



Barclays PLC
Country Snapshot 2022

Prepared for the road ahead



Fulfilling our Purpose

Barclays is a universal bank.

Our Purpose...

We deploy finance responsibly to support people and businesses, acting with empathy and integrity, championing innovation and sustainability, for the common good and the long term.

and our Values...

Respect

Integrity

Service

Excellence

Stewardship

influence our strategy...

Our diversification, built to deliver double-digit returns



Strategic priorities to sustain and grow



delivered through group synergies...

We bring our organisation closer together to create synergies and deliver more value.

creating positive outcomes for our stakeholders.

Customers and clients

Colleagues

Society

Investors

Welcome to the 2022 Barclays Country Snapshot. This report contains an overview of our global tax contribution as well as our approach to tax including our UK tax strategy, together with our country by country data.



Our experience, insight
and adaptability help
unlock opportunities.

Inside this report

Overview

2022 highlights	02
About Barclays	03
Our wider contribution	04

Tax contribution

Our global tax contribution	05
The taxes we pay and collect as we do business	06
Taxes paid by region	07

Approach to tax

Our approach to tax	08
Our tax principles and tax code of conduct	09
Our investment and tax incentives	11
Our governance and risk management	12
Our engagement and commitment to tax transparency	13
Our commitment to information sharing and support for a fair tax system	14
Our role in global efforts to combat tax evasion	15
Our UK tax strategy	16

Country by country data

Statement of Directors' responsibilities	17
Independent Auditor's report to Barclays PLC	18
Country by country data	20

Overview

2022 highlights

Barclays continues to make substantial tax payments across the countries in which we operate. Over the last decade, we have consistently been ranked as one of the top five largest UK taxpayers, paying over £14bn of taxes in the UK.

Barclays continues to make substantial tax payments across the countries in which we operate, both in terms of the taxes we pay, which represent a cost to us (hereafter referred to as 'taxes paid'), and taxes collected, which are those we administer on behalf of governments and collect from others as we do business. In 2022, we made a total tax contribution of £5,572m globally.



Over the last decade, we have consistently been ranked as one of the top five largest UK taxpayers.

Barclays was ranked as the fifth largest UK taxpayer, in terms of taxes paid, in the most recent PwC Total Tax Contribution survey of the One Hundred Group (100 Group). The 100 Group represents members of the FTSE 100 along with several large UK private companies. Over the last decade, we have consistently been ranked as one of the top five largest UK taxpayers, paying over £14bn of taxes in the UK.



Our efforts to increase our transparency

Transparency remains high on our agenda and tax continues to be an important issue for our stakeholders.

During 2022, we were one of three companies shortlisted for the 2022 PwC Building Public Trust Award: Tax Reporting in the FTSE 350 - Multinationals.

We believe that it is important for our investors, customers and clients, regulators, tax authorities and other stakeholders to understand our approach to tax and our tax contribution in the countries in which we operate.

Consistent with our commitment to tax transparency we have published details of the taxes we pay and our approach to tax since 2013, and we have enhanced our report each year. This year's Country Snapshot is no exception.

Highlights

UK

No.5

Rank by UK tax paid

Global

£2,255m

Total taxes paid by Barclays

£5,572m

Total tax contribution

£3,317m

Total taxes collected
by Barclays

£7,012m

Profit before tax

41

Number of countries that
Barclays operates in

83,928

Average number
of employees globally



Building Public Trust
Awards 2022

Highly Commended
Tax Reporting in the FTSE 350 –
Multinationals
[pwc.co.uk/bpta](https://www.pwc.co.uk/bpta)



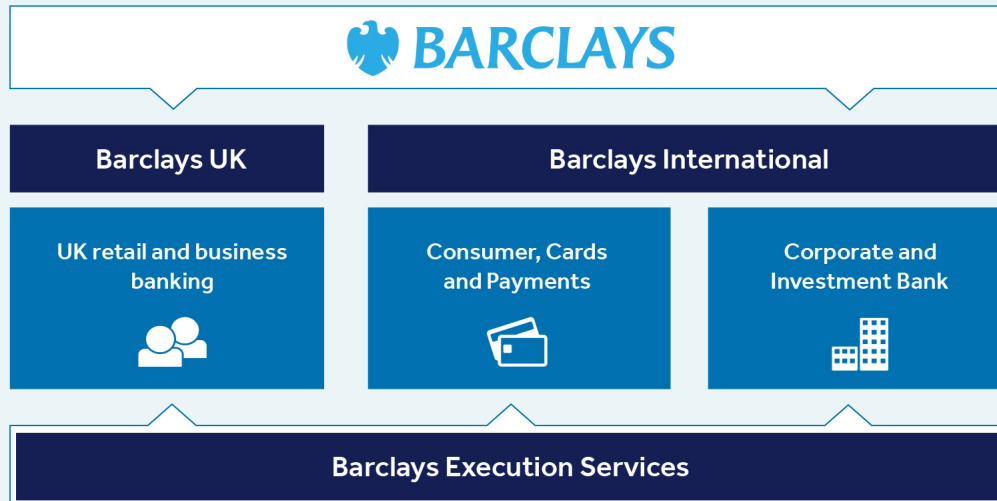
Overview (continued)

About Barclays

We are diversified by business, geography and income type. Our operations include consumer banking and payment services in the UK, US and Europe, as well as a global corporate and investment bank.

Our structure

Barclays operates as two divisions, Barclays UK and Barclays International, supported by our service company, Barclays Execution Services.



Barclays UK

Barclays UK consists of our UK Personal Banking, UK Business Banking and Barclaycard Consumer UK businesses. These businesses are carried on by our UK ring-fenced bank (Barclays Bank UK PLC) and certain other entities within the Group.

UK Personal Banking offers retail solutions to help customers with their day-to-day banking needs.

UK Business Banking serves business clients, from high-growth start-ups to small and medium-sized enterprises, with specialist advice for their business banking needs.

Barclaycard Consumer UK is a leading credit card provider, offering flexible borrowing and payment solutions, while delivering a leading customer experience.

Barclays International

Barclays International consists of our Corporate and Investment Bank and Consumer, Cards and Payments businesses. These businesses operate within our non-ring-fenced bank (Barclays Bank PLC) and its subsidiaries, and certain other entities within the Group.

Barclays Corporate and Investment Bank is comprised of the Investment Banking, Corporate Banking and Global Markets businesses, aiding money managers, financial institutions, governments, supranational organisations and corporate clients in managing their funding, financing, strategic and risk management needs.

The Consumer, Cards and Payments division of Barclays International is comprised of our International Cards and Consumer Bank, Private Bank and Barclaycard Payments businesses.

As part of our International Cards and Consumer Bank, in the US we have a partnership-focused business model, offering credit cards to consumers through our relationships. We also offer online retail savings products, instalment payments and personal loans.

In Germany, we offer multiple consumer products including own-branded and co-branded credit cards, online loans, electronic Point of Sale (ePOS) financing and deposits.

Barclaycard Payments enables businesses of all sizes to make and receive payments.

Our Private Bank offers banking, credit and investment capabilities to meet the needs of our clients across the UK, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Barclays Execution Services

Barclays Execution Services is the Group-wide service company providing technology, operational and functional services to businesses across the Group.

Overview (continued)

Our wider contribution

We contribute in many ways to the countries in which we operate in addition to our tax contribution.

This report concentrates on our tax contribution which is just one element of our overall contribution. Here we look at some of the other ways in which we contribute including our efforts to support our customers and clients.

Economy

We continue to be a major investor, employer and purchaser of goods and services. In addition, we generate economic activity by supporting individuals and businesses from small and medium-sized enterprises to larger corporates.

Employment

We generate and support employment across all of the countries in which we operate. Globally, Barclays employed an average of 83,928 full-time employees during 2022.

Programmes that make a difference

Our LifeSkills programme is enabling people to develop the employability and financial skills they need to get into work and manage their money. Since LifeSkills first began in 2013, it has reached 18.1million^a people. In 2022, we launched a new three year partnership with the Trussell Trust to help unlock income for people struggling to afford essentials and help them to access financial assistance that they're entitled to, but not receiving, such as benefits and grants. Since April 2022, the Trussell Trust has unlocked more than £2.3m for people through the financial inclusion initiatives that Barclays is supporting, and Barclays has written off more than £500,000 of unaffordable debt for families.

Our Unreasonable Impact programme is supporting ventures that are solving key social and environmental challenges, driving innovation and creating jobs. Through the Unreasonable Impact programme in 2022, Barclays celebrated delivering its Citizenship commitment of supporting 250 high-growth entrepreneurs to scale their companies and address key global issues. The programme is now reaching 269^b companies that have positively affected the lives of more than 300 million people around the world, and employ over 19,500 people full-time (FTE). From air-based protein which makes meat from the air, to hybrid solar panels that generate both electricity and water, these companies are delivering innovative solutions to address pressing social and environmental challenges.

Alongside these high-impact programmes, we help our employees to make a difference to the causes that matter most to them personally through our matching programmes. In 2022, we supported more than 5,700 colleagues around the world to fundraise and donate to their chosen charities, including organisations providing vital humanitarian assistance in Ukraine.

+ More information on these commitments can be found at home.barclays/annualreport and within the [ESG Resource Hub](#)

Notes:

- a Cumulative ventures supported since 2016
- b 2022 data subject to independent Limited Assurance under ISAE(UK)3000 and ISAE3410. Current and previous limited assurance scope and opinions can be found within the ESG Resource Hub for further details: home.barclays/sustainability/esg-resource-hub/reporting-and-disclosures/

Environment



In March 2020, we announced our ambition to be a net zero bank by 2050, becoming one of the first banks to do so.

We have a strategy to turn that ambition into action:

1

Achieving net zero operations

Barclays is working to achieve net zero operations and supply chain emissions, investing in the continued decarbonisation of our operations and in the development of a net zero pathway for the emissions from our supply chain.

2

Reducing our financed emissions

Barclays is committed to aligning its financing with the goals and timelines of the Paris Agreement.

3

Financing the transition

Barclays is helping to provide the green and sustainable finance required to transform the economies we serve.

+ More information on our strategy and our ESG disclosures can be found at home.barclays/annualreport

Tax contribution

Our global tax contribution

Our global tax contribution includes both taxes paid and taxes collected.

Our total tax contribution for 2022 was £5,572m.

This includes taxes paid of £2,255m, which represent a cost to us, and taxes collected on behalf of governments of £3,317m.

Our taxes paid by country, which comprise the total taxes paid, are explained further from page 20 of our country by country data.

Total tax contribution

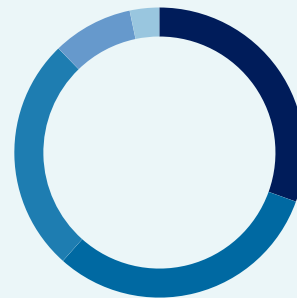
£5,572m

Taxes paid globally

£2,255m

Taxes paid are those that represent a cost to us. This amount includes:

- corporation tax, including the surcharge on UK banking profits
- withholding taxes
- employer payroll taxes
- irrecoverable VAT
- bank levy
- other taxes including business rates and other property taxes.

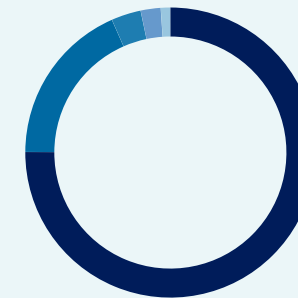


Taxes collected globally

£3,317m

Taxes collected are those that we administer on behalf of governments and collect from others as we do business. This amount includes:

- taxes collected on employee salaries
- taxes collected on customer and client dealings in shares and other financial products
- tax deducted at source on interest and other payments
- net VAT collected (VAT charged on sales less recoverable VAT on purchases).



Tax contribution (continued)

The taxes we pay and collect as we do business

Here we find a summary of how the main types of taxes paid and taxes collected arise in the course of our business.

Taxes paid

Employer payroll taxes

As a major employer, our staff costs include employer national insurance contributions in the UK and other social security contributions globally that we pay to tax authorities in addition to the remuneration we pay our employees.

Irrecoverable VAT

We pay VAT when we buy goods and services from our suppliers. Unlike most other businesses, banks can only claim back a proportion of the VAT that they incur, making this a significant cost to our business.

Bank levy

Bank levy is primarily paid to the UK Government based on the size of our UK balance sheet.

Other taxes

We pay business rates on our offices and our network of high street branches in the UK. We also pay property taxes in the US and Canada.

Corporation tax

When our business generates profits, we pay corporation tax.

Withholding taxes

Withholding taxes are paid on some income we receive. We incur withholding tax principally on dividends received on shares we hold as part of the equities business that Barclays International undertakes with its clients. Where we are unable to credit that tax against our corporation tax, this is a cost to our business.



Taxes collected

Employee payroll taxes

We collect income tax payments and social security contributions (for example, income tax deducted under PAYE and employee national insurance contributions in the UK) from the remuneration we pay to our employees.

Net VAT collected

We collect VAT and sales tax on some products and services that we offer to our customers and clients. The VAT and sales tax collected less the proportion of VAT that we can claim back is then remitted to the relevant taxation authority.

Other taxes collected

We collect a number of other taxes such as stamp duty and financial transaction tax on customer and client dealings in shares and other financial products.

We also collect withholding taxes on some interest and other payments made to our customers and clients.

The remainder of this report focuses on taxes paid only.

Tax contribution (continued)

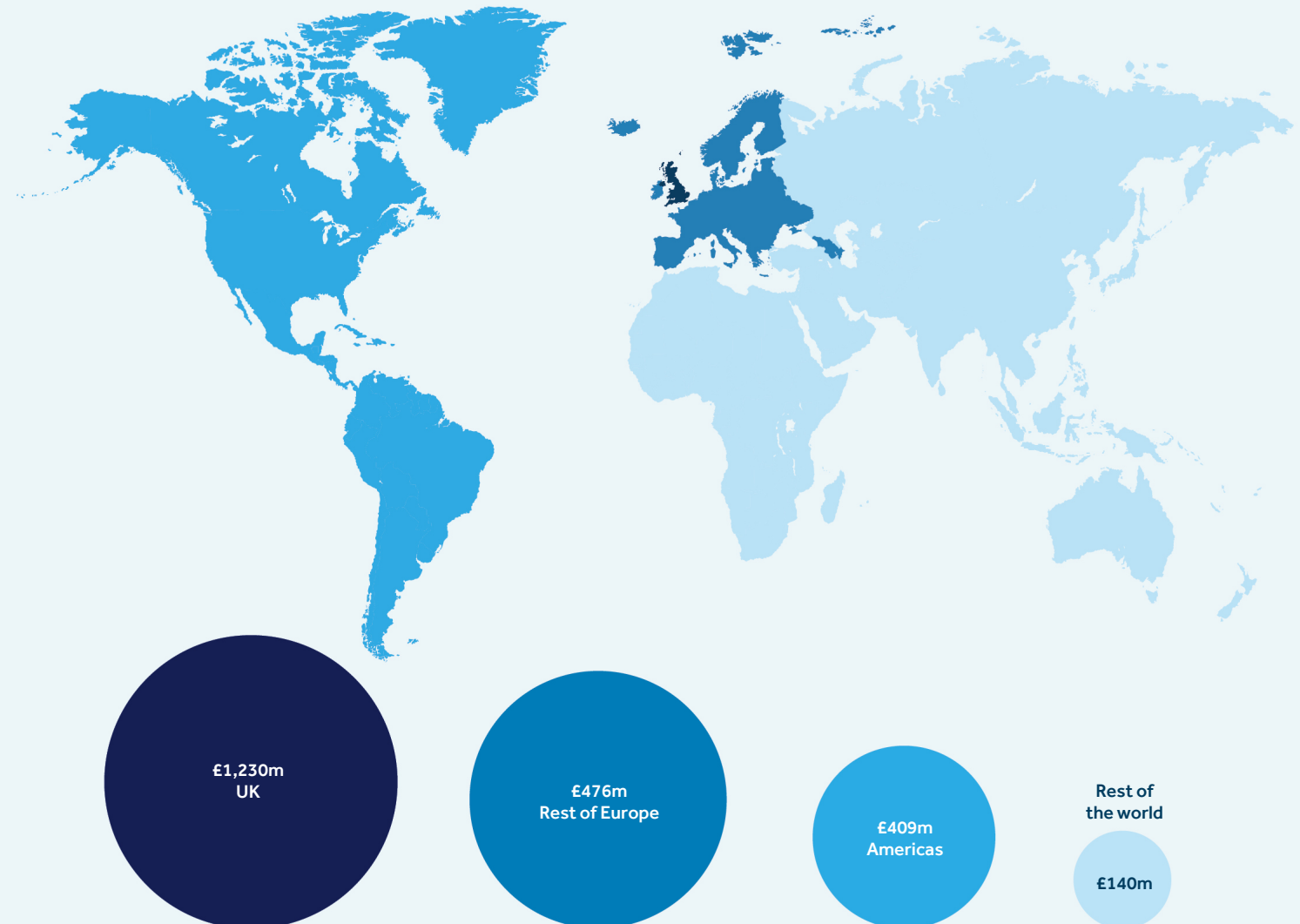
Taxes paid by region

In 2022, our taxes paid globally were £2,255m. Here we look at where those taxes were paid.

- In 2022, we paid £2,255m of tax globally, of which £1,230m was paid in the UK. This significant contribution to the UK economy reflects the fact that we are a UK-headquartered bank and that the UK is the main base of our global operations.
- A large amount of the taxes we pay are specific to the UK banking sector. For example, we pay bank levy to the UK Government based on the value of the UK liabilities on our balance sheet.
- An additional sector specific tax is the UK banking profits surcharge (an additional 8% tax on top of the standard UK corporation tax rate for 2022), which means that UK banks pay tax at 27% on banking profits compared to the standard UK corporation tax rate of 19%.
- Over the last decade, Barclays has paid over £14bn of taxes in the UK.

||

In 2022, we paid £2,255m of taxes globally, of which £1,230m was paid in the UK. Over the last decade, Barclays has paid over £14bn of taxes in the UK.



Approach to tax

Our approach to tax

Here we find the key elements of our approach to tax.

Our Purpose is to deploy finance responsibly to support people and businesses, acting with empathy and integrity, championing innovation and sustainability, for the common good and the long term.

Our key objectives

Our approach to tax has three core objectives:

- responsible approach to tax
- effective interaction with tax authorities
- transparency in relation to our tax affairs.

Our approach to tax is built around ensuring we meet these objectives. We expand on the key elements of our approach on the following pages.

Barclays' approach to tax

The key elements of Barclays' approach

Our tax principles

Our tax principles allow us to balance the needs of our stakeholders, including shareholders, customers, tax authorities and regulators, when making decisions.

[+ Read more on Page 9](#)

Our tax code of conduct and 'no surprises' approach

We operate and interact with tax authorities in the right way and in a way that they would expect.

[+ Read more on Page 9](#)

Our governance and risk management

Ultimate responsibility for tax risk resides with the Board and our governance requires that suitably qualified people are involved in decisions related to tax.

[+ Read more on Page 12](#)

Our role in global efforts to combat tax evasion

Tax evasion is a criminal activity which involves deliberately concealing income or assets from tax authorities. Tax evasion is wrong and we actively invest in and support initiatives to combat tax evasion.

[+ Read more on Page 15](#)

Our engagement

We seek to clearly explain our tax position within our reports, filings and publications.

[+ Read more on Page 13](#)

The objectives that Barclays seeks to achieve

Responsible approach to tax

- Ensuring we manage our tax affairs in accordance with our tax principles and tax code of conduct, our returns are filed on time and the correct amount of tax is paid.
- Barclays is committed to only dealing with customer or client assets that have been appropriately declared to the relevant tax authority.

Effective interaction with tax authorities

- Having a constructive and professional relationship with tax authorities is key to how we manage our tax affairs.
- We actively support and work with tax authorities to combat tax evasion.

Transparency in relation to our tax affairs

- Being a leader in tax transparency by choosing to expand external publications such as our Country Snapshot and making clear disclosures to tax authorities.

Approach to tax (continued)

Our tax principles and tax code of conduct

Our tax principles and tax code of conduct are integral to our responsible approach to tax and our effective interaction with tax authorities.

Our tax principles

We have set out and published clear tax principles that govern our approach to tax planning. Our tax planning must:

- support genuine commercial activity
- comply with generally accepted custom and practice, in addition to the law and the UK Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks
- be of a type that the tax authorities would expect
- only take place with customers and clients sophisticated enough to assess its risks
- be consistent with, and be seen to be consistent with, our Purpose and Values.

Should any of these principles be threatened, we will not proceed, regardless of the commercial implications. Our tax principles are central to our approach to tax planning for ourselves or on behalf of our clients.

Our tax code of conduct and 'no surprises' approach

Our tax department comprises in-house professionals from a combination of tax, legal and accounting backgrounds. The majority of our tax team is based in London and New York. We also have tax professionals based in other key jurisdictions. Our tax professionals are subject to clear standards including that they uphold our tax principles and follow our tax code of conduct. The tax department works closely with the businesses and other functions such as Human Resources and Finance, ensuring that our approach to tax is consistently applied throughout the organisation.

Our tax code of conduct is an integral part of how we operate:

- all tax planning is subject to a robust review and approval process
- our approach to taxation is clearly explained and publicly available, and our tax reporting is transparent and helpful to stakeholders
- our dealings with tax authorities are handled proactively, constructively and transparently, recognising that early resolution of our tax affairs is in everyone's interest, and we respond to feedback from tax authorities

- any litigation necessary to resolve a difference of opinion will be handled in a way that is consistent with our values.

We seek to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the law and we take account of established practice in the territories in which we operate. We are transparent in both the disclosure of our tax affairs to tax authorities and our tax reporting to other stakeholders. When we have a new product or transaction, we check that the tax treatment is well-understood and the tax obligations are properly managed.

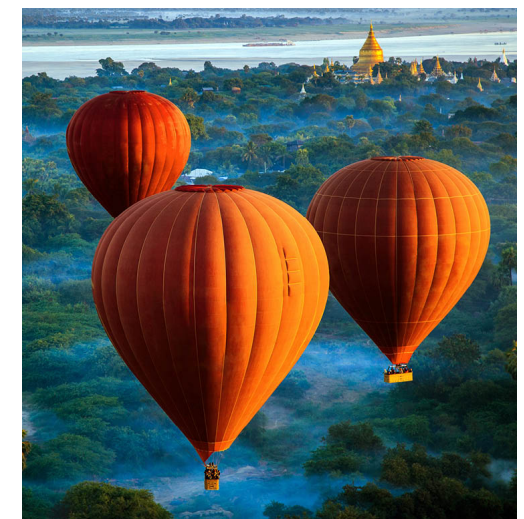
Where necessary, we consult with external advisers to help us manage our tax position and ensure that we are making appropriate decisions. We also consult with external advisers to help us understand the implications of new or proposed tax law.

Our aim is to take a 'no surprises' approach to our interactions with tax authorities by demonstrating the following behaviours in our dealings with them:

- we aim to have professional and constructive relationships with tax authorities
- we aim to make our tax returns as clear as possible and we try to raise important issues proactively and in real-time so that tax authorities can focus their resources effectively
- we aim to be co-operative and helpful when dealing with enquiries raised by tax authorities
- from time to time, if it is unclear how tax law should be applied, we may engage with tax authorities to confirm the correct application of tax law.

Since their introduction in 2013, we believe our tax principles and our tax code of conduct have been very valuable additions to the way we manage tax, allowing us to balance the needs of all of our stakeholders when making decisions related to our tax affairs.

Nevertheless, as tax law is subjective and different interpretations may accordingly arise, differences of opinion with tax authorities over the meaning of tax law inevitably arise. Where this happens we seek to reach a common understanding through engagement with the relevant tax authority. This is of course not always possible, and in such circumstances we may choose to have recourse to courts/tribunals to determine the correct interpretation of tax law. The role of courts/tribunals is to act as the final authority in matters of tax law and, accordingly, it is natural that, from time to time, it might be necessary to pursue litigation to determine interpretations of tax law. When we do this we continue to act in accordance with our values and operate in a professional and constructive way.



Approach to tax (continued)

Here we explore how our approach applies to our clients and our businesses.

Our clients

Our tax principles make it very clear that all tax planning for our clients must support genuine commercial activity. While our clients are ultimately responsible for any decisions in relation to their tax affairs, we, like other banks, do provide some tax-related products to our clients (for example, Individual Savings Account (ISAs) in the UK). These products are well-understood by tax authorities and often deliver tax incentives specifically intended by governments.

Conversely, for example, we would not provide non-standard loan funding to a client, where the funding is integral to the client's tax planning, if the tax planning does not comply with the spirit, as well as the letter, of the law.

Our business

Tax influences decisions about how we run and organise our business and about where we base our operations. Making these decisions is an integral part of running a global commercial organisation. When tax is a factor in deciding where or how we do business, the decisions we make are consistent with our tax principles and profits are taxed in the locations in which the economic activity generating them takes place.

We seek to comply with all of the recommendations in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) that have been enacted in the countries in which we operate. Accordingly, transactions that artificially transfer profits into a low tax jurisdiction would not be consistent with BEPS, or our tax principles. A key part of ensuring we pay taxes in the countries where economic value is created is how we price transactions between our group companies, more commonly known as 'transfer pricing'.



We apply arm's-length pricing to our intra-group transactions in accordance with established and widely accepted international standards.

When we invest in our business, we may benefit from tax incentives as intended by national governments, some of which are discussed further on page 11.

Low tax territories

We have business operations in a number of jurisdictions which have low tax rates, principally in the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey, where for many years we have been a significant local employer.

However, we do not market the tax benefits of these locations to our clients. Where a client chooses to invest via these locations, Barclays will only provide the client with services that are compliant with our tax principles.

We have also historically incorporated companies under the laws of other low tax jurisdictions, particularly the Cayman Islands, because the local company law makes it simple and cost effective to set up and manage companies. All of the profits generated in these companies are subject to corporation tax at a rate at least equal to the UK corporation tax rate.

Our approach to transfer pricing in more detail



The prices applied to our intra-group transactions are representative of the prices that would be paid in respect of transactions between independent parties (also known as 'arm's-length pricing').

The 'arm's-length prices' that we apply are derived from established and widely accepted international standards such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Transfer Pricing Guidelines, which are applied on a globally consistent basis across all countries in which we operate.

We seek to comply with the BEPS Action 13 report (Transfer Pricing Documentation and Country by Country reporting) documentation requirements to support the arm's-length prices applied to our intra-group transactions including, for instance, the preparation of a master file and local files and undertaking external economic benchmarking studies of comparable transactions between third parties.

Tax authorities may sometimes take a differing view of what an arm's-length price should be for a transaction. This can lead to the same income being taxed in two countries (often referred to as 'double taxation').

National governments often seek to reduce double taxation by entering into double taxation treaties between one another. These treaties include mechanisms for tax authorities to agree an arm's-length price for a transaction between one another and the taxpayer.

These mechanisms can include 'Mutual Agreement Procedures' (MAP) which allow tax authorities in two countries to agree on a mutually acceptable arm's-length price where the taxpayer has been unable to reach an agreement with the tax authorities directly.

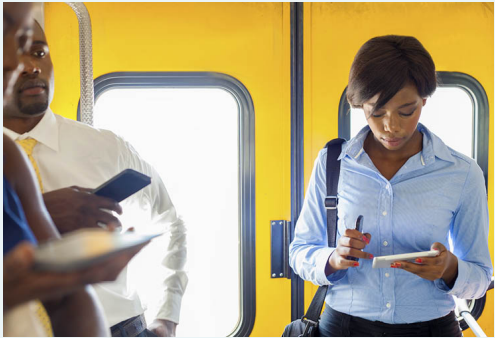
Treaties may also include a mechanism for tax authorities to agree an arm's-length price on an upfront basis with a taxpayer through 'Advance Pricing Agreements' (APA).

Where we are or may be subject to double taxation, we do seek to reach agreement on an appropriate arm's-length price through one of the generally available mechanisms outlined above.

Approach to tax (continued)

Our investment and tax incentives

We invest in a number of areas that attract tax incentives as intended by national governments.



National governments often encourage businesses to invest and undertake certain activities that support wider policy objectives such as stimulating economic growth, driving technological innovation and accelerating the transition to a low-carbon economy.

One way governments do this is by offering tax incentives to encourage businesses to help achieve these policy objectives.

We invest in a number of areas that attract tax incentives and here we highlight some examples.

Tax incentives for innovation

Innovation is at the heart of what we do and how we think at Barclays. We are a bank of 'firsts' and have been pioneering new technologies in the market for many years, such as the launch of the UK's first credit card and the world's first ATM.

Digital banking, international transactions and transaction security have become increasingly central to all our lives. Recognising this, one of Barclays' strategic priorities is to deliver next generation, digitised consumer financial services and we are investing more than ever in building the Barclays of the future. We spend significant amounts on research and development (R&D) each year to research, design and develop innovative technological solutions that protect our millions of customers and lead the world in digital banking.

Given its economic and scientific importance, both the UK and US governments provide specific tax incentives to encourage innovation. Accordingly, given our investment in pioneering technology, and where the activities meet the requirements, we have benefited from available tax incentives in countries including the UK and US for expenditure such as:

- Research and Development Expenditure Credits (RDEC), a UK Government tax incentive designed to reward innovative companies for investing in R&D, and US R&D credits, a tax relief granted through an incremental tax credit in relation to qualifying research expenses and
- UK Patent Box scheme, which provides a lower effective corporation tax rate of 10% on profits attributable to UK or certain European patents.

Capital allowances

As a UK-headquartered banking group, we invest significant sums in our UK real estate and infrastructure footprint, most notably our London head office, campuses in Radbrooke and Northampton as well as our retail branch network.

In 2021, we officially opened a new 'state of the art' campus in Glasgow. The Glasgow campus, alongside other new campus developments in Whippany, New Jersey, and Pune, India, are part of our global strategy to create world-class facilities.

Our investment to construct and fit out the new campus with energy-saving plant, machinery and equipment will attract capital allowances, which provide UK tax relief on some types of capital expenditure. Similarly, when we refurbish our existing high street branches throughout the UK, some of that investment may benefit from capital allowances. Additionally, in 2022 we installed solar electricity systems at our Pune and Glasgow campuses and have planned more installations across our global property portfolio to meet our on-site renewable electricity capacity goal by 2035.

The UK's capital allowances system was first introduced in 1946 and is a mainstay of the UK tax system, and has been developed over time by successive governments to encourage businesses to make capital investments in the UK.

Renewable energy tax credits

Many national governments are seeking to move towards a low-carbon economy by encouraging businesses to invest in the renewable energy infrastructure that is essential to driving the transition throughout the wider economy. Given the scale and urgency of the challenge, investment from private enterprise has a crucial role to play.

The US Government provides tax incentives in the form of 'Investment Tax Credits' for investing in qualifying renewable energy projects including solar, geothermal and fuel cell energy.

Our support of the renewable energy and clean technology sector is aligned to Barclays' strategic priority of supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy.



More information on how Barclays is supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy can be found within the climate and sustainability report within Part 2 of the 2022 Barclays PLC Annual Report found at: home.barclays/annualreport

Approach to tax (continued)

Our governance and risk management

We understand the importance of having strong governance and risk management in place in relation to our tax affairs.

Barclays has been defined by the Financial Stability Board, in conjunction with other regulatory bodies, as a Globally Systemically Important Bank and this means that our Group-wide risk and governance procedures are subject to continuous review and scrutiny. Our procedures are also regularly reviewed and revised in light of factors such as material changes to our business.

At Barclays, risks are identified and managed through our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which supports the business in its aim to embed effective risk management and a strong risk management culture. The ERMF governs the way in which Barclays identifies and manages its risks.

Three lines of defence model

Under the ERMF, we operate a three lines of defence model for managing risk as follows:

First line of defence

Revenue generating and client facing areas, along with associated support functions

Second line of defence

Risk and Compliance functions

Third line of defence

Internal Audit function

Tax risk is no exception and is managed in accordance with the three lines of defence model. We consider there to be three different categories of tax risk as set out below:

- **Technical tax risk:** Tax law is a continually evolving area. It is possible that tax authorities may take a differing view or dispute our interpretation of tax law in a way that affects the tax treatment of a specific product or transaction filed in a tax return. It is also possible that the interpretation of tax law or generally accepted custom or practice may change over time
- **Operational tax risk:** The risk of unexpected financial cost, for example, additional tax payments, interest or penalties, arising from inadequate or failed processes or systems or human errors resulting in the filing of incorrect tax returns, the late filing of tax returns or the late payment of taxes
- **Stakeholder perception risk:** The risk that an action or decision we take will reduce the trust in our integrity and competence by tax authorities, our regulators, investors or the public, leading to potential financial loss and reputational damage.

In the management of tax risk at Barclays, the Barclays tax department is part of the first line of defence. Our tax department identifies and manages tax risk by developing appropriate policies, standards and controls to apply across our organisation. The second line of defence is carried out by our Risk and Compliance functions whose role is to perform independent review and challenge of the risk management activities of the first line of defence, including the Barclays tax department.

The third line of defence is the Barclays Internal Audit function which provides independent assurance to the Board and executive management over the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control including our management of tax risk.

We have formal procedures around the governance of tax matters and tax risk that must be adhered to by all employees, and we are subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act control requirements in relation to financial statements disclosures including those related to tax.

Our Board oversees tax matters and tax risk and carries this out through our Board Audit Committee. The Board Audit Committee reviewed and approved our UK tax strategy which can be found on page 16.

Board governance

Board Audit Committee

Oversees tax matters and tax

Approval committees

Take tax fully into account when making business decisions

Tax department

Manages Barclays' tax affairs and tax risk across the Group

Approach to tax (continued)

Our engagement and commitment to tax transparency

We are strong advocates of tax transparency and engage with our stakeholders in a number of ways.

Tax has become more high profile in recent years with a wider range of stakeholders interested in how much tax is paid and where that tax is paid.

Expectations of the level of tax information provided by multinational companies have increased and there is a greater degree of disclosure required by companies in order to maintain public trust and to encourage a better understanding of the total contributions made to society.

During 2022, we were one of three companies shortlisted for the 2022 PwC Building Public Trust Award: Excellence in Reporting in Tax in the FTSE 350. The award recognises those companies that present their tax affairs in a clear and innovative way, and respond to both stakeholder interest and the continually changing tax transparency landscape. Our selection for the award acknowledges our continuing commitment to tax transparency and reflects our leading position in this area.

We support the introduction of HMRC's new disclosure regime for uncertain tax treatments. We welcome measures, such as this, which encourage a more open and transparent relationship between taxpayers and tax authorities. Further, this regime should enable HMRC to identify areas of uncertainty earlier and respond accordingly to make the UK tax system fairer and more straightforward to apply.



We believe it is important that the way we manage our tax affairs is explained clearly and is easy to understand.

We believe that it is important to be transparent in the disclosure of our tax affairs. This report contributes to that transparency, as do our Annual Report and other publications, and we believe this is an important step in ensuring that the way we manage our tax affairs is explained clearly and is easy to understand.

In addition to complying with mandatory country by country reporting requirements, we are fully committed to maintaining enhanced tax disclosures as demonstrated by the voluntary disclosures within this report.



Furthermore, we monitor global tax transparency initiatives on an ongoing basis so that our disclosures remain aligned with emerging best practice and we have enhanced the disclosures in this report each year.

When governments look to develop new tax policy or change an existing policy, they normally invite a wide range of stakeholders to provide their views through public consultation processes.

We engage with governments, tax authorities, non-governmental organisations and industry groups, through public consultations and other discussions, as part of our commitment to assisting with the development of tax policy and the improvement of tax systems, and our commitment to maintain transparency with these stakeholders. We also contribute to the tax committees of industry groups and professional associations by sharing knowledge and best practice.

Approach to tax (continued)

Our commitment to information sharing and support for a fair tax system

We fully support global initiatives to promote fairness and to protect the integrity of tax systems through information sharing.

Our commitment to information sharing

We co-operate with tax authorities globally to reduce the scope for individuals and companies to evade tax. We do this by fulfilling all of our information sharing obligations under the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) and the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

CRS requires information relating to customers to be collated and provided to tax authorities who share this information with one another. FATCA is an international standard for the automatic exchange of information relating to US persons.

We support the aims of CRS and FATCA and have met all of our 2022 information reporting obligations.

Making Tax Digital (MTD) is a key part of the UK Government's plans to become one of the most digitally advanced tax administrations in the world, making it easier for individuals and businesses to comply with their tax obligations and pay the right amount of tax.

We are contributing to making MTD a success as we provide a large amount of information to HMRC, such as interest earned by our customers on savings accounts as well as details of remuneration paid as an employer.

Furthermore, we have put strong governance procedures in place across our business to enable us to fulfil our disclosure obligations under the EU Directive on Administrative Cooperation (commonly known as DAC6) and the OECD's Mandatory Disclosure Rules. These rules help to combat harmful tax practices by requiring the disclosure to tax authorities of cross-border arrangements which feature certain 'hallmarks'.



Our support for a fair tax system

Protecting the integrity of tax regimes and improving tax systems continues to be a priority of governments globally as they seek to repair public finances in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

We recognise the challenges of the 'Digital Economy' and support the OECD's new two-pillar solution to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy as part of its Base Erosion and Profit Shifting initiative.

Pillar One is focused primarily on changing the way digital businesses are taxed. Pillar One will reallocate a portion of international businesses' profits to the territories in which their customers are based for taxation purposes. As a regulated financial services business, we expect to be excluded and should not be impacted by Pillar One.

Regulated financial services businesses already report, and are taxed on, the profits where their operations are carried out and their customers are based.

We support the aims of the Pillar Two Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) rules which will impose a Global Minimum Tax. This will be set at a rate of 15% and is expected to apply to all large multinational businesses from 2024. The UK Government has committed to implementing the income inclusion rule (IIR), which broadly requires large UK headquartered multinational groups to pay a top-up tax where their foreign operations have an effective tax rate of less than 15% from 2024. Separately, following the Inflation Reduction Act 2022 in the US, a 15% corporate alternative minimum tax is effective from January 2023. We welcome the progress that these measures represent in advancing the development of a fair and transparent global tax system.



We support global initiatives to develop fair, effective and balanced tax systems.

Approach to tax (continued)

Our role in global efforts to combat tax evasion

Tax evasion is wrong and we actively invest in and support initiatives to combat tax evasion as part of our approach.

Tax evasion is the deliberate and illegal non-payment, or underpayment, of any tax and often involves concealing income or assets from tax authorities. Tax evasion is a crime in the UK and in other countries where we operate. Barclays is committed to only dealing with customer or client assets that have been appropriately declared to the relevant tax authority.

Barclays plays a full role in global efforts to combat tax evasion and has worked alongside governments and international organisations, such as the OECD, to support their efforts to combat tax evasion.



We actively support and work alongside governments and international organisations in global efforts to combat tax evasion.

In the UK, Barclays is an active member of the Joint Money Laundering Intelligence Taskforce (JMLIT), a public-private partnership between law enforcement agencies and the financial sector to share and analyse real-time intelligence about money laundering (including tax evasion) risks.

Barclays is subject to the provisions of the UK Criminal Finances Act 2017 which introduced a corporate criminal offence of failing to prevent the criminal facilitation of tax evasion in relation to UK and foreign taxes. We do not engage in tax evasion and do not provide products or services with the aim of facilitating tax evasion by others. We also take a zero tolerance approach to any person acting for us or on our behalf who helps customers evade tax in any country. The measures we have in place to prevent this include:



- training designed for all staff on tax evasion and tax evasion facilitation
- enhanced due diligence procedures for higher risk customers and third parties
- specific tax evasion 'red flags' to help staff identify potential tax evasion and tax evasion facilitation cases

- assessment and oversight of tax evasion and tax evasion facilitation risk managed through our financial crime risk management framework and related governance.

We have well-established mechanisms for raising concerns about unethical or unlawful behaviour through our 'Whistleblowing' policy, which applies equally to tax matters.

Approach to tax (continued)

Our UK tax strategy

Our UK tax strategy for 2022, as required under paragraph 16(2) of Schedule 19 of Finance Act 2016, is set out below.

Our approach to the management of UK taxes is fully in line with our overall approach to tax set out in this document.

This strategy has been approved by Barclays PLC's Board Audit Committee.

We have summarised the way we manage our UK tax affairs below

As outlined earlier in this report, we operate in accordance with our tax code of conduct in relation to all of our tax affairs, including our UK tax affairs.

Transparent and professional dealings with HMRC

- In the UK, this involves maintaining a professional and constructive relationship with HMRC. We have regular meetings with HMRC to discuss their enquiries and material issues in relation to our tax affairs. This helps focus both our and HMRC's resources on the most important issues.
- As a large group, we make hundreds of filings to HMRC every year, and aim to make all of these on time. We also aim to make these tax filings as clear as possible and include explanations as required to ensure that our returns are easy to understand.
- Where we face significant uncertainty in relation to the application of tax law, we may seek to agree with HMRC how the tax law should apply. Any agreements have not provided any advantage to us as they have not resulted in any tax treatment that would not be available to other taxpayers.
- In the rare instances that we ultimately need to have recourse to the Courts to resolve tax issues, we continue to interact with HMRC in a constructive and helpful manner.

Governance and controls over UK taxes

- Our global governance procedures are discussed more fully on page 12. The same procedures apply to our UK tax affairs.
- We are fully committed to the UK Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks and are fully transparent with HMRC about our governance procedures and how they comply with the Code's requirements.
- Under the Senior Accounting Officer regime in the UK, we provide attestations annually to HMRC confirming that we have appropriate accounting arrangements to allow our tax liabilities to be calculated correctly.
- We seek to ensure that our tax filings in the UK reflect full compliance with transfer pricing requirements and the arm's-length principle.

Responsible approach to tax planning

- All our tax planning is undertaken in accordance with our tax principles, tax code of conduct and the UK Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks. Both our tax principles and tax code of conduct are set out in full on page 9.
- Any tax planning we undertake is subject to rigorous review through internal governance processes before being undertaken.
- Where necessary, we consult with external advisers to help us manage our tax position and to ensure that we are making appropriate decisions.

Effective risk management

- Given the scale of our business, the broad range of our tax obligations and the complexity of the tax laws that we are required to comply with, uncertainty arises in relation to our tax liabilities from time to time. We refer to this uncertainty as tax risk and it is discussed in detail on page 12.
- Where there is significant uncertainty or complexity in relation to a tax risk, we may seek advice from external experts. This gives us confidence that our tax returns are appropriate.
- We proactively seek to identify, evaluate, manage and monitor UK tax risks to ensure our financial exposure is well understood and is within a level that we consider acceptable.
- Our reputation is very important to us and we take our external stakeholders' expectations into account when we make decisions in relation to our tax affairs.

Country by country data

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in relation to the country by country data.



Anna Cross
Group Finance
Director

The country by country data ('CBCR Information') comprises the information disclosed on pages 20 to 25.

The Directors of Barclays PLC ('the Company') are responsible for preparing the CBCR Information for the year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013 on the basis of preparation set out in Note 1 to the CBCR Information.

In preparing the CBCR Information, the Directors are responsible for:

- interpreting the requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013;
- determining the acceptability of the basis of preparation set out in Note 1 to the CBCR Information;
- making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so; and
- establishing such internal controls as they determine are necessary to enable the preparation of CBCR Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The CBCR Information does not constitute the Company's statutory accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2022. Statutory accounts for 2021 have been delivered to the registrar of companies, and those for 2022 will be delivered in due course. The auditor has reported on those accounts; their reports were (i) unqualified, (ii) did not include a reference to any matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying their report, and (iii) did not contain a statement under s498(2) or (3) of the Companies Act 2006.

The CBCR Information was approved by order of the Board of Directors of Barclays PLC.

Anna Cross
Group Finance Director
14 February 2023

Country by country data (continued)

Independent Auditor's report to Barclays PLC ('the Company')

Independent Auditor's report in relation to the country by country data.

Opinion

We have audited the information labelled 'Audited' in the country by country reporting data ('CBCR Information') as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 set out on pages 20 to 25, which has been prepared based on the requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013 as interpreted by the Directors of the Company as set out in the basis of preparation in Note 1.

In our opinion, the CBCR Information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 has been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013 as interpreted by the Directors as set out in the basis of preparation in Note 1.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing (UK) ('ISAs (UK)'), including ISA (UK) 800, and the terms of our engagement letter dated 10 January 2023. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter - special purpose basis of preparation

We draw attention to Note 1 to the CBCR information, which describes the basis of preparation. As explained in the note, the CBCR Information has been prepared for the purposes of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013. As a result, the CBCR Information may not be suitable for other purposes. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Going concern

The Directors have prepared the CBCR Information on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Group or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Group's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the CBCR Information ('the going concern period').

We used our knowledge of the Group, the financial services industry, and the general economic environment to identify the inherent risks to the business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Group's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. The risks that we considered most likely to adversely affect the Group's available financial resources over this period were:

- the availability of funding and liquidity in the event of a market-wide stress scenario; and
- the impact on regulatory capital requirements in the event of an economic slowdown.

We considered whether these risks could plausibly affect the availability of financial resources in the going concern period by comparing severe, but plausible, downside scenarios that could arise from these risks individually and collectively against the level of available financial resources indicated by the Group's financial forecasts.

Our procedures also included:

- We critically assessed the assumptions in the Directors' downside scenarios relevant to liquidity and capital metrics. In particular, we considered sensitivities over the level of available financial resources indicated by the Group's financial forecasts taking account of the impact of severe but plausible scenarios on these and assessing whether these downside scenarios applied took into account all reasonably possible outcomes.

Accordingly, we found the use of the going concern basis of preparation without any material uncertainty for the Group to be acceptable. However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Group will continue in operation.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the CBCR Information is appropriate; and
- we have not identified, and concur with the Directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Group will continue in operation.

Country by country data (continued)

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ('fraud risks') we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. In this risk assessment we considered the following:

- Our meetings throughout the year with the Group Head of Risk, Group Head of Compliance and Group Head of Legal and reviews of Barclays' internal ethics and compliance reporting summaries, including those concerning investigations.
- Enquiries of management, internal audit, and the Board Audit Committee, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the Group's policies and procedures relating to:
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud, including the appropriateness and impact of changes made to these controls to facilitate remote/hybrid working
- The Group's remuneration policies, key drivers for remuneration and bonus levels.
- Discussions among the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. The engagement team includes audit partners and staff who have extensive experience of working with banks, and this experience was relevant to the discussion about where fraud risks may arise. The discussions also involved our own forensic specialists to assist us in identifying fraud risks based on discussions of the circumstances of the Group, including consideration of

fraudulent schemes that had arisen in similar sectors and industries. The forensic specialists participated in the initial fraud risk assessment discussions and were consulted throughout the audit where further guidance was deemed necessary.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit. This included communication from the Group to component audit teams of relevant fraud risks identified at the Group level.

We have identified six fraud risks which were allocated to specific components of our Group audit. The nature of these fraud risks is substantially unchanged from the prior year but the allocation of certain fraud risks to components has been updated. The fraud risks we identified are set out below:

- Judgemental qualitative adjustments made to the ECL provision;
- The recognition and measurement of ECL impairment of individually assessed loans;
- The valuation of unobservable pricing inputs used in used to price Level 3 fair value instruments;
- Cut-off of the recognition of revenue from investment banking advisory fees;
- Existence and accuracy of unconfirmed over-the-counter bilateral trades; and
- The risk of management override of controls, common with all audits under ISAs (UK).

Our audit procedures included evaluating the design and implementation and operating effectiveness of relevant internal controls, as well as substantive procedures to address the fraud risks.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information, which comprises both the (i) total tax paid, social security paid, VAT paid, bank levy paid and other taxes paid, which are labelled as 'Unaudited' and set out on pages 20 to 25 of the CBCR Information and (ii) all of the information on pages 1 to 16 of this report. Our opinion on the CBCR Information does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our CBCR Information audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the CBCR Information or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work, we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 17, the Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the CBCR Information for the year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with, and for interpreting the requirements of, the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013, as set out in the special purpose basis of preparation in Note 1 to the CBCR Information; determining that the basis of preparation is acceptable in the circumstances; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of CBCR Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the CBCR Information as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the CBCR information.

+ A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at [frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company, in accordance with the agreed terms of our engagement. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company those matters we have agreed to state to it in this report, and to facilitate the Company's compliance with the requirement for audit of the Company's CBCR Information set out in Regulation 2(7) of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country-Reporting) Regulations 2013, and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.




Stuart Crisp

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square, London E14 5GL

14 February 2023








Country by country data (continued)

Country Snapshot 2022

Country ^a	Commentary	Audited		Unaudited		Audited		Unaudited		Audited	
		Turnover £m	Profit/ (loss) before tax £m	Total tax paid/ (refunded) £m	Corporation tax paid/ (refunded) £m	Social security paid £m	VAT paid £m	Bank levy paid £m	Other taxes paid £m	Public subsidies received £m	Average number of employees
 United Kingdom	<p>We are one of the largest banks in the UK. Over the last decade, we have been consistently ranked as one of the top five largest taxpayers in the UK, in terms of taxes paid. Our principal UK activities include consumer banking and payments operations, as well as a full service, global corporate and investment bank.</p> <p>Various factors mean that the profit we report as being earned in the UK differs from the profits on which we are subject to UK corporation tax. In particular, being a UK-headquartered bank, the profit figure includes dividends received from overseas subsidiaries, which are not taxed in the UK as they have already been taxed in the jurisdiction in which those profits were earned. A large part of our accounting profits reported as earned in the UK in 2022 were made up of dividends received from our overseas subsidiaries, which are not taxable under UK law. In addition, the tax treatment and accounting treatment of various expenses differ; for example, Additional Tier 1 coupons are not included in our reported profit before tax but are deductible for corporation tax purposes, and cash contributions to our main UK pension scheme are deductible when paid rather than by reference to pension related amounts included in reported profit before tax. Further, the calculation of taxable income arising on index-linked gilts which we hold as part of Barclays' regulatory liquidity buffer and to support business with our clients, attracts a statutory tax relief calculated by reference to the rate of UK inflation, which has been particularly high in 2022.</p>	17,931	6,071	1,230	24	454	502	200	50	–	42,831
 United States	<p>The US is our main market outside the UK. Our principal US activities include a significant and wide-ranging corporate and investment banking business and international consumer cards operations.</p> <p>We are subject to US taxes, including federal, state and local corporate income taxes, on profits from those activities. In the US, we had substantial amounts of tax deductible expenditure relating to earlier periods, deductions for which had been deferred for tax purposes and which were reflected in deferred tax asset balances for accounts purposes. Many of these deferred deductions arose during periods where we were utilising tax losses in the US, and these losses have now been fully utilised. Accordingly, we have utilised a material portion of these deferred deductions in 2022 and earlier periods, a consequence of which is the reduction in the amount of corporation tax payments made in 2022.</p>	6,861	866	360	213	118	5	–	24	–	10,643
 Ireland	<p>Our operations in Ireland consist of corporate and investment banking activities, private banking as well as merchant acquiring services. Ireland also acts as a holding location for some of our European subsidiaries. These activities in Ireland are taxed locally at a rate below the UK corporation tax rate.</p> <p>Our principal Irish operating subsidiary operates across Europe through established branches in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. The profits earned in these branches are reported in the respective countries and are subject to tax locally. The profit before tax reported in Ireland relates to dividend income received from European subsidiaries which is not subject to tax in Ireland.</p>	1,812	1,550	14	–	5	8	1	–	–	311









Country by country data (continued)

Country Snapshot 2022 (continued)

Country ^a	Commentary	Audited		Unaudited	Audited		Unaudited			Audited	
		Turnover £m	Profit/ (loss) before tax £m	Total tax paid/ (refunded) £m	Corporation tax paid/ (refunded) £m	Social security paid £m	VAT paid £m	Bank levy paid £m	Other taxes paid £m	Public subsidies received £m	Average number of employees
 India	Our global service centre, which provides world-class technology and operations solutions and services to our businesses globally, is located in India. We also carry on corporate and investment banking activities and provide private banking services in India. These activities are taxed locally at rates above the UK corporation tax rate.	1,096	251	118	89	23	6	–	–	–	24,101
 Luxembourg	Our operations in Luxembourg include treasury activities such as raising financing, collateral management and funding our Barclays International operations, as well as investment banking activities including our equities business. We have also continued to develop our corporate banking business in Luxembourg, which offers our European clients a range of banking products and services, including cash management, debt, foreign exchange and trade finance facilities. While these activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate, our corporation tax paid in Luxembourg in 2022 was reduced as the majority of our taxable profits were offset by substantial tax losses brought forward from prior years, and also due to dividend income not being taxable under Luxembourg law. We have unused tax losses which are automatically carried forward, and available to offset against future taxable profits.	935	906	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	53
 Singapore	Our operations in Singapore consist of corporate and investment banking activities. Our regional technology and operations service centre is also located in Singapore. These activities are taxed locally at a rate below the UK corporation tax rate. In 2022, our taxable profits in Singapore were reduced as a result of the offset of tax losses brought forward from prior years.	458	134	9	3	5	1	–	–	–	749
 Japan	Our operations in Japan consist of investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at rates above the UK corporation tax rate. Corporation tax payments made in 2022 relate to prior years.	426	219	30	23	5	2	–	–	–	466
 Germany	Our operations in Germany consist of corporate and investment banking activities and consumer cards and loans. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate. In 2022, we received a corporation tax refund due to overpayments made in prior years.	425	9	31	(8)	9	30	–	–	–	845
 Hong Kong	Hong Kong is a regional centre for our investment banking business and also provides corporate banking facilities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate below the UK corporation tax rate. In 2022, taxable profits were reduced as a result of the offset of tax losses brought forward from prior years.	381	73	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	500
 France	Our operations in France consist of corporate and investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at rates above the UK corporation tax rate. In 2022, taxable profits were reduced as a result of the offset of tax losses brought forward from prior years. Corporation tax payments made in 2022 relate to current and prior years.	283	71	49	15	32	2	–	–	–	279









Country by country data (continued)

Country Snapshot 2022 (continued)

Country ^a	Commentary	Audited		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited			Audited		
		Turnover £m	Profit/ (loss) before tax £m	Total tax paid/ (refunded) £m	Corporation tax paid/ (refunded) £m	Social security paid £m	VAT paid £m	Bank levy paid £m	Other taxes paid £m	Public subsidies received £m	Average number of employees
 Isle of Man	Our operations in the Isle of Man consist of banking, credit and investment services as well as funding our Barclays International operations. These activities are taxed locally at a rate below the UK corporation tax rate.	231	161	14	12	2	–	–	–	–	400
 Italy	Our operations in Italy consist of corporate and investment banking activities as well as a legacy residential mortgage portfolio. These activities are taxed locally at rates above the UK corporation tax rate. In 2022, taxable profits were reduced as a result of the offset of tax losses brought forward from prior years.	177	53	20	4	5	11	–	–	–	196
 Jersey	Our operations in Jersey consist of banking, credit and investment services as well as funding our Barclays International operations. These activities are taxed locally at a rate below the UK corporation tax rate.	147	70	11	10	1	–	–	–	–	189
 Switzerland	Our operations in Switzerland consist of investment banking activities and private banking and Group services. These activities are taxed locally at a rate below the UK corporation tax rate. Corporation tax payments in relation to 2022 profits will be made in 2023.	144	26	8	–	6	2	–	–	–	288
 Monaco	Our operations in Monaco consist of private banking services. These activities are taxed locally at rates above the UK corporation tax rate. Corporation tax payments made in 2022 were based on taxable profits in 2021.	136	41	18	6	7	5	–	–	–	212
 Czech Republic	Our operations in the Czech Republic consist of IT support and development functions. These activities are taxed locally at a rate similar to the UK corporation tax rate.	119	10	26	4	22	–	–	–	–	1,263
 Mexico	Our operations in Mexico focus on investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate. Corporation tax payments made in 2022 were reduced by refunds of tax overpaid in relation to prior years.	106	59	4	2	1	1	–	–	–	86
 Spain	Our operations in Spain consist of corporate and investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate. In 2022, taxable profits were reduced as a result of the offset of tax losses brought forward from prior years.	68	8	7	1	1	5	–	–	–	89





Country by country data (continued)

Country Snapshot 2022 (continued)

Country ^a	Commentary	Audited		Unaudited	Audited		Unaudited			Audited	
		Turnover £m	Profit/ (loss) before tax £m	Total tax paid/ (refunded) £m	Corporation tax paid/ (refunded) £m	Social security paid £m	VAT paid £m	Bank levy paid £m	Other taxes paid £m	Public subsidies received £m	Average number of employees
 Canada	Our operations in Canada focus on investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate. The corporation tax paid in 2022 was based on taxable profits in 2021.	64	22	33	24	1	8	–	–	–	64
 United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Our operations in the UAE consist of corporate and investment banking activities and private banking services. Most activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate. In 2022, no tax payments were made as a result of tax losses in the prior year.	60	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	148
 Guernsey	Our operations in Guernsey consist of banking, credit and investment services as well as funding our Barclays International operations. These activities are taxed locally at a rate below the UK corporation tax rate. Corporation tax payments made in 2022 were based on taxable profits in prior years.	55	40	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	50
 Israel	Our operations in Israel consist mainly of investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate.	25	6	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	42
 Sweden	Our operations in Sweden focus on investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate.	16	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	16
 Netherlands	Our operations in the Netherlands consist of corporate and investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate.	15	3	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	22
 Australia	Our operations in Australia focus on investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate.	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
 Brazil	Our operations in Brazil focus on investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate.	9	11	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	7

Country by country data (continued)

Country Snapshot 2022 (continued)

Country ^a	Commentary	Audited	Unaudited	Audited	Social security paid £m	Unaudited	Other taxes paid £m	Public subsidies received £m	Average number of employees		
		Turnover £m	Profit/(loss) before tax £m	Total tax paid/ (refunded) £m		Corporation tax paid/ (refunded) £m				VAT paid £m	Bank levy paid £m
 China	Our operations in China consist of investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate.	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	30		
 Portugal	Our operations in Portugal consist of corporate and investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate. In 2022, taxable profits were reduced as a result of the offset of tax losses brought forward from prior years.	6	(1)	1	–	–	–	1	15		
 South Africa	Our operations in South Africa focus on investment banking activities. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10		
 South Korea	Our operations in South Korea consisted of the holding of investments, all of which were liquidated in 2022. These activities are taxed locally at a rate above the UK corporation tax rate.	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Other^b	Represents countries each with a turnover of less than £1m in 2022.	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	9		
Withholding taxes				256	256						
Subtotal		32,016	10,703	2,255	688	701	590	202	74	–	83,928
Share of post-tax results of other related undertakings^c		–	25	–							
Intra-group eliminations: Dividends		(4,328)	(4,328)		–						
Recharges		(3,344)	–		–						
Hedging		612	612		–						
Total		24,956	7,012	2,255	688	701	590	202	74	–	83,928

Notes

a A full list of the Group's related undertakings (comprising subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and significant other interests) can be found in Note 43 of our Annual Report 2022.

b The countries with turnover of less than £1m in 2022 are Argentina, Belgium, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, Mauritius, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan and Turkey.

c This represents the profit after tax of EnterCard Group AB, a joint venture between Barclays (40%) and Swedbank (60%) in Sweden. The profits of EnterCard Group AB are included in Barclays' consolidated accounts on a post-tax basis and corporation tax on the joint venture's profits is paid locally by the joint venture entity.

Country by country data (continued)

Note 1 – Basis of preparation

The CBCR Information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 has been prepared based on the requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013 as interpreted by the Directors of the Company. The CBCR Information does not constitute the Company's statutory accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2022. Statutory accounts for 2021 have been delivered to the registrar of companies, and those for 2022 will be delivered in due course. The auditor has reported on those accounts; their reports were (i) unqualified, (ii) did not include a reference to any matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying their report, and (iii) did not contain a statement under s498(2) or (3) of the Companies Act 2006.

The table provides the following information for Barclays in 2022:

Country: In most cases, we have determined which country to report activity under by looking at the country of tax residence. Where activities are conducted by entities that are not themselves subject to tax (for example, certain partnerships), then we have considered other factors such as the location of management and employees, the jurisdiction in which the majority of revenues are generated, and the country of establishment of the entity's parent company. In these cases, it is possible that tax is paid in a different country to the one where profits, upon which the tax is paid, are reported.

Commentary: We have explained the nature of our activities in each country. That disclosure is included within the commentary column in the table above together with our explanation of any matters of interest.

Turnover: Turnover gives an indication of the size of our business in each country, and we have ordered the table in descending order. Turnover includes net interest income, net fee and commission income, net trading income, net investment income, net premiums from insurance contracts and net claims and benefits incurred on insurance contracts. Some of the turnover numbers need to be treated with care as technical accounting requirements applicable to the way these figures are prepared mean there is an element of double counting. Profits generated in the US and then paid to the UK as a dividend for example, will be included within both the US and UK figures. Adjustments to address this double counting, called intra-group eliminations, are broken down by type (dividends, recharges, hedging and other) at the end of the table and total £7,060m for 2022 in relation to turnover. Additionally, and again to avoid double counting, turnover numbers in each country exclude dividends received which are sourced from profits generated in the same country.

Profit/(loss) before tax: These numbers are accounting profits. As with the turnover figures, these numbers include some double counting which is reconciled at the bottom of the table. Total intra-group eliminations for the profit/(loss) before tax column are £3,716m. In addition, to avoid double counting, profits attributable to dividends received which are sourced from profits generated in the same country are also excluded.

Total tax paid: This column shows the total tax Barclays actually paid in each country in 2022. The following columns break this total down into its constituent parts. Most of the taxes paid in any given year will not relate directly to the profits earned in that year. For example, bank levy is a tax on how we fund ourselves and is paid regardless of whether or not we make any profit.

Corporation tax paid: This column records corporation tax actually paid in each country in 2022. Corporation tax payable in any given year is not directly comparable to profits for the same 12-month period. This is because tax on profits is paid across multiple years. In addition, taxable profits are calculated as prescribed by tax law which usually results in differences between accounting and taxable profits. This means it is possible that relatively high corporation tax can be paid when accounting profits are low and vice-versa. The amount of tax paid shown in the financial statements also includes withholding taxes. Withholding taxes comprise the tax charged on dividends or other income received, which is typically paid at the point of distribution from one country to another. We have kept these amounts separate from corporation tax paid by country in the table above.

Employer payroll taxes paid: These are taxes borne by us, based on government social security policies in each country and, for example, in the UK represent employer's national insurance contributions. They do not represent income tax on payments to our employees or employees' national insurance contributions which are taxes collected but not borne by us.

VAT paid: This includes VAT and other consumption taxes (including goods and services tax, consumption tax and US sales and use taxes). The amounts relate to irrecoverable VAT paid. Unlike many other businesses, financial services businesses are only able to reclaim a small proportion of the VAT they incur, making VAT a significant part of our tax contribution. Not all countries have a VAT system which is why there are no entries against some countries within the table. These numbers do not include any VAT charged to customers on Barclays' products and services which we collect on behalf of tax authorities.

Bank levy paid: Bank levy is a tax paid based on the value of certain liabilities on our balance sheet. As with corporation tax, bank levy is paid across multiple years and therefore the tax paid of £202m in 2022 should not be expected to equate to the accounting accrual in 2022.

Other: Other taxes are the material property taxes that Barclays paid in 2022 and include, for example, taxes on the property we use in our business such as our network of high street branches.

Public subsidies received: Includes only direct support from governments such as government grants.

Average number of employees: The number of employees has been calculated as the average number of employees, on a monthly full-time equivalent basis, who were permanently employed by Barclays PLC or one of its subsidiaries during the relevant period. An average of the number of full-time equivalent employees at the end of each calendar month has been calculated. Contractors, agency staff, and staff on extended leave, such as maternity leave, are excluded.

Intra-group eliminations: These include adjustments that relate principally to transactions between Barclays businesses in different countries which are included within the individual country turnover/profit, but are then eliminated in determining the overall Group results to avoid double counting. Intra-group eliminations include dividend payments, income from intra-group transfers of assets, and income arising from hedging transactions that occur at a consolidated Group level rather than an individual entity level.



The comparable information for 2021 can be found on our website at

home.barclays/sustainability/esg-resource-hub/reporting-and-disclosures/country-snapshot



Our 2022 suite of Reports

Barclays PLC Annual Report 2022

A detailed review of Barclays' 2022 performance with disclosures that provide useful insight and go beyond reporting requirements. The 2022 report integrates our ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance), and DEI (Diversity, Equity and Inclusion) reporting, and incorporates our Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations in this, the sixth year of disclosure.

Barclays PLC Pillar 3 Report 2022

A summary of our risk profile, its interaction with the Group's risk appetite, and risk management.

Barclays PLC Fair Pay Report 2022

An overview of our approach to pay, including the principles and policies of our Fair Pay Agenda.

Barclays PLC Country Snapshot 2022

An overview of our global tax contribution as well as our approach to tax, including our UK tax strategy, together with our country-by-country data.