

4 Shareholder information

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Dividends on the ordinary shares of Barclays PLC

Barclays PLC has paid dividends on its ordinary shares every year without interruption since its incorporation in 1896.

The dividends declared for each of the last five years were:

Pence per 25p ordinary share

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Interim	10.50	9.20	8.25	7.05	6.35
Final	20.50	17.40	15.75	13.45	12.00
Total	31.00	26.60	24.00	20.50	18.35

US Dollars per 25p ordinary share

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Interim	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.10
Final	0.40	0.31	0.30	0.24	0.19
Total	0.60	0.47	0.45	0.36	0.29

The gross dividends applicable to an American Depositary Share (ADS) representing four ordinary shares, before deduction of withholding tax, are as follows:

US Dollars per American Depositary Share

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Interim	0.80	0.65	0.60	0.48	0.40
Final	1.61	1.24	1.20	0.95	0.76
Total	2.41	1.89	1.80	1.43	1.16

Dividends expressed in Dollars are translated at the Noon Buying Rates in New York City for cable transfers in Pounds Sterling as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the 'Noon Buying Rate') for the days on which dividends are paid, except for the 2006 final dividend, payable in the UK on 27th April 2007, which is translated at Noon Buying Rate applicable on 27th February 2007. No representation is made that Pounds Sterling amounts have been, or could have been, or could be, converted into Dollars at these rates.

Trading market for ordinary shares of Barclays PLC

The nominal capital of Barclays PLC is divided into 9,996,000,000 ordinary shares of 25p each (ordinary shares) and 1,000,000 staff shares of £1 each (staff shares). At the close of business on 31st December 2006, 6,534,698,021 25p ordinary shares and 875,000 staff shares were outstanding.

The principal trading market for Barclays PLC ordinary shares is the London Stock Exchange. Ordinary share listings were also obtained on the Tokyo Stock Exchange with effect from 1st August 1986 and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) with effect from 9th September 1986.

Trading on the NYSE is in the form of ADSs under the symbol 'BCS'. Each ADS represents four 25p ordinary shares and is evidenced by an American Depositary Receipt (ADR). The ADR depository is The Bank of New York. Details of trading activity are published in the stock tables of leading daily newspapers in the US.

There were 146 ADR holders and 1,371 recorded holders of ordinary shares with US addresses at 31st December 2006, whose shareholdings represented approximately 3.51% of total outstanding ordinary shares on that date. Since certain of the ordinary shares and ADRs were held by brokers or other nominees, the number of recorded holders in the US may not be representative of the number of beneficial holders or of their country of residence.

The following table shows the high and low sales price for the ordinary shares of 25p during the periods indicated, based on mid-market prices at close of business on the London Stock Exchange and the high and low sale price for ADSs as reported on the NYSE composite tape.

	25p ordinary shares		American Depository Shares	
	High p	Low p	High US\$	Low US\$
2007				
By month:				
January	768	740	60.56	58.00
February	790	740	62.68	58.22
2006				
By month:				
July	634	586	47.80	42.90
August	661.5	619	51.01	46.26
September	680	656.5	51.75	49.36
October	723.5	677	54.54	51.02
November	716.5	676.5	55.21	52.81
December	737	676	61.52	53.27
By quarter:				
First quarter	684	587.5	48.00	41.80
Second quarter	701	588	51.03	43.20
Third quarter	680	586	51.75	42.90
Fourth quarter	737	676	61.52	51.02
2005				
Fourth quarter	615	529	42.85	40.50
Third quarter	590	549	42.80	37.80
Second quarter	570	520	43.41	38.27
First quarter	614	541	47.00	37.16
2006	737	586	61.52	41.80
2005	615	520	47.00	37.16
2004	586	443	45.99	32.78
2003	527	311	36.57	20.30
2002	624	355	38.00	21.37

This section incorporates information on the prices at which securities of Barclays PLC have traded. It is emphasised that past performance cannot be relied upon as a guide to future performance.

Shareholdings at 31st December 2006^(a)

	Shareholders			Shares held as a percentage of issued ordinary shares
	Number	Percentage of total holders	Number of shares held (millions)	
Classification of shareholders				
Personal holders	733,705	97.60	697.0	10.67
Banks and nominees	16,195	2.15	5,679.7	86.92
Other companies	1,769	0.24	145.0	2.22
Insurance companies	14	0.01	0.3	0.00
Pensions funds	31	0.00	12.7	0.19
Totals	751,714	100	6,534.7	100
Shareholding range				
1-100	27,246	3.62	1.2	0.02
101-250	283,138	37.67	60.2	0.92
251-500	214,706	28.56	75.2	1.15
501-1,000	107,159	14.26	75.0	1.15
1,001-5,000	89,997	11.97	182.0	2.79
5,001-10,000	15,452	2.06	109.0	1.67
10,001-25,000	9,443	1.26	142.0	2.17
25,001-50,000	2,328	0.31	80.0	1.23
50,001 and over	2,245	0.30	5,810.1	88.9
Totals	751,714	100	6,534.7	100
United States holdings	1,371	0.18	2.66	0.04

Note

(a) These figures include Barclays Sharestore members.

Memorandum and Articles of Association

The Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 20th July 1896 under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890 as a company limited by shares and was reregistered in 1982 as a public limited company under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1980. The Company is registered under company number 48839. The Company was reregistered as Barclays PLC on 1st January 1985.

The objects of the Company are set out in full in clause 4 of its Memorandum of Association which provides, among other things, that the Company's objects are to carry on business as an investment and holding company in all its aspects.

Directors

A Director may not vote or count towards the quorum on any resolution concerning any proposal in which he (or any person connected with him) has a material interest (other than by virtue of his interest in securities of the Company) or if he has a duty which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the Company, unless the resolution relates to any proposal:

- (i) to indemnify a Director in respect of any obligation incurred for the benefit of the Company (or any other member of the Group);
- (ii) to indemnify a third party in respect of any obligation for which the Director has personally assumed responsibility;
- (iii) to indemnify a Director for any liability which he may incur in the performance of his duties or to obtain insurance against such a liability;
- (iv) involving the acquisition by a Director of any securities of the Company pursuant to an offer to existing holders of securities or to the public;
- (v) that the Director underwrite any issue of securities of the Company (or any of its subsidiaries);
- (vi) concerning any other company in which the Director is interested as an officer or creditor or shareholder, but only if he owns less than 1% of either the issued equity share capital or of the voting rights of that company;
- (vii) concerning any superannuation fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme or employees' share scheme, so long as any such fund or scheme does not give additional advantages to the Directors which are not granted to the employees who are in the fund or scheme; and
- (viii) concerning any other arrangement for the benefit of employees of the Company or any other member of the Group under which the Director benefits in a similar manner to the employees concerned and which does not give the Director any advantage which the employees to whom the arrangement relates would not receive.

A Director may not vote or be counted in the quorum on any resolution which concerns his own employment with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested.

The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money.

A Director must retire from office at the conclusion of the first Annual General Meeting (AGM) after he reaches the age of 70 although he is eligible to stand for re-election at that meeting. The new Articles of Association proposed to be adopted at the 2007 AGM will remove this restriction.

A Director is required to hold an interest in ordinary shares having a nominal value of at least £500. A Director may act before acquiring those shares but must acquire the qualification shares within two months from his or her appointment.

At each AGM one-third of the Directors for the time being (rounded down if necessary) are required to retire from office.

Classes of share

The Company has two classes of shares, ordinary shares and staff shares, to which the provisions set out below apply.

(a) Dividends

Under English law, dividends are payable on the Company's ordinary shares only out of profits available for distribution, as determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the UK and by the Companies Act 1985. The Company in general meeting may declare dividends by ordinary resolution, but such dividend may not exceed the amount recommended by the Directors. The Directors may pay interim or final dividends if it appears they are justified by the Company's financial position.

The profits which are resolved to be distributed in respect of any financial period are applied first in payment of a fixed dividend of 20% per annum on the staff shares and then in payment of dividends on the ordinary shares.

If a dividend is not claimed after 12 years of it becoming payable, it is forfeited and reverts to the Company.

The Directors may, with the approval of an ordinary resolution of the Company, offer shareholders the right to choose to receive an allotment of new ordinary shares credited as fully paid instead of cash in respect of all or part of any dividend.

(b) Voting

Every member who is present in person or represented at any general meeting of the Company and who is entitled to vote has one vote on a show of hands. On a poll, every member who is present or represented has one vote for every share held.

If any sum remains unpaid in relation to a member's shareholding, that member is not entitled to vote that share unless the Board otherwise determines.

If any member, or any other person appearing to be interested in any shares in the Company, is served with a notice under Section 212 of the Companies Act 1985 and does not supply the Company with the information required in the notice, then the Board, in its absolute discretion, may direct that that member shall not be entitled to attend or vote at any meeting of the Company.

(c) Liquidation

In the event of any return of capital on liquidation the ordinary shares and the staff shares rank equally in proportion to the amounts paid up or credited as paid up on the shares of each class, except that in the event of a winding up of the Company the holders of the staff shares are only entitled to participate in the surplus assets available for distribution up to the amount paid up on the staff shares plus 10%.

(d) Redemption provisions

Subject to the Companies Act 1985, any share may be issued on terms that it is, at the option of the Company or the holder of such share, redeemable. The Company has no redeemable shares in issue.

(e) Calls on capital

The Directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any monies unpaid on their shares. A person upon whom a call is made remains liable even if the shares in respect of which the call is made have been transferred.

(f) Variation of rights

The rights attached to any class of shares may be varied with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

Annual and extraordinary general meetings

The Company is required to hold a general meeting each year as its AGM in addition to other meetings (called extraordinary general meetings) as the Directors think fit. The type of the meeting will be specified in the notice calling it. Not more than 15 months may elapse between the date of one AGM and the next.

In the case of an AGM or a meeting for the passing of a special resolution (requiring the consent of a 75% majority) 21 clear days' notice is required. In other cases 14 clear days' notice is required. The notice must specify the place, the day and the hour of the meeting, and the general nature of the business to be transacted.

Subject as noted in (b) above, all shareholders are entitled to attend and vote at general meetings. The Articles of Association do, however, provide that arrangements may be made for simultaneous attendance at a general meeting at a place other than that specified in the notice of meeting, in which case some shareholders may be excluded from the specified place.

Limitations on foreign shareholders

There are no limitations imposed by English law or the Company's Memorandum or Articles of Association on the right of non-residents or foreign persons to hold or vote the Company's ordinary shares other than the limitations that would generally apply to all of the Company's shareholders.

Taxation

The following is a summary of the principal tax consequences for holders of ordinary shares of Barclays PLC, preference shares of the Bank, or ADSs representing such ordinary shares or preference shares, and who are citizens or residents of the UK or US, or otherwise who are subject to UK tax or US federal income tax on a net income basis in respect of such securities, that own the shares or ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes. It is not, however, a comprehensive analysis of all the potential tax consequences for such holders, and it does not discuss the tax consequences of members of special classes of holders subject to special rules or holders that, directly or indirectly, hold 10% or more of Barclays voting stock. Investors are advised to consult their tax advisers regarding the tax implications of their particular holdings, including the consequences under applicable state and local law, and in particular whether they are eligible for the benefits of the Treaty, as defined below.

A US holder is a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs that is for US federal income tax purposes (i) a citizen or resident of the US, (ii) a US domestic corporation, (iii) an estate whose income is subject to US federal income tax regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust if a US court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more US persons are authorised to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

Unless otherwise noted, the statements of tax laws set out below are based on the tax laws of the UK in force as at 28th February 2006 and are subject to any subsequent changes in UK law, in particular any announcements made in the Chancellor's UK Budget in March 2006. This section is also based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, published rulings and court decisions (the Code), and on the Double Taxation Convention between the UK and the US as entered into force in March 2003 (the Treaty), all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

This section is based in part upon the representations of the ADR Depositary and the assumption that each obligation of the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

For purposes of the Treaty, the Estate and Gift Tax Convention and for the purposes of the Code, the holders of ADRs evidencing ADSs will be treated as owners of the underlying ordinary shares or preference shares, as the case may be. Generally, exchanges of shares for ADRs,

and ADRs for shares, will not be subject to US federal income tax or to UK tax, other than stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax, as described below.

Taxation of UK holders

Taxation of dividends

In accordance with UK law, Barclays PLC and the Bank pay dividends on ordinary shares and preference shares without any deduction or withholding tax in respect of any taxes imposed by the UK government or any UK taxing authority.

If the shareholder is a UK resident individual liable to income tax only at the basic rate or the lower rate, then there will be no further tax liability in respect of the dividend received. If, however, the individual shareholder is subject to income tax at the higher rate (currently 40%), there will be a further liability to tax. Higher rate taxpayers are taxable on dividend income at a special rate of (currently 32.5%) against which can be offset a tax credit of one-ninth of the dividend paid. Tax credits are no longer repayable to shareholders with no tax liability.

Taxation of shares under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Where a shareholder elects to purchase shares using their cash dividend, the individual will be liable for income tax on dividends reinvested in the Plan on the same basis as if they had received the cash and arranged the investment themselves. They should accordingly include the dividend received in their annual tax return in the normal way. The tax consequences for a UK individual are the same as described in 'Taxation of dividends' above.

Taxation of capital gains

Where shares are disposed of by open market sale, a capital gain may result if the disposal proceeds exceed the sum of the base cost of the shares sold and any other allowable deductions such as share dealing costs, indexation relief (up to 5th April 1998) and taper relief (generally on shares held at 16th March 1998 and subsequent acquisitions). To arrive at the total base cost of any Barclays PLC shares held, the amount subscribed for rights taken up in 1985 and 1988 must be added to the cost of all other shares held. For this purpose, current legislation permits the market valuation at 31st March 1982 to be substituted for the original cost of shares purchased before that date.

The calculations required to compute chargeable capital gains, particularly taper and indexation reliefs, may be complex. Capital gains may also arise from the gifting of shares to connected parties such as relatives (although not spouses) and family trusts. Shareholders are advised to consult their personal financial adviser if further information regarding a possible tax liability in respect of their holdings of Barclays PLC shares is required.

Stamp duty

On the purchase of shares, stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax at the rate of 0.5% is normally payable on the purchase price of the shares.

Inheritance tax

An individual may be liable to inheritance tax on the transfer of ordinary shares or preference shares. Where an individual is liable, inheritance tax may be charged on the amount by which the value of his or her estate is reduced as a result of any transfer by way of gift or other gratuitous transaction made by them or treated as made by them.

Taxation of US holders

Taxation of dividends

A US holder is subject to US federal income taxation on the gross amount of any dividend paid by Barclays PLC or the Bank, as applicable, out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for US federal income tax purposes). Dividends paid to a non-corporate US holder in taxable years beginning before 1st January 2011 that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable to the holder at a maximum tax rate of 15%, provided that the holder has a holding period of the shares or ADSs of more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date (or, in the case of preference shares or ADSs relating thereto, if the dividend is attributable to a period or periods aggregating over 366 days, provided that the holder holds the shares or ADSs for more than 90 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before the ex-dividend date) and meets certain other holding period requirements. Dividends paid by Barclays or the Bank, as applicable, with respect to the ordinary or preference shares or ADSs will generally be qualified dividend income. A US holder will not be subject to UK withholding tax. The US holder will include in gross income for US federal income tax purposes the amount of the dividend actually received from Barclays or the Bank.

Dividends must be included in income when the US holder, in the case of shares, or the Depository, in the case of ADSs, actually or constructively receives the dividend, and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to US corporations in respect of dividends received from other US corporations. Dividends will be income from sources outside the US, but dividends paid in taxable years beginning before 1st January 2007 will generally be 'passive income' or 'financial services income,' and dividends paid in taxable years beginning after 31st December 2006 will, depending on the holder's circumstances, be 'passive' or 'general' income which, in either case, is treated separately from other types of income for the purposes of computing any allowable foreign tax credit.

The amount of the dividend distribution includable in income will be the US Dollar value of the pound Sterling payments made, determined at the spot Pound Sterling/US Dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution is includable in income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into US Dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the dividend payment is includable in income to the date the payment is converted into US Dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and, for foreign tax credit limitation purposes, from sources within the US and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income.

Distributions in excess of current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for US federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the US holder's basis in the shares or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain.

Taxation of capital gains

Generally, US holders will not be subject to UK tax, but will be subject to US tax on capital gains realised on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares, preference shares or ADSs. Capital gain of a non-corporate US holder that is recognised before 1st January 2011 is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15% where the holder has a holding period of greater than one year. The gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Taxation of premium on redemption or purchase of shares

No refund of tax will be available under the Treaty in respect of any premium paid on a redemption of preference shares by the Bank or on a purchase by Barclays PLC of its own shares. For US tax purposes, redemption premium generally will be treated as an additional amount realised in the calculation of gain or loss.

Stamp duty

No UK stamp duty is payable on the transfer of an ADS, provided that the separate instrument of transfer is not executed in, and remains at all times outside, the UK.

Estate and gift tax

Under the Estate and Gift Tax Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States, a US holder generally is not subject to UK inheritance tax.

Exchange controls and other limitations affecting security holders

Other than certain economic sanctions which may be in force from time to time, there are currently no UK laws, decrees or regulations which would affect the transfer of capital or remittance of dividends, interest and other payments to holders of Barclays securities who are not residents of the UK. There are also no restrictions under the Articles of Association of either Barclays PLC or the Bank, or (subject to the effect of any such economic sanctions) under current UK laws, which relate only to non-residents of the UK, and which limit the right of such non-residents to hold Barclays securities or, when entitled to vote, to do so.

Documents on display

It is possible to read and copy documents that have been filed by Barclays PLC and Barclays Bank PLC with the US Securities and Exchange Commission at the US Securities and Exchange Commission's office of Investor Education and Assistance located at 100 F Street, NE, Washington DC 20549-0213. Please call the US Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms and their copy charges. Filings with the US Securities and Exchange Commission are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services, and from the website maintained by the US Securities and Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov.

Shareholder enquiries

Investors who have any questions about their investment in Barclays, or about Barclays in general, may write to the Director, Investor Relations at our head office as follows:

Director, Investor Relations

Barclays PLC
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E14 5HP

or, in the United States of America,

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