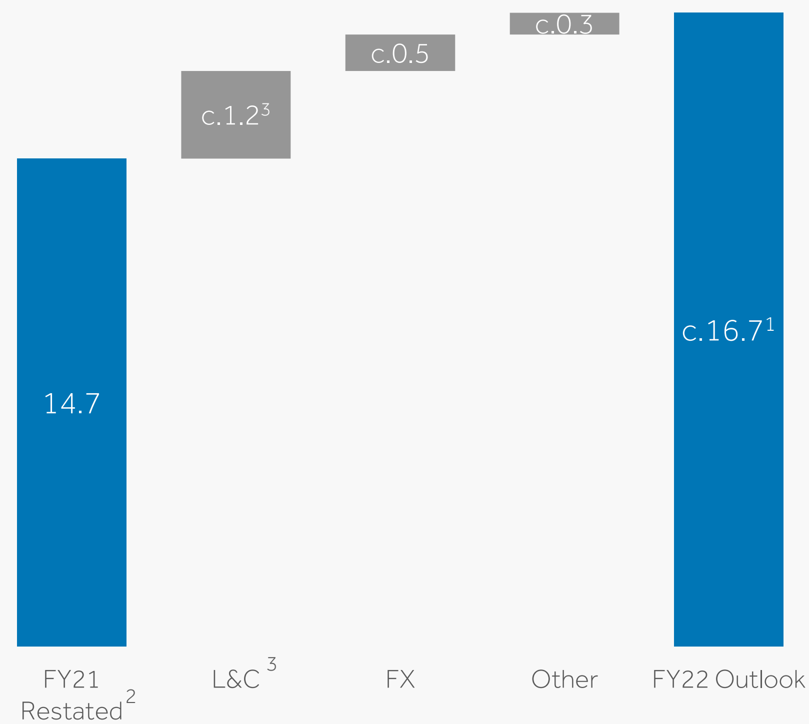
Costs: FY22 outlook of c.£16.7bn[1]; continuing focus on positive jaws

Operating costs excl. L&C (£m)



	Q321	Q322
Over-issuance of Securities	97	(503)
Other L&C	32	164
Statutory costs	**3,575**	**3,600**

FY22 costs incl. L&C expected to be c.£16.7bn[1]



c.30% of Group Costs (excl. L&C) in USD since 2020[4]

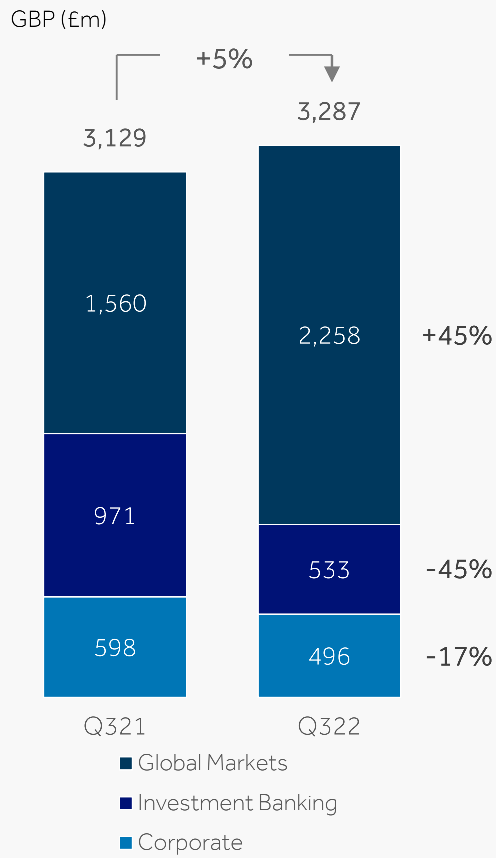
[1] Group cost outlook is based on an average USD/GBP FX rate of 1.12 in Q422 and subject to foreign currency movements | [2] Restated to reflect the impact of the Over-issuance of Securities | [3] Based on Q322 YTD YoY increase. (FY21: £0.4bn) | [4] Based on an average of FY20, FY21 and H122 costs and currency mix. Range may vary depending on business mix and macroeconomic environment and historical outcomes may not be indicative of future currency mix |

CIB: Record Q3 FICC[1], offsetting subdued Investment Banking Fees

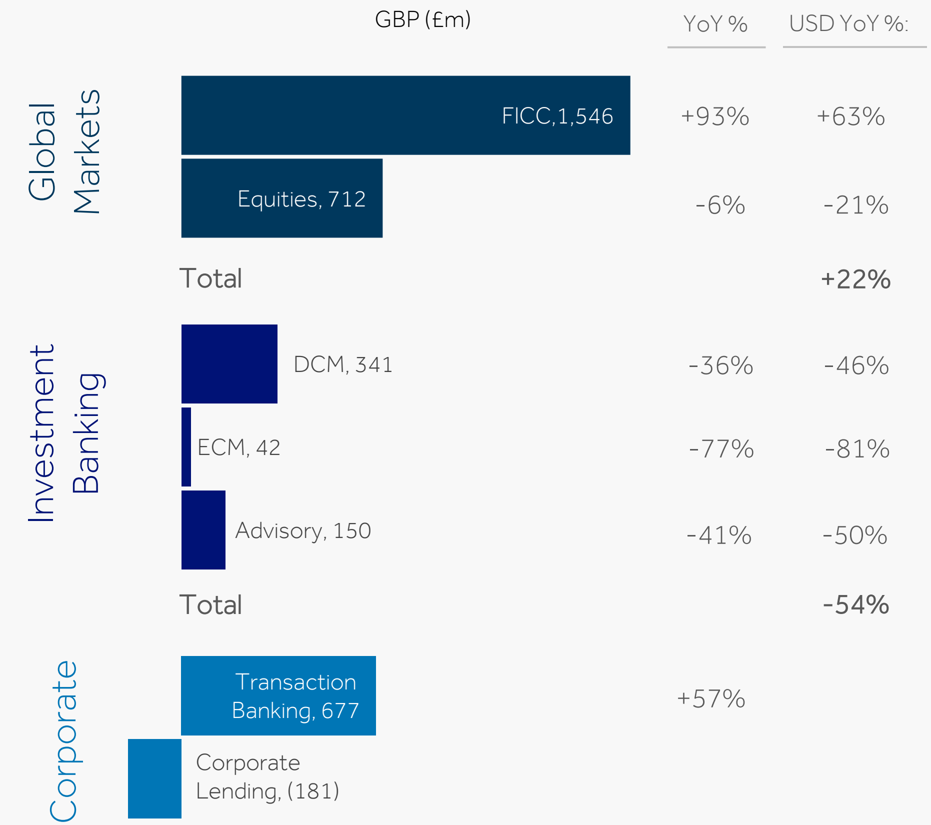
Q322 Performance

£3.3bn[2] Income *Q321: £3.1bn*	£2.0bn[2] Costs *Q321: £1.7bn[1]*
55% Cost : Income Ratio *Q321: 59%*	£46m charge Impairment *Q321: £(128)m net release*
£1.2bn PBT *Q321: £1.4bn*	11.9% RoTE *Q321: 15.6%*
£34.0bn Average Equity[3] *Q321: £27.8bn*	13bps Loan loss rate *Q321: (54)bps*
£230.6bn RWAs *Jun-22: £227.6bn*	£140.0bn Loans[4] *Jun-22: £125.8bn*

Income[2]



Income by business[2]



55-60% of CIB income in USD since 2020[5]

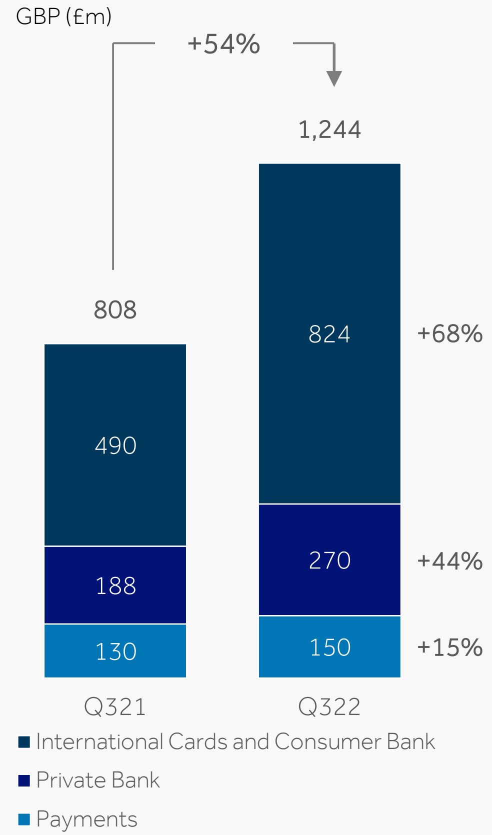
[1] On a comparable basis, period covering Q114-Q322. Pre 2014 data was not restated following re-segmentation in Q116 | [2] Excludes impact of the Over-issuance of Securities (Q322 income reduction of £466m, Q322 cost reduction of £503m, Q321 costs of £97m) | [3] Average allocated tangible equity | [4] Loans and advances at amortised cost | [5] Based on an average of FY20, FY21 and H122 income and currency mix. Range may vary depending on business mix and macroeconomic environment and historical outcomes may not be indicative of future currency mix |

CC&P: Strong income growth across all businesses

Q322 Performance

£1.2bn Income *Q321: £0.8bn*	£0.8bn Costs *Q321: £0.6bn*
67% Cost : Income Ratio *Q321: 70%*	£0.2bn Impairment *Q321: £0.1bn*
211bps Loan loss rate *Q321: 127bps*	£0.2bn PBT *Q321: £0.1bn*
9.5% RoTE *Q321: 10.5%*	£5.1bn Average Equity[1] *Q321: £4.0bn*
£44.2bn Loans[2] *Jun-22: £41.5bn*	£38.7bn RWAs *Jun-22: £36.2bn*

Income



US Cards End Net Receivables
$27.2bn
+29% vs Q321

Private Bank Client Assets and Liabilities[3]
£138.3bn
+14% vs Q321

Merchant Acquiring payments[4]
£75.2bn
+8% vs Q321

60-70% of CC&P income in USD since 2020[5]

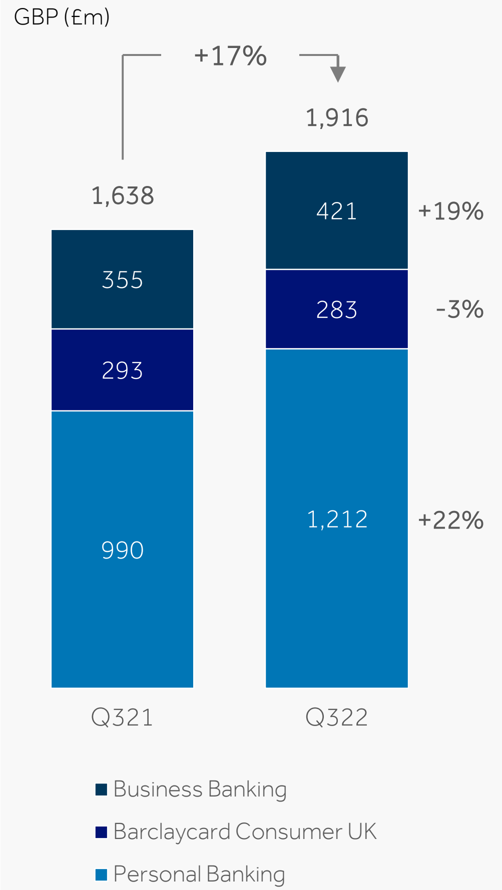
[1] Average allocated tangible equity | [2] Loans and advances at amortised costs | [3] Client Assets and Liabilities refers to customer deposits, lending and investment products including client assets under management or supervision | [4] Based on the value of transactions. Includes turnover associated with government savings products | [5] Based on an average of FY20, FY21 and H122 income and currency mix. Range may vary depending on business mix and macroeconomic environment and historical outcomes may not be indicative of future currency mix |

Barclays UK: Higher income supported by rising rates

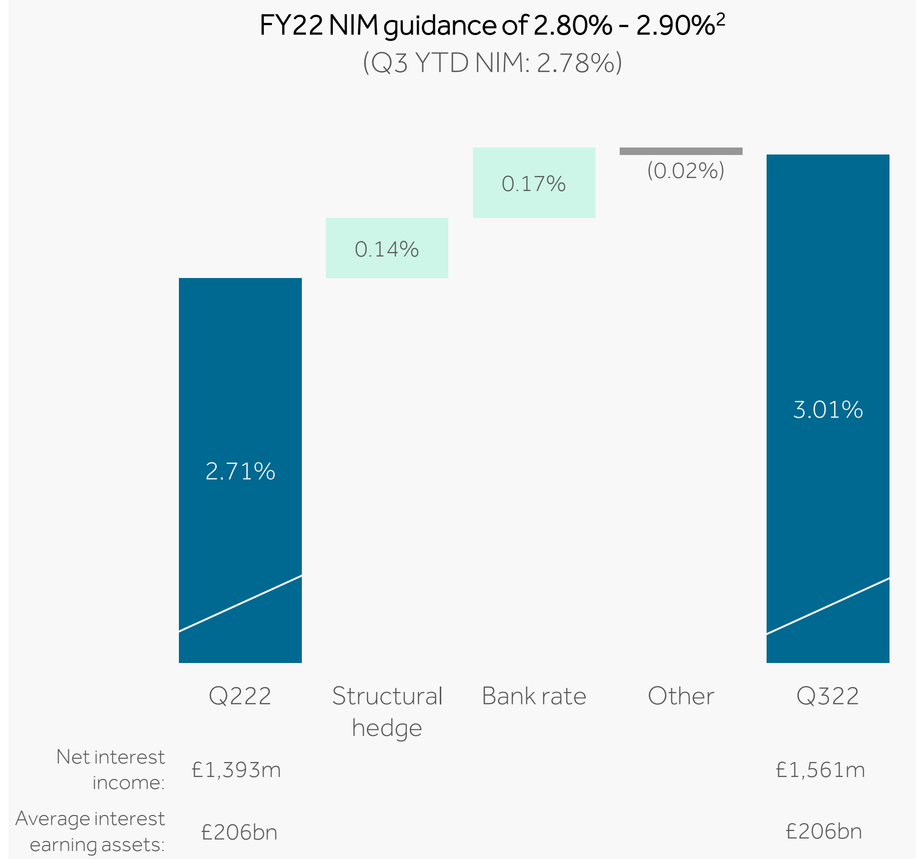
Q322 Performance

£1.9bn Income *Q321: £1.6bn*	£1.1bn Costs *Q321: £1.1bn*
56% Cost: income Ratio *Q321: 64%*	£0.1bn Impairment *Q321: £0.1bn*
14bps Loan loss rate *Q321: 24bps*	£0.8bn PBT *Q321: £0.5bn*
22.1% RoTE *Q321: 12.7%*	£205.1bn Loans[1] *Jun-22: £205.9bn*
86% Loan: deposit ratio *Jun-22: 85%*	£73.2bn RWAs *Jun-22: £72.2bn*

Income



NIM walk QoQ



[1] Loans and advances at amortised cost | [2] Assumes the UK bank rate increases to 3.00% by the end of 2022 | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

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Impact of the Over-issuance of Securities

Progress since H122 results

SEC monetary penalty
✓ Paid – in line with H122 when monetary penalty was provisioned

Rescission offer
✓ Completed

External Counsel Review
✓ Completed

Additional RWAs from hedging arrangements
✓ £4.5bn reversed

Total financial impact materially in line with Q222 disclosure

	FY21	H122	Q322	Total Impact
Income from hedging arrangements		758	(466)	292
L&C charge for rescission offer losses	(220)	(1,304)	503	(1,021)
PBT impact from rescission offer losses	(220)	(546)	37	(729)
Attributable loss from rescission offer losses	(170)	(416)	29	(557)
Provision related to SEC monetary penalty		(165)		(165)
PBT impact from rescission offer losses and provision related to SEC monetary penalty	(220)	(711)	37	(894)
Attributable loss	(170)	(581)	29	(722)
RoTE impact	c.(40)bps	c.(240)bps	c.30bps	

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Outlook

Returns	Targeting a RoTE of **greater than 10%** in 2022
Income	Diversified income streams position the Group well for the current economic and market environment including rising interest rates
Costs	FY22 total operating expenses are expected to be around **£16.7bn**[1]
Impairment	**Expect the credit impairment charges at a portfolio level to trend towards a through-the-cycle loan loss rate**[2]
Capital	Targeting a CET1 ratio within the range of **13-14%**
Capital returns	Barclays' capital distribution policy incorporates a progressive ordinary dividend, supplemented with buybacks as appropriate

[1] Group cost outlook is based on an average USD/GBP FX rate of 1.12 in Q422 and subject to foreign currency movements | [2] Acknowledging the risk of further deterioration in the economic outlook |

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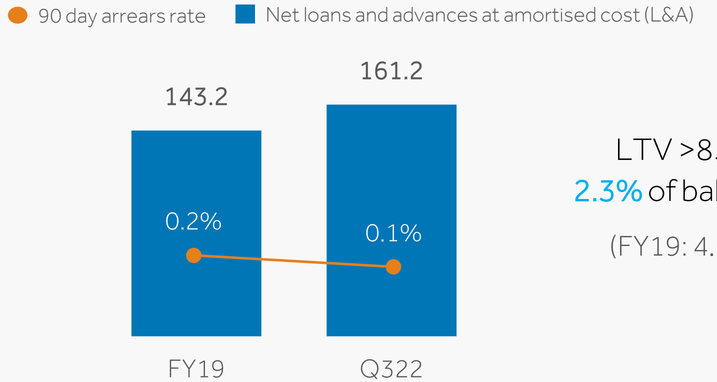
Asset Quality

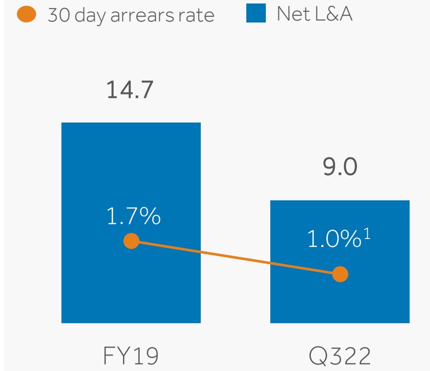
Balance sheet fortified for economic uncertainty

UK Mortgages (£bn)



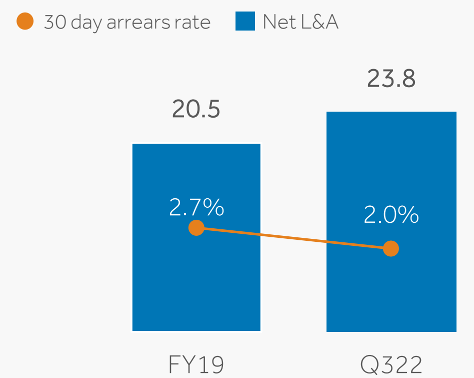
LTV >85%
2.3% of balances
(FY19: 4.1%)

UK Cards (£bn)



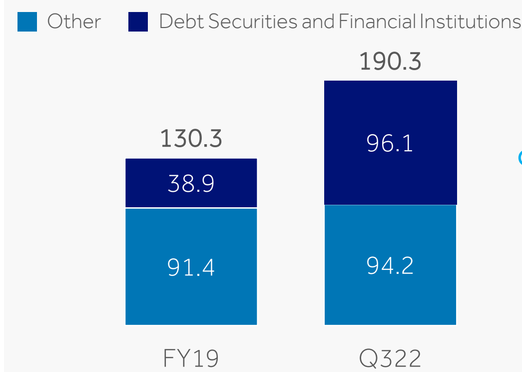
Balance paydown at high levels across the credit spectrum

US Cards (£bn)



FICO>660[2]
89% of balances
(FY19: 86%)

Wholesale Lending (£bn)

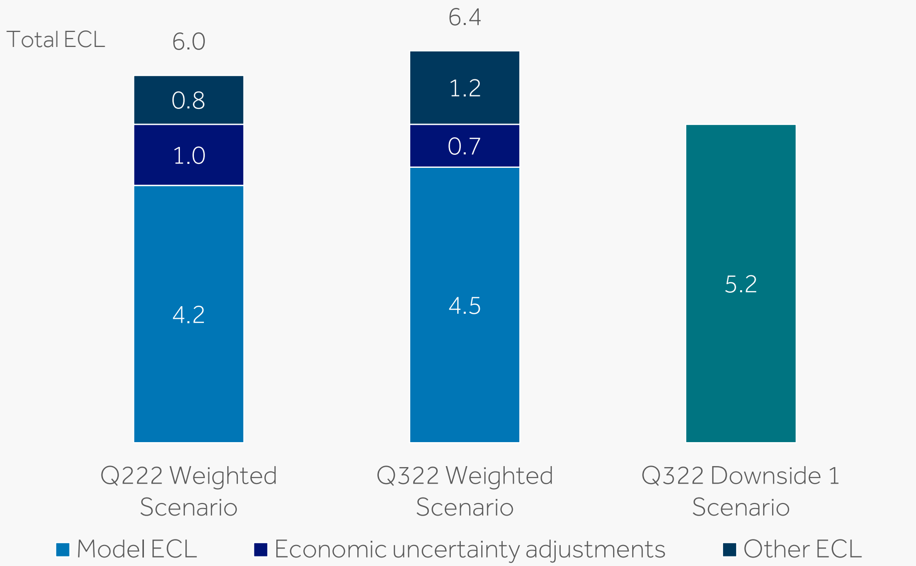


c.35%[3] first loss protection against Corporate lending portfolio[4]
(FY19: 26%[3,5])

[1] The marked reduction in 30 days delinquency for UK cards includes the impact of a change in charge off policy; notably changing the point of charge off from 180 to 120 days | [2] 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" | [3] On an Exposure At Default basis our hedge ratio was 46% at Q322 and 32% at FY19 | [4] Refers to synthetic credit protection from first loss guarantees on the Corporate lending portfolio which consists of c.£55bn of funded on-balance sheet exposure. Calculation methodology for ratio has been updated and on a like for like basis would be c.29% for FY21. In terms of credit protection, individual asset level hedges may vary, but cover a significant and diverse portion of our lending portfolio, with higher average levels of protection for selected vulnerable sectors, lower quality credits and unsecured exposure | [5] Protection against c.£48bn of funded on-balance sheet exposure in Corporate lending portfolio |

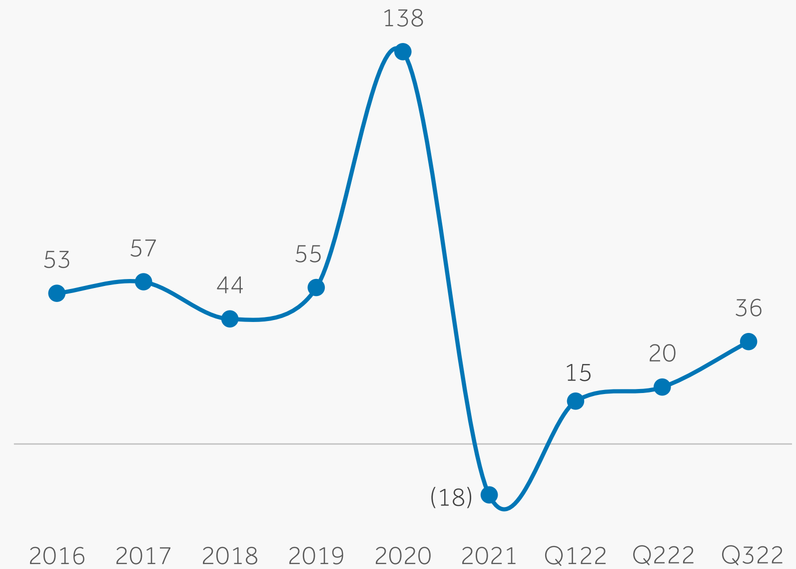
Impairment: Trend to through-the-cycle rate; provisioned for downside

Balance sheet provisions for Expected Credit Losses[1] (£bn)



2023 Macroeconomic variables:	Baseline	Downside 1
UK GDP growth	0.3%	-2.3%
UK unemployment	4.4%	6.3%
US GDP growth	1.1%	-1.6%
US unemployment	4.0%	6.0%

Loan loss rate (bps)



Credit impairment charge (£m): 141 200 381

Expect the impairment charges at a portfolio level to trend towards a through-the-cycle loan loss rate[2]

[1] Expected Credit Losses (ECL) | [2] Acknowledging the risk of further deterioration in the economic outlook |

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Macroeconomic variable assumptions (MEVs)

Q322

		Q322 Baseline MEVs			Q322 Downside 1 MEVs		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
UK GDP	Annual growth	3.6%	0.3%	1.6%	3.5%	-2.3%	-0.4%
UK unemployment	Quarterly average	3.9%	4.4%	3.9%	4.1%	6.3%	6.5%
US GDP	Annual growth	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	-1.6%	-0.5%
US unemployment	Quarterly average	3.7%	4.0%	4.2%	3.9%	6.0%	6.9%

Q222

		Q222 Baseline MEVs			Q222 Downside 1 MEVs		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
UK GDP	Annual growth	3.9%	1.7%	1.6%	3.5%	-1.6%	0.6%
UK unemployment	Quarterly average	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	4.6%	6.2%	6.2%
US GDP	Annual growth	3.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.7%	-1.0%	1.1%
US unemployment	Quarterly average	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	4.1%	5.7%	6.2%

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Impairment: September 2022 coverage ratios

Credit cards, unsecured loans and other retail lending

	Gross Loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22
Total	60.2	45.8	55.7	4.9	4.0	4.0	8.1%	8.8%	7.1%
Stage 1	46.0	37.8	46.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2%	2.2%	1.7%
Stage 2	10.8	5.6	6.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	18.7%	30.1%	25.6%
Stage 3	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	68.5%	64.5%	58.1%

Wholesale loans

	Gross Loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22
Total	130.3	151.7	190.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Stage 1	117.5	133.0	165.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Stage 2	10.4	15.9	22.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.9%	1.6%	1.7%
Stage 3	2.4	2.8	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	23.2%	22.3%	19.1%

Home loans

	Gross Loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22
Total	154.9	169.7	173.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Stage 1	135.7	148.1	153.9	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Stage 2	17.0	19.5	17.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Stage 3	2.2	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	16.1%	18.7%	19.8%

Total loans

	Gross Loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22
Total	345.4	367.2	419.5	6.3	5.7	5.8	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%
Stage 1	299.3	318.9	365.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Stage 2	38.2	41.1	46.7	2.4	2.0	2.2	6.2%	4.9%	4.7%
Stage 3	7.9	7.2	7.2	3.2	2.5	2.3	40.7%	34.8%	32.6%

Note: Tables may not sum due to rounding |

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Impairment: September 2022 coverage ratios

UK cards

	Gross Loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22
Total	16.5	9.9	10.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	10.5%	12.8%	9.7%
Stage 1	10.6	7.3	7.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2%	2.0%	1.7%
Stage 2	5.1	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	21.6%	36.6%	29.3%
Stage 3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	65.1%	67.0%	65.4%

US cards

	Gross Loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22
Total	22.5	18.0	25.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	9.1%	10.6%	8.3%
Stage 1	18.2	15.4	22.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.6%	3.5%	2.4%
Stage 2	2.8	1.7	2.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	21.3%	40.3%	35.1%
Stage 3	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	79.6%	72.6%	72.6%

UK personal loans and partner finance

	Gross Loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22
Total	12.4	7.6	7.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	5.4%	6.0%	5.0%
Stage 1	10.2	6.5	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%
Stage 2	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	10.5%	18.0%	12.8%
Stage 3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	70.7%	73.2%	72.2%

Germany and other unsecured lending

	Gross Loans (£bn)			Impairment allowance (£bn)			Coverage ratio		
	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22	Dec-19	Dec-21	Sep-22
Total	8.8	10.3	11.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	4.8%	3.9%	4.0%
Stage 1	6.9	8.7	9.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Stage 2	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	11.5%	10.6%	11.8%
Stage 3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	40.6%	42.1%	30.8%

Note: Tables may not sum due to rounding |

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Impairment: Wholesale exposures and UK/US cards arrears rates

Wholesale and selected sector exposure

	Gross loans
Wholesale excl. Debt Securities	135.4
Debt Securities	54.9
Home Loans	173.6
Other Retail	55.6
Total	419.5

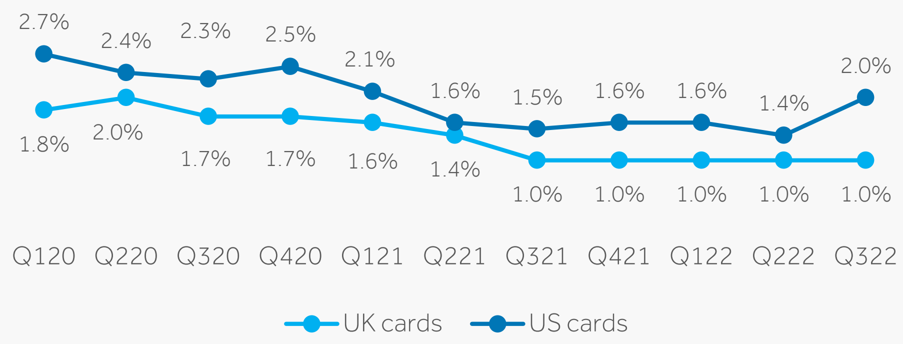
	Wholesale lending excl. Debt Securities (£bn)
Financial Institutions	41.2
Other	53.1
Selected Sectors	41.1
Total	135.4

Selected sectors (£bn/coverage ratio %)

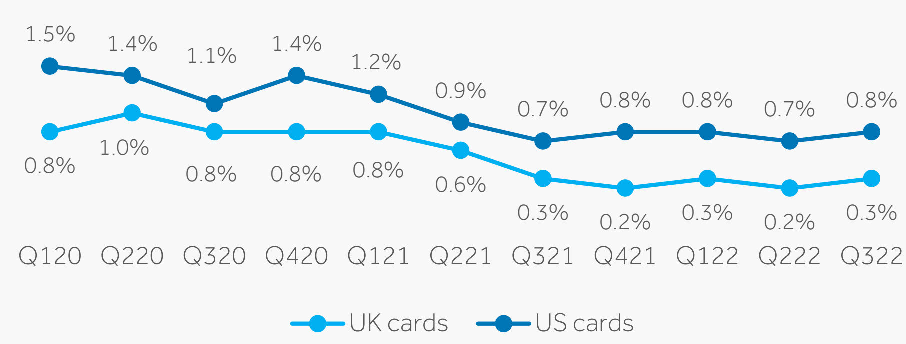
	Exposure	Coverage
Steel & Aluminium Manufacturers	0.7	2.5%
Autos	1.2	1.0%
Real Estate	17.8	1.5%
Consumer Manufacturers	6.0	2.2%
Discretionary Retail & Wholesale	7.7	1.6%
Passenger Travel	1.2	2.6%
Hospitality & Leisure	6.5	1.9%
Total	41.1	1.7%

- c.30% of the Wholesale book is secured, increasing to >60% for the selected sectors
- c.35% synthetic protection[1] against c.£55bn of funded on-balance sheet exposure in the Corporate lending portfolio
  - c.46% synthetic protection on an exposure at default basis for the Corporate lending portfolio
  - Total wholesale loans coverage ratio of 0.7% does not reflect first loss protection

30 day arrears rates



90 day arrears rates



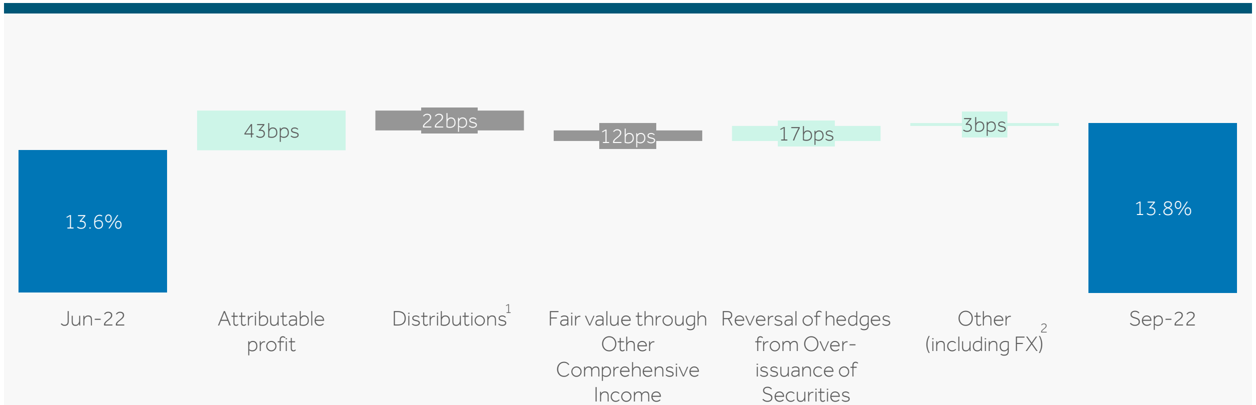
[1] Refers to synthetic credit protection from first loss guarantees on the Corporate lending portfolio which consists of c.£55bn of funded on-balance sheet exposure. Calculation methodology for ratio has been updated and on a like for like basis would be c.29% for FY21. In terms of credit protection, individual asset level hedges may vary, but cover a significant and diverse portion of our lending portfolio, with higher average levels of protection for selected vulnerable sectors, lower quality credits and unsecured exposure |

BARCLAYS

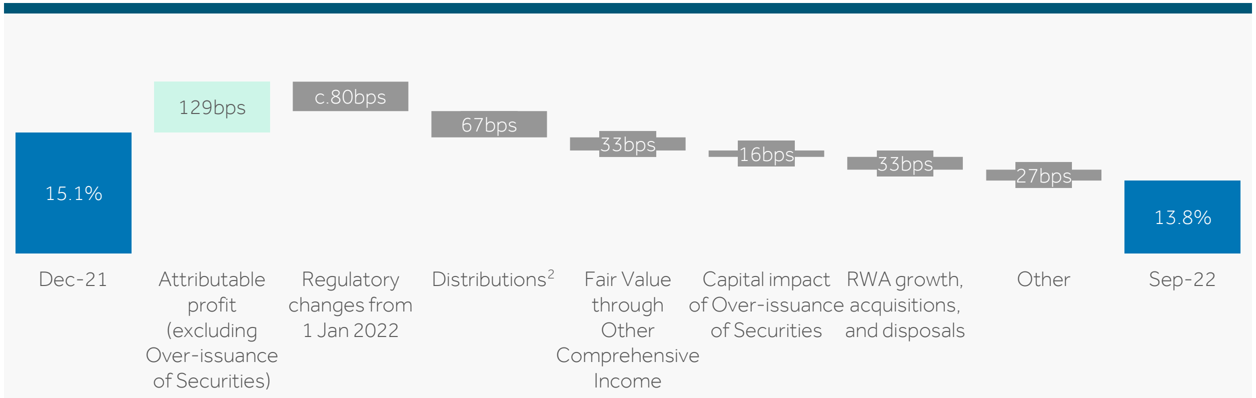
Capital & Leverage

Capital

Q322 CET1 ratio movements



Q322 YTD CET1 ratio movements



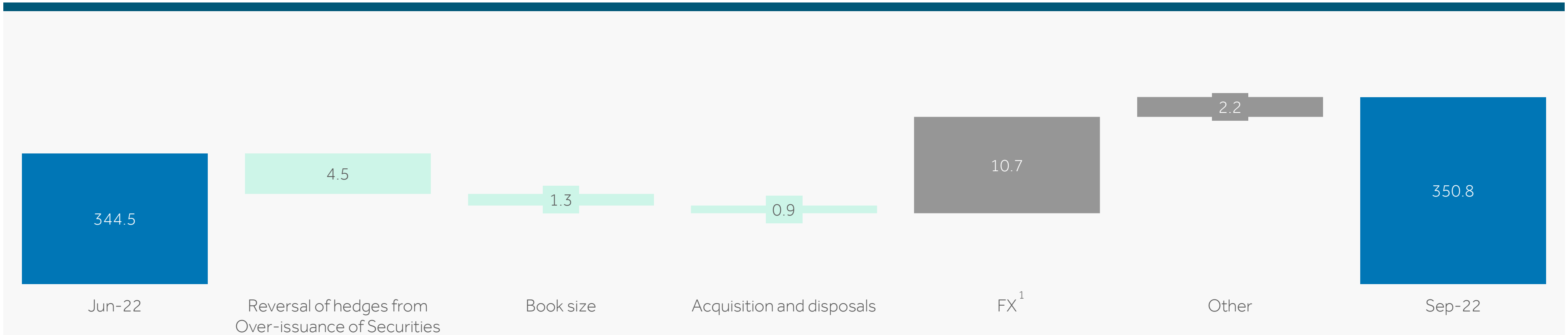
Future considerations

- **Pensions** – expected accelerated impact c.(30)bps (Q422)
- **UK countercyclical buffer (CCyB) -** to be re-introduced at **1% in Q422** and subsequently rising to **2% in Q323**
  - Expect the requirements to translate at a rate of **c.50%** for the Group
- **Kensington Mortgage Company** – c.(12)bps upon acquisition (Q422 or Q123)
- **Basel 3.1** – estimated 5-10% RWA increase on 2021 RWAs (1 Jan 2025)
- **Target RoTE of >10%** translates to **c.150bps** of annual CET1 ratio accretion

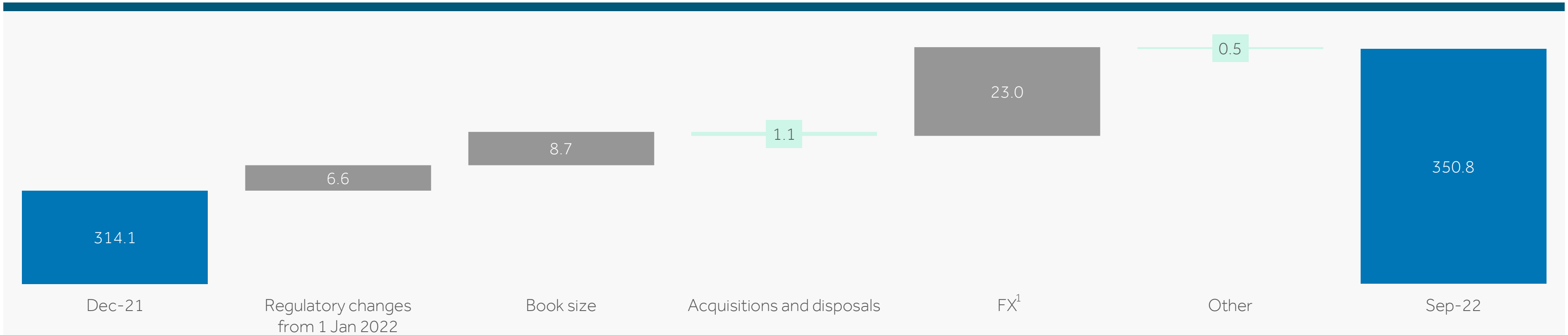
[1] Includes the £500m buyback announced with Q222 results (completed in October 2022) and dividends paid and accrued of £263m | [2] FX on credit risk, counterparty credit risk and standardised market risk RWAs | [3] Includes the £1bn buyback announced with FY21 results, £500m buyback announced with Q222 results (both now completed), and dividends paid and accrued of £856m | Note: The fully loaded CET1 ratio was 13.6% as at 30 September 2022 (13.4% as at 30 June 2022) | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

RWA

Q322 RWA movements



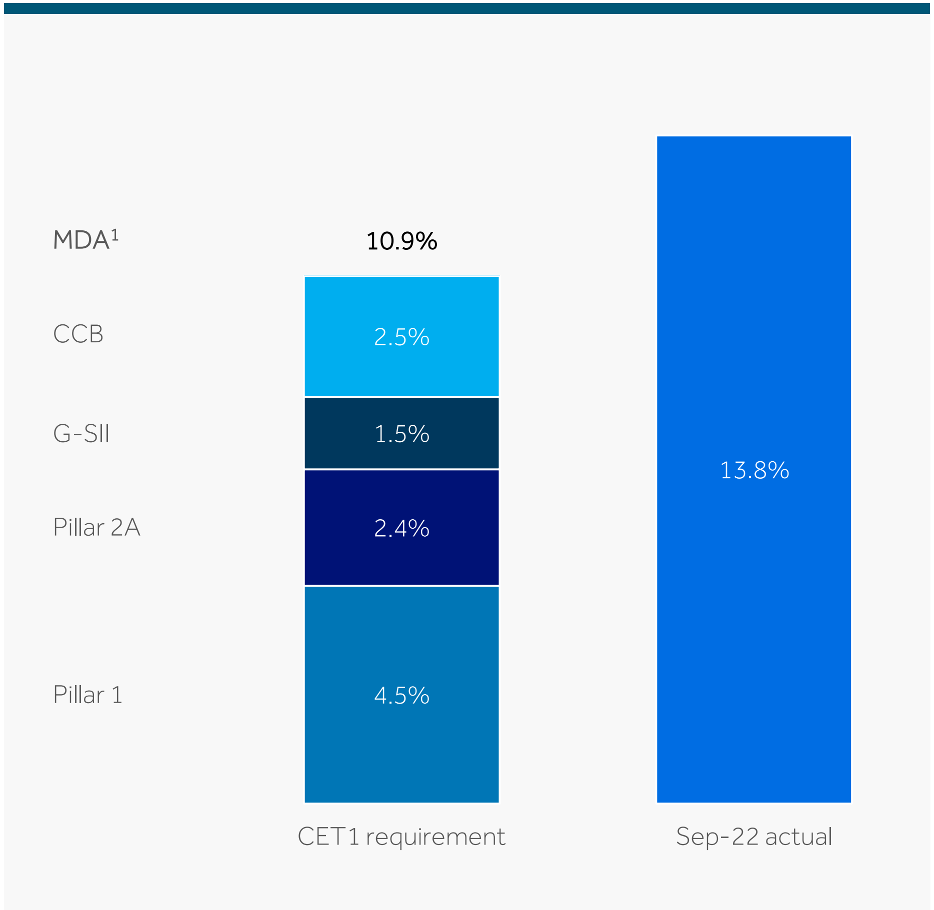
Q322 YTD RWA movements



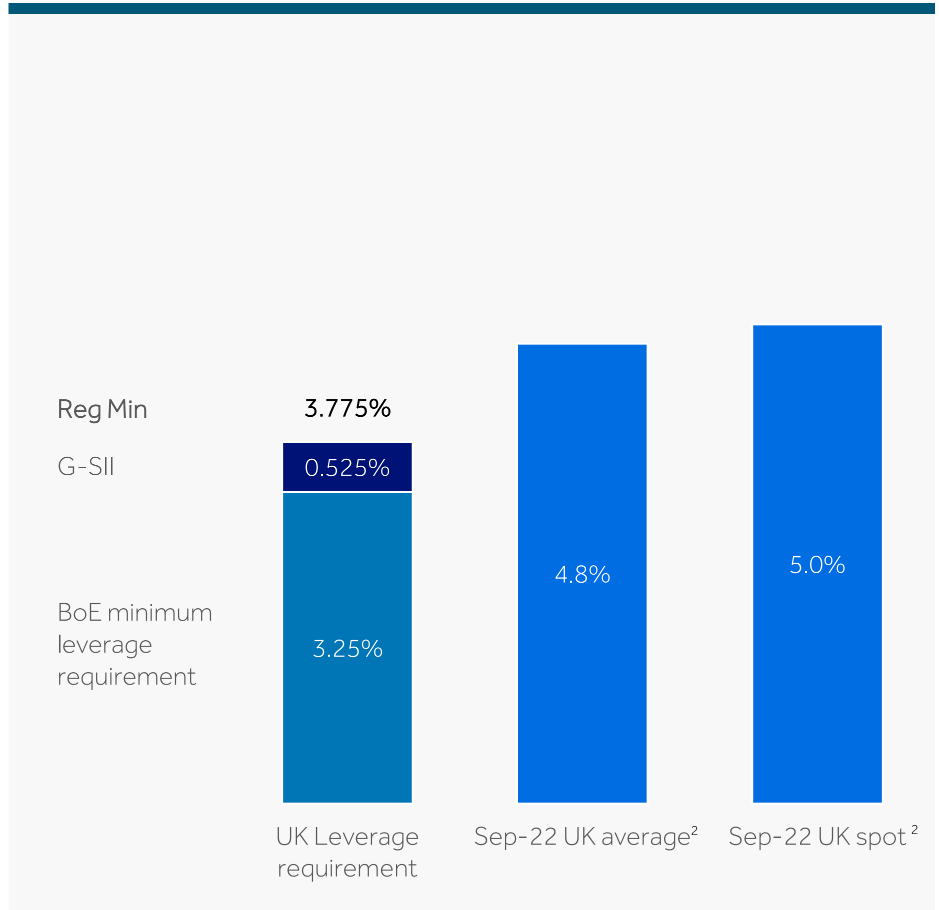
[1] FX on credit risk, counterparty credit risk and standardised market risk RWAs | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

CET1 ratio within 13-14% target range and above minimum requirements

CET1 minimum requirements



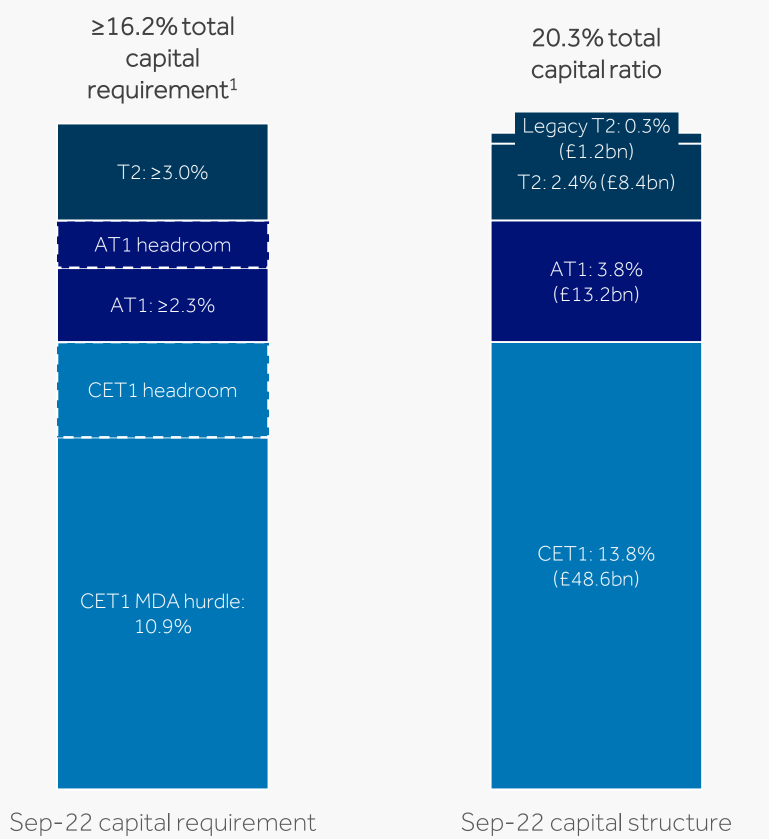
UK leverage minimum requirements



[1] Barclays' MDA hurdle at 10.9% reflecting the Pillar 2A requirement as per the PRA's Individual Capital Requirement | [2] Leverage ratio calculated applying the transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II. This includes IFRS 9 transitional arrangements |

Capital structure well managed

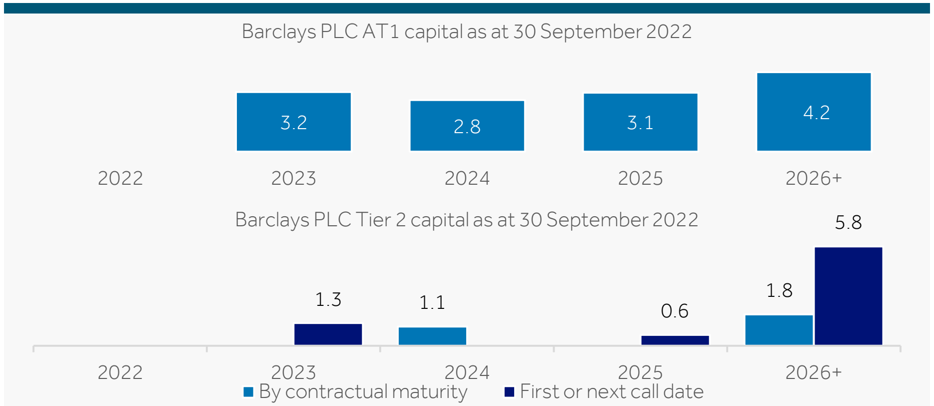
Capital structure and requirements



Balanced total capital structure

- Continue to run a robust level of AT1 capital and maintain conservative headroom
- AT1 as a proportion of RWAs may vary due to seasonal and FX driven fluctuations, in addition to potential issuance and redemptions
- Expect to hold an appropriate level of Tier 2 to meet our total capital requirement
- After 2022 maturities, £1.6bn of BBPLC legacy capital instruments expected to remain outstanding in accordance with their call/maturity dates. Majority of these expected to qualify as Tier 2 until maturity/call or CRR2 grandfathered Tier 2 to Jun-25

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



[1] Excludes headrooms and minimum requirement excludes the confidential institution-specific PRA buffer | [2] Prepared on nominal basis which will not reconcile with regulatory or accounting bases due to adjustments | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

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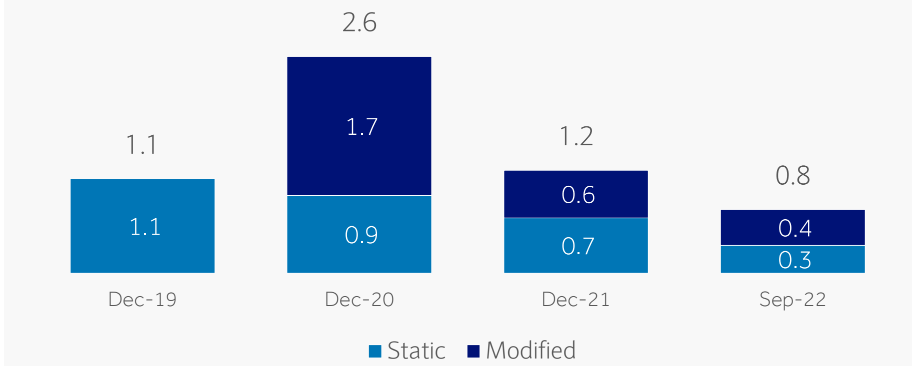
IFRS 9 transitional relief of c.20bps as at Sep-22

2020 regulatory action gave further relief for impairments

- 75% transitional relief for modified impairment post Dec-19 applied in 2022
- Transitional relief schedule for static component per original schedule
- Total post-tax IFRS 9 transitional relief as at Sep-22 is c.£0.8bn or c.20bps capital, flat vs. H122 and down c.20bps compared to Dec-21
  - IFRS 9 modified transitional relief applies to Stage 1 and 2 impairments
  - Transitional basis of capital remains the relevant measure for our capital adequacy assessment by regulators

IFRS 9 transitional relief CET1 add-back (£bn)



Relief schedule

Year	Pre-2020 (static)	2020 onwards (modified)
2020	70%	100%
2021	50%	100%
2022	25%	75%
2023		50%
2024		25%

Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

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Pensions

Pensions surplus

- The UK Retirement Fund (UKRF), the Group's main pension scheme, was in an **accounting surplus of £4.3bn** as at 30 September 2022, reflecting £24.4bn fair value of scheme assets and £20.1bn of defined benefit obligations
- The next triennial actuarial valuation of the UKRF is due to be completed in 2023 with an effective date of 30 September 2022. As at the last annual funding update, 30 September 2021, the funding position had improved to a surplus of £0.6bn from a deficit of £2.3bn as at the prior triennial valuation date of 30 September 2019
- The UKRF is well positioned to withstand external shocks with a **balanced portfolio and a strong funding and liquidity profile**

Expected acceleration of CET1 ratio headwinds from pension transaction unwind

- During 2019 and 2020, the UKRF subscribed for non-transferable listed senior fixed rate notes for £1.25bn, deferring the CET1 impact of pension contributions made by Barclays until 2023, 2024 and 2025
- Following the PRA's statement on 13 April 2022, **Barclays is planning to unwind these transactions** as part of the 2022 triennial actuarial valuation. **Upon unwind, this would result in a c.30bps reduction to Barclays' CET1 ratio being accelerated to Q422**, and the improvement of the UKRF's liquidity by £1.25bn

	Capital impact schedule per FY21 results					Expected accelerated capital impact schedule				
Capital impact of deficit reduction contributions (£bn)	Q422	2023	2024	2025	Sum Q422-25	Q422	2023	2024	2025	Sum Q422-25
Based on 2019 Triennial valuation	-	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)	-	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)
Dec-2019 £500m and Jun-2020 £750m Senior Notes	-	(0.25)	(0.75)	(0.25)	(1.25)	(1.25)	-	-	-	(1.25)
Capital impact (pre-tax)	-	(0.55)	(0.75)	(0.25)	(1.55)	(1.25)	(0.3)	-	-	(1.55)
Capital impact (pre-tax bps)[1]	-	(16)bps	(21)bps	(7)bps	(44)bps	(36)bps	(9)bps	-	-	(44)bps
Capital impact (approximate post-tax bps)[1]						c.(30)bps				

[1] Based on Sep-22 RWAs | Note: tables may not sum due to rounding |

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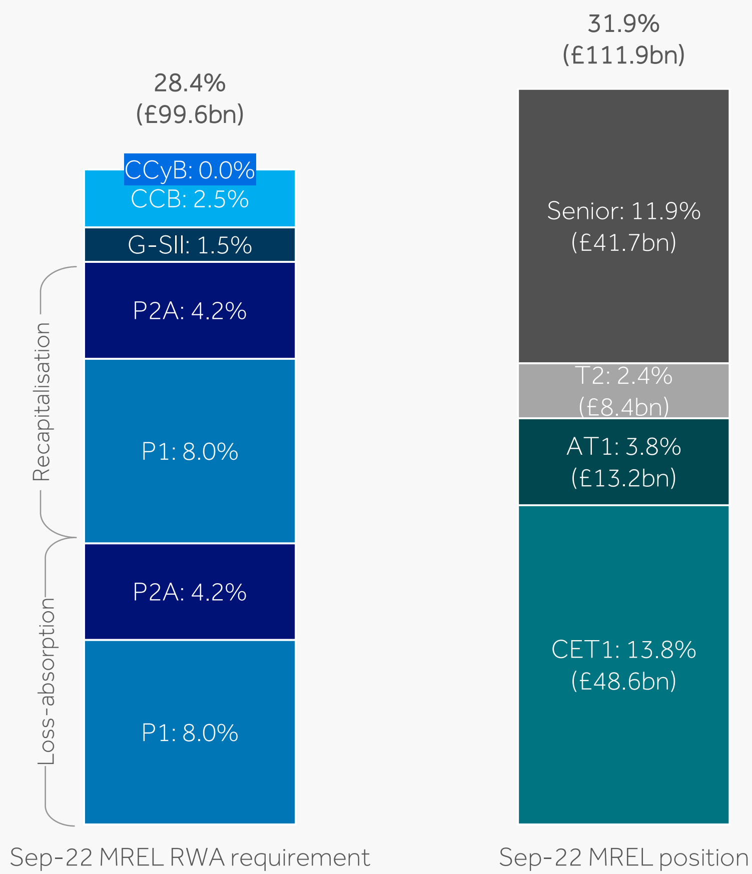
Balance Sheet Management

MREL position well established

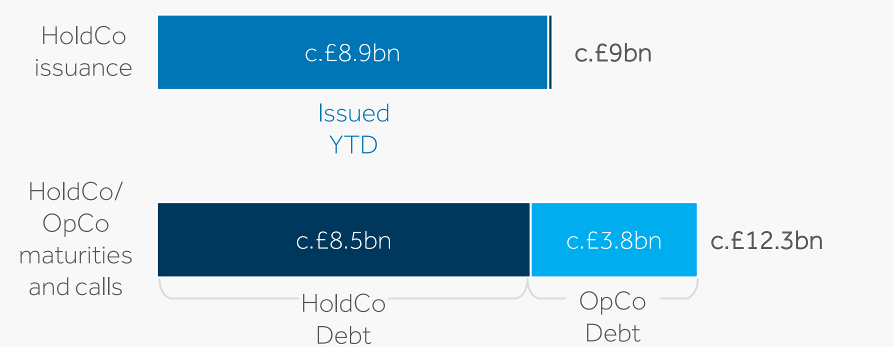
MREL position of £111.9bn as at Sep-22[1]



2022 HoldCo issuance

- Successfully executed c.£9bn of MREL issuance
- Continue to look for issuance opportunities across all forms of MREL
- Issuance plan calibrated to meet MREL requirements and allow for a prudent headroom

2022 MREL issuance, maturities and calls



[1] MREL position has been calculated as a percentage of RWAs. The MREL requirement must meet the higher of the RWA or UK leverage bases. MREL position does not include subsidiary issuances that since 1 January 2022 has not counted towards MREL |

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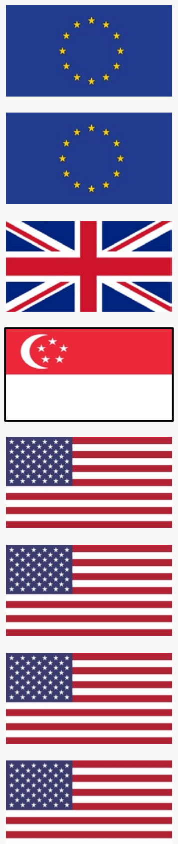
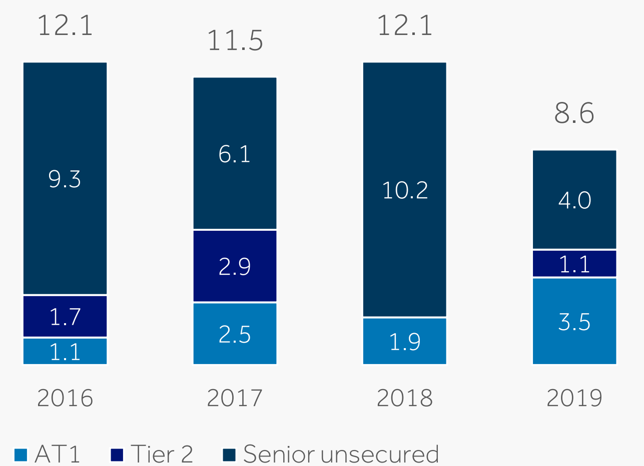
HoldCo issuance of c.£9bn executed in 2022

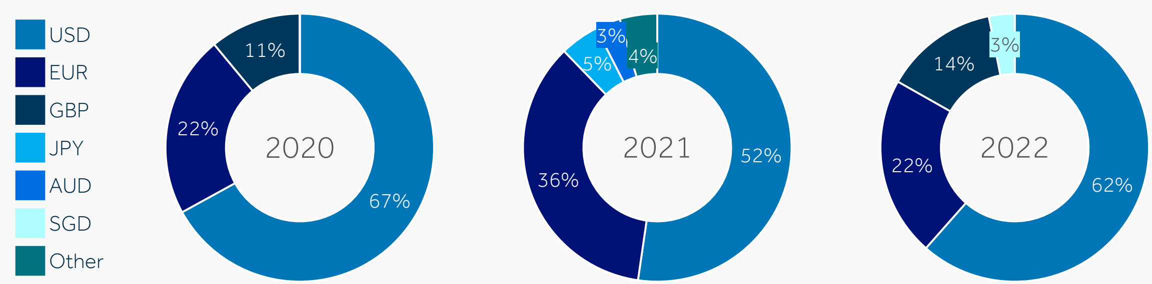
2022 HoldCo issuance by currency[1]



- **January:** EUR 1.25bn Senior
- **May:** EUR 1.0bn Senior
- **June:** GBP 1.25bn AT1
- **July:** SGD 450m AT1
- **August:** USD 2.0bn AT1
- **August:** USD 1.5bn Senior
- **August:** USD 1.75bn Senior
- **August:** USD 1.0bn Senior

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





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

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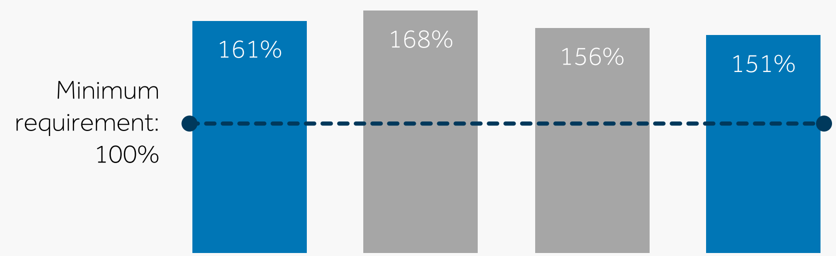
High quality liquidity position and stable deposits

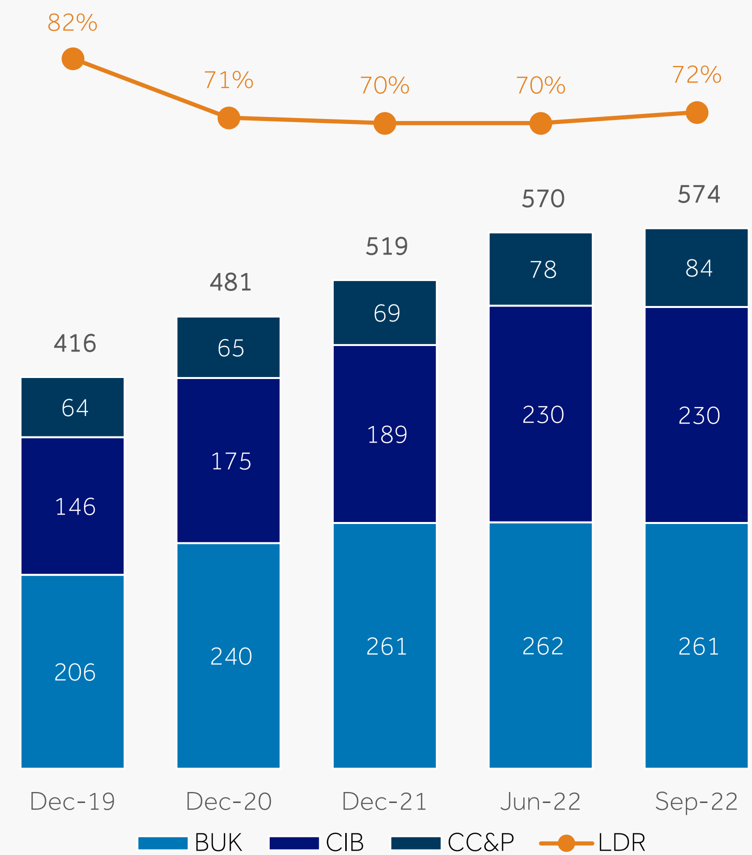
Comfortably exceeding minimum requirements



	Sep-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Sep-22
Liquidity pool[1] (£bn)	293	291	343	326
Liquidity surplus (£bn)	107	116	119	107

- Quality of the liquidity pool remains high, with the majority held in cash and deposits with central banks, and highly rated government bonds
- The YTD increase in the liquidity pool was driven by deposit growth and an increase in wholesale funding, which were partly offset by an increase in business funding consumption
- Liquidity pool of £326bn represents c.20% of Group balance sheet

Deposits (£bn) and loan: deposit ratio evolution



[1] Liquidity pool as per the Group's Liquidity Risk Appetite | Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

BARCLAYS

Wholesale funding composition as at 30 June 2022[1]

As at 30 June 2022 (£bn)	<1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Total <1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	>5 years	Total
Barclays PLC (the Parent company)											
Senior unsecured (public benchmark)	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	6.9	7.7	5.5	3.5	14.0	37.8
Senior unsecured (privately placed)	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	1.2	1.4
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.7	-	7.4	10.1
Barclays Bank PLC (including subsidiaries)											
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	9.7	11.4	18.1	10.8	50.0	0.1	2.1	-	-	-	52.2
Asset backed commercial paper	3.7	4.5	0.2	0.2	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	8.6
Senior unsecured (public benchmark)	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6
Senior unsecured (privately placed)[2]	7.6	1.8	1.9	3.9	15.2	6.3	7.5	2.1	3.2	20.3	54.6
Asset backed securities	0.6	-	-	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.2	1.4	5.4
Subordinated liabilities	-	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	1.8
Barclays Bank UK PLC (including subsidiaries)											
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	6.1	0.1	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	6.2
Senior unsecured (public benchmark)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Covered bonds	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	2.7
Total	27.7	17.9	21.4	17.2	**84.2**	14.6	20.7	9.7	7.0	45.3	**181.5**
Total as at 31 December 2021	14.1	21.7	15.5	15.4	**66.7**	15.4	15.1	9.9	11.4	49.0	**167.5**

[1] The composition of wholesale funds comprises the balance sheet reported financial liabilities at fair value, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities. It does not include participation in the central bank facilities reported within repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing. Term funding comprises public benchmark and privately placed senior unsecured notes, covered bonds, asset-backed securities and subordinated debt where the original maturity of the instrument is more than 1 year | [2] Includes structured notes of £45.9bn, of which £8.5bn matures within one year |

Credit Ratings

Strategic priority to maintain strong ratings

Current Senior long and short term ratings	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Fitch
Barclays PLC	Baa2 Positive P-2	BBB Positive A-2	A Stable F1
Barclays Bank PLC (BBPLC)	A1 Negative P-1 Counterparty risk assessment A1/P-1 (cr)	A Positive A-1 Resolution counterparty rating A+/A-1	A+ Stable F1 Derivative counterparty rating A+/Negative (dcr)
Barclays Bank UK PLC (BBUKPLC)	A1[1] Stable P-1 Counterparty risk assessment Aa3/P-1 (cr)	A Positive A-1	A+ Stable F1 Derivative counterparty rating A+/Negative (dcr)

[1] Deposit rating |

BARCLAYS

Barclays rating composition for senior debt

Moody's

		BPLC	BBPLC	BBUKPLC
Stand-alone rating	Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa2	baa2	a3
	Macro profile	Strong+	Strong+	Strong+
	Financial profile	baa1	baa2	a3
	Qualitative	-1	-1	0
	Affiliate support	0	+1	0
Notching	Loss Given Failure (LGF)		+3	+2
	Government Support		+1	
	Total notching	0	+4	+2
Liability ratings	Rating	Baa2	A1	A1[1]
	Outlook	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	STABLE

Standard & Poor's

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

Fitch

		BPLC	BBPLC	BBUKPLC
Stand-alone rating	Viability Rating[2]	a	a	a
	Operating environment	aa to a+		
	Company profile	a to bbb+		
	Management & Strategy	a+ to a-		
	Risk appetite	a to bbb+		
	Financial profile	a+ to bbb+		
Notching	Qualifying Junior Debt		+1	+1
	Government Support			
	Total notching	0	+1	+1
Liability ratings	Rating	A	A+	A+
	Outlook	STABLE		

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

BARCLAYS

ESG

We continued to advance our ESG agenda in Q322: YTD progress

Environment

Three-year partnership with Oxford University to support clients in the UK agriculture sector to achieve net zero

Appointed **Global Head of Sustainable Finance for the CIB** to create a centre of excellence

Green financing: facilitated c.£20bn[1] YTD as at Q322 (2018 – Q322: c.£82bn[1])

Sustainable Impact Capital Programme: £30m of own capital invested in Q322 YTD (2020 – Q322YTD: £84m)

Sole advisor to Consolidated Edison, Inc. on the **$6.8bn sale of its Clean Energy Businesses** to RWE Renewables Americas

Updated our approach and targets as part of our climate strategy (Mar-22)

Social

Targeted £1,200 pay rise for 35,000 colleagues in the UK most affected by the cost of living

Introduced 'Equity' into our Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) strategy and **set out five DEI priorities**

Launched 'Money Worries' hub – provide customers with practical advice on coping with financial pressure

Proactively reached out to customers vulnerable to the rising cost of living to **enable tailored support**

Met LifeSkills programme commitment – **upskilled 10m people** from 2018 to 2022

Met Unreasonable Impact commitment – **supported 250 high-growth businesses** solving social and environmental challenges

Won award in the Social Reporting category of the PwC's Building Public Trust Awards 2022

Governance

Held Say on Climate advisory vote at 2022 AGM; shareholders approved "Barclays' Climate Strategy, Targets and Progress 2022"

Aligned 2022 annual bonuses of our Executive Directors with our climate and sustainability commitments

1 Q322 YTD capital markets financing figure is based on Dealogic data as of 5th October 2022. As data on deals is confirmed throughout the year, these numbers may be subject to changes |

BARCLAYS

We measure our progress against key metrics and targets

			Targets as at FY21	FY21	H122 updates
Environment	Emissions	GHG emissions Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) reduction against 2018 baseline	-90% (2025)[1]	-86%[2]	-82%[3]
		Energy / Power portfolio emissions[4] reduction against 2020 baseline	-15% / -30% (2025)[5]	-22% / -8%	n/a[6]
	Financing & Investment	Social, environmental and sustainability-linked financing facilitated	£150bn (2018 – 2025)	£193bn	£221bn[7]
		Green financing facilitated	£100bn (2018 – 2030)	£62bn	£74bn[7]
		Sustainable Impact Capital Programme	£175m (2025)	£54m	£81m
Social	Colleagues	Females at Managing Director and Director level	33% (2025)	28%	28%
		Colleague engagement	'Maintain engagements at healthy levels'	82%	n/a[6]
	Communities	LifeSkills – Number of people upskilled	10m (2018 – 2022)	9.8m	11.2m
Governance	Board composition	Females on the Board	≥33%	33%	38.5%
		Ethnically diverse members of the Board	≥1[8]	3	2
	ExCo composition	Females on Group ExCo and ExCo direct reports	33%	25%	26%

[1] Newly announced target as part of "Barclays' Climate Strategy, Targets and Progress 2022" | [2] Based on 12 months of consumption from 1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021 compared to 2018 baseline | [3] Based on 12 months of consumption from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 compared to 2018 baseline | [4] Refers to absolute emissions (MtCO2) for Energy and emissions intensity (KgCO2/MWh) for Power | [5] Newly announced 2030 sector targets (including Cement and Steel) as part of "Barclays' Climate Strategy, Targets and Progress 2022" can be found on slide 4 | [6] Data reported on an annual basis only | [7] H122 capital markets financing figures are based on Dealogic data as of 04 July 2022. As data on deals is confirmed throughout the year, these numbers may be subject to changes | [8] Aligned with the Parker Review on the ethnic diversity of UK Boards |

BARCLAYS

Key updates to our approach and targets as part of Say on Climate advisory vote at 2022 AGM

1 Achieving net zero operations

- Emissions reduction:
  - -90% Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (market-based) against a 2018 baseline by 2025
  - -50% Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (location-based) by 2030
- Others:
  - Power all of our operations with 100% renewable electricity by 2025
  - Transition all UK company cars to electric vehicles (EV) by 2025
  - Transition rest of our global fleet to EV or ultra-low emissions vehicles where EVs are not viable by 2030

2 Reducing our financed emissions

- Set 2030 financed emissions reduction targets, all of which integrate a 1.5°C aligned scenario, across four of the highest-emitting sectors in our portfolio:
  - **Energy**: -40% reduction in absolute emissions (CO_2e) vs 2020 baseline (Scopes 1, 2 and 3)
  - **Power**: -50% to -69% reduction in emissions intensity ($KgCO_2/MWh$) vs 2020 baseline (Scope 1)
  - **Cement**: -20% to -26% reduction in emissions intensity ($MtCO_2e/Mt$) vs 2021 baseline (Scopes 1 and 2)
  - **Steel**: -20% to -40% reduction in emissions intensity ($MtCO_2e/Mt$) vs 2021 baseline (Scopes 1 and 2)
- Incorporating methane into our methodology for measuring GHG emissions for Energy, Cement and Steel
- Updated our restrictive policies, in particular setting final phase-out dates with respect to the financing of thermal coal mining and coal-fired power generation:
  - **Thermal coal mining**: 2030 phase out for OECD countries, 2035 phase out for rest of the world
  - **Coal-fired power generation**: 2030 phase out for the UK and EU, 2035 phase out for rest of the world (incl. USA)

3 Financing the transition

- Currently reviewing our sustainable finance strategy and green financing frameworks. Updated targets expected to be disclosed later this year

Note: For full details of the updates to our approach and targets, please refer to "Barclays' Climate Strategy, Targets and Progress 2022" |

BARCLAYS

Reducing our financed emissions – methodology

Scenarios – 1.5°C-aligned pathway		• Using the IEA NZE2050 1.5°C scenario to derive benchmarks and to set our 2030 targets • Previously used the IEA SDS scenario to set our 2025 targets • As a founding member of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance, we have committed to setting science-based targets for material high-emitting scenarios in our portfolio by 2024
Incorporating methane		• In the **Energy** sector, we will now include methane emissions, in addition to CO_2 emissions, in our targets • For **Steel** and **Cement**, we include all GHG emissions, including methane • For **Power**, continue to measure only $CO_{2,}$ given that methane emissions are not considered material
Target ranges	Energy	• Absolute emissions target • Spot target • Reflects our expectation that absolute emissions will fall through a combination of significant reductions in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by clients and some reduction in finance to higher emitting/higher risk clients

	Power, Cement, Steel	• Emissions intensity targets
		• Target ranges
		  ○ Lower end of the range reflects an estimated emissions reduction trajectory based on our current view of sector and client pathways and commitments
		  ○ Higher end of the range in line with the IEA NZE2050 pathway; incorporates an assumption that public policy interventions, shifts in demand and new technologies will enable clients to accelerate their transitions beyond current commitments or expectations
		• Reflects reality of the dependencies and variables outside our control that will determine the pace of the transition and how quickly we are able to reduce our financed emissions intensity

Restrictive policies – thermal coal mining

We have announced a tightening of our thermal coal policy, including final phase-out dates for financing of thermal coal mining

Barclays' thermal coal mining policy at a glance

Existing policies that will continue

- No project finance for greenfield development or material expansion[1] of thermal coal mines anywhere in the world
- No general corporate purpose (GCP) financing that is specified as being for new or material expansion[1] of thermal coal mining

2022

- No financing[2] to clients that generate >50% of revenue from thermal coal mining

2023

- No financing[2] to existing clients that generate >30% of revenues from thermal coal mining
- No financing[2] to new clients[3] engaged in[4] thermal coal mining
- No general corporate financing to clients with entities engaged in opening new thermal coal mines or material expansion[1] of existing thermal coal mines[5]

2030

- Phase out financing[2] to all clients engaged in[4] thermal coal mining in OECD countries
- No financing[2] to clients that generate >10% of revenues from thermal coal mining in the rest of the world

2035

- Phase out financing[2] to all clients engaged in[4] thermal coal mining

Note: Full details of our restrictive policies (including exceptions) are set out in detail in our Climate Change Statement: Our Approach to Sensitive Sectors, and include clear restrictions on thermal coal mining and coal-fired power generation, Arctic exploration and production, oil sands and hydraulic fracturing (fracking). Further restrictions are set out in our Position Statements in relation to Forestry and Agricultural Commodities, World Heritage Sites and Ramsar Wetlands, and Climate Change | [1] Increase in annual tonnage of thermal coal extracted from existing thermal coal mines by more than 20% measured from a baseline of maximum p.a. tonnage for preceding three years. Expansion in such cases relates to absolute global increases rather than increases for an entity or group as a result of mergers or acquisitions | [2] Refers to all lending, underwriting, issuance of debt and equity, trade and working capital finance | [3] Means no member of the group was a client of Barclays as at 1 April 2022 | [4] An entity is "engaged in" if it generates >5% of its revenue from the activity | [5] Unless an undertaking is received from the borrower or we are otherwise satisfied that the proceeds of the GCP financing will not be made available to entities engaged in opening new thermal coal mines or material expansion of existing thermal coal mines |

BARCLAYS

Restrictive policies – coal-fired power generation

We have announced a tightening of our thermal coal policy, including final phase-out dates for financing of coal-fired power generation

Barclays' coal-fired power generation policy at a glance

Existing policies that will continue

- No project finance to enable the construction or material expansion[1] of coal-fired power stations anywhere in the world
- No general corporate purpose (GCP) financing that is specified as being for coal-fired power plant development or material expansion[1]

2022

- No financing[2] to clients that generate >50% of revenue from coal-fired power generation

2023

- No general corporate financing to clients with entities engaged in[3] developing new coal-fired power plants or material expansion of existing coal-fired power plants[4]

2025

- No financing[2] to clients that generate >30% of revenue from coal-fired power generation

2030

- Phase out of financing[2] to all clients engaged in[3] coal-fired power generation in the UK and EU
- No financing[2] to clients that generate >10% of revenue from coal-fired power generation in the rest of the world (incl. USA)

2035

- Phase out of financing[2] for all clients engaged in[3] thermal coal-fired power generation

Note: Full details of our restrictive policies (including exceptions) are set out in detail in our Climate Change Statement: Our Approach to Sensitive Sectors, and include clear restrictions on thermal coal mining and coal-fired power generation, Arctic exploration and production, oil sands and hydraulic fracturing (fracking). Further restrictions are set out in our Position Statements in relation to Forestry and Agricultural Commodities, World Heritage Sites and Ramsar Wetlands, and Climate Change | [1] Investment to extend the unabated operating lifetime of existing thermal coal power plants or increase net operational thermal power capacity by more than 20% measure from a baseline of maximum capacity for preceding three years reported. Expansion in such cases relates to absolute global increases rather than increases for an entity or group as a result of mergers or acquisitions | [2] Refers to all lending, underwriting, issuance of debt and equity, trade and working capital finance | [3] An entity is "engaged in" if it generates >5% of its revenue from the activity | 4 Unless an undertaking is received from the borrower or we are otherwise satisfied that proceeds of such GCP financing will not be made available to entities engaged in developing new coal-fired power plants or material expansion of existing coal-fired power plants |

BARCLAYS

2021 BoE CBES[1] results indicated that the profitability drag is manageable although banks have more to do on climate risk

BANK OF ENGLAND

Key challenges for the sector

Data availability

- Lack of crucial data including:
  - Corporate value chain emissions and transition plans
  - Location of corporate assets
  - Absence of updated EPC ratings for large portion of the UK housing stock

Associated modelling capabilities

- Struggle to assign large corporate customers to industrial sectors
- Reliance on a small number of third parties requiring greater scrutiny
- Lack of readily available modelling solutions to assess physical risks

Self-assessment

BARCLAYS

Our approach and next steps

Corporate lending

- Published whitepaper on our Corporate Transition Risk Forecast Model
  - Focused on capturing directionality and magnitude of impacts to companies
  - Identified areas of known enhancements to consider in the future including lack of consistent input data

Retail lending

- Modelled flood risk for UK mortgage portfolio at a postcode sector level
- Plans in place to further enhance climate stress testing and to encompass Residential Real Estate within BlueTrack™

Barclays will continue to use industry best practice to further improve our climate risk management capabilities

[1] Bank of England Climate Biennial Exploratory Scenario |

BARCLAYS

Continued engagement on the transition towards a nature-positive economy

Addressing nature and biodiversity considerations in our financing and operations

- Financing restrictions that seek to address nature and biodiversity-related risk within our Position Statements in relation to Forestry and Agricultural Commodities, World Heritage Sites and Ramsar Wetlands, and Climate Change
- Our green finance targets include financing for categories related to nature and biodiversity such as 'sustainable food, agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries'
- Barclays is a signatory to the New York Declaration on Forests and its objectives of ending deforestation by 2030
- Our operational carbon offsetting strategy includes support for natural climate solutions, upheld by recognised standards and certifications

Actively evolving our approach including through engaging with emerging industry and cross-sector initiatives

Member of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Forum and looking to the output of the TNFD to further guide our progress

Natural Capital Finance Alliance

Finance sector leadership on natural capital

Contributed to initial developments of the Natural Capital Finance Alliance's ENCORE biodiversity module

Joined the Get Nature Positive initiative to identify opportunities to take nature-positive action

UNEP FINANCE INITIATIVE | PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE BANKING

Member of the Principles for Responsible Banking, through which we are part of the Biodiversity Working Group

BLUE MARINE FOUNDATION

Completed the second year of our three-year partnership with the Blue Marine Foundation (BLUE), supporting them in delivering their goal of ensuring that at least 30% of the global ocean is effectively protected and the other 70% sustainably managed by 2030

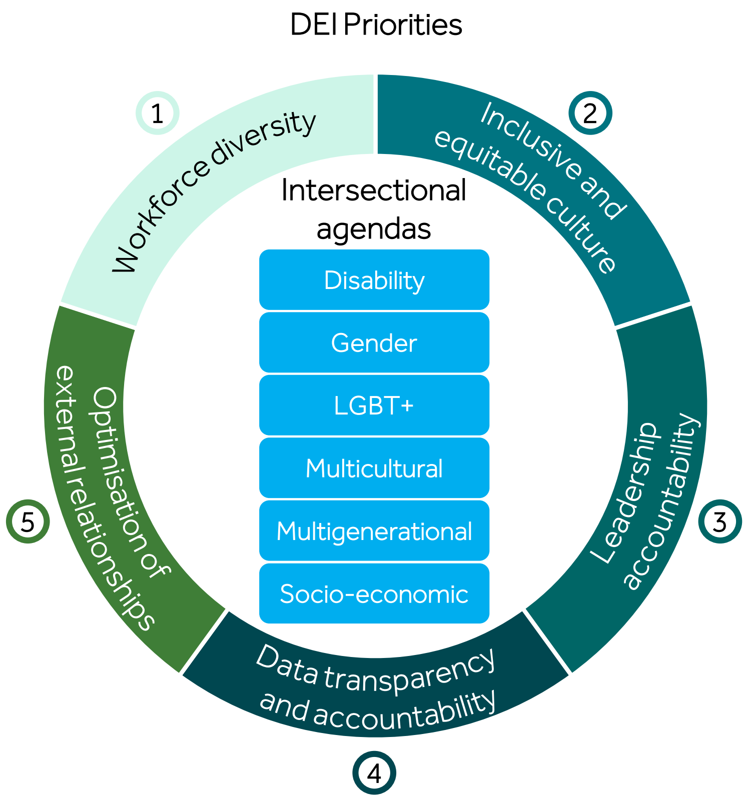
BARCLAYS

Executing our Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) strategy against five DEI priorities, through the lens of six core agendas

Introducing 'Equity' to our DEI strategy

- Our DEI strategy acknowledges that people start life on different footings
- Barclays will provide focused and targeted support to create a 'level playing field'
  - Launchpad and Discovery – examples of our development programmes which are focused on students from under-represented groups
- The inclusion of equity is essential to achieve sustainable outcomes from diversity efforts

Our focus areas



1. Attracting and hiring a diverse workforce reflective of the diverse communities in which we operate
2. Strengthen an inclusive and equitable culture through the colleague experience that retains our diverse talent and ensures equity of opportunity
3. Ensure leaders are accountable for DEI progress
4. Deliver DEI strategy through transparent and data-driven insights
5. Optimise our external relationships to challenge our thinking and enable further change and growth

Providing support to those in need

How we are supporting Ukraine and its citizens

Providing financial assistance directly

- Donated £1m to British Red Cross to provide vital assistance and on-the-ground support
- £0.7m raised by colleagues with Barclays matching

Facilitating financial assistance

- Increased ease of making donations via our branches, the Barclays app and our website
- Prioritised on-boarding new charities being set up to support Ukraine

Citizenship programmes

- Looking to work with our LifeSkills partners to provide skills and employability support for under-represented groups including refugees

Other forms of assistance

- Flexible approach to account opening (various documents accepted, aligned with UK Home Office guidance) for Ukrainians, including via the Barclays app

How we are supporting our UK retail customers with the cost of living crisis

Education and support

- Virtual events, branch CMS[1], in-app insights, website editorial, social videos, Digital Eagles, monthly emails for all customers, including money management advice

Early intervention support

- Sent out 5m communications to our customer base[2] to highlight ways we can help and the tools we have
- Proactively reached out to >170k customers who we think could benefit from our support in June

Financial assistance

- Multi-channel proactive contact strategy (outbound, letters, SMS, email and in-app notification)
- Customers in collections supported with a range of solutions including independent debt advice referral

Early warning

- Exploring proactive contact strategy and in-app prompts for customers with low financial resilience

[1] Content Management Screens | [2] Excludes customers who have said no to marketing preferences |

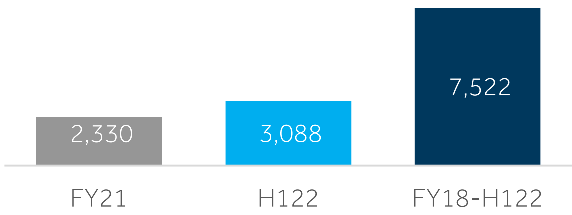
Expanding our sustainable finance activities through specialist teams

Green Home and Buy-to-Let Mortgages

c.£0.7bn

completed in Green Home Mortgages in H122

Number of Green Home Mortgages issued



Highest quarter of Green Home Mortgage completions since its launch in 2018: £423m in Q222 (FY21: £520m)

Corporate and Investment Bank

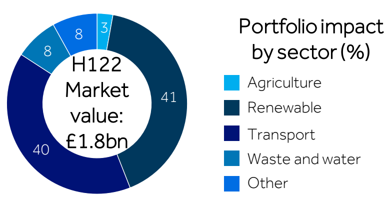
Sustainable Capital Markets: Lead manager on Austria's inaugural €4bn Green Bond, and the first ever Green sovereign inflation-linked €4bn bond for France in H122

Sustainable and Impact Banking: Advised on 14 transactions with total value of $5.5bn for emerging, growth, climate-technology companies in H122

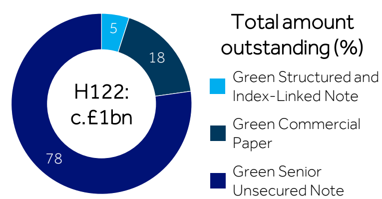
Sustainable Product Group: Expanded product offering, e.g. Green Asset Backed Lending, and Green Import Letters of Credit in H122

Treasury and Markets

Green Bond Investment Portfolio



Green Notes Outstanding



Green Notes Programme

- Green Index-Linked product expanded to 3 major green index families since inception in 2021
- Green Structured Note (linked to FICC payoffs) and Green Commercial Paper (money markets) launched in Q1 2022

ESG Research

+c.50% increase YoY in ESG Research production in H122

Further buildout of ESG Research team including newly hired Head of Asia ESG Research

Rapid innovation of ESG Research products across all three pillars (Thematic, Fundamental and Systematic) in an increasingly dynamic environment

Note: Charts may not sum due to rounding |

BARCLAYS

Barclays remains focused on maturing its resilience capability

Robust processes in place with strong foundations

- Established intelligence-led impact triage process and daily monitoring of operations to enable prioritisation and manage new threats
- Digital Economic Crime upstream detection and disruption to protect customer from scams using advanced campaign analytics, industry and law enforcement engagement
- Resilience framework enhanced to focus on critical services and ability to recover from intolerable harm
- Regular collaboration and alignment with peer financials across UK/US/Global sectors
- Regular benchmarking with regulators and peers
- Regular validation of our Group and Business crisis management, recovery and response protocols

Enhanced cyber response to protect against attacks

- Joint Operations War Rooms invoked for all impacts triage
- Supplier & Third Party rapid communication, engagement & response
- Focused on heightened threats arising from geopolitical conflict
- Implemented US CISA[1] 'Shields Up' guidance
- Prioritised vulnerability patching & tactics, techniques & procedures
- Sector and Government liaison
- Identification of and planning for plausible cyber conflict scenarios
- Increased Cyber and Resilience investment

Leveraged our resilience capabilities to respond appropriately to heightened threats

- Invocation of BUK PLC and Barclays Bank PLC weekly War Rooms, chaired by senior management
- Scenario tested our most critical services against plausible events which may cause customer harm, impact Barclays' safety and soundness and disrupt financial market stability

[1] Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency |

BARCLAYS

Appendix

Q322 Group Financial Highlights

Three months ended (£m)	Sep-22	Sep-21	% change
Income	5,951	5,465	+9%
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	(381)	(120)	
– *Operating costs*	*(3,939)*	*(3,446)*	*+14%*
– *Litigation and conduct*	*339*	*(129)*	
Total operating expenses	(3,600)	(3,575)	+1%
Other net (expenses)/income	(1)	94	
Profit before tax	**1,969**	**1,864**	**+6%**
Tax charge	(249)	(292)	-15%
Profit after tax	**1,720**	**1,572**	**+9%**
Non-controlling interests	(2)	(1)	
Other equity instrument holders	(206)	(197)	+5%
Attributable profit	**1,512**	**1,374**	**+10%**

Performance measures	Sep-22	Jun-22	Sep-21
Basic earnings per share	9.4p	6.4p	8.0p
RoTE	12.5%	8.7%	11.4%
Cost: income ratio	60%	75%	65%
Loan loss rate	36bps	20bps	13bps

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
RWAs	£350.8bn	£344.5bn	£314.1bn
TNAV per share	286p	297p	291p
CET1 Ratio	13.8%	13.6%	15.1%

Income excluding loss from hedging arrangements up 17% YoY with continued momentum in both Consumer, Cards and Payments (CC&P) and Barclays UK. Within Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB), strong client activity in Markets more than offset the impact of a reduced fee pool in Investment Banking. Group income benefited from the appreciation of USD against GBP

- Statutory income up 9% including an income reduction of £0.5bn from hedging arrangements in relation to the Over-issuance of Securities

Operating costs (which exclude all litigation and conduct) were £3.9bn, up 14% YoY driven by the appreciation of USD against GBP, impact of inflation and investment in the business

- Statutory costs of £3.6bn including a provision reduction of £0.5bn in relation to the Over-issuance of Securities (Q321: £0.1bn charge)

Credit impairment charges were £0.4bn (Q321: £0.1bn). Delinquencies remained below historical levels and coverage levels have been broadly maintained at the portfolio level in light of an uncertain macroeconomic backdrop. The deteriorating macroeconomic forecast resulted in an increased charge, partially offset by consuming economic uncertainty post-model adjustments (PMAs), which were established in prior periods in anticipation of the future deterioration, which is now captured within the modelled output

Attributable profit of £1.5bn generated **EPS of 9.4p** and **RoTE of 12.5%**

CET1 ratio 13.8% and **TNAV of 286p** (Q222: 297p)

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Q322 Barclays UK Financial Highlights

Three months ended (£m)	Sep-22	Sep-21	% change
- Personal Banking	*1,212*	*990*	*+22%*
- Barclaycard Consumer UK	*283*	*293*	*-3%*
- Business Banking	*421*	*355*	*+19%*
Income	1,916	1,638	+17%
- Personal Banking	*(26)*	*(30)*	*-13%*
- Barclaycard Consumer UK	*2*	*(108)*	
- Business Banking	*(57)*	*1*	
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	(81)	(137)	-41%
– Operating costs	*(1,069)*	*(1,041)*	*+3%*
– Litigation and conduct	*(3)*	*(10)*	*-70%*
Total operating expenses	(1,072)	(1,051)	+2%
Other net (expense)/income	(1)	1	
Profit before tax	762	451	+69%
Attributable profit	549	317	+73%

Performance measures	Sep-22	Jun-22	Sep-21
RoTE	22.1%	18.4%	12.7%
Average allocated tangible equity	£9.9bn	£10.0bn	£10.0bn
Cost: income ratio	56%	64%	64%
Loan loss rate	14bps	-	24bps
NIM	3.01%	2.71%	2.49%

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
L&A to customers at amortised cost	£205.1bn	£205.9bn	£208.8bn
Customer deposits at amortised cost	£261.0bn	£261.5bn	£260.6bn
Loan : deposit ratio	86%	85%	85%
RWA	£73.2bn	£72.2bn	£72.3bn

Income up 17% YoY capturing the benefit from rising interest rates

- NIM increased 30bps QoQ to 3.01%
- Maintain FY22 NIM guidance of between 2.80-2.90%

Costs up 2% YoY driven by inflationary and operational headwinds more than offsetting efficiency savings

Impairment down 41% with Q3 charge driven by a deteriorating macroeconomic forecast, partially offset by consuming economic uncertainty PMAs

Loans decreased £0.8bn QoQ as growth in mortgages of £1.6bn was more than offset than a reduction in business banking of £2.6bn, due to continued repayment of government lending schemes and lower ESHLA portfolio carrying value

Customer deposits broadly flat QoQ maintaining a strong loan: deposit ratio of 86%

Q322 Barclays International Financial Highlights

Three months ended (£m)	Sep-22	Sep-21	% change
Income	4,065	3,937	+3%
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	(295)	18	
– Operating costs	*(2,776)*	*(2,310)*	*+20%*
– Litigation and conduct	*396*	*(100)*	
Total operating expenses	(2,380)	(2,410)	-1%
Other net (expense)/income	10	15	-33%
Profit before tax	1,400	1,560	-10%
Attributable profit	1,136	1,191	-5%

Performance measures	Sep-22	Jun-22	Sep-21
RoTE	11.6%	8.4%	14.9%
Average allocated tangible equity	£39.1bn	£37.3bn	£31.8bn
Cost: income ratio	59%	75%	61%
Loan loss rate	62bps	49bps	(6)bps
NIM	5.58%	4.52%	4.02%

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
RWAs	£269.3bn	£263.8bn	£230.9bn

Income up 3%, diversified income profile across businesses and geographies

- Income excluding the £466m loss from hedging arrangements relating to the Over-issuance of Securities up 15%

14% appreciation of average USD against GBP was a tailwind to income and profits, and a headwind to impairment, costs and RWAs

Costs down 1% mainly driven by an update to the costs related to the Over-issuance of Securities

- Operating costs (which exclude L&C) up 20%

Impairment charge of £0.3bn reflecting an increase in modelled impairment and single name wholesale loan charges in the CIB and higher balances in US cards, including the acquisition of the GAP portfolio

RWAs increased £5.5bn QoQ to £269.3bn

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Q322 Corporate & Investment Bank Financial Highlights

Three months ended (£m)	Sep-22	Sep-21	% change
- FICC	*1,546*	*803*	*+93%*
- Equities	*246*	*757*	*-68%*
Global Markets	1,792	1,560	+15%
- Advisory	*150*	*253*	*-41%*
- Equity capital markets	*42*	*186*	*-77%*
- Debt capital markets	*341*	*532*	*-36%*
Investment Banking fees	533	971	-45%
- Corporate lending	*(181)*	*168*	
- Transaction Banking	*677*	*430*	*+57%*
Corporate Bank	496	598	-17%
Total Income	2,821	3,129	-10%
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	(46)	128	
- Operating costs	*(2,043)*	*(1,747)*	*+17%*
- Litigation and conduct	*498*	*(99)*	
Total operating expenses	(1,545)	(1,846)	-16%
Other net (expense)/income	-	-	
Profit before tax	1,230	1,411	-13%
Attributable profit	1,015	1,085	-6%

Performance measures	Sep-22	Jun-22	Sep-21
RoTE	11.9%	7.1%	15.6%
Average allocated tangible equity	£34.0bn	£32.7bn	£27.8bn
Cost: income ratio	55%	79%	59%

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
RWA	£230.6bn	£227.6bn	£200.7bn

Income down 10%

- Income excluding the £466m loss from hedging arrangements relating to the Over-issuance of Securities up 5%

Global Markets income up 15%

- Excluding the £466m loss from hedging arrangements relating to the Over-issuance of Securities, **Global Markets up 45%** representing the best Q3[1] driven by higher activity, supporting clients in volatile markets
- **FICC up 93%** driven by strength in Macro (Rates, FX and EM)
- **Equities down 68%** (excluding the loss from hedging arrangements of £466m down -6%) against a strong prior year comparator

Investment Banking fees down 45%, due to lower industry wallet across all businesses[2]

Corporate lending income of £(181)m impacted by fair value losses on leverage finance lending of c.£190m net of mark to market gains on related hedges, and also higher costs of hedging and credit protection

Transaction banking income up 57% driven by improved margins, deposit growth and higher fee income

Costs down 16% driven by an update to the costs related to the Over-issuance of Securities

Operating costs (which exclude L&C) up 17% driven by investment in talent, systems and technology, and inflationary impacts

Impairment charge of £46m reflecting an increase in modelled impairment and single name wholesale loan charges partly offset by the benefit from credit protection

RWAs increased £3.0bn QoQ mainly driven by FX

- The 14% appreciation of average USD against GBP was a tailwind to income and profits, and a headwind to impairment, costs and RWAs

[1] On a comparable basis, period covering Q114-Q322. Pre 2014 data was not restated following re-segmentation in Q116 | [2] Industry wallet data from Dealogic as at 30 September 22 |

BARCLAYS

Q322 Consumer Cards & Payments Financial Highlights

Three months ended (£m)	Sep-22	Sep-21	% change
-International Cards & Consumer Bank	*824*	*490*	*+68%*
- Private Bank	*270*	*188*	*+44%*
- Payments	*150*	*130*	*+15%*
Total Income	1,244	808	+54%
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	(249)	(110)	+126%
– Operating costs	*(733)*	*(563)*	*+30%*
– Litigation and conduct	*(102)*	*(1)*	
Total operating expenses	(835)	(564)	+48%
Other net (expense)/income	10	15	-33%
Profit before tax	170	149	+14%
Attributable profit	121	106	+14%

Performance measures	Sep-22	Jun-22	Sep-21
RoTE	9.5%	17.8%	10.5%
Average allocated tangible equity	£5.1bn	£4.6bn	£4.0bn
Cost: income ratio	67%	62%	70%
Loan loss rate	210bps	132bps	127bps

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
RWAs	£38.7bn	£36.2bn	£30.2bn

Income up 54%

- **International Cards and Consumer Bank income up 68%** driven by higher interest income reflecting growth in US cards balances, including strong underlying growth and the acquisition of GAP portfolio in Q222
- **Payments income up 15%** driven by higher volumes and margin improvements following the easing of lockdown restrictions in the past year
- **Private Bank income up 44%** reflecting client balance growth and improved margins

Total US cards balances increased 29% reflecting post pandemic recovery and acquisition of the GAP portfolio

Merchant acquiring volumes continue to recover following the easing of lockdown restrictions

Costs up 48% driven by £102m litigation and conduct costs, mainly from legacy loan provisions, and investment spend and costs related to the GAP partnership

Impairment increased to £0.2bn driven by higher balances in US cards, including the acquisition of the GAP portfolio, and the deteriorating macroeconomic forecast in particular from customer vulnerability to high inflation and rising interest rates, partly offset by lower provisions held for uncertainty

BARCLAYS

Q322 Head Office Financial Highlights

Three months ended (£m)	Sep-22	Sep-21	% change
Income	*(30)*	*(110)*	-73%
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	*(5)*	*(1)*	
– Operating costs	*(94)*	*(95)*	
– Litigation and conduct	*(54)*	*(19)*	
Total operating expenses	*(148)*	*(114)*	+30%
Other net (expense)/income	*(10)*	*78*	
Loss before tax	(193)	(147)	+31%
Attributable loss	(173)	(134)	+29%

Performance measures	Sep-22	Jun-22	Sep-21
Average allocated tangible equity	£(0.4)bn	£1.7bn	£6.5bn

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
RWA	£8.2bn	£8.6bn	£11.0bn

Q322 Income of £(30)m driven by

- £(31)m loss on sale from disposal of remaining stake in Absa Group Limited (Absa) in September 2022
- Funding costs on legacy capital instruments
- Negative treasury items
- Partially offset by hedge accounting gains

Q322 Operating costs (ex L&C) of £94m (Q321: £95m)

Q322 RWAs reduced to £8.2bn (Q421: £11.0bn) driven by Absa disposals

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Q322 YTD Group Financial Highlights

Nine months ended (£m)	Sep-22	Sep-21	% change
Income	19,155	16,780	+14%
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	(722)	622	
– Operating costs	*(11,209)*	*(10,578)*	*+6%*
– Litigation and conduct	*(1,518)*	*(305)*	
Total operating expenses	(12,727)	(10,883)	+17%
Other net (expenses)/income	(4)	247	
Profit before tax	5,702	6,766	-16%
Tax charge	(1,072)	(1,034)	+4%
Profit after tax	4,630	5,732	-19%
Non-controlling interests	(23)	(20)	+15%
Other equity instrument holders	(620)	(586)	+6%
Attributable profit	3,987	5,126	-22%

Performance measures	Sep-22	Sep-21
Basic earnings per share	24.2p	30.0p
RoTE	10.9%	14.5%
Cost: income ratio	66%	65%
Loan loss rate	23bps	(23)bps

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
RWAs	£350.8bn	£344.5bn	£314.1bn
TNAV per share	286p	297p	291p
CET1 Ratio	13.8%	13.6%	15.1%

Income excluding loss from hedging arrangements up 12% YoY reflecting growth across all three operating businesses

- Statutory income up 14% including £0.3bn from hedging arrangements related to the Over-issuance of Securities

Costs excluding the impact of Over-issuance of Securities up 10% YoY driven by the impact of inflation, investment and business growth and other litigation and conduct charges, partially offset by efficiency savings and the non-recurrence of structural cost actions. **Operating costs (which exclude all litigation and conduct) were 6% higher YoY**. Group costs were adversely impacted by the appreciation of USD against GBP

- Statutory costs of £12.7bn (Q321: £10.9bn) including litigation and conduct charges of £1.0bn related to the Over-issuance of Securities (Q321 YTD: £0.2bn)

Credit impairment charges were £0.7bn (Q321 YTD: £0.6bn net release). Whilst delinquencies remained below historical levels, the deterioration in the macroeconomic forecast has been reflected in the total impairment provision as at 30 September 2022 of £6.4bn. The YTD credit impairment charges reflect consumption of £1.0bn of the PMAs, leaving £0.7bn of PMAs for economic uncertainty

Attributable profit of £4.0bn generated **EPS of 24.2p** and **RoTE of 10.9%**

BARCLAYS

Q322 YTD BUK

Nine months ended (£m)	Sep-22	Sep-21	% change
- Personal Banking	*3,311*	*2,900*	*+14%*
- Barclaycard Consumer UK	*824*	*898*	*-8%*
- Business Banking	*1,154*	*1,039*	*+11%*
Income	5,289	4,837	+9%
- Personal Banking	*(47)*	*20*	
- Barclaycard Consumer UK	*42*	*290*	*-86%*
- Business Banking	*(124)*	*(4)*	
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	(129)	306	
– Operating costs	*(3,152)*	*(3,155)*	
– Litigation and conduct	*(28)*	*(32)*	*-13%*
Total operating expenses	(3,180)	(3,187)	
Other net (expenses)/income	(1)	1	
Profit before tax	1,979	1,957	+1%
Attributable profit	1,403	1,336	+5%

Performance measures	Sep-22	Sep-21
RoTE	18.7%	17.9%
Average allocated tangible equity	£10.0bn	£9.9bn
Cost: income ratio	60%	66%
Loan loss rate	8bps	(18)bps
NIM	2.78%	2.53%

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
L&A to customers at amortised cost	£205.1bn	£205.9bn	£208.8bn
Customer deposits at amortised cost	£261.0bn	£261.5bn	£260.6bn
Loan : deposit ratio	86%	85%	85%
RWA	£73.2bn	£72.2bn	£72.3bn

Q322 YTD BI

Nine months ended (£m)	Sep-22	Sep-21	% change
Income	14,005	12,155	+15%
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	(605)	311	
– Operating costs	*(7,818)*	*(6,916)*	*+13%*
– Litigation and conduct	*(1,436)*	*(261)*	
Total operating expenses	(9,254)	(7,177)	+29%
Other net (expenses)/income	23	37	-38%
Profit before tax	4,169	5,326	-22%
Attributable profit	3,219	3,829	-16%

Performance measures	Sep-22	Sep-21
RoTE	11.5%	15.9%
Average allocated tangible equity	£37.2bn	£32.2bn
Cost: income ratio	66%	59%
Loan loss rate	43	(32)bps
NIM	4.78%	3.96%

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
RWAs	£269.3bn	£263.8bn	£230.9bn

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Q322 YTD CIB

Nine months ended (£m)	*Sep-22*	*Sep-21*	*% change*
- FICC	*4,719*	*2,902*	*+63%*
- Equities	*2,709*	*2,466*	*+10%*
Global Markets	7,428	5,368	+38%
- Advisory	*571*	*634*	*-10%*
- Equity capital markets	*126*	*655*	*-81%*
- Debt capital markets	*1,038*	*1,414*	*-27%*
Investment Banking fees	1,735	2,703	-36%
- Corporate lending	*(103)*	*412*	
- Transaction Banking	*1,732*	*1,219*	*+42%*
Corporate Bank	1,629	1,631	
Total Income	10,792	9,702	+11%
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	(78)	400	
- Operating costs	*(5,834)*	*(5,256)*	
- Litigation and conduct	*(1,134)*	*(178)*	
Total operating expenses	(6,968)	(5,434)	+28%
Other net (expenses)/income	-	1	-100%
Profit before tax	3,746	4,669	-20%
Attributable profit	2,910	3,337	-13%

Performance measures	Sep-22	Sep-21
RoTE	11.9%	15.8%
Average allocated tangible equity	£32.5bn	£28.2bn
Cost: income ratio	65%	56%

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
RWA	£230.6bn	£227.6bn	£200.7bn

Q322 YTD CC&P

Nine months ended (£m)	Sep-22	Sep-21	% change
-International Cards & Consumer Bank	*2,053*	*1,540*	*+33%*
- Private Bank	*729*	*581*	*+25%*
- Payments	*431*	*332*	*+30%*
Total Income	3,213	2,453	+31%
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	(527)	(89)	
– Operating costs	*(1,984)*	*(1,660)*	*+20%*
– Litigation and conduct	*(302)*	*(83)*	
Total operating expenses	(2,286)	(1,743)	+31%
Other net (expenses)/income	23	36	-36%
Profit before tax	423	657	-36%
Attributable profit	309	492	-37%

Performance measures	Sep-22	Sep-21
RoTE	8.9%	16.2%
Average allocated tangible equity	£4.7bn	£4.0bn
Cost: income ratio	71%	71%
Loan loss rate	150bps	35bps

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
RWAs	£38.7bn	£36.2bn	£30.2bn

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Q322 YTD Head Office

Nine months ended (£m)	Sep-22	Sep-21	% change
Income	(139)	(212)	*-34%*
Credit impairment (charges)/releases	12	5	
– Operating costs	*(239)*	*(507)*	*-53%*
– Litigation and conduct	*(54)*	*(12)*	
Total operating expenses	(293)	(519)	-44%
Other net (expenses)/income	(26)	209	
Loss before tax	(446)	(517)	*-14%*
Attributable loss	(635)	(39)	

Performance measures	Sep-22	Sep-21
Average allocated tangible equity	£1.6bn	£5.0bn

Balance sheet and capital	Sep-22	Jun-22	Dec-21
RWA	£8.2bn	£8.6bn	£11.0bn

Exchange rates and share count information

Exchange rates	Sep-22	Jun-22	Sep-21	YTD % change	YoY % change
Period end - USD/GBP	1.12	1.22	1.35	-8%	-17%
YTD average – USD/GBP	1.26	1.30	1.39	-3%	-9%
3 month average - USD/GBP	1.18	1.26	1.38	-6%	-14%
Period end - EUR/GBP	1.14	1.16	1.16	-2%	-2%
YTD Average – EUR/GBP	1.18	1.19	1.16	-1%	+2%
3 month average - EUR/GBP	1.17	1.18	1.17	-1%	-

Share count information	Sep-22	Jun-22	Sep-21
Period end number of shares (m)[1]	15,888	16,531	16,851

[1] The number of shares of 15,888m as at 30 September 2022 is different from the 15,865m quoted in the 3 October 2022 announcement because the share buyback transactions executed on 29 and 30 September 2022 did not settle until 1 October 2022 and 3 October 2022 respectively |

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Disclaimer

Important Notice

The terms Barclays or Group refer to Barclays PLC together with its subsidiaries. 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, 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 account a number of factors as described in the policy, along with international developments. The Pillar 2A requirement is also subject to at least annual review;
- future regulatory capital, liquidity, funding and/or MREL, including forward-looking illustrations, are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not forecasts of Barclays' results of operations or capital position or otherwise. Illustrations regarding the capital flight path, end-state capital evolution and expectations and MREL build are based on certain assumptions applicable at the date of publication only which cannot be assured and are subject to change.

Important information

In preparing the ESG information in this Q3 2022 Results Presentation:

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

(ii) we have used ESG and climate data, models and methodologies that we consider to be appropriate and suitable for these purposes as at the date on which they were deployed. However, these data, models and methodologies are not of the same standard as those available in the context of other financial information, nor subject to the same or equivalent disclosure standards, historical reference points, benchmarks or globally accepted accounting principles. There is an inability to rely on historical data as a strong indicator of future trajectories in the case of climate change and its evolution. Outputs of models, processed data and methodologies will also be affected by underlying data quality which can be hard to assess. There is currently no globally accepted framework or definition (legal, regulatory or otherwise) of, nor market consensus as to what constitutes, an "ESG", "green", "sustainable", "climate-friendly" or an equivalently-labelled product, or as to what precise attributes are required for a particular investment, product or asset to be defined as "ESG", "green", "sustainable", "climate-friendly" or such other equivalent label, nor can any assurance be given that such a clear definition or consensus will develop over time.

(iii) we note that the data, models and methodologies used, and the judgements, estimates or assumptions made, are rapidly evolving and this may directly or indirectly affect the metrics, data points and targets contained in this Q3 2022 Results Presentation. We continue to review and develop our approach to data, models and methodologies in line with market principles and standards as this subject area matures. Further development of accounting and/or reporting standards could impact (potentially materially) the performance metrics, data points and targets contained in this Q3 2022 Results Presentation. In future reports or presentations we may present some or all of the information for Q322 using updated or more granular data or improved models, methodologies, market practices or standards. Such re-presented information may result in different outcomes than those included in this Q3 2022 Results Presentation. Where information is re-presented from time to time, we will identify this and (where we think it is appropriate) include an explanation. It is important for readers and users of this Q3 2022 Results Presentation to be aware that direct like-for-like comparisons of each piece of information disclosed may not always be possible from one reporting period to another.

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 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 members of the management of the Group (including, without limitation, during management presentations to financial analysts) 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, income levels, assets and liabilities, impairment charges, provisions, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, capital distributions (including dividend pay-out ratios and expected payment strategies), projected levels of growth in banking and financial markets, projected expenditures, costs or savings, any commitments and targets (including, without limitation, environmental, social and governance (ESG) commitments and targets), business strategy, plans and objectives for future operations, group structure, IFRS impacts and other statements that are not historical or current facts. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. Forward-looking statements speak only as at the date on which they are made. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a number of factors, including, without limitation: changes in legislation, regulation and the interpretation thereof, the development of IFRS and other accounting standards, evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting standards, emerging and developing ESG reporting standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations and any related impact on provisions, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, the Group's ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively, environmental, social and geopolitical risks and incidents or similar events beyond the Group's control, 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; volatility in credit and capital markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; changes in credit ratings of any entity within the Group or any securities issued by such entities; changes in counterparty risk; changes in consumer behaviour; the direct and indirect consequences of the Russia-Ukraine War on European and global macroeconomic conditions, political stability and financial markets; direct and indirect impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; instability as a result of the UK's exit from the European Union (EU), the effects of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement and the disruption that may subsequently result in the UK and globally; the risk of cyber-attacks, information or security breaches or technology failures on the Group's reputation, business or operations; the Group's ability to access funding; and the success of acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Group's control. As a result, the Group's actual financial position, future results, capital distributions, capital, leverage or other regulatory ratios or other financial and nonfinancial metrics or performance measures or ability to meet commitments and targets may differ materially from the statements or guidance set forth in the Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in Barclays PLC's filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, Barclays PLC's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, as amended, and Interim Results Announcement for the six months ended 30 June 2022 filed on Form 6-K), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

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

Non-IFRS Performance Measures

Barclays' management believes that the non-IFRS performance measures included in this document provide valuable information to the readers of the financial statements as they enable the reader to identify a more consistent basis for comparing the businesses' performance between financial periods and provide more detail concerning the elements of performance which the managers of these businesses are most directly able to influence or are relevant for an assessment of the Group. They also reflect an important aspect of the way in which operating targets are defined and performance is monitored by Barclays' management. However, any non-IFRS performance measures in this document are not a substitute for IFRS measures and readers should consider the IFRS measures as well. Non-IFRS performance measures are defined and reconciliations are available on our results announcement for the period ended 30 September 2022.