

30 October 2013**Barclays PLC Q3 2013 Interim Management Statement****Analyst and Investor Conference Call****Antony Jenkins, Group Chief Executive Officer****Tushar Morzaria, Group Finance Director****Peter Estlin, Group Financial Controller****Antony Jenkins, Group Chief Executive Officer**

Good morning everyone and thank you for attending today's call.

I am joined here by our new Group Finance Director, Tushar Morzaria, and our Group Financial Controller, Peter Estlin. I'd like to take this opportunity to welcome Tushar formally to Barclays, and also to thank Peter for his work as Acting CFO since Chris Lucas's retirement in August.

Peter will shortly take you through Q3 and the year to date performance in detail.

Then Tushar will give you an update on the Leverage Plan, and in particular the analysis that we have underway identifying further opportunities to reduce the Group's balance sheet and leverage exposure.

But first I want to take a few minutes to share my thoughts on Barclays today and in particular on how we are progressing with the key elements of our Transform Programme.

When I unveiled our new strategy on February 12th I talked about how I see banking as being in a period of profound change. Demographics, regulation, technology and economic conditions have shifted markedly, and irreversibly.

This means that the business models and approaches which we have deployed in the past are simply not fit for purpose.

Our Goal of becoming the Go-To Bank, driving cultural change within Barclays, and creating the Transform Programme, is our response to that new paradigm.

And our experience in the 8 months since February has confirmed that we have taken the right course. It is not an easy course, but it is the right one.

Now, that profound change manifests itself in many ways, but for me it crystallises into two macro-level challenges, which we have focused on since February.

The first is balance sheet optimisation.

The days when the management of the size and character of your balance sheet was a second order priority for a bank are gone.

This is partly due to regulatory change of course. But - far more importantly - it is predominantly driven by a fundamental belief that we need to drive stronger and more sustainable returns for our investors.

The root and branch analysis we conducted as part of the Transform programme, breaking the bank into 75 lines of business, was a major initiative by Barclays to optimise our balance sheet. But it was just the first phase of our response to this particular macro challenge.

Because the work on Balance Sheet optimisation doesn't stop. It must be on-going.

As I said in my remarks at the half year, I believe we can do more in terms of further leverage exposure reductions beyond the current targets in the leverage plan we have agreed with the PRA.

I have asked Tushar to focus as a priority on the review we have commissioned of the original Transform analysis, looking afresh at the returns of all of our businesses, considering both risk and leverage. The experience he has gained working for most of his career in a US Investment bank makes him ideally placed to lead this for us, and he will talk to you in a few moments about how he intends to approach this challenge.

I know that many of you will want a number on further balance sheet reductions today.

But I do not want to constrain Tushar or his team's thinking by setting a target for them, and it is simply premature to give an indication of what the out-turn will be.

However, I can say with certainty that, over time, we will achieve more than the £65-80 billion reduction we committed to in July.

We will update you around the time of our full-year Results on the outcome of this work.

As with our commitments in Transform, we will be clear on the quantum you can expect, clear on the timing for delivery, and clear on the actions we intend to take.

The second macro challenge – and something which I have described as the strategic battleground for banks over the next 20 years is Cost.

This is not simply a question of becoming more efficient and reducing the cost of doing business. For us it is about how you capture those savings in a way which improves control, reduces error, and enhances the experience of customers and clients.

My belief is that if you approach the challenge with that outcome in mind then you create a win-win.

But it means thinking differently and challenging the orthodoxy - which is exactly what we're doing.

And the key to success is through greater use of technology.

That is why a significant proportion of the investment in the Cost to Achieve Transform is - and will increasingly be - focused on industrialisation and innovation.

We are working on ways to automate systems which have traditionally been performed manually, all but removing the risk of human error and simultaneously driving down cost.

Huge swathes of activity have the potential to be automated, and we are in the vanguard of driving that in Barclays. Trading, Lending, and Servicing, for example, are all obvious areas where automation can deliver benefits.

Similarly, the rapidly growing use of technology by customers and clients is a trend which clearly indicates how banking services will increasingly be accessed in the future.

By way of illustration, UK Retail banking today now has over 2 million individuals who regularly use our Mobile Banking service. We have already seen this lead to an 8.4% reduction in call centre volumes. Almost half of all consumer lending in Barclays last month was transacted by customers without visiting a branch.

Our pioneering payments technology, Pingit, now has over 1 million registered users. The majority are individuals, but we are also seeing significant take-up by small businesses – now totalling over 25,000 users - and increasing numbers of corporates also using the technology. At current rates of growth it won't be long before an average of over £1 million per day is flowing through Pingit.

This change in how people want to engage with banks can make a customer's experience quicker, more responsive, and more satisfying.

And, to be clear, this behavioural shift is not a future trend, it's happening now.

The implication of this shift is that the traditional branch model and other points of contact will become less important to customers as part of the service mix over time. And that in turn represents a significant opportunity to save cost.

So this area remains a major strategic focus for us, and we are on target to meet our commitment of a cost base net of CTA of £18.5 billion this year, £17.5 billion next year, and £16.8 billion in 2015.

Before I hand to Peter to cover the numbers, let me just say in closing that I feel very positive and confident about the business. This is for a few reasons.

The first is the underlying strength of our franchise and good progress by several of our businesses in the quarter, and year to date.

I am pleased to see profits grow year on year in our UK RBB, Barclaycard, Africa and Corporate Banking businesses, even after absorbing their portion of Cost to Achieve for Transform.

In the Equities business of our Investment Bank we saw income rising markedly more than the peer average in the quarter. And we also captured market share in Global, EMEA and Cross Border M&A activity, as well as Global IPOs. This progress helped offset a challenging quarter for FICC.

While the resilience of our performance is welcome I am not complacent. My Executive team know we must push harder in the final quarter and into 2014.

Second, is that the execution of the plan to meet the PRA leverage target of 3% by June 2014 is on track, and Tushar will say more about that shortly.

But the third – and most important for me – is the growing momentum in the delivery of our Transform programme – our response to the profound change we are seeing in the industry.

The progress we are making, particularly in terms of RWA reduction and Costs, further cements my conviction in our ability to meet the financial commitments we revised and reconfirmed in July.

With our stronger capital position, progress in de-risking the bank for reputational and legacy items, and the right leadership team in place, Barclays is primed to seize the opportunities, and accommodate any challenges, which will arise over the coming months.

I'd now like to hand to Peter to review the Group's financial performance in more detail over the quarter.

Peter Estlin, Group Financial Controller

Slide 1: Q3 2013 Financial progress

Thank you Antony and good morning.

Today I'm going to run through the results for the first 9 months of the year.

In reviewing our financial performance, our focus has been on both earnings generation and increasing our capital strength.

Despite a challenging macroeconomic environment, particularly in the capital markets, underlying business performance across the Group remains resilient, for example in our retail and corporate banking franchises, and we continue to maintain or strengthen our competitive positions.

On earnings generation, adjusted profit before tax is down £1.2 billion to £5.0 billion.

Group income is down by just under £1 billion, driven largely by lower income in Fixed Income, Currencies and Commodities, including £317m lower income following accelerated reduction of Exit Quadrant Assets and lower income in Head Office.

Impairment has continued to improve, albeit with expected increases in loan loss rates in our retail businesses more than offset by improvements in wholesale.

Costs remain on plan. Excluding Transform charges of £741 million, we've reduced operating expenses by 3%.

On capital, our financial strength remains a central focus, and we have continued to make progress in building our capital position.

We completed our rights issue, raising £5.8 billion of Equity in October and we made good progress in reducing RWAs on both CRD 3 and CRD 4 bases.

We have also made initial progress in reducing our CRD 4 leverage exposure, which Tushar will discuss shortly.

Slide 2: Adjusted financial highlights

Turning now to our profitability over the first nine months of the year.

As usual, we're using adjusted numbers because they give a better understanding of business performance.

And, again we have not adjusted for Transform charges, but will call out the effect of these costs on key performance metrics.

In general, our comments compare the first nine months of this year with the same period last year.

I have already mentioned the decline in adjusted income, improvement in impairment, and lower operating costs, excluding Transform charges.

I would just add that the significant improvement in statutory profit before tax is because of the large favourable move in own credit, which we adjust out.

Slide 3: Adjusting items to profit before tax

Own credit is a charge of £125 million this year, in contrast to £4 billion last year.

The other adjusting items relate to the conduct provisions we took at half year.

On PPI our unutilised provision at 30 September was close to £1.3 billion and on swaps redress a similar amount. Utilisation of these provisions in Q3 was £387 million and £56 million respectively, in line with expectations.

Slide 4: Adjusted financial performance measures

The decline in profits resulted in a decrease in our return on equity from 9.7% to 7.1%. This is partly the result of Transform actions, designed to help us achieve our 2015 financial targets. Without the Transform charges, Return on Equity would have been 8.4%.

The Group's cost to income ratio increased from 62 to 66%, although remained flat at 62% excluding Transform charges. We remain on track to reaching a mid-50s cost to income ratio in 2015.

Adjusted earnings per share decreased to 21.9 pence, primarily as a result of lower attributable profit. We announced a cash dividend for the third quarter of one pence, making three pence year to date and, we re-affirm our dividend commitments as set out in the Rights Issue Prospectus.

Slide 5: Adjusted Income and PBT by Cluster

Turning now to performance by business.

In UK RBB, profits improved 3% to £983 million, as income growth was partly offset by an increase in impairment from the very low levels of 2012, which included provision releases.

We have had significant volume growth year on year in a number of areas, notably in the mortgage book, and in the quarter, interest margins improved 5 basis points.

In Europe RBB, the loss increased by £586 million to £815 million. This included costs to achieve Transform of £357 million, as we reduced headcount and closed distribution points. New business activity was modest, focused only on our Mass Affluent target customer base.

Profits in Africa RBB increased 59% to £344 million. This increase was mainly due to lower credit impairment provisions in the South African home loans recovery book. Reported income was down 10%, although constant currency income increased 3%.

Barclaycard grew profits 2% to £1.2 billion, supported by net lending growth across the business, which drove an 11% increase in income, and in the quarter, interest margins improved 15 basis points.

I'll cover the Investment Bank separately in a moment.

In the Corporate Bank, we have made strong progress with profit up 70% to £678 million, driven by significantly lower impairment across all regions and 6% income growth in the UK.

Wealth and Investment Management profits decreased to £54 million, largely as a result of Transform charges and higher credit impairment.

The loss in Head Office of £292 million reflects the non-recurrence of one off gains from hedges of employee share awards in 2012 and the residual net interest expense from Treasury operations.

Slide 6: Analysis of Net Interest Income

Looking at net interest income and margins across the Group, total net interest income was down 4% to £8.5 billion reflecting lower net interest income in Head Office and Investment Banking and lower contribution from the structural hedge.

Across the Group, this was more than offset by higher customer income.

As you know, we calculate our net interest margin across our retail, Corporate Banking and Wealth businesses.

Slide 7: Drivers of Net Interest Income

Average customer assets for these businesses were up 3% and average customer liabilities were up 14%, as overall volume growth offset an 8 basis point decline in the net interest margin to 177 basis points.

Customer margins fell 3 basis points and there was a 5 basis point decline in the non customer margin as a result of lower contribution from the structural hedges.

In comparison to Q2, our Q3 net interest margin has improved 3 basis points, driven by an increase in customer margin and a broadly stable contribution from our structural hedges.

Slide 8: Loan growth in the UK

We continue to support the UK economy with a further £24 billion this quarter, of eligible lending under the Funding for Lending Scheme.

More specifically, our UK mortgage book has grown 8.1% year on year to £121.6 billion, although we note more recent increased competition for new business.

As you know we were one of the first banks to launch eligible products earlier this year under the Help to Buy Equity Scheme and more recently we were pleased to confirm our participation in the Help to Buy Guarantee scheme.

Slide 9: Investment Bank

Given the scale of contribution from the Investment Bank, I'd like to take you through our overall performance in more detail before coming back to the Group impairment and cost trends.

Total income in the Investment Bank was down £600m to £8.6 billion. This was largely driven by a decline in FICC income, arising mostly in Q3, offset by good income growth in Equities and IBD.

Impairment was flat at £200 million and we reduced costs by 7% to £5.4 billion. This excludes a Transform restructuring charge of £175 million, as we reduced the size of our equities and investment banking operations in Asia and Europe in Q1 this year.

Reduction in operating expenses generated by cost savings were partially offset by £257 million pounds of infrastructure improvements. These include investments to meet various regulatory requirements.

Including Transform, the cost to income ratio increased from 63 to 65%, despite cost reductions, as a result of the decline in income.

The compensation to income ratio rose to 41%. Excluding Transform charges this was 40%.

While the income environment has been subdued we have continued to make progress on reducing our risk weighted assets and capital employed in the Investment Bank.

Our CRD 3 RWA's have been reduced from £180 billion to £157 billion, and our CRD 4 estimate at 30 September was down to £234 billion.

Slide 10: Investment Bank Quarterly Income - total

Taking a more detailed look at our quarterly income progression in the Investment Bank, total income of £2.1 billion in Q3 was down 22% on a strong third quarter last year.

This appears to be broadly in line with what we are seeing from several competitors, following subdued markets in Q3.

Slide 11: Investment Bank Quarterly Income

Breaking the quarterly income progression down further, FICC income decreased by £735 million year on year to £940 million, in a tough quarter for the FICC markets generally, following comments in late June about the cessation of QE programmes.

We saw the benefit of the greater balance we now have in our Investment Bank, as this decline was partially offset by growth in Equities and Prime Services which was up £122 million to £645 million, reflecting market share gains as volumes decreased year on year, and Investment Banking income which was up £32 million at £525 million.

Slide 12: FICC Quarterly Income progression – FICC

Within FICC, both macro and credit products declined Q3 on Q3 by 37% and 31% respectively, and excluding the income reduction from Exit Quadrant Assets, overall FICC income declined 34%, largely reflecting lower market volumes as more broadly observed.

Within macro products, Rates declined reflecting the effect of central banks comments on tapering of QE programmes.

Credit was impacted by a disappointing performance in securitised products, although excluding these, Credit was up 6% Q3 on Q3.

We accelerated Exit Quadrant asset reductions during the year resulting in £317 million of lower income year to date.

In the comparative figures for Q3 last year we had a strong performance from these assets, as the rally in structured credit fed into our income line, particularly with the implementation of IFRS 10.

As opportunity arose this year, we took advantage to accelerate the sell down of our Exit Quadrant assets forgoing slightly more income than expected, but at prices in line with marks.

This has contributed to a 50% reduction in Exit Quadrant CRD 4 RWAs, to £40 billion as at 30 September, substantially towards our 2015 target.

Slide 13: Progress in Equities and Investment Banking

We continue to see the benefit of the investment we have made in our franchise, with a strong performance in Equities, with income up 26%, following the build out of this business

In the UK, we won three new corporate broking mandates in the last two months alone. We are now a top 5 corporate broker for FTSE 100 companies, with 17 clients.

Our investment banking business is making good progress too with significant highlights in the quarter, including the Verizon transaction, where we acted as financial advisor, committed our balance sheet on the 61 billion US dollar bridge facility, and bookrun the subsequent 49 billion US dollar bond offering, showing the breadth and strength of our franchise.

And we feel encouraged by the strong pipeline we have in Investment Banking as we look ahead.

Slide 14: Impairment down 6% to £2.4bn

Returning back to Group results and impairment trends.

Impairment for the nine months improved 6% to £2.4 billion, with significantly lower charges in Corporate Banking and Africa RBB, driven by ongoing action to reduce exposure in Europe, and lower charges in the South African home loans recovery book as a result of initiatives undertaken in the prior year. This more than offset increases in other Retail businesses and Wealth.

UK RBB impairment increased to £259 million, mainly due to the non-recurrence of 2012 provision releases in unsecured lending and mortgages. In Europe RBB, charges were up 14% to £209 million, partly due to movements in exchange rates, but also deterioration in recoveries, mainly in relation to Exit Quadrant assets, which accounted for £154 million of the charge.

Impairment increases in Barclaycard were as expected and were due to portfolio growth, including acquisitions, as well as the non recurrence of provision releases in 2012.

Loan loss rates in the UK and US were broadly stable. In South Africa, they increased, partly due to the Edcon acquisition at the start of 2013.

The performance of our major credit portfolios continues to be resilient, despite the macro-economic environment.

Slide 15: Operating expenses excluding CTA down 3%

Turning now to costs, a key element of the Transform programme.

Overall costs were on Plan, increasing 2% to £14.1 billion. Excluding Transform charges of £741 million, operating expenses were down 3%.

There is some seasonality in our cost base, for example the Bank Levy in Q4, which we expect to be in the region of £520-540m.

We continue to see a downward trend in costs each quarter against the previous year, and we expect to see this decline further in 2014 as more Transform actions kick in.

Slide 16: Cost targets

As Antony has said, we are on track to achieve our cost targets through the Transform programme.

Just to remind you of the flightpath for the Transform charges we announced at our Interim Results: £1.2 billion this year; £1 billion next year and £0.5 billion in 2015, resulting in an underlying cost base of £16.8 billion in 2015. At this point, we still anticipate a further £450m of Costs to Achieve this year.

Slide 17: Stronger capital ratios

Moving on now to capital, liquidity and funding.

Our Core Tier 1 ratio has increased to 11.3% on a Basel 2.5 basis, reflecting a significant reduction in RWAs.

Increasingly, our focus is solely on our CRD 4 Common Equity Tier One measure, as implementation on 1st January approaches. The estimated fully-loaded CET1 ratio at 30 September was 8.4%, up from our estimate of 8.1% at the half year, helped by the significant reduction in CRD 4 RWAs in Q3.

Proforma the rights issue, the fully loaded CET1 ratio is 9.6% and, as we announced in July, we expect to get to 10.5% on a fully loaded basis early in 2015.

Slide 18: Capital, leverage and funding measures

In addition to the reduction in RWAs, Leverage Exposure has also reduced.

Tushar will say more on leverage shortly, and detailed calculations of the ratios are in the Appendix to the slide pack on the website.

On liquidity and funding, our position remains strong, allowing us to reduce our liquidity pool in Q3 to £130 billion pounds, in line with our strategic funding plans.

Based on Basel 3 standards our Liquidity Coverage Ratio was 107% as at the end of September, down from 111% at the half year.

We aim to fund our retail banking, corporate banking and wealth businesses predominantly with customer deposits.

The loan to deposit ratio for these businesses has improved significantly year to date from 102 to 94%, remaining stable during the past quarter.

The Group loan to deposit ratio was 100%, improved from 102% at the half year.

This has reduced our term wholesale funding requirements, and our term issuance year to date has been largely offset by buybacks.

Following the rights issue we believe we are well capitalised on a risk weighted ratio basis, and along with our commitment to meet the PRAs leverage ratio, these remain our primary focus in terms of capital parameters as we deliver our strategic plan.

Slide 19: Closing comments

Before closing, a few words on current trading and outlook.

As we saw in Q3, markets are still mixed and consequently, we continue to be cautious about the environment in which we operate.

So in closing, we believe underlying business performance year to date has been solid, with good growth in our corporate and retail franchises.

We have made significant progress in managing down Exit Quadrant assets.

We have made a successful start on delivering the Leverage Plan, with the rights issue completed and some initial reductions in leverage exposure.

And, perhaps most importantly, we remain acutely focused on costs, where we expect to see the impact of the Transform programme and the next wave of actions, further reduce quarterly run rates as we drive towards our £16.8 billion target in 2015.

And with that I'll now hand over to Tushar.

Tushar Morzaria, Group Finance Director

Slide 20: Name Slide

Thank you, Peter, and good morning everyone

I joined Barclays as Group Finance Director just recently and I look forward to meeting you in the coming months.

Peter has covered the results and I thought it might be helpful if I shared with you some of my initial thoughts about our capital position and my priorities over the next few months.

Slide 21: Estimated CRD IV Leverage Ratio

A key area that Antony has asked me to focus on is leverage at Barclays - particularly the execution of the Leverage Plan that was initiated during the summer.

Those of you that have had a chance to go through our results will have seen that we have reduced our CRD IV leverage exposure by £78 billion since the half year— obviously a good starting point - although about 60 billion of that reduction was driven by market movements such as strengthening of Sterling against the Dollar and Euro. The rest – about £20 billion – was driven by actions against our £65-80 billion overall target. So we're about a quarter of our way through the initial deleveraging actions we laid out in the summer.

Given the impact that factors such as FX have on the leverage calculation, I'd encourage everyone to focus as much on the leverage ratio itself as on the individual component parts.

So, as I just mentioned, although our CRD IV Leverage Exposure reduced materially to £1.48 trillion this quarter, our CRD IV Leverage Ratio improved only slightly, rounding to 2.5%. Post the Rights Issue, this measure would have stood at 2.9%.

Now, as you also know our immediate objective is to reach the PRA's expectation of 3% by the middle of next year on their measure of leverage, which is essentially the same as CRD IV but with additional deductions to our capital base, totalling £4.1 billion as at 30th June. Applying the same level of capital deductions, and post the Rights Issue, the PRA measure would have been 2.6%.

So that leaves another 40 bps to get to the targeted 3% - that is the equivalent of generating a further £6 billion of capital. Up to £2 billion is planned to come from AT1 issuance, and the balance through the remaining £45-60 billion of identified deleveraging actions, some earnings retention and other forms of capital accretion.

OK, so let me turn now to some of the work that I am leading on this.

Slide 22: Focus on Leverage Exposure reduction

I mentioned a focus on the Ratio and I would obviously like the Ratio to move up, and Leverage Exposure to move down materially, as quickly and as efficiently as possible. This will involve making decisions that are in some cases tough, however these decisions will be fully thought through.

My objective here is straight-forward: it is to re-assess the Group balance sheet from several angles and determine the best optimization of leverage, capital, and risk assets, as well as other measures like revenue, cost, and liquidity.

For me, this is all about optimization and managing the associated trade-offs. From what I've seen briefly so far, there will be reductions beyond the £65-80 billion that we identified in the Leverage Plan, and I will talk about quantum and cost as the work becomes more definitive and further progressed over the next few months.

Regulation remains a critical variable in this work and while we have more certainty on some items than we did last year, there are still several moving parts. These are important and we will anticipate these as best as we can, though it will not always be perfect.

In addition, we must recognize that others will be implementing measures over a longer period. We must be careful to strike a balance between swift action and remaining competitive in the marketplace.

At its simplest, the general direction of travel on regulation is clear: balance sheet assets need to be smaller and more capital held against them. That is a reality and I am determined that Barclays will get on the front foot of these trends.

Looking ahead, this work will not be on a one-time basis – we need to have a new management process and discipline that more actively manages the balance sheet than in the past. This is to me the best way to ‘future-proof’ against evolving regulation, by anticipating regulatory outcomes where we can and dealing with them quickly, ingraining them in our business plans.

Now, I have been looking at the plans that were in place when I joined and started to think about ways in which we can either optimise or accelerate these further. I look at this as a forensic review of our Balance Sheet and businesses, building block by building block.

Although the work had started prior to my arrival and there is more to do, I have been impressed by the granularity and specificity in the plans that were drawn up over the summer.

OK. Let me touch on some of the techniques that we can use to manage leverage – these will be familiar to you and hopefully my comments will give you a flavour of some the areas we are pushing hard on.

Firstly, while we believe Risk Weighted measures remain a key metric to drive capital allocation, we are refining our internal capital allocation framework to ensure that we are assessing our business units through a CRD IV leverage lens as well, applying capital at a granular level.

This discipline will be ingrained in our business reviews and performance assessments. In my mind, correct capital allocation across these axes ensures we drive the right business outcomes against the finite resources that we operate with.

Having said that, of course there are actions we can take which clearly make sense whatever the precise outcome of this review.

For example, let's take derivatives. You will already know that derivatives add-ons for leverage, or Potential Future Exposures, is a material contributor to our Leverage Exposure – about £300 billion, or nearly 20%, of our overall leverage exposure. Here we are looking at better application of netting rules within our internal systems, and compaction and tear-ups across a range of derivative products from, for example, cross currency swaps, credit derivatives, exchange traded and Centrally Cleared OTC derivatives.

Some of the actions that we take will have an impact on income.

We will make decisions that prioritize capital and leverage over income where doing so generates a better and more sustainable return for shareholders.

In repos, and secured financing transactions in general, there are also internal operational improvements that can be made to ensure that transactions are adequately captured and we achieve the maximum netting benefit.

Repos can generate sizeable IFRS or on-balance-sheet assets. While generally comprising low risk, we do need to manage our matched book activities with a leverage lens in mind as well, and we will set stronger business limits as appropriate to ensure that the book is managed to avoid unnecessary fluctuations and to reduce exposure where appropriate.

Secured Financing only generates about £100 billion of leverage exposure at the moment, but you are no doubt aware of the consultation paper that Basel put out in the summer.

If that proposal becomes final, Wholesale Secured Financing would become a much larger contributor to our leverage exposure, and as I mentioned we do need to be anticipatory around these issues as best as we can.

Of course some rule changes may actually be beneficial; for example, there may be changes to the calculation of PFEs.

We will however look at all of our balance sheet assets and other leverage exposures to ensure that the return on these assets is appropriate in a leverage constrained world and that our Transform financial targets are met or exceeded.

Finally, I would expect that both our balance sheet size and leverage exposures to continue to decrease over time, though it may not always be linear and will be subject to some seasonal movement.

I hope these few remarks give you a flavour of where I will be focusing my efforts over the next few months and I look forward to updating you on our plans and actions in due course,

And with that I'll hand back to Antony to wrap up – thank you.

Antony Jenkins, Group Chief Executive Officer

Thanks, Tushar, and it's great to have you on board.

To wrap up, it's been an extremely busy quarter for Barclays.

A lot has been accomplished and we are stronger as a result. I remain absolutely confident of our ability to meet the targets we have set out, and that we will become the Go-To bank.

With that, we're happy to answer your questions.

[Analyst and Investor Question & Answers]

Antony Jenkins, Group Chief Executive Officer

Thank you for attending today's call, and for your questions and engagement.

I want to close our discussion by reiterating the three points which I think are core to how you should think about Barclays today.

The first is the underlying strength of our franchise and the good progress made by several of our core businesses in the quarter, and year to date.

The second is that the execution of the plan to meet the PRA leverage target of 3% by June of 2014 is on track, and our additional review of the balance sheet is progressing under Tushar.

And third, clear evidence of growing momentum in the delivery of our Transform programme – our response to the profound change we are seeing in the industry.

Taken together these are good reasons to feel positive and confident about this business and its prospects.

Thank you and good morning.

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Forward-looking Statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to certain of the Barclays Group's (the Group) plans and its current goals and expectations relating to its future financial condition and performance. Barclays cautions readers that no forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future performance and that actual results could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements sometimes use words such as "may", "will", "seek", "continue", "aim", "anticipate", "target", "projected", "expect", "estimate", "intend", "plan", "goal", "believe", "achieve" or other words of similar meaning. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements regarding the Group's future financial position, income growth, assets, impairment charges and provisions, business strategy, capital, leverage and other regulatory ratios, payment of dividends (including dividend pay-out ratios), projected levels of growth in the banking and financial markets, projected costs, original and revised commitments and targets in connection with the Transform Programme, deleveraging actions, estimates of capital expenditures and plans and objectives for future operations and other statements that are not historical fact. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances. These may be affected by changes in legislation, the development of standards and interpretations under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), evolving practices with regard to the interpretation and application of accounting and regulatory standards, the outcome of current and future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations, future levels of conduct provisions, the policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, geopolitical risks and the impact of competition. In addition, factors including (but not limited to) the following may have an effect: capital, leverage and other regulatory rules (including with regard to the future structure of the Group) applicable to past, current and future periods; UK domestic, Eurozone and global macroeconomic and business conditions; the effects of continued volatility in credit markets; market related risks such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates; effects of changes in valuation of credit market exposures; changes in valuation of issued securities; volatility in capital markets; changes in credit ratings of the Group; the potential for one or more countries exiting the Eurozone; the ability to implement the Transform Programme; and the success of future acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Group's control. As a result, the Group's actual future results, dividend payments, and capital and leverage ratios may differ materially from the plans, goals, and expectations set forth in the Group's forward-looking statements. Additional risks and factors are identified in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) including in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, which is available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Any forward-looking statements made herein speak only as of the date they are made and it should not be assumed that they have been revised or updated in the light of new information or future events. Except as required by the Prudential Regulation Authority, the Financial Conduct Authority, the London Stock Exchange plc (the LSE) or applicable law, Barclays expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in Barclays' expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based. The reader should, however, consult any additional disclosures that Barclays has made or may make in documents it has published or may publish via the Regulatory News Service of the LSE and/or has filed or may file with the SEC.