



Barclays PLC

Q2 2019 Results

1 August 2019





Jes Staley

Barclays Group Chief Executive

Q219 highlights

Another clean quarter of performance with increased return of capital to shareholders

Returns¹

Delivered £1.1bn of attributable profit and RoTE of 9.3% for Q219

Cost control

Management priority to manage costs below £13.6bn² to reflect the income environment

Capital

Reported CET1 ratio increased by 40bps to 13.4%, demonstrating strong capital generation

Capital return

Increased return of capital to shareholders with half year dividend of 3p declared

¹ Excluding Litigation & Conduct (L&C) (Group Q219: £53m; Group Q218: £81m) | ² Excluding L&C and based on 1.27 USD FX rate |



Tushar Morzaria

Barclays Group Finance Director

H119 Group highlights

Group RoTE of 9.4% with a half year dividend of 3p

Financial performance¹

Income

£10.8bn H118: £10.9bn

Costs

£6.8bn H118: £6.7bn

Cost: income ratio

63% H118: 61%

Impairment

£928m H118: £571m

PBT

£3.1bn H118: £3.7bn

RoTE

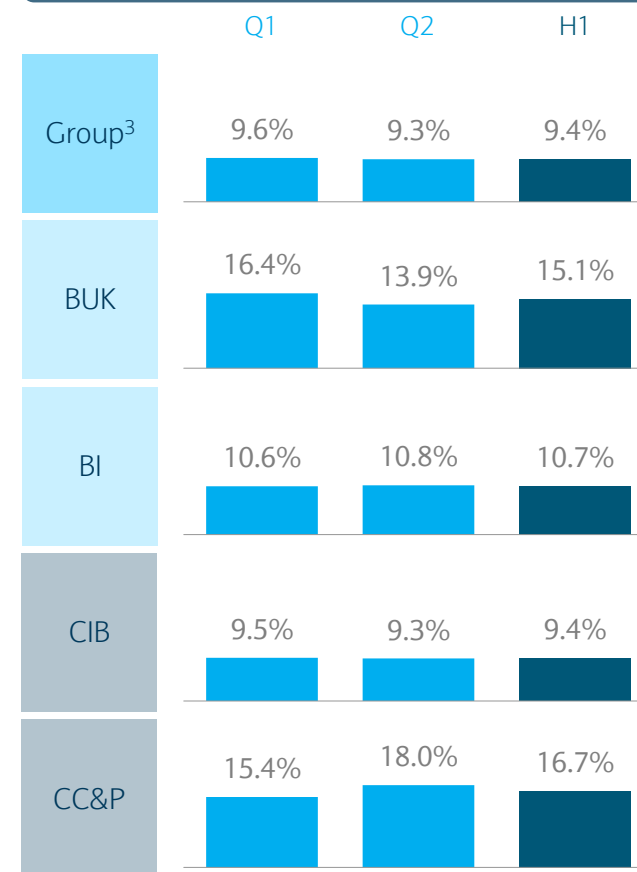
9.4% H118: 11.6%

EPS

12.6p H118: 14.9p

- Generated 12.6p of EPS, excluding L&C (statutory EPS of 12.1p)
- Increased half year dividend of 3p declared
- Income decreased 1%, reflecting the challenging income environment for the industry
- Costs increased by 1% as lower variable compensation accruals in the CIB and efficiencies were offset by investment spend
 - Expect to reduce 2019 costs below £13.6bn²
 - Expect positive cost: income jaws in H219 and for FY19
- Impairment increased to £928m, as expected, primarily driven by the non-recurrence of favourable US macroeconomic forecast updates in H118
 - Credit metrics remain stable

RoTE¹



¹ Relevant income statement and financial performance measures, accompanying commentary and RoTE charts exclude L&C (Group H119: £114m; Group H118: £2,042m) | ² Excluding L&C and based on 1.27 USD FX rate | ³ Group RoTE includes Head Office

Q219 Group highlights

Generated £1.1bn of attributable profit and 40bps of reported CET1 ratio accretion

Financial performance¹

Income

£5.5bn Q218: £5.6bn

Costs

£3.5bn Q218: £3.3bn

Cost: income ratio

63% Q218: 59%

Impairment

£480m Q218: £283m

PBT

£1.6bn Q218: £2.0bn

RoTE

9.3% Q218: 12.3%

EPS

6.3p Q218: 7.8p

CET1 ratio

13.4% Mar-19: 13.0%

TNAV

275p Mar-19: 266p

- Income decreased 1%, reflecting the challenging income environment
- Q219 costs of £3.5bn demonstrated continued cost discipline, while investing for the future
 - Expect lower cost in H219, excluding the Q4 bank levy
- Impairment of £480m, broadly in line with net write offs of £465m, and stable underlying credit metrics
- Attributable profit of £1.1bn, EPS of 6.3p and RoTE of 9.3%
- Reported CET1 ratio of 13.4%, with 40bps accretion in the quarter
- Continued to grow TNAV, with 9p increase in Q219
 - EPS of 6.3p and positive reserve movements, partially offset by payment of the 4p full year 2018 dividend

¹ Relevant income statement, financial performance measures and accompanying commentary excludes L&C (Group Q219: £53m; Group Q218: £81m) |

Q219 Barclays UK

Robust RoTE of 13.9% reflecting margin pressure and ongoing investment in digital banking

Financial performance¹

Income
£1.8bn Q218: £1.8bn

Cost: income ratio
58% Q218: 53%

Impairment
£230m Q218: £214m

LLR
47bps Q218: 45bps

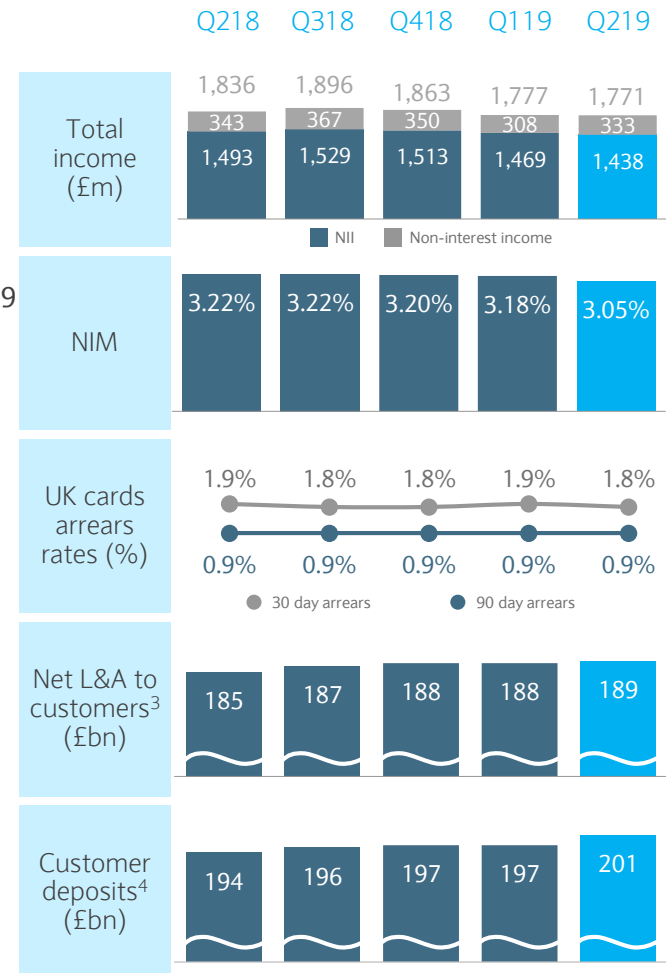
PBT
£0.5bn Q218: £0.7bn

RoTE
13.9% Q218: 18.8%

Average equity²
£10.3bn Q218: £10.1bn

RWAs
£76.2bn Mar-19: £76.6bn

- Income decreased 4%, with NIM of 3.05%
 - Driven by pressure on retail margins reflecting increased refinancing activity by mortgage customers, lower interest-earning UK cards balances and the mix effect from growth in secured lending
 - NIM for H219 expected to stabilise around current level
 - Expect higher income in H219 compared to H119
- Cost: income ratio increased to 58% as planned investment and inflation outweighed efficiency savings
 - Expect positive cost: income jaws in H219
- Impairment increased 7% reflecting higher charges in UK cards due to the impacts of IFRS 9 in the prior year
 - Stable underlying credit metrics, with UK cards 30 and 90 day arrears of 1.8% (Q218: 1.9%) and 0.9% (Q218: 0.9%) respectively
- Net L&A³ increased 1% QoQ to £189.1bn
 - Continued mortgage growth, up £1.5bn QoQ and £3.8bn YoY
- Customer deposits⁴ increased £3.6bn QoQ demonstrating franchise strength across Personal Banking and Business Banking
- LDR of 97% reflects prudent approach to lending given macroeconomic uncertainties



¹ Relevant income statement, financial performance measures and accompanying commentary exclude L&C | ² Average allocated tangible equity | ³ Net L&A at amortised cost | ⁴ Customer deposits at amortised cost |

Q219 Barclays International

Diversified business delivered another quarter of double digit returns

Financial performance¹

Income
£3.9bn Q218: £3.7bn

Cost: income ratio
62% Q218: 62%

Impairment
£247m Q218: £68m

PBT
£1.2bn Q218: £1.3bn

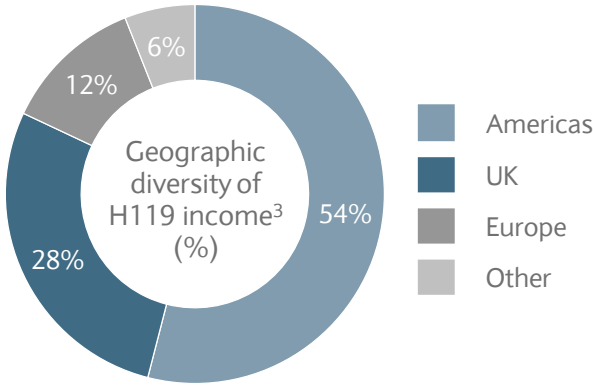
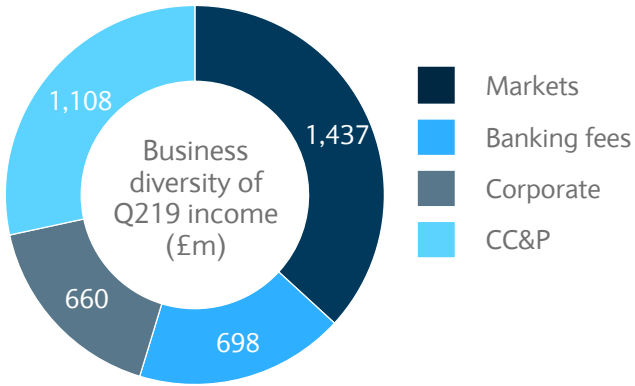
RoTE
10.8% Q218: 12.2%

Average equity²
£31.1bn Q218: £31.4bn

RWAs
£214.8bn Mar-19: £216.1bn

- Achieved RoTE of 10.8%
- Balanced and diversified business, with US c.50% and UK c.30% of income³
- 5% appreciation of average USD against GBP was a tailwind to profits and income and a headwind to impairment and costs
- Income grew 5%, reflecting improved performance in the CIB
- Cost: income ratio was stable at 62%, reflecting cost discipline in a challenging income environment
- Impairment increased principally due to the non-recurrence of favourable macroeconomic forecast updates and single name recoveries in Q218

Income balanced across businesses and geographies



¹ Relevant income statement, financial performance measures and accompanying commentary exclude L&C | ² Average allocated tangible equity | ³ H119 BBPLC income, based on counterparty location |

Q219 Barclays International: Corporate & Investment Bank

Robust performance reflecting focus on driving returns

Financial performance¹

Income

£2.8bn Q218: £2.6bn

Cost: income ratio

67% Q218: 69%

Impairment

£44m charge

Q218: £23m release

PBT

£0.9bn Q218: £0.8bn

RoTE

9.3% Q218: 9.1%

Average equity²

£25.8bn Q218: £26.4bn

Total assets

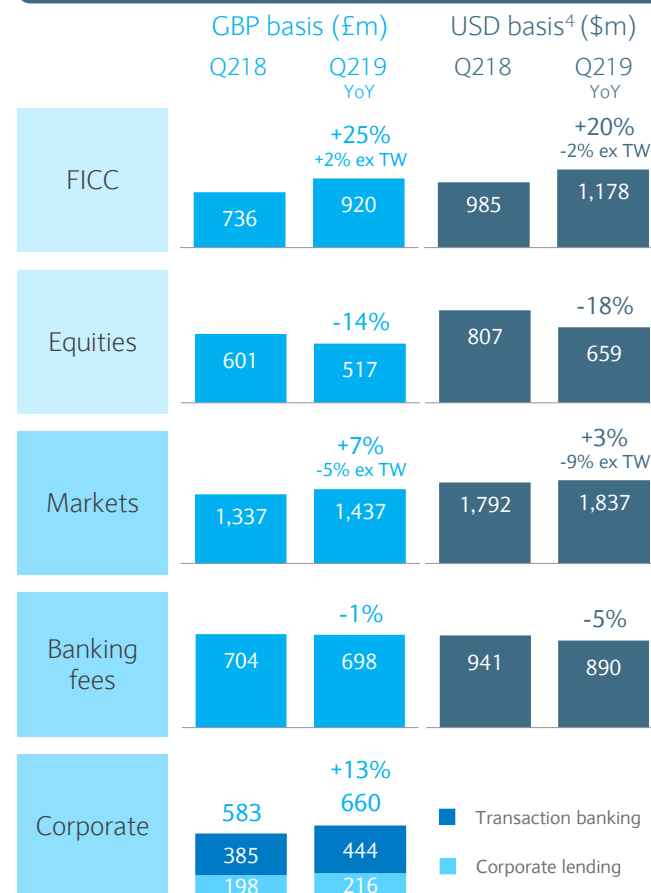
£878bn Mar-19: £838bn

RWAs

£175.9bn Mar-19: £176.6bn

- RoTE of 9.3%, up from 9.1% in Q218, reflecting an 8% increase in income
- Markets income increased 7% including a £166m gain relating to the IPO of Tradeweb (TW). Excluding this, Markets income decreased 5%
 - FICC increased 2% excluding TW, driven by a strong performance in Credit and growth in Securitised Products
 - Equities decreased 14%, versus a record Q218
- Banking fees decreased 1%, reflecting a reduced fee pool for the industry, which drove lower debt underwriting fees, partially offset by improved performance in advisory
 - Improved rank versus FY18 to #6³ and increased share to 4.4%³
- Corporate income increased by 13%, driven by Transaction banking, which increased 15% including deposit growth
- Postive cost: income jaws of 3% drove an improved cost: income ratio of 67%
 - Expect continued positive cost: income jaws in H219
- Impairment charge of £44m, reflecting single name exposures and the non-recurrence of prior year releases
- Total assets increased by £40bn, primarily driven by the flattening of the major interest rate curves, which resulted in a similar increase in both derivative assets and liabilities
- RWAs were broadly flat QoQ at £175.9bn

Income



¹ Relevant income statement, financial performance measures and accompanying commentary exclude L&C | ² Average allocated tangible equity | ³ Source: Dealogic for period 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019 | ⁴ USD basis is calculated by translating GBP revenues by month for Q219 and Q218 using the corresponding GBP/USD FX rates |

Q219 Barclays International: Consumer, Cards & Payments

RoTE of 18.0% with steady growth in US Cards and investments across CC&P businesses

Financial performance¹

Income
£1.1bn Q218: £1.1bn

Cost: income ratio
52% Q218: 47%

Impairment
£203m Q218: £91m

LLR
180bps Q218: 90bps

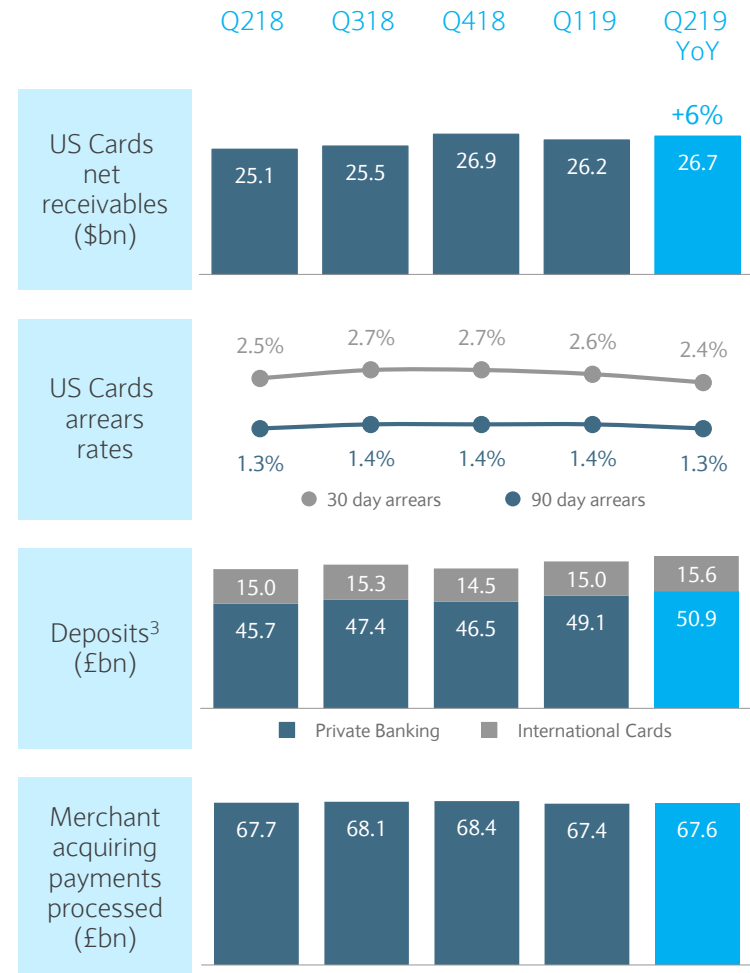
PBT
£0.3bn Q218: £0.5bn

RoTE
18.0% Q218: 28.9%

Average equity²
£5.3bn Q218: £5.0bn

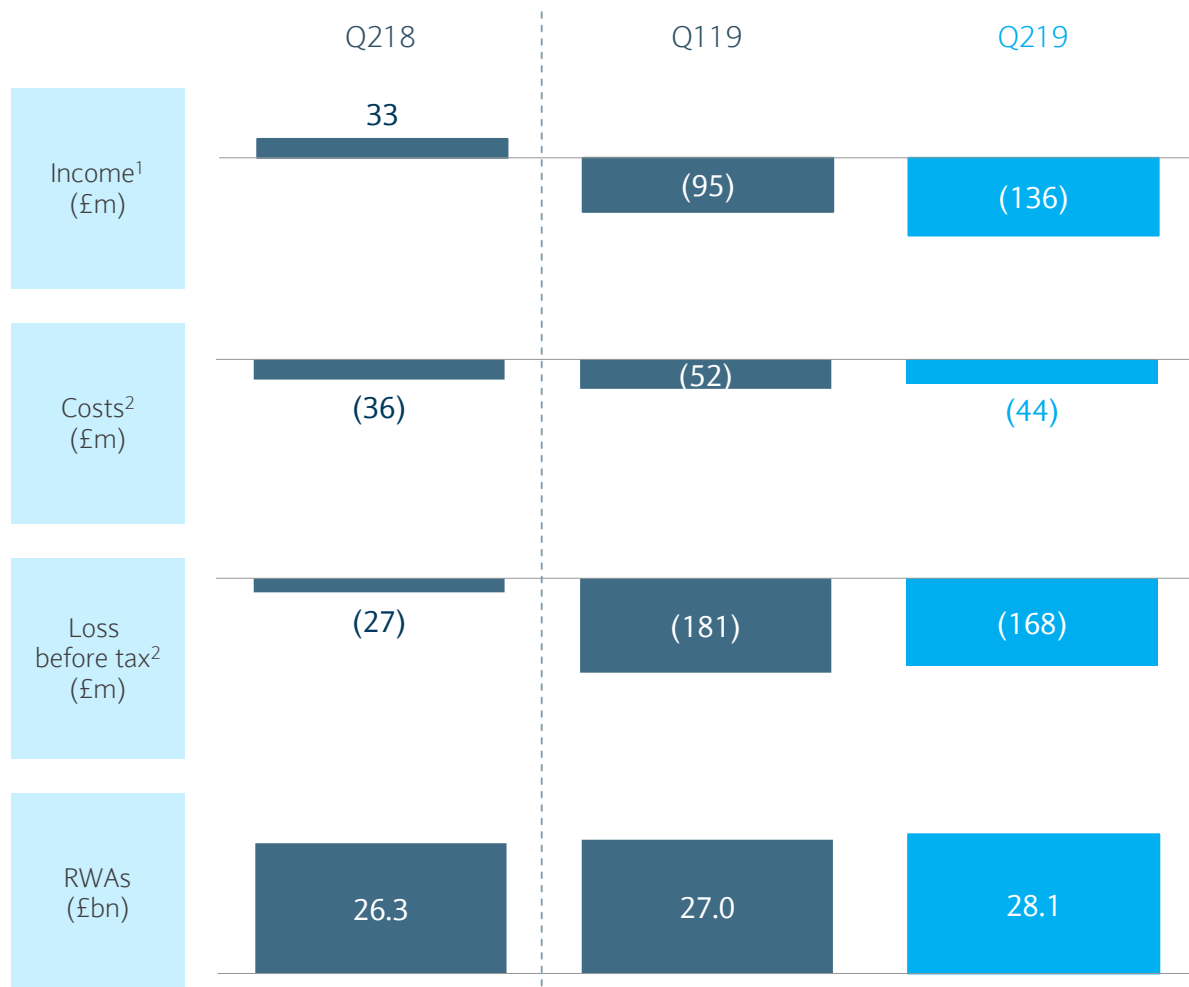
RWAs
£38.9bn Mar-19: £39.5bn

- RoTE of 18.0% as income decreased £19m reflecting the non-recurrence of a £53m gain from a portfolio sale in US Cards in Q218
- Costs reflected continued business investment across CC&P
 - Expect positive cost: income jaws in H2
- Impairment increased £112m, due to the non-recurrence of favourable macroeconomic forecast updates
 - Improved underlying credit metrics, with US Cards 30 and 90 day arrears of 2.4% (Q218: 2.5%) and 1.3% (Q218: 1.3%) respectively
- US Cards net receivables grew 6%, with continued growth in partnership balances
 - American Airlines and JetBlue portfolios continued to see strong growth
 - c.70% of partnership book is covered by agreements that last through 2022
- Deposits increased 10% YoY driven by growth in Private Banking
- Achieved client wins in merchant acquiring and saw growth in corporate payments



¹ Relevant income statement, financial performance measures and accompanying commentary exclude L&C | ² Average allocated tangible equity | ³ Includes deposits from banks and customers at amortised cost |

Head Office

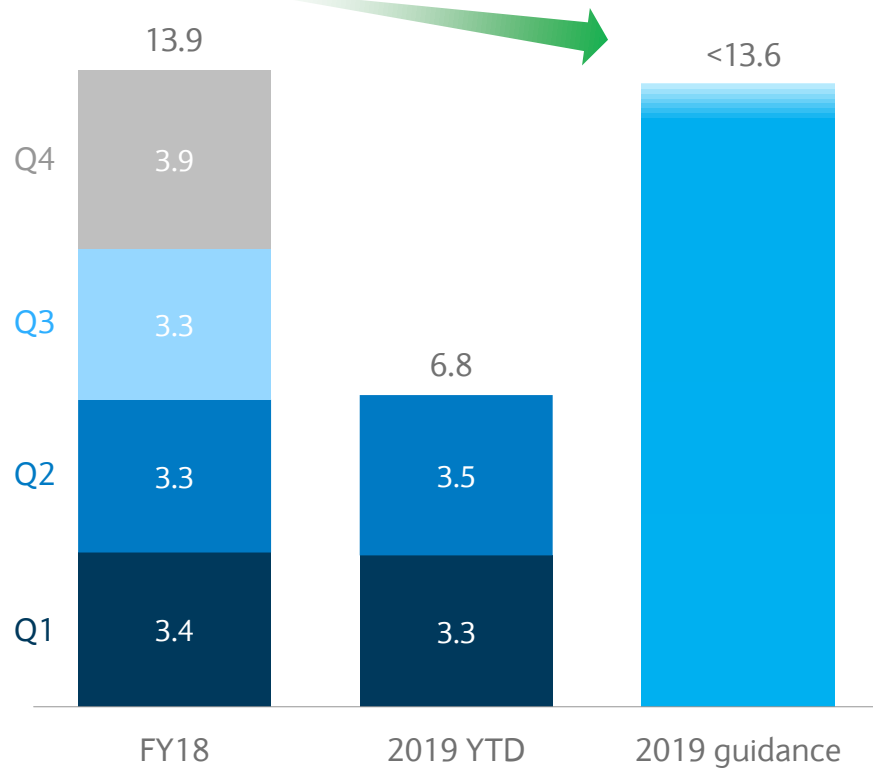


- Q219 negative income included:
 - c.£90m impact from legacy capital instruments (predominantly the 14% RCI) funding costs per quarter
 - Following redemption of the 14% RCI, impact from legacy capital instruments is expected to reduce by c.£65m per quarter from Q319
 - Hedge accounting expenses
- Expect legacy capital instruments and hedge accounting income drags to recur, but decline over time
- Expect certain negative treasury items in Head Office income going forward
- Quarterly Head Office costs expected to remain around current levels

¹ Q218 includes £155m gain from the settlement of receivables relating to Lehman Brothers acquisition | ² Excluding L&C |

Expect to reduce costs below £13.6bn, given H1 income environment

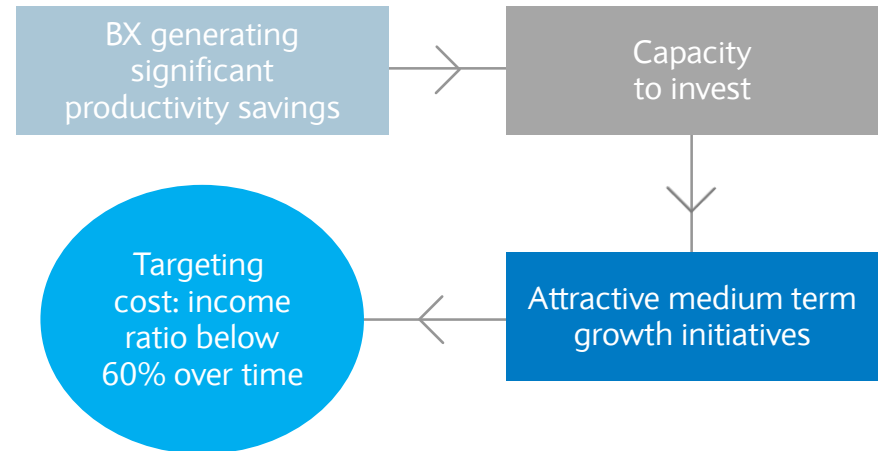
Absolute cost reduction 2018 to 2019 (£bn)¹



2019 cost flexibility

- Given the challenging income environment experienced in H119, expect to reduce 2019 costs below £13.6bn² (based on 1.27 USD FX rate) through:
 - Further flexibility in compensation costs depending on income performance
 - Ability to prioritise and adjust pace of investment spend

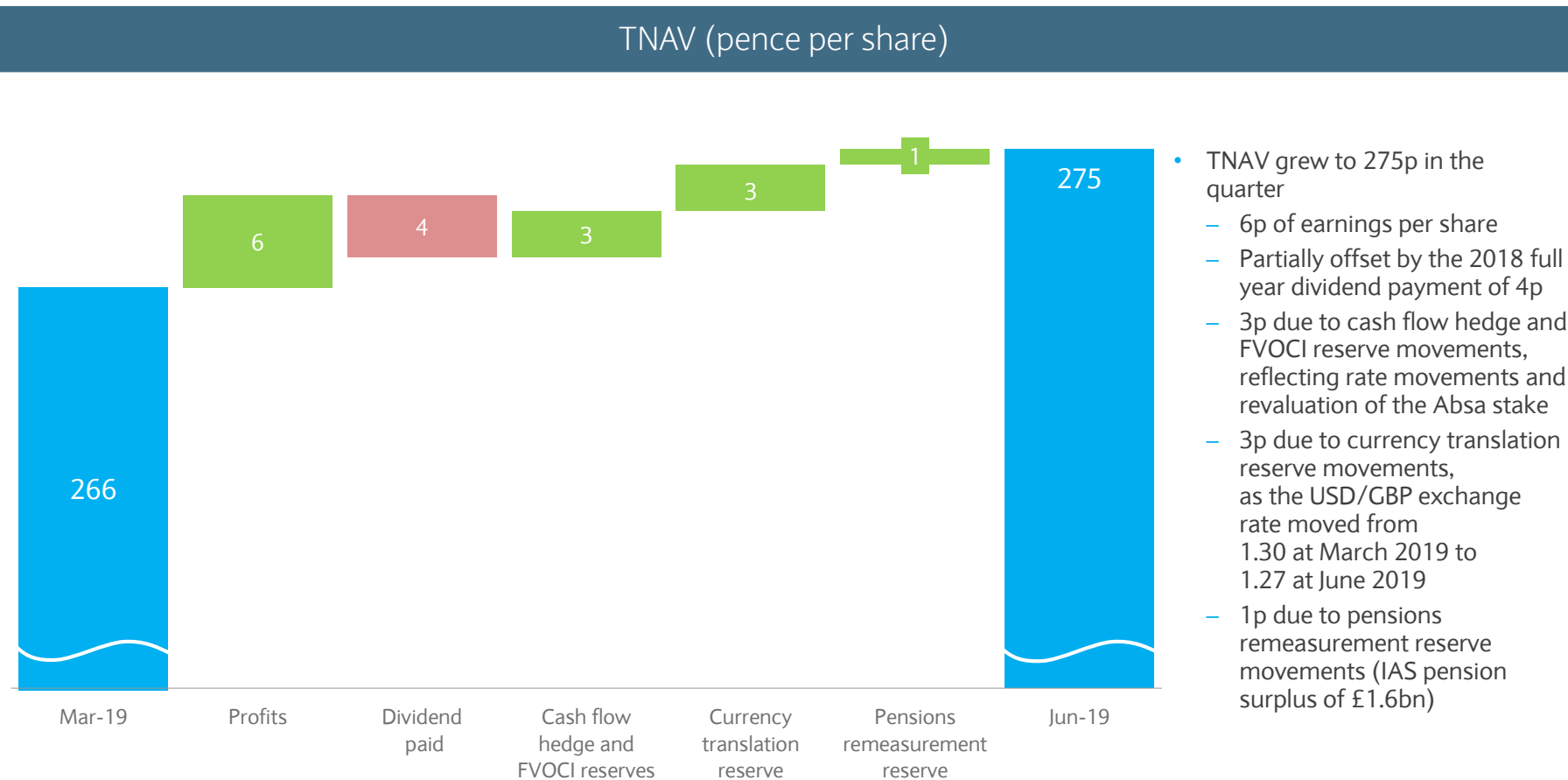
Improved cost efficiency and operating leverage enabled by BX



¹ Costs exclude L&C; for 2018 the GMP charge of £140m is also excluded | ² Excluding L&C and based on 1.27 USD FX rate |

TNAV progression

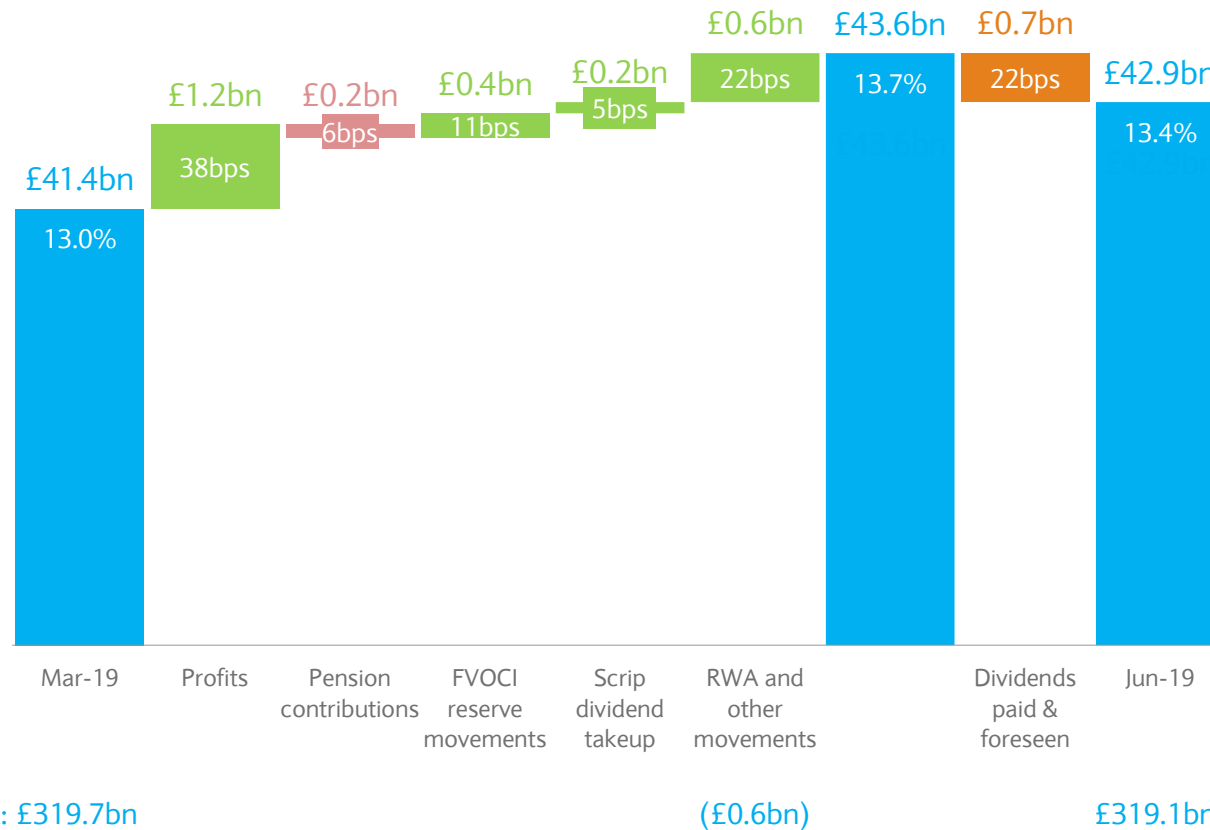
Continued growth in TNAV; accretion of 9p in the quarter



CET1 ratio progression

13.4% with strong capital generation from profits

CET1 ratio¹



- CET1 ratio of 13.4%, due to:
 - 38bps of profits generated in the quarter
 - 11bps due to FVOCI reserve movements
 - 5bps benefit from the scrip dividend take-up
 - 22bps due to net favourable RWA and other movements net of FX
 - Partially offset by 6bps due to pension contributions of £250m (further £250m contribution to be made in Q319)
- Less 22bps for dividends paid and foreseen on ordinary dividends and AT1 coupons

¹ CET1 ratio is currently 170bps above the regulatory minimum level. The headroom will continue to be reviewed on a regular basis. The fully loaded CET1 ratio was 13.1% as at June 2019 |

Strong capital and leverage positions

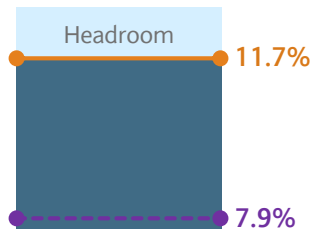
Well positioned on capital: above target CET1 ratio with manageable near term regulatory headwinds

Continue to manage CET1 and leverage ratios to meet requirements

— Regulatory minimum level - - - BoE stress test hurdle rate for 2018 test

Q219 CET1 ratio¹
13.4%

c.13% target



2019 CET1 ratio requirement

Q219 Leverage ratios¹:

UK Spot: 5.1%

UK Average: 4.7%



2019 Leverage ratio requirement

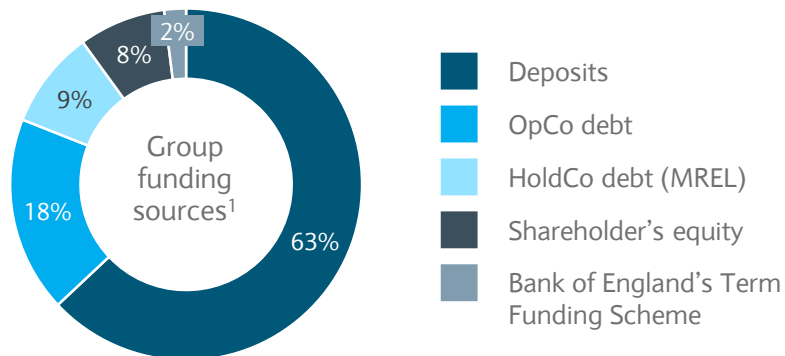
- We manage the Group's capital to remain above the regulatory minimums, to pass stress tests, and for risk-based capital, to absorb any PRA buffer
- Manageable near-term regulatory-driven RWA increases, each in low single digit billions²:
 - Mortgages (Definition of Default moving from 180 to 90 days and adoption of hybrid model) in December 2020 (BUK)
 - Securitisation in January 2020 (CIB)
 - Standardised Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) in June 2021 (CIB)
- SA-CCR change expected to reduce leverage exposure modestly
- We continue to view leverage as a backstop measure in determining the capital Barclays holds

¹ CET1 and leverage ratios calculated applying CRR and IFRS 9 transitional arrangements, as amended by CRR II as at the reporting date | ² All regulatory models are subject to PRA approval before adoption. The impacts may change as a result |

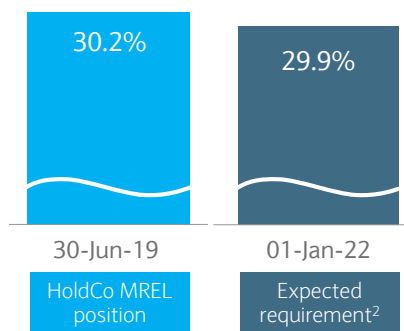
High quality funding position with a conservatively positioned liquidity pool and LDR

Well prepared for Brexit and macroeconomic uncertainties

Diversified funding profile with strong deposit base

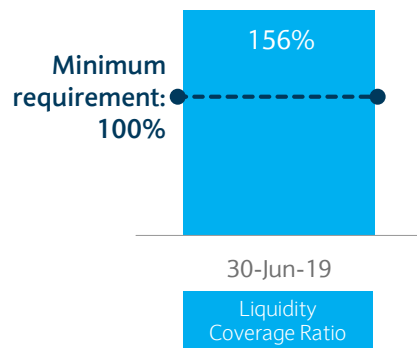


Well positioned for future MREL requirements



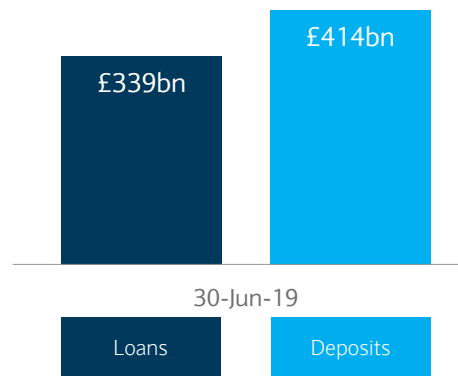
- Continue to expect c.£8bn of total MREL issuance in 2019
- Issued £7.1bn equivalent of MREL year to date

Large, high quality liquidity pool



- Significantly exceeding minimum requirement
- £238bn liquidity pool³ consisting mainly of government bonds and cash

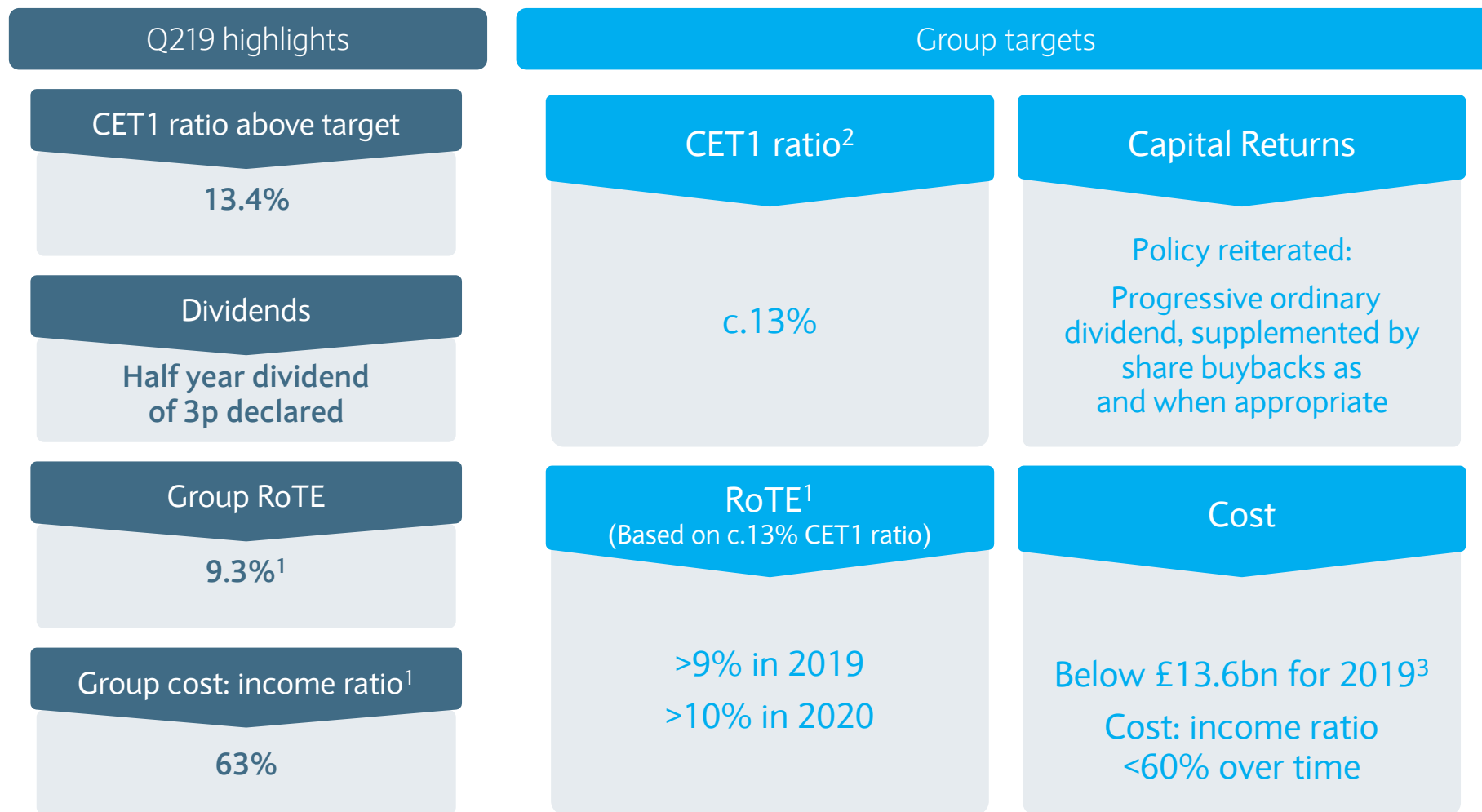
Conservative loan: deposit ratio⁴



- Conservative Group loan to deposit ratio of 82%
- BUK: 97%
- BI: 64%

¹ The funding sources presented include external deposits at amortised cost, wholesale funding including public benchmark and privately placed senior unsecured notes, certificates of deposits, commercial paper, covered bonds, asset backed securities, subordinated debt, participation in Bank of England's Term Funding Scheme, Additional Tier 1 capital instruments and shareholders' equity as of 30-Jun-19 | ² MREL expectation is based on current capital requirements, including the current published Pillar 2A, and is therefore subject to change | ³ Liquidity pool as per the Group's Liquidity Risk Appetite (LRA) | ⁴ Loan: deposit ratio is calculated as loans and advances at amortised cost divided by deposits at amortised cost |

Focused on profitability and returning capital to shareholders



¹ Excluding L&C | ² CET1 ratio is currently 170bps above the regulatory minimum level. The headroom will continue to be reviewed on a regular basis | ³ Excluding L&C and based on 1.27 USD FX rate |

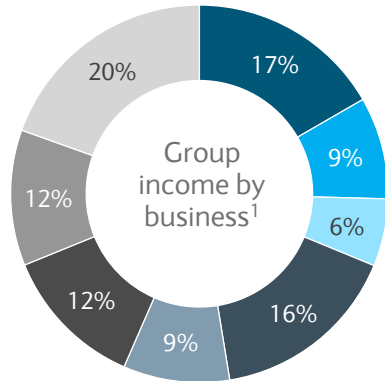


Appendix

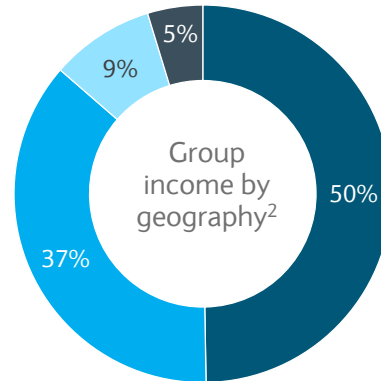
Diversified and prudently positioned

Well prepared for Brexit and macroeconomic uncertainties

Diversified income mix by geography and product

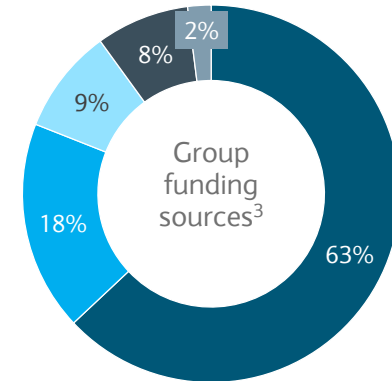


- Personal Banking
- Barclaycard UK
- Business Banking
- FICC
- Equities
- Banking fees
- Corporate
- Consumer, Cards & Payments



- UK
- Americas
- Europe
- Other

Diversified funding



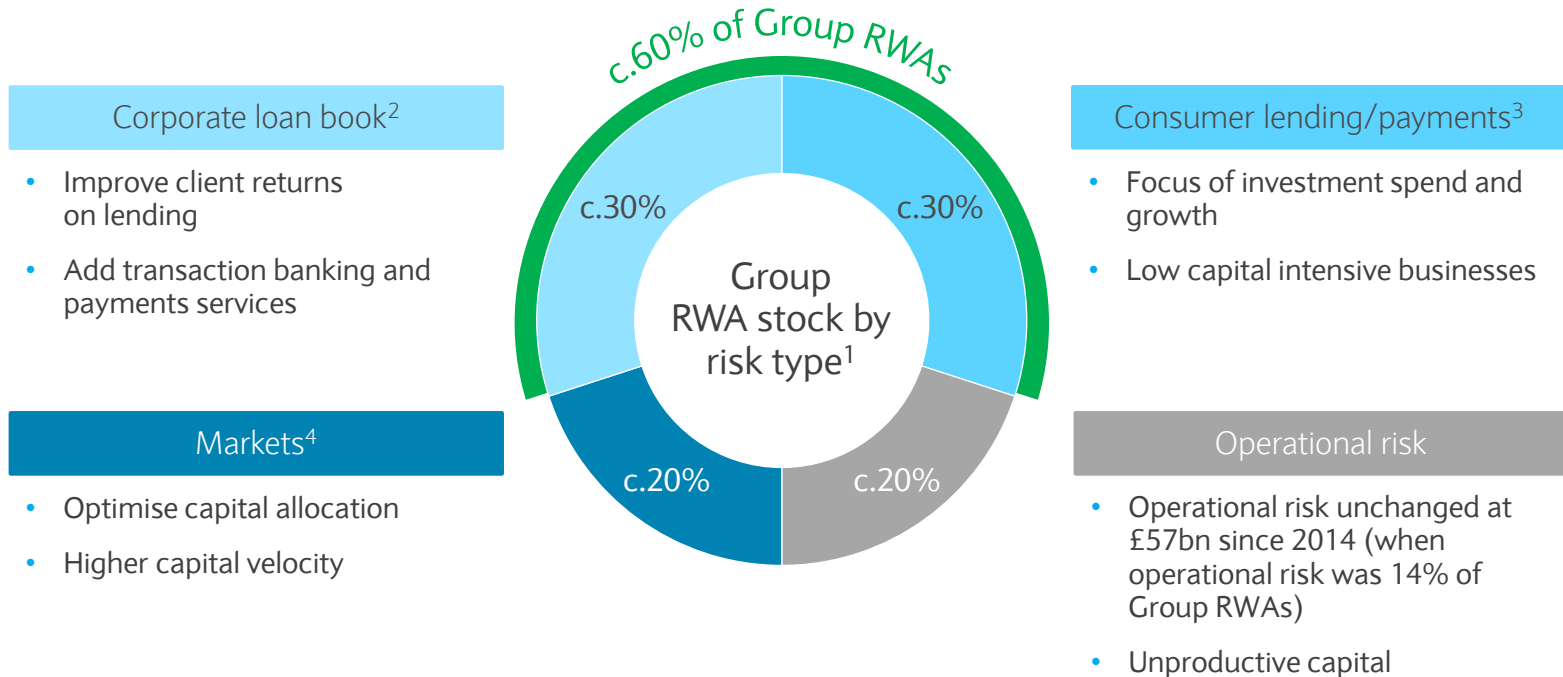
- Deposits
- OpCo debt
- HoldCo debt (MREL)
- Shareholder's equity
- Bank of England's Term Funding Scheme

Operationally prepared for Brexit – Barclays Bank Ireland is operational in its expanded form

¹ Income for Q219. Excludes negative income from Head Office | ² Income for H119 geographic region based on counterparty location | ³ The funding sources presented include external deposits at amortised cost, wholesale funding including public benchmark and privately placed senior unsecured notes, certificates of deposits, commercial paper, covered bonds, asset backed securities, subordinated debt, participation in Bank of England's Term Funding Scheme, Additional Tier 1 capital instruments and shareholders' equity as at 30-Jun-19 | *Note* Charts may not sum due to rounding |

Evolving Group capital allocation

c.60% of Group RWAs are allocated to lending activities to consumers and businesses

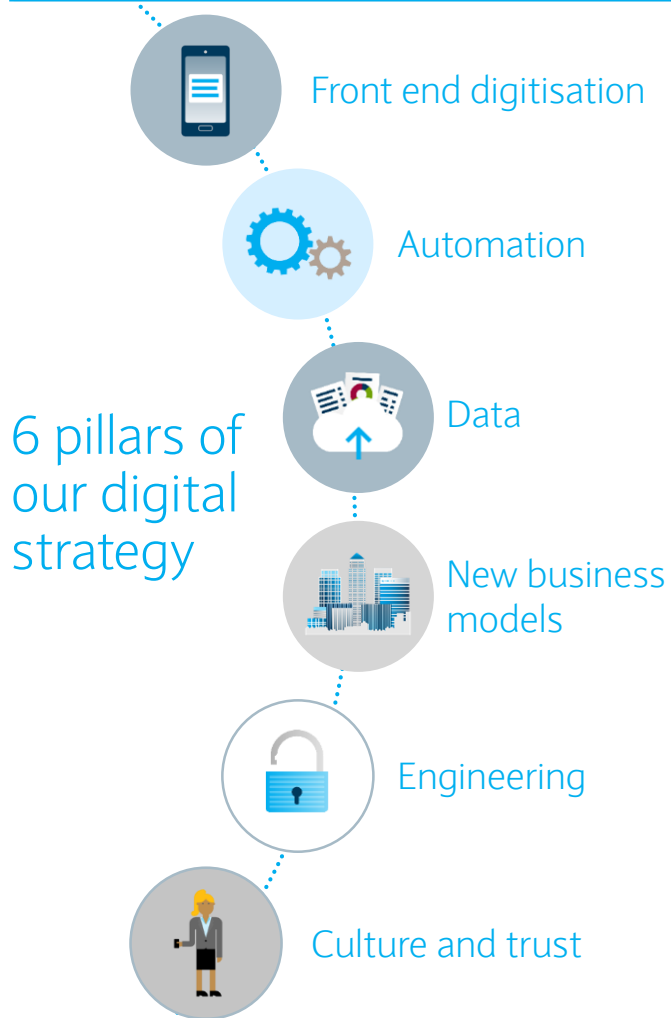


- Diversified and balanced capital allocation to deliver resilient returns for shareholders through the cycle
- Flexible capital allocation means flow of marginal capital post shareholder distributions is being directed towards higher returning opportunities across the Group

¹ Splits exclude Head Office credit risk RWAs accounting for c.3% of Group RWAs | ² Corporate loan book: includes Corporate lending and wholesale IB credit risk exposures largely from IB lending | ³ Consumer lending: Barclays UK, Cards & Payments and Private Banking | ⁴ Represents Market risk and Counterparty credit risk |

Think digital, think Barclays UK

Building meaningful relationships with our 24 million customers



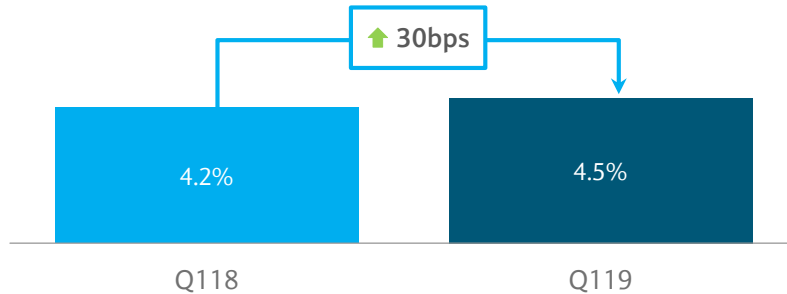
| Changing the shape of our business | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Strengthen customer relationships through digital transformation | | Investing in digital talent, cyber resilience and digital technology | |
| Q219 digital metrics | | Q219 digital origination | |
| 11.1m (Q418: 10.8m) | Digitally active customers | 57% (Q418: 53%) | All products digitally fulfilled |
| 7.9m (Q418: 7.3m) | Active Mobile Banking users ¹ | 30% (Q418: 30%) | Mortgages (£ switching) |
| 5.4m (Q418: 5.0m) | Digital only customers ² | 70% (Q418: 72%) | Overdrafts (£ lending) |
| 91% (Q418: 90%) | Customer servicing transactions automated | 79% (Q418: 75%) | Cards (£ lending) |

¹ Includes UK card mobile active users | ² Customers that exclusively use our digital channel in the last 3 months |

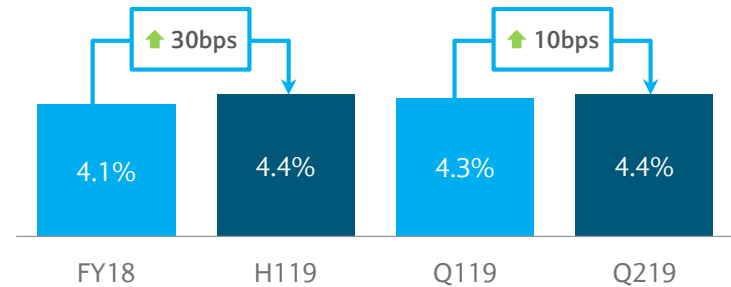
Barclays International: Improving share in the CIB

Gaining share in Markets and Banking

Markets¹



Banking fees²



Overall 30bps gain of market share in Global Markets, driven by strong performance in FICC, reflecting improvements in Macro and Securitised Products

#7 rank in Global Markets

#8 rank in FICC

#8 rank in Equities

H119 fee share rank of #6 globally; Q219 US fee share rank of #5

#1 ranked European bank in the US since 2013

Highest H1 fee share in Advisory since 2014

Up 4 places to #7 rank in Equity underwriting

Maintained #4 rank in Debt underwriting

¹ Source: Coalition 1Q19 Competitor Analysis. Ranks are based on the following banks: Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Barclays, BNP Paribas, Citigroup, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank, Goldman Sachs, HSBC, J.P. Morgan, Morgan Stanley, Société Générale and UBS. Market share represents Barclays share of the total Industry Revenue Pool. Analysis is based on Barclays' internal business structure | ² Source: Dealogic for period 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019 |

Barclays International: Consumer, Cards & Payments opportunities

Portfolio of leading franchises with high returns and growth potential

Cards & Payments

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Barclays US Consumer Bank | Strong market position and delivering growth | #9 US credit card receivables ¹ |
| | | \$15.4bn Retail deposits |
| Payments and Partner Finance | Leading payments business | #2 Merchant acquirer in Europe ¹ |
| | | c.£2.4bn Strong commercial payments volumes in Q219 |
| | Strong partner finance capabilities | c.£0.6bn New business volumes in Q219 |
| Barclaycard Germany | A leader in credit cards | #1 Revolving credit card balances ² |



¹ Source: Nilson Report 2019 | ² Source: Based on Barclays calculations using Bundesbank market data |

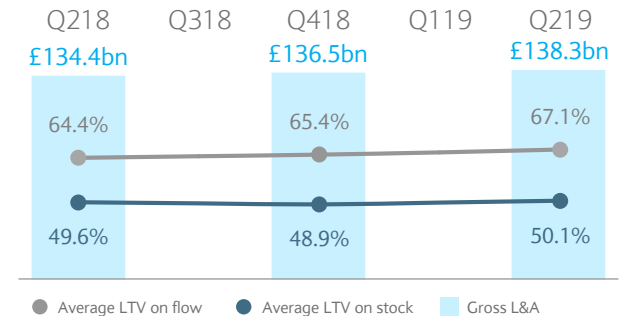
Prudently managing credit risk in both the UK and US

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

UK Secured

- Focus on growing mortgage book within conservative risk appetite
- c.50% average LTV of mortgage book stock
- Buy-to-Let mortgages represent only 13% of the book

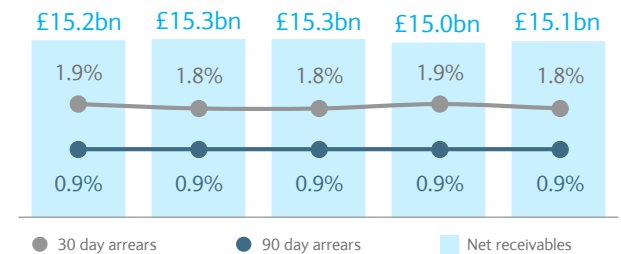
UK mortgage balance growth and stable LTVs



UK Unsecured

- Conservative approach to UK unsecured lending, with stable delinquency rates
- Taken prudent risk actions such as reducing limits and closing dormant accounts
- 0% BTs follow prudent lending criteria, with most of the balances having a duration of <24 months

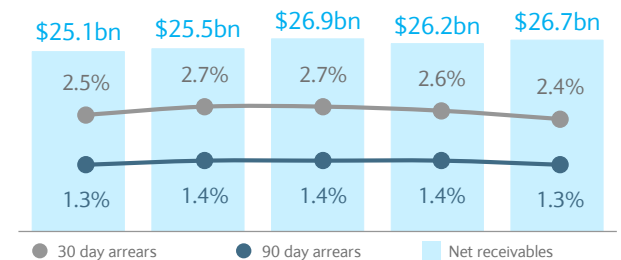
UK cards balances and arrears rates stable



US Cards

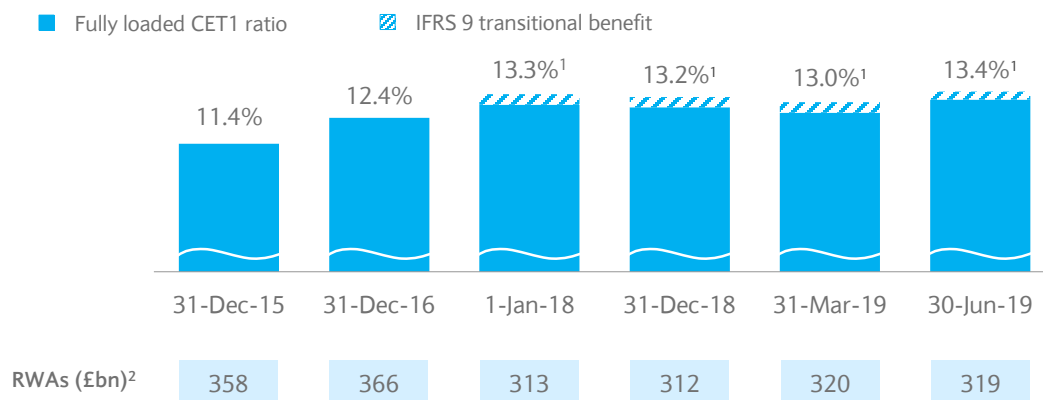
- Growing book in prime partnership portfolios, within risk appetite
- Delinquency trends have improved, with lower arrears rates QoQ

Underlying US Cards balances increasing with improving arrears rates



Strong Group CET1 and leverage ratios

Fully loaded and transitional CET1 ratio

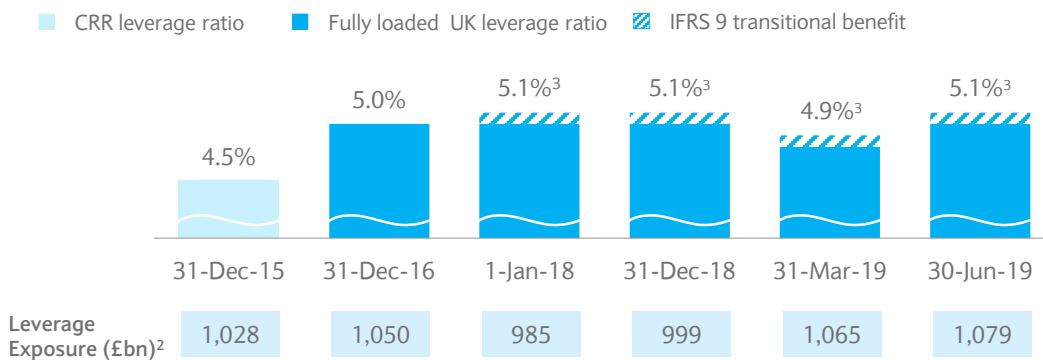


- Transitional CET1 ratio increased from 13.0% to 13.4% in the quarter, reflecting:
 - 38bps of organic capital generation from profits
 - 11bps due to FVOCI reserve movements
 - 5bps benefit from the scrip dividend take-up
 - 22bps due to net favourable RWA and other movements net of FX

Partly offset by:

- 6bps due to pension contributions
- 22bps dividends paid and foreseen on ordinary dividends and AT1 coupons

Fully loaded and transitional leverage ratio

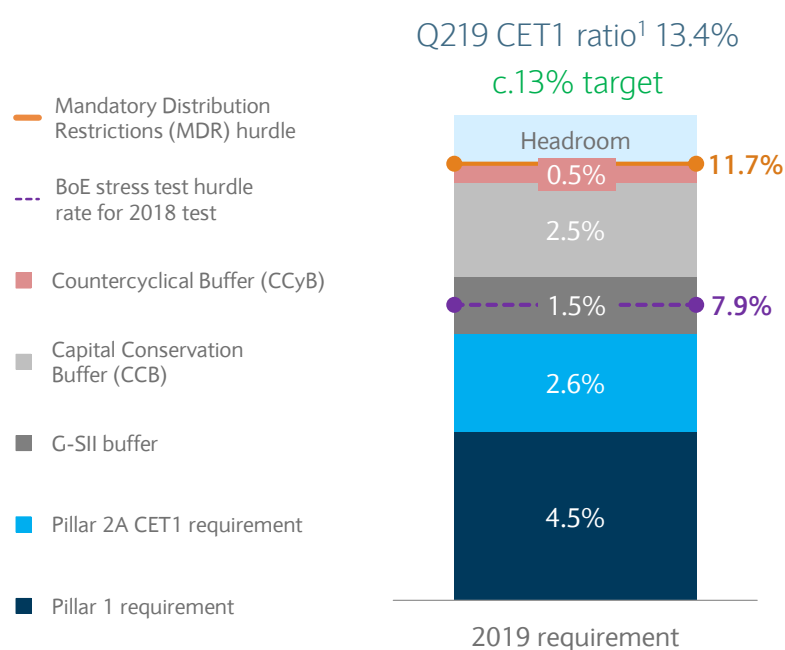


- Transitional UK leverage ratio increased by 20bps in the quarter to 5.1%, primarily driven by a £2.5bn increase in Tier 1 capital, reflecting accretion of CET1 capital and issuance of AT1 securities. This was partly offset by a £14bn increase in leverage exposure
- Average transitional UK daily leverage ratio was 4.7% as at 30 June 2019, up 10bps in the quarter. The average UK leverage exposure increased £29bn QoQ to £1,135bn
- Remain comfortably above the 4% UK leverage minimum requirement

¹ Represents transitional CET1 ratios. Fully loaded CET1 ratio as at 30 June 2019 was 13.1% | ² Represents transitional RWA and UK leverage exposure for 1-Jan-18 onwards. Fully loaded RWA and leverage exposures are materially the same as on the transitional basis | ³ Represents transitional leverage ratios. Fully loaded leverage ratio as at 30 June 2019 was 5.0% |

Prudently managing the Group's capital position

Managing the Group CET1 ratio above the distribution restrictions minimum



Distribution restrictions

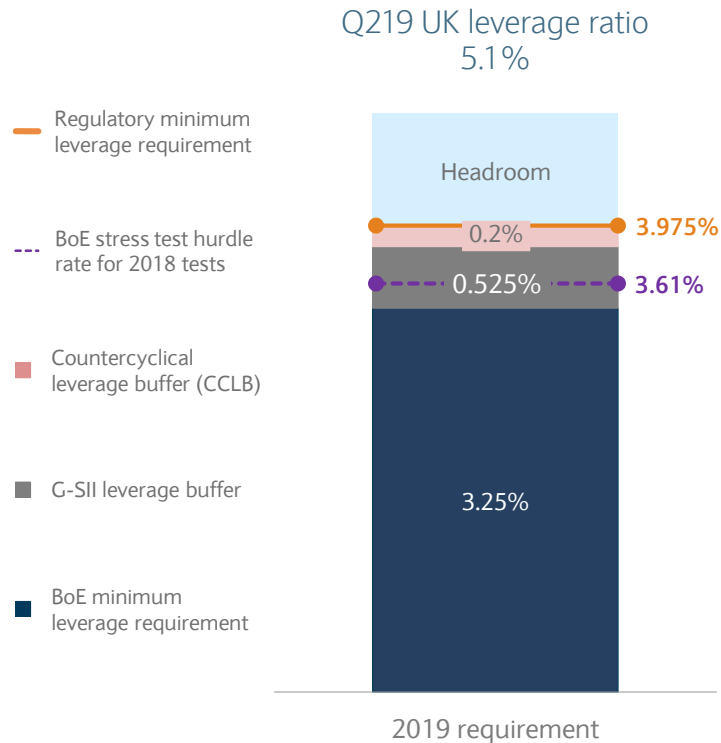
- Maintaining our CET1 ratio comfortably above the mandatory distribution threshold remains a critical management objective
- Barclays' headroom is currently 1.7% above our current MDR hurdle, intended to absorb fluctuations in the CET1 ratio, cover event risk and stress and to enable management actions to be taken in sufficient time to avoid mandatory distribution restrictions
- Distribution restrictions² apply if an institution fails to meet the Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR), at which point the maximum distributable amount is calculated on a reducing scale
- Barclays' recovery plan actions are calibrated to take effect ahead of breaching the CBR
- In determining any proposed distributions to shareholders, the Board notes it will consider the expectation of servicing more senior securities

- Maintained robust capital buffers based on 30 June 2019 capital position:
 - Buffer to 30 June 2019 MDR hurdle: c.1.7% or c.£5.6bn
 - Buffer to 7% AT1 trigger event: c.6.1% or c.£19.4bn based on the fully loaded CET1 ratio of 13.1%, excluding transitional relief, in line with AT1 terms and conditions

¹ CET1 ratio calculated applying CRR and IFRS 9 transitional arrangements, as amended by CRR II as at the reporting date | ² As per CRD Art. 141, restrictions on discretionary distributions would apply in case of a breach of the CBR as defined in CRD Art 128(6) |

Managing evolving future Group minimum leverage requirements

Minimum leverage requirements and buffers under the UK regime

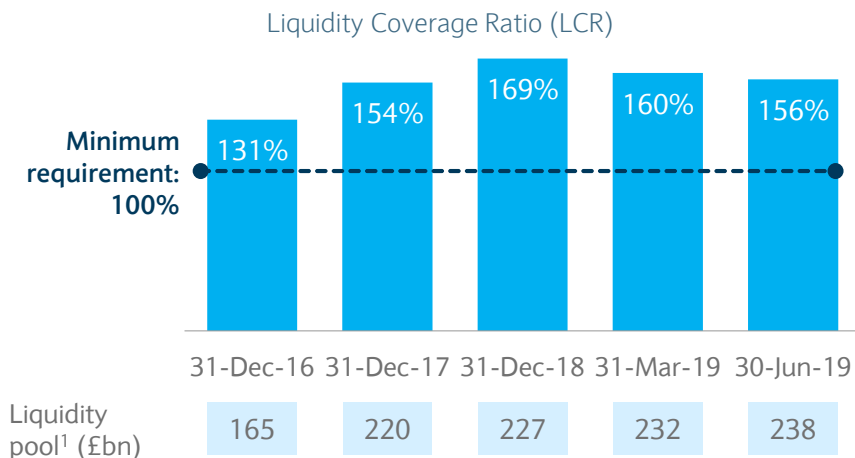


- We continue to view leverage as a backstop measure in determining the capital Barclays holds. Our business mix means the risk based RWA measure of capital remains our binding constraint
- The Group currently has one leverage requirement, as measured under the UK's PRA leverage regime. The requirement must be met on a daily basis, and is reflected in the daily average leverage exposure
- As at 30 June 2019, the UK leverage ratio was c.110bps above the 2019 requirement and c.150bps above the 2018 BoE stress test hurdle rate
- Barclays' UK spot leverage ratio is consistently c.5%, with the daily average ratio typically 40-60bps below as we deploy incremental leverage in high velocity businesses
- We continue to closely monitor leverage regulatory developments, cognisant of future FPC statements

High quality liquidity position

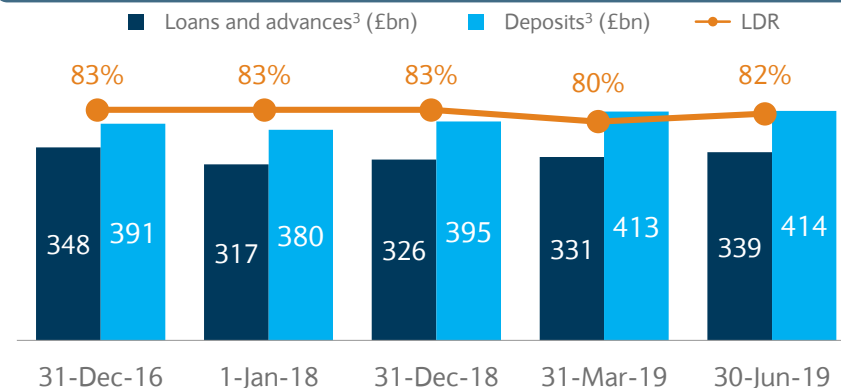
Conservatively positioned liquidity pool, LDR and lower reliance on short-term wholesale funding

Highly liquid, comfortably exceeding minimum requirement



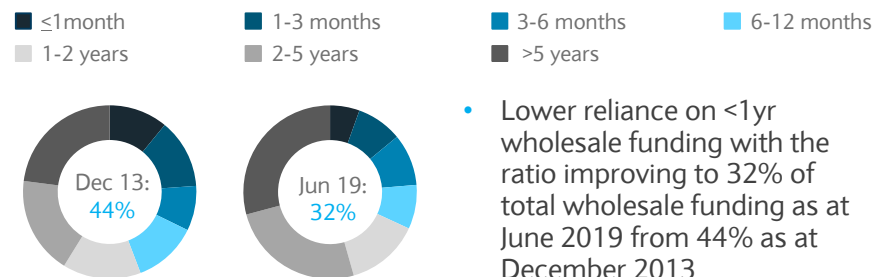
- Liquidity pool was £238bn at the quarter end, up £6bn QoQ
- LCR remained well above the 100% regulatory requirements at 156%, equivalent to a surplus of £83bn, broadly stable QoQ
- Quality of the liquidity pool remains high, with the majority held in cash and deposits with central banks, and highly rated government bonds
- Liquidity pool continues to be conservatively positioned to meet the changing geopolitical and market environment, using cost efficient sources of funding
- NSFR continues to exceed expected future minimum requirements

Conservative loan: deposit ratio²



- Loan: deposit ratio of 82% as at 30 June 2019, representing a 2% increase QoQ as loans and advances increased, while deposits remained broadly flat

Lower reliance on <1yr wholesale funding



- Lower reliance on <1yr wholesale funding with the ratio improving to 32% of total wholesale funding as at June 2019 from 44% as at December 2013

¹ Liquidity pool as per the Barclays Group's Liquidity Risk Appetite (LRA) | ² Loan: deposit ratio is calculated as loans and advances at amortised cost divided by deposits at amortised cost. Additionally, 1-Jan-18, 31-Dec-18, 31-Mar-19 and 30-Jun-19 reflect the impact of IFRS 9 | ³ At amortised cost

Focus on ESG

Growing momentum on key Environmental, Social and Governance factors across the firm

Progress on key ESG factors

Environment

- Continued to build green and sustainable finance platform across business lines
- Released *Energy and Climate Change* and *Forestry and Palm Oil* statements
- Integrating climate risk management including PRA supervisory statement and TCFD disclosures
- Issued inaugural BPLC Green Bond (November 2017) and continued to increase Green Bond investments held in Treasury

Social

- Launched £14bn SME fund and held over 100 Brexit clinics
- 24% women in senior leadership roles of Director and Managing Director, up 1% YoY with new target of 28% by 2021
- Focused on strong data privacy and security with customer education initiatives

Governance

- Strengthened control environment and resolved legacy litigation and conduct matters
- Conduct and Culture performance dashboards tracked by Board and senior leadership
- Established new Environmental and Social Impact Committee chaired by Group CEO

Sustainability & Citizenship Commitments

Capital and Products



£150bn social and environmental financing¹
£4bn green bond investment²

Economic Growth



£14bn UK SME lending fund with dedicated regional and industry focused **growth funds**³
Work with partners to **build thriving local economies**

Environmental Stewardship



80% reduction in operational scope 1 and 2 emissions⁴
RE100 commit to procure 100% of global operational electricity needs from renewable sources⁵

Sustainable Innovation



250 high impact businesses supported through our **Unreasonable Impact** programme⁶
Continue to support Barclays' **Social Innovation Facility**

Skills and Employability



Ten million people⁷ helped to improve skills through our **LifeSkills** programme
250,000 people placed into work⁸ through our **Connect with Work** partnerships

¹ Total financing volume in eligible social and environmental categories according to Barclays Impact Eligibility Framework (2018-25) | ² Investments in labelled Green Bonds by Barclays Treasury (no end timeframe) | ³ Total capacity for UK SME lending 2019-21 | ⁴ Scope 2 emissions measured according to market basis under the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (2025 against a 2018 baseline) | ⁵ 100% by 2030, 90% by 2025 | ⁶ Total number of participating ventures since launch (2016-22) | ⁷ Total number of participants in the UK (2018-22) | ⁸ Total number of work placements across programmes and regions – UK, US, Asia (2019-22) |



Financial results tables

Other items of interest – Q219 vs. prior year

| Material items (£m) | Q219 | Q218 | |
|---|------|------|---------------------------------------|
| Litigation and conduct | | | |
| Across divisions | (53) | (81) | Group |
| Other items of interest (£m) | | | |
| Income | | | |
| Strategic investment gain relating to the IPO of Tradeweb | 166 | | Corporate & Investment Bank (Markets) |
| Settlement of receivables relating to Lehman Brothers acquisition | - | 155 | Head Office |
| Gain on sale of a US Card portfolio | - | 53 | Consumer, Cards & Payments |

Q219 Group

| Three months ended (£m) | Jun-19 | Jun-18 | % change |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Income | 5,538 | 5,576 | (1%) |
| Impairment | (480) | (283) | (70%) |
| – Operating costs | (3,501) | (3,310) | (6%) |
| – Litigation and conduct | (53) | (81) | 35% |
| Total operating expenses | (3,554) | (3,391) | (5%) |
| Other net income/(expenses) | 27 | (7) | |
| PBT | 1,531 | 1,895 | (19%) |
| Tax charge ¹ | (297) | (386) | 23% |
| Profit after tax | 1,234 | 1,509 | (18%) |
| NCI | (17) | (55) | 69% |
| Other equity instrument holders | (183) | (175) | (5%) |
| Attributable profit | 1,034 | 1,279 | (19%) |
| Performance measures | | | |
| Basic earnings per share | 6.0p | 7.5p | |
| RoTE | 9.0% | 11.8% | |
| Cost: income ratio | 64% | 61% | |
| LLR | 56bps | 35bps | |
| Balance sheet (£bn) | | | |
| RWAs | 319.1 | 319.3 | |

| Excluding L&C – Three months ended (£m) | Jun-19 | Jun-18 | % change |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| PBT | 1,584 | 1,976 | (20%) |
| Attributable profit | 1,074 | 1,338 | (20%) |
| Performance measures | | | |
| Basic earnings per share | 6.3p | 7.8p | |
| RoTE | 9.3% | 12.3% | |
| Cost: income ratio | 63% | 59% | |

¹ From 2019, due to an IAS 12 update, the tax relief on payments in relation to Additional Tier 1 instruments has been recognised in the tax charge of the income statement, whereas it was previously recorded in retained earnings. Comparatives have been restated. This change does not impact earnings per share or return on average tangible shareholders' equity |

Q219 Barclays UK

| Business performance | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Three months ended (£m) | Jun-19 | Jun-18 | % change |
| – Personal Banking | 946 | 1,015 | (7%) |
| – Barclaycard Consumer UK | 497 | 504 | (1%) |
| – Business Banking | 328 | 317 | 3% |
| Income | 1,771 | 1,836 | (4%) |
| – Personal Banking | (36) | (49) | 27% |
| – Barclaycard Consumer UK | (175) | (139) | (26%) |
| – Business Banking | (19) | (26) | 27% |
| Impairment charges | (230) | (214) | (7%) |
| – Operating costs | (1,022) | (968) | (6%) |
| – Litigation and conduct | (41) | (3) | |
| Total operating expenses | (1,063) | (971) | (9%) |
| Other net (loss)/ income | (1) | 5 | |
| PBT | 477 | 656 | (27%) |
| Attributable profit ¹ | 328 | 473 | (31%) |
| Performance measures | | | |
| RoTE | 12.7% | 18.8% | |
| Average allocated tangible equity | £10.3bn | £10.1bn | |
| Cost: income ratio | 60% | 53% | |
| LLR | 47bps | 45bps | |
| NIM | 3.05% | 3.22% | |
| Balance sheet (£bn) | | | |
| L&A to customers ² | 189.1 | 185.3 | |
| Customer deposits ² | 200.9 | 194.3 | |
| RWAs | 76.2 | 75.0 | |

| Excluding L&C – Three months ended (£m) | Jun-19 | Jun-18 | % change |
|---|--------|--------|----------|
| PBT | 518 | 659 | (21%) |
| Attributable profit | 358 | 474 | (24%) |
| Performance measures | | | |
| RoTE | 13.9% | 18.8% | |
| Cost: income ratio | 58% | 53% | |
| Income (£m) – Three months ended | | | |
| NII | 1,438 | 1,493 | (4%) |
| Non-interest income | 333 | 343 | (3%) |
| Total income | 1,771 | 1,836 | (4%) |

¹ From 2019, due to an IAS 12 update, the tax relief on payments in relation to Additional Tier 1 instruments has been recognised in the tax charge of the income statement, whereas it was previously recorded in retained earnings. Comparatives have been restated. This change does not impact earnings per share or return on average tangible shareholders' equity | ² At amortised cost |

Q219 Barclays International

| Business performance | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Three months ended (£m) | Jun-19 | Jun-18 | % change |
| – CIB | 2,795 | 2,580 | 8% |
| – CC&P | 1,108 | 1,127 | (2%) |
| Income | 3,903 | 3,707 | 5% |
| – CIB | (44) | 23 | |
| – CC&P | (203) | (91) | |
| Impairment charges | (247) | (68) | |
| – Operating costs | (2,435) | (2,306) | (6%) |
| – Litigation and conduct | (11) | (47) | 77% |
| Total operating expenses | (2,446) | (2,353) | (4%) |
| Other net income | 13 | 11 | 18% |
| PBT | 1,223 | 1,297 | (6%) |
| Attributable profit ¹ | 832 | 926 | (10%) |
| Performance measures | | | |
| RoTE | 10.7% | 11.8% | |
| Average allocated tangible equity | £31.1bn | £31.4bn | |
| Cost: income ratio | 63% | 63% | |
| LLR | 72bps | 22bps | |
| NIM | 3.91% | 4.03% | |
| Balance sheet (£bn) | | | |
| RWAs | 214.8 | 218.0 | |

| Excluding L&C – Three months ended (£m) | Jun-19 | Jun-18 | % change |
|---|--------|--------|----------|
| PBT | 1,234 | 1,344 | (8%) |
| Attributable profit | 840 | 960 | (13%) |
| Performance measures | | | |
| RoTE | 10.8% | 12.2% | |
| Cost: income ratio | 62% | 62% | |

¹ From 2019, due to an IAS 12 update, the tax relief on payments in relation to Additional Tier 1 instruments has been recognised in the tax charge of the income statement, whereas it was previously recorded in retained earnings. Comparatives have been restated. This change does not impact earnings per share or return on average tangible shareholders' equity |

Q219 Barclays International: Corporate & Investment Bank and Consumer, Cards & Payments

| CIB business performance | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Three months ended (£m) | Jun-19 | Jun-18 | % change GBP basis | % change USD basis |
| –FICC | 920 | 736 | 25% | 20% |
| –Equities | 517 | 601 | (14%) | (18%) |
| Markets | 1,437 | 1,337 | 7% | 3% |
| Banking fees | 698 | 704 | (1%) | (5%) |
| –Corporate lending | 216 | 198 | 9% | |
| –Transaction banking | 444 | 385 | 15% | |
| Corporate | 660 | 583 | 13% | |
| Other income | - | (44) | | |
| Income | 2,795 | 2,580 | 8% | |
| Impairment charges | (44) | 23 | | |
| – Operating costs | (1,860) | (1,773) | (5%) | |
| – Litigation and conduct | (7) | - | | |
| Total operating expenses | (1,867) | (1,773) | (5%) | |
| Other net income | 3 | 5 | (40%) | |
| PBT | 887 | 835 | 6% | |
| Performance measures | | | | |
| RoTE | 9.2% | 9.1% | | |
| Balance sheet (£bn) | | | | |
| RWAs | 175.9 | 180.4 | | |
| Excluding L&C – Three months ended (£m) | | | | |
| PBT | 894 | 835 | 7% | |
| Performance measures | | | | |
| RoTE | 9.3% | 9.1% | | |

| CC&P business performance | | | |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|
| Three months ended (£m) | Jun-19 | Jun-18 | % change |
| Income | 1,108 | 1,127 | (2%) |
| Impairment | (203) | (91) | |
| – Operating costs | (575) | (533) | (8%) |
| – Litigation and conduct | (4) | (47) | 91% |
| Total operating expenses | (579) | (580) | - |
| Other net income | 10 | 6 | 67% |
| PBT | 336 | 462 | (27%) |
| Performance measures | | | |
| RoTE | 17.8% | 26.2% | |
| Balance sheet (£bn) | | | |
| RWAs | 38.9 | 37.6 | |
| Excluding L&C – Three months ended (£m) | | | |
| PBT | 340 | 509 | (33%) |
| Performance measures | | | |
| RoTE | 18.0% | 28.9% | |

Q219 Head Office

| Head Office business performance | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Three months ended (£m) | Jun-19 | Jun-18 |
| Income | (136) | 33 |
| Impairment charges | (3) | (1) |
| – <i>Operating costs</i> | (44) | (36) |
| – <i>Litigation and conduct</i> | (1) | (31) |
| Operating expenses | (45) | (67) |
| Other net income/(expenses) | 15 | (23) |
| LBT | (169) | (58) |
| Performance measures (£bn) | | |
| Average allocated tangible equity | 4.8 | 2.0 |
| Balance sheet (£bn) | | |
| RWAs | 28.1 | 26.3 |
| Excluding L&C – Three months ended (£m) | | |
| LBT | (168) | (27) |
| Attributable loss ¹ | (124) | (96) |

¹ From 2019, due to an IAS 12 update, the tax relief on payments in relation to Additional Tier 1 instruments has been recognised in the tax charge of the income statement, whereas it was previously recorded in retained earnings. Comparatives have been restated. This change does not impact earnings per share or return on average tangible shareholders' equity |

Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| ABS | Asset-backed Securities |
| ADI | Available Distributable Items |
| ALAC | Additional Loss-Absorbing Capacity |
| AP | Attributable Profit |
| APIs | Application Programming Interface |
| AT1 | Additional Tier 1 |
| BAGL | Barclays Africa Group Limited |
| BBI | Barclays Bank Ireland |
| BBPLC | Barclays Bank PLC |
| BBUKPLC | Barclays Bank UK PLC |
| BI | Barclays International |
| BoE | Bank of England |
| BPLC | Barclays PLC |
| BT | Balance Transfers |
| BUK | Barclays UK |
| BX | Barclays Execution Services |
| CBR | Combined Buffer Requirement |
| CC&P | Consumer, Cards & Payments |
| CCAR | Comprehensive Capital Adequacy Review |
| CCB | Capital Conservation Buffer |
| CCLB | Countercyclical Leverage Buffer |
| CCyB | Countercyclical Buffer |
| CET1 | Common Equity Tier 1 |
| CIB | Corporate & Investment Bank |
| CRD | Capital Requirement Directive |
| CRR | Capital Requirements Regulation |
| CRR II | Capital Requirements Regulation II |
| DCM | Debt Capital Markets |
| DTA | Deferred Tax Asset |
| DVA | Debit Valuation Adjustment |

| | |
|-------|--|
| ECB | European Central Bank |
| ECM | Equity Capital Markets |
| EMEA | Europe, Middle East and Africa |
| EPS | Basic Earnings per Share |
| EU | European Union |
| FICC | Fixed Income, Currencies and Commodities |
| FPC | Financial Policy Committee |
| FSB | Financial Stability Board |
| FVOCI | Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income |
| GMP | Guaranteed Minimum Pensions |
| IHC | Intermediate Holding Company |
| IPO | Initial Public Offering |
| L&A | Loans & Advances |
| L&C | Litigation & Conduct |
| LBT | Loss Before Tax |
| LCR | Liquidity Coverage Ratio |
| LDR | Loan: Deposit Ratio |
| LGD | Loss Given Default |
| LLR | Loan Loss Rate |
| LRA | Liquidity Risk Appetite |
| LTV | Loan to Value |
| MDA | Maximum Distributable Amount |
| MDR | Mandatory Distribution Restrictions |
| MREL | Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities |
| MTM | Mark to Market |
| NCI | Non-Controlling Interests |
| NII | Net Interest Income |
| NIM | Net Interest Margin |
| NSFR | Net Stable Funding Ratio |

| | |
|--------|---|
| P1 | Pillar 1 |
| P2A | Pillar 2A |
| PBT | Profit Before Tax |
| PPI | Payment Protection Insurance |
| PRA | Prudential Regulation Authority |
| QoQ | Quarter-on-Quarter movement |
| RMBS | Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities |
| RoTE | Return on Tangible Equity |
| RWA | Risk Weighted Assets |
| RWN | Ratings Watch Negative |
| S&P | Standard & Poor's |
| TCFD | Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures |
| TNAV | Tangible Net Asset Value |
| TW | Tradeweb |
| US DoJ | US Department of Justice |
| YoY | Year-on-Year movement |
| YTD | Year to Date |

| | | |
|-----|-----|----------------------|
| A\$ | AUD | Australian Dollar |
| \$ | CHF | Swiss Franc |
| € | EUR | Euro |
| £ | GBP | Great British Pound |
| ¥ | JPY | Japanese Yen |
| kr | NOK | Norwegian Krone |
| kr | SEK | Swedish Krona |
| \$ | SGD | Singapore Dollar |
| \$ | USD | United States Dollar |

Disclaimer

Important Notice

The terms Barclays or Barclays 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. All such regulatory requirements are subject to change;
- MREL is based on Barclays' understanding of the Bank of England's policy statement on "The Bank of England's approach to setting a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)" published in June 2018, updating the Bank of England's November 2016 policy statement, and the non-binding indicative MREL requirements communicated to Barclays by the Bank of England. Binding future MREL requirements remain subject to change including at the conclusion of the transitional period, as determined by the Bank of England, taking into account a number of factors as described in the policy statement and as a result of the finalisation of international and European MREL/TLAC requirements;
- future regulatory capital, liquidity, funding and/or MREL, including forward-looking illustrations, are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not forecasts of Barclays' results of operations or capital position or otherwise. Illustrations regarding the capital flight path, end-state capital evolution and expectations and MREL build are based on certain assumptions applicable at the date of publication only which cannot be assured and are subject to change, including amongst others, holding constant the Pillar 2A requirement at the 2018 level despite it being subject to at least annual review and assumed CRD buffers, which are also subject to change.

Forward-looking Statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the Barclays Group. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results or other financial condition or performance measures could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as 'may', 'will', 'seek', 'continue', 'aim', 'anticipate', 'target', 'projected', 'expect', 'estimate', 'intend', 'plan', 'goal', 'believe', 'achieve' or other words of similar meaning. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or guidance regarding or relating to the Barclays Group's future financial position, income growth, assets, impairment charges, provisions, business strategy, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, payment of dividends (including dividend payout ratios and expected payment strategies), projected levels of growth in the banking and financial markets, projected costs or savings, any commitments and targets, estimates of capital expenditures, plans and objectives for future operations, projected employee numbers, IFRS impacts and other statements that are not historical fact. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. These may be affected by changes in legislation, the development of standards and interpretations under International Financial Reporting Standards including evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting and regulatory standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations, future levels of conduct provisions, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, geopolitical risks and the impact of competition. In addition, factors including (but not limited to) the following may have an effect: capital, leverage and other regulatory rules applicable to past, current and future periods; UK, US, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions; the effects of any volatility in credit markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; effects of changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; volatility in capital markets; changes in credit ratings of any entities within the Barclays Group or any securities issued by such entities; the potential for one or more countries exiting the Eurozone; instability as a result of the exit by the United Kingdom from the European Union and the disruption that may subsequently result in the UK and globally; and the success of future acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Barclays Group's control. As a result, the Barclays Group's actual future results, dividend payments, and capital and leverage ratios may differ materially from the plans, goals, expectations and guidance set forth in the Barclays Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors which may impact the Barclays Group's future financial condition and performance are identified in our filings with the SEC (including, without limitation, our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2018), which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Subject to our obligations under the applicable laws and regulations of the United Kingdom and the United States in relation to disclosure and ongoing information, we undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Non-IFRS Performance Measures

This presentation includes certain non-IFRS performance measures, such as income statement and financial performance measures excluding litigation and conduct. These measures are defined and reconciliations to the nearest IFRS measures are available in the appendix to Barclays Group's interim results announcement for the period ended 30 June 2019.