Lloyds Banking Group plc
Form 6-K
July 31, 2014

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16
UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

31 JULY 2014

Commission File number 001-15246

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP plc

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

25 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7HN
United Kingdom

(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F S Form 40-F £

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101 (b) (1) ________.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101 (b) (7) ________.

This report on Form 6-K shall be deemed incorporated by reference into the company's Registration Statement on Form F-3 (File Nos. 333-189150 and 333-189150-01) and to be a part thereof from the date on which this report is filed, to the extent not superseded by documents or reports subsequently filed or furnished.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report on Form 6-K contains the interim report of Lloyds Banking Group plc, which includes the unaudited consolidated interim results for the half-year ended 30 June 2014, and is being incorporated by reference into the Registration Statement with File Nos. 333-189150 and 333-189150-01.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

This report covers the results of Lloyds Banking Group plc (the Company) together with its subsidiaries (the Group) for the half-year ended 30 June 2014.

Statutory basis

Statutory results are set out on pages 55 to 114. However, a number of factors have had a significant effect on the comparability of the Group's financial position and results. As a result, comparison on a statutory basis of the 2014 results with 2013 is of limited benefit.

Underlying basis

In order to present a more meaningful view of business performance, the results of the Group and divisions are presented on an underlying basis. The following items are excluded from underlying profit:

- the amortisation of purchased intangible assets;
- the unwind of acquisition-related fair value adjustments;
- the effects of certain asset sales, liability management and volatile items;
- volatility relating to the insurance business;
- Simplification costs;
- TSB build and dual running costs;
- payment protection insurance and other regulatory provisions;
- certain past service pensions items in respect of the Group's Defined Benefit pension schemes; and
- insurance gross up.

Unless otherwise stated income statement commentaries throughout this document compare the half-year to 30 June 2014 to the half-year to 30 June 2013, and the balance sheet analysis compares the Group balance sheet as at 30 June 2014 to the Group balance sheet as at 31 December 2013.

Segment information

The segment results and balance sheet information have been restated to reflect the previously announced changes to the Group operating structure implemented from 1 January 2014.

TSB's results and key balance sheet information is reported as a separate segment in this document. The TSB numbers have been presented on a Lloyds Banking Group reporting basis. Consequently, TSB results disclosed in this document differ from the equivalent numbers disclosed in the TSB results release. These numbers have been prepared for Lloyds Banking Group investors to demonstrate the contribution of TSB to the Group. Investors in TSB should only rely on financial information published by TSB.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward looking statements with respect to the business, strategy and plans of the Lloyds Banking Group and its current goals and expectations relating to its future financial condition and performance. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the Group or the Group's management's beliefs and expectations, are forward looking statements. By their nature, forward looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances that will or may occur. The Group's actual future business, strategy, plans and/or results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward looking statements as a result of a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, UK domestic and global economic and business conditions; the ability to derive cost savings and other benefits, including as a result of the Group's Simplification programme; the ability to access sufficient funding to meet the Group's liquidity needs;

changes to the Group's credit ratings; risks concerning borrower or counterparty credit quality; instability in the global financial markets, including Eurozone instability and the impact of any sovereign credit rating downgrade or other sovereign financial issues; market-related risks including changes in interest rates and exchange rates; changing demographic and market-related trends; changes in customer preferences; changes to laws, regulation, accounting standards or taxation, including as a possible result of the referendum on Scottish independence and also including changes to regulatory capital or liquidity requirements; the policies, decisions and actions of governmental or regulatory authorities in the UK and other jurisdictions in which the Group operates; the implementation of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive and Banking Reform Act; the ability to attract and retain senior management and other employees; requirements or limitations imposed on the Group as a result of HM Treasury's investment in the Group; the ability to satisfactorily dispose of certain assets or otherwise meet the Group's EC State aid obligations; the provision of a range of banking operations services to TSB; the extent of any future impairment charges or write-downs caused by depressed asset valuations, market disruptions and illiquid markets; the effects of competition and the actions of competitors, including non-bank financial services and lending companies; exposure to regulatory scrutiny, legal proceedings, regulatory and competition investigations or complaints, and other factors. Please refer to the latest Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission for a discussion of certain factors together with examples of forward looking statements. The forward looking statements contained in this announcement are made as at the date of this announcement, and the Group undertakes no obligation to update any of its forward looking statements.

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LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Change since 30 June 2013 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013 £m
Statutory results (IFRS)				
Total income, net of insurance claims	7,696	10,385	(26)	8,093
Total operating expenses	(6,192)	(6,568)	6	(8,754)
Trading surplus (deficit)	1,504	3,817	(61)	(661)
Impairment	(641)	(1,683)	62	(1,058)
Profit (loss) before tax	863	2,134	(60)	(1,719)
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	574	1,560	(63)	(2,398)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	0.8p	2.2p	(64)	(3.4)p
Underlying basis (page 6)				
Underlying profit	3,819	2,902	32	3,264

Capital and balance sheet	At 30 June 2014	At 31 Dec 2013	Change since 31 Dec 2013 %
Statutory			
Loans and advances to customers1	£487.1bn	£495.2bn	
Customer deposits2	£445.1bn	£438.3bn	
Loan to deposit ratio3	109%	113%	
PRA Transitional risk-weighted assets4,5	£257.4bn	£272.6bn	
PRA Transitional common equity tier 1 capital ratio4,5	11.1%	10.3%	

1 Excludes reverse repos of £4.3 billion (31 December 2013: £0.1 billion).

2 Excludes repos at 31 December 2013 of £3.0 billion. 30 June 2014: £nil.

3 Loans and advances to customers (excluding reverse repos) divided by customer deposits (excluding repos).

4 31 December 2013 comparatives reflect PRA transitional rules as at 1 January 2014.

5 31 December 2013 ratios and risk-weighted assets are reported on an adjusted basis and include the benefit of the sales of Heidelberger Leben, Scottish Widows Investment Partnership and the Group's 50 per cent stake in Sainsbury's Bank.

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STATUTORY INFORMATION (IFRS)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £ million	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £ million	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013 £ million
Interest and similar income	9,728	10,751	10,412
Interest and similar expense	(4,466)	(7,481)	(6,344)
Net interest income	5,262	3,270	4,068
Fee and commission income	1,836	2,194	1,925
Fee and commission expense	(609)	(730)	(655)
Net fee and commission income	1,227	1,464	1,270
Net trading income	4,588	11,015	5,452
Insurance premium income	3,492	3,851	4,346
Other operating income	(535)	2,472	777
Other income	8,772	18,802	11,845
Total income	14,034	22,072	15,913
Insurance claims	(6,338)	(11,687)	(7,820)
Total income, net of insurance claims	7,696	10,385	8,093
Regulatory provisions	(1,100)	(575)	(2,880)
Other operating expenses	(5,092)	(5,993)	(5,874)
Total operating expenses	(6,192)	(6,568)	(8,754)
Trading surplus	1,504	3,817	(661)
Impairment	(641)	(1,683)	(1,058)
Profit (loss) before tax	863	2,134	(1,719)
Taxation	(164)	(556)	(661)
Profit (loss) for the period	699	1,578	(2,380)
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	574	1,560	(2,398)
Profit attributable to other equity holders	91	–	–
Profit (loss) attributable to equity holders	665	1,560	(2,398)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	34	18	18
Profit (loss) for the period	699	1,578	(2,380)

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SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Assets	At 30 June 2014 £ million	At 31 Dec 2013 £ million
Cash and balances at central banks	50,845	49,915
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	147,187	142,683
Derivative financial instruments	27,241	33,125
Loans and receivables:		
Loans and advances to banks	21,589	25,365
Loans and advances to customers	491,345	495,281
Debt securities	1,266	1,355
	514,200	522,001
Available-for-sale financial assets	50,348	43,976
Other assets	54,119	55,330
Total assets	843,940	847,030
Liabilities		
Deposits from banks	11,851	13,982
Customer deposits	445,091	441,311
Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	63,046	43,625
Derivative financial instruments	25,285	30,464
Debt securities in issue	77,729	87,102
Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts	111,958	110,758
Subordinated liabilities	25,675	32,312
Other liabilities	37,427	48,140
Total liabilities	798,062	807,694
Shareholders’ equity	39,601	38,989
Other equity instruments	5,329	–
Non-controlling interests	948	347
Total equity	45,878	39,336
Total equity and liabilities	843,940	847,030

Review of results

The Group recorded a profit before tax of £863 million for the half-year to 30 June 2014, a reduction of £1,271 million, or 60 per cent, compared to the profit before tax of £2,134 million for the half-year to 30 June 2013. The results in both periods have been significantly affected by one-off items, as described below. Adjusting for these items there was a modest increase in profitability.

Total income, net of insurance claims, decreased by £2,689 million, or 26 per cent, to £7,696 million for the half-year to 30 June 2014 from £10,385 million in the half-year to 30 June 2013.

In April 2014, the Group completed concurrent Sterling, Euro and Dollar exchange offers with holders of certain series of its Enhanced Capital Notes (ECNs) to exchange the ECNs for new Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities. In addition, the Group completed a tender offer to eligible retail holders outside the United States to sell their Sterling-denominated ECNs for cash. The exchange offers completed with the equivalent of £4.0 billion of Sterling and Euro ECNs and approximately US$1.6 billion of US Dollar ECNs being exchanged for approximately £5.35 billion of AT1 securities. The retail tender offer completed with approximately £58.5 million of ECNs being repurchased for cash. A loss of £1,362 million has been recognised in relation to these exchange and tender transactions in the half-year to 30 June 2014. This has been partly offset by a gain of £128 million on the sale of Scottish Widows Investment Partnership which completed during the first half of the year.

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Review of results (continued)

During the first half of 2013, the Group recognised a gain of £433 million following the sale of part of its shareholding in St. James's Place plc and gains of £1,318 million on the sale of portfolios of US residential mortgage-backed securities and government bonds, partly offset by a loss of £256 million on the sale of the Group's Spanish retail banking operations. Adjusting for these items total income, net of insurance claims, was broadly flat at £8,930 million.

Net interest income increased by £1,992 million, to £5,262 million in the half-year to 30 June 2014 compared to £3,270 million in the same period in 2013. This increase reflected a decrease of £1,502 million in the charge within net interest income for amounts allocated to unit holders in Open-Ended Investment Companies, from £1,802 million in the half-year to 30 June 2013 to £300 million in the half-year to 30 June 2014 due to lower returns in this period. Excluding this charge, net interest income was £490 million, or 10 per cent, higher at £5,562 million in the half-year to 30 June 2014 compared to £5,072 million in the same period in 2013. There was an overall reduction in average interest-earning assets reflecting the rationalisation of the Group's balance sheet, partly mitigated by the impact of loan growth in targeted customer segments; however this was more than offset by the benefit of continued improvement in the net interest margin. The net interest margin increase was driven by improved deposit pricing and lower funding costs, partly offset by continued pressure on asset prices, principally in the mortgages segment. In addition, the net interest margin in the first half of 2014 benefited from the replacement of the Group's ECNs with Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities, as the coupons on the AT1 securities are reported as distributions from equity reserves rather than within net interest income.

After adjusting for the one-off items referred to above, other income net of insurance claims decreased by £1,952 million, or 35 per cent, to £3,668 million in the half-year to 30 June 2014, compared to £5,620 million in the same period in 2013. This principally reflects reduced investment returns on unit-linked products consolidated via Open-Ended Investment Companies as a result of relatively subdued markets and also a reduction in the number of vehicles consolidated, in part as a consequence of the sale of Scottish Widows Investment Partnership. Net fee and commission income was also £237 million, or 16 per cent, lower at £1,227 million in the half-year to 30 June 2014 compared to £1,464 million in the half-year to 30 June 2013, as a result of the impact of the sale of the Group's majority investment in St. James's Place plc in 2013.

Total operating expenses decreased by £376 million, or 6 per cent, to £6,192 million in the half-year to 30 June 2014 compared to £6,568 million in the half-year to 30 June 2013. On 11 March 2014 the Group announced a change to its defined benefit pension schemes, revising the existing cap on the increases in pensionable pay used in calculating the pension benefit, from 2 per cent to nil with effect from 2 April 2014. The effect of this change was to reduce the Group's retirement benefit obligations recognised on the balance sheet by £843 million with a corresponding curtailment gain recognised in the income statement. Excluding regulatory provisions and the curtailment gain, total operating expenses decreased by £58 million, or 1 per cent, to £5,935 million in the half-year to 30 June 2014 compared to £5,993 million in the half-year to 30 June 2013. Costs have been reduced as a result of savings from Simplification initiatives and the reduction in the portfolio of assets which are outside of the Group's risk appetite; although these factors were partly offset by increased investment in the business. Simplification programme costs were £110 million higher at £519 million in the half-year to 30 June 2014, but this increase was partly offset by a reduction of £68 million in costs related to the EC mandated retail business disposal.

The Group charged a total of £1,100 million in respect of regulatory provisions in the half-year to 30 June 2014, compared to £575 million in the same period in 2013. The Group increased the provision for expected PPI costs by a further £600 million in the half-year to 30 June 2014. This brings the total amount provided to £10,425 million, of which approximately £2,190 million relates to anticipated administrative expenses and £2,268 million, or 22 per cent of the total provision, remained unutilised as at 30 June 2014. Total costs incurred in the first half of 2014 were £1,139 million and included £304 million of administration costs.

In late July, the Group reached settlements totalling £217 million (at 30 June 2014 exchange rate) with UK and US authorities regarding the manipulation of submissions to the British Bankers' Association London Interbank Offered Rate and Sterling Repo Rate between 2006 and 2009, as well as the associated systems and control failings, and in addition, the Group has paid nearly £8 million to the Bank of England to compensate for underpaid fees; these costs have been recognised in the first half results.

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Review of results (continued)

A further provision of £50 million has been made relating to the past sale of interest rate hedging products to certain small and medium-sized businesses.

In the course of its business, the Group is engaged in discussions with regulators and governmental authorities on a range of matters. Provisions are held against the costs expected to be incurred in respect of these discussions and other regulatory investigations. In the half-year to 30 June 2014, the Group made further provisions of £225 million in respect of a limited number of matters affecting the Retail division.

Impairment losses decreased by £1,042 million, or 62 per cent, to £641 million in the half-year to 30 June 2014 compared to £1,683 million in the half-year to 30 June 2013. There were lower charges across all the main lending portfolios and in the portfolio of assets which are outside of the Group’s risk appetite. The reduction reflects the Group’s effective portfolio management, prudent credit risk appetite, the improving economic conditions and the low interest rate environment.

The tax charge for the half-year to 30 June 2014 was £164 million (half-year to 30 June 2013: £556 million), reflecting a lower effective tax rate than the UK corporation tax rate as a result of tax exempt gains on sales of businesses.

On the balance sheet, total assets were £3,090 million, lower at £843,940 million at 30 June 2014, compared to £847,030 million at 31 December 2013. Loans and advances to customers decreased by £3,936 million, or 1 per cent, from £495,281 million at 31 December 2013 to £491,345 million at 30 June 2014, reflecting growth in the key customer segments being more than offset by the reduction in the portfolio of assets outside of the Group’s risk appetite. Customer deposits increased by £3,780 million, or 1 per cent, to £445,091 million at 30 June 2014 compared to £441,311 million at 31 December 2013, with growth in relationship deposits partly offset by a reduction in tactical brands. Overall funding requirements, however, were reduced and debt securities in issue were £9,373 million, or 11 per cent, lower at £77,729 million at 30 June 2014 compared to £87,102 million at 31 December 2013. Total equity increased by £6,542 million, or 17 per cent, from £39,336 million at 31 December 2013 to £45,878 million at 30 June 2014 as a result of the issue of £5,329 million of Additional Tier 1 Securities, the profit attributable to equity shareholders and positive valuation movements in the available-for-sale revaluation reserve and the cash flow hedging reserve, more than offsetting the impact of a negative post-retirement defined benefit scheme remeasurement.

The Group's PRA Transitional common equity tier 1 capital ratio increased to 11.1 per cent at the end of June 2014 from 10.3 per cent at the end of December 2013 (restated to reflect the impact of CRD IV rules as at 1 January 2014 and adjusted to include the benefit of the sales of Heidelberger Leben, Scottish Widows Investment Partnership and the Group’s 50 per cent stake in Sainsbury’s Bank), principally driven by the retained profit for the period, further dividends from the insurance business, changes to the Group’s defined benefit pension schemes, and a reduction in risk-weighted assets.

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SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS OF PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX BY DIVISION (UNAUDITED)

Underlying basis

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £ million	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £ million	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013 £ million
Retail	1,710	1,300	1,715
Commercial Banking	1,156	854	1,036
Consumer Finance	534	509	456
Insurance	461	559	529
TSB	226	60	46
Run-off and Other	(268)	(380)	(518)
Underlying profit before tax	3,819	2,902	3,264

The Group Executive Committee (GEC), which is the chief operating decision maker for the Group, reviews the Group's internal reporting based around these segments (which reflect the Group's organisational and management structures) in order to assess the performance and allocate resources; this reporting is on an underlying profit before tax basis. The GEC believes that this basis better represents the performance of the Group. IFRS 8 requires that the Group present its segmental profit before tax on the basis reviewed by the chief operating decision maker that is most consistent with the measurement principles used in measuring the Group's statutory profit before tax. Accordingly, the Group presents its segmental underlying basis profit before tax in note 2 on page 65 of its financial statements in compliance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments.

The aggregate total of the underlying basis segmental results constitutes a non-GAAP measure as defined in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulation G. Management uses the aggregate and segmental underlying profit before tax, both non-GAAP measures, as measures of performance and believes that they provide important information for investors because they are comparable representations of the Group's performance. Profit before tax is the comparable GAAP measure to aggregate underlying profit before tax; the following table sets out the reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure to its comparable GAAP measure.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

GROUP PROFIT RECONCILIATIONS

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013 £m
Underlying profit	3,819	2,902	3,264
Asset sales	94	775	(675)
Liability management	(1,376)	(97)	(45)
Own debt volatility	225	(166)	(55)
Other volatile items	(73)	(136)	(321)
Volatility relating to the insurance business	(122)	485	183
Fair value unwind	(315)	36	(264)
Simplification and TSB costs	(828)	(786)	(731)
Payment protection insurance provision	(600)	(500)	(2,550)
Other regulatory provisions	(500)	(75)	(330)
Past service pensions credit (charge)	710	(104)	–
Amortisation of purchased intangibles	(171)	(200)	(195)
Profit (loss) before tax – statutory	863	2,134	(1,719)

Asset sales
The net gain from asset sales of £94 million includes a gain of £122 million from the sale of Scottish Widows Investment Partnership, offset by a number of small losses from other disposals. This compares to a net gain in the first half of 2013 of £775 million which included £780 million of gains on the sale of government securities. There were no such gains on the sale of government securities in the first half of 2014.

Liability management
In March and April of 2014, the Group issued £5.35 billion of AT1 securities in exchange for £5.0 billion (nominal) of ECNs. As a result the Group was the first European bank to meet its AT1 requirement under the new capital framework established under CRD IV and benefited the Group's leverage ratios, gave rise to liability management losses of £1,362 million in the first half of 2014.

Own debt volatility
Own debt volatility includes a gain of £226 million (half-year to 30 June 2013: charge of £142 million) relating to the change in fair value of the equity conversion feature of the Enhanced Capital Notes, which principally reflects the ongoing amortisation of the value of the conversion feature over its life. Own debt volatility also includes a £25 million gain relating to the change in fair value of the small proportion of the Group's wholesale funding which was designated at fair value at inception, this compares to a gain of £5 million in the first half of 2013.

Other volatile items
Other volatile items includes the change in fair value of interest rate derivatives and foreign exchange hedges in the banking book not mitigated through hedge accounting, resulting in a charge of £127 million (a charge of £79 million was incurred in the first half of 2013). Other volatile items also include a positive net derivative valuation adjustment of £54 million (half-year ended 30 June 2013: a charge of £57 million), reflecting movements in the market implied credit risk associated with customer derivative balances.

Volatility relating to the insurance business

The Group's statutory profit before tax is affected by insurance volatility caused by movements in financial markets generating a variance against expected returns, and policyholder interests volatility, which primarily reflects the gross up of policyholder tax included in the Group tax charge. Volatility relating to the insurance business reduced the Group's statutory profit by £122 million in the first half of 2014, principally reflecting lower than expected returns on equity markets and cash investments. This compares to positive insurance volatility of £485 million in the first half of 2013 that was driven by strong equity market performance in the period.

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GROUP PROFIT RECONCILIATIONS (continued)

Fair value unwind

The fair value unwind moved from a net benefit of £36 million in the first half of 2013 driven by asset-related unwind, to a net charge of £315 million largely relating to the subordinated debt acquired as part of the HBOS acquisition in 2009.

Simplification and TSB costs

The Simplification programme continues to deliver significant efficiency savings across the Group. The programme will complete in 2014 and is expected to realise annual run-rate cost savings of £2 billion by the end of the year. Costs associated with the programme amounted to £519 million in the first half, with £2,210 million spent in total on the programme to date.

In the first half of 2014, the Group achieved a significant milestone in the European Commission (EC) mandated business disposal of TSB, launching an initial public offering (IPO) through which the Group sold a 38.5 per cent stake in TSB. TSB costs in the first half totalled £309 million and included £171 million of build costs and £138 million of dual-running costs. The dual running costs, which include the costs of TSB's standalone treasury, finance, human resources and other head office functions, will continue to be reflected in the Group's statutory profit until ownership reduces to a level at which TSB is no longer reported as a fully-consolidated subsidiary. From inception to the end of June 2014, costs associated with the build of TSB and the dual-running of its standalone functions have totalled £1,777 million.

Payment protection insurance (PPI)

The Group increased the provision for expected PPI costs by a further £600 million in the second quarter. This brings the total amount provided to £10,425 million, of which approximately £2,190 million relates to anticipated administrative expenses and £2,268 million, or 22 per cent of the total provision, remained unutilised as at 30 June 2014. Total costs incurred in the first half of 2014 were £1,139 million and included £304 million of administration costs.

The volume of reactive PPI complaints continues to fall and in the first six months of 2014 was approximately 30 per cent lower than the same period last year, with a 7 per cent reduction between the first and second quarters. However they were higher than forecast and, as a result, the Group is forecasting a slower decline than previously expected, with the increased provision accounting for an extra 155,000 complaints at a cost of approximately £260 million, net of a benefit from redress per policy being lower than expected.

The Group has made substantial progress in the proactive mailing exercise connected to the Past Business Review (PBR). As at 30 June 2014, over 95 per cent of all PBR customers had been mailed, with some second mailings and case review activity continuing into the second half of the year. While the response rates of most cohorts are in line with expectations, additional mailings to some cohorts have resulted in a higher overall response rate. In addition, the PBR mailings are leading to a higher number of policies per customer being reviewed than originally expected. These adverse trends account for £150 million of the provision increase, net of a redress per policy benefit as above.

Given these updated complaints and PBR forecasts, the Group has also increased its estimate for administrative expenses which accounts for £190 million of the increased provision.

The total amount provided for PPI represents the Group's best estimate of the likely future costs. These costs are expected to remain at around the current run-rate of £200 million per month until the Group has completed all payment on both PBR and remediation activity, with ongoing costs subsequently reducing significantly. However, a number of risks and uncertainties remain, in particular complaint volumes, uphold rates, average redress costs, the cost of proactive mailings and remediation, and the outcome of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Enforcement Team investigation. The cost of these factors could differ materially from the Group's estimates, with the risk that a further provision could be required.

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GROUP PROFIT RECONCILIATIONS (continued)

Other regulatory provisions
In late July, the Group reached settlements totalling £217 million (at 30 June 2014 exchange rates) with the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding the manipulation of submissions to the British Bankers' Association (BBA) London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and Sterling Repo Rate between 2006 and 2009, as well as the associated systems and control failings. In addition to these regulatory settlements, the Group has paid nearly £8 million to the Bank of England to compensate for fees that were underpaid as a direct consequence of the manipulation of the Sterling Repo Rate in 2008 and 2009. All of these costs have been recognised in the first half results.

A further provision of £50 million has been made relating to the past sale of interest rate hedging products to certain small and medium-sized businesses. This brings the amount provided to £580 million, of which £218 million relates to administration costs and £161 million remained unutilised as at 30 June 2014. During the first half, the Group has made good progress in dealing with this issue, having reviewed 95 per cent of the sales currently in scope.

In the course of its business, the Group is engaged in discussions with the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA), FCA and other UK and overseas regulators and governmental authorities on a range of matters. Provisions are held against the costs expected to be incurred in respect of these discussions and other regulatory investigations. In the second quarter the Group made further provisions of £225 million, in respect of a limited number of matters affecting the Retail division, including potential remediation in relation to legacy sales of investment and protection products and historic systems and controls governing legacy incentive schemes.

Past service pensions credit (charge)
The Group has reviewed its defined benefit pension arrangements as part of a wider review of the pay, benefits and reward it offers to employees. As a result, the Group decided to reduce the cap on the increases in pensionable pay used in calculating the pension benefit, from 2 per cent to 0 per cent with effect from 2 April 2014. This change and other actions, which are expected to result in a reduced level of volatility in the value of the Group's defined benefit pension schemes in the future, resulted in a £710 million credit in the income statement in the half-year to 30 June 2014.

Amortisation of purchased intangibles
A total of £4,650 million of customer-related intangibles, brands, core deposit intangibles and purchased credit card relationships were recognised on the acquisition of HBOS in 2009 and these are being amortised over their estimated useful lives, where this has been determined to be finite. This has resulted in a charge of £171 million in the half-year to 30 June 2014 (half-year to 30 June 2013: £200 million).

The customer-related intangibles include customer lists and the benefits of customer relationships that generate recurring income. The purchased credit card relationships represent the benefit of recurring income generated from the portfolio of credit cards purchased and the core deposit intangible is the benefit derived from a large stable deposit base that has low interest rates.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

DIVISIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

RETAIL

Retail offers a broad range of financial service products, including current accounts, savings, personal loans and mortgages, in the UK to retail customers, and now incorporates wealth and small business customers. It is also a distributor of insurance, protection and credit cards, and through Wealth, a range of long-term savings and investment products. Retail has continued to make progress in delivering its customer-led, multi-brand and multi-channel strategy to be the best bank for customers in the UK, with a primary focus on meeting the needs of its customers through investment in service, products and distribution.

Progress against strategic initiatives

- Further success in simplifying the business, improving processes and enhancing the customer experience with Net Promoter Scores increasing by 4 per cent since the end of 2013.
- Continued development of digital capability with active online user base increasing to over 10 million customers, including more than 4.5 million active mobile users, and the launch of new mobile banking applications.
- Continue to attract new customers with net positive switching in the first half of 2014, particularly in the Halifax challenger brand.
- Launched innovative products, including the Lloyds Bank 'Club Lloyds' proposition, which rewards customers with a combination of credit interest, lifestyle benefits and exclusive mortgage and savings loyalty offers. Over 320,000 customers have joined since launch in March.
- Two new unsecured lending products launched in 2014; flexible loans, enabling customers to repay loans without early settlement fees, and e-loans, allowing customers to manage their loan online.
- Launched an 18-month cash ISA and extended the ISA Promise to stocks and shares transfers following recent government announcements.
- Continuing to exceed the lending commitment to first-time buyers with lending of £5.7 billion to over 43,000 customers. In the first half of the year, Retail lent £892 million through the Help to Buy mortgage guarantee scheme, in which it is the largest participant and provided one-in-five of all mortgage loans to customers buying their homes in the UK.
- Supported over 52,000 new business start-ups during the first half of 2014, and are continuing to integrate the support of small business customers into the Retail infrastructure.
- Continued progress integrating Wealth into the Retail infrastructure with branch referrals up by over 15 per cent compared with the end of 2013.

Financial performance

- Underlying profit increased 32 per cent to £1,710 million.
- Net interest income increased 15 per cent. Margin performance was strong, increasing 31 basis points year-on-year to 2.28 per cent, driven by improved deposit mix and margin, more than offsetting reduced lending rates.
- Other income down 5 per cent, with lower income from branch protection sales and Wealth related fee income due to the residual impact of regulatory changes.
- Total costs up 10 per cent to £2,207 million, primarily reflecting timing of recognition of FSCS costs as well as higher indirect overheads previously absorbed in the TSB segment.
- Impairment reduced 40 per cent to £276 million, with secured and unsecured charges decreasing consistent with lower impaired loan balances.

Balance sheet

-

Loans and advances to customers were slightly ahead of December 2013 at £315.2 billion. Lending books open to new business (excludes specialist book and Intelligent Finance) grew 2 per cent year-on-year. Gross new mortgage lending in the first half was £19.8 billion, an increase of 44 per cent compared to the first half of 2013, outperforming market growth.

- Customer deposits increased to £284.3 billion with relationship balances (including Lloyds, Halifax and Bank of Scotland) up 5 per cent year-on-year.
- Risk-weighted assets decreased by £2.1 billion to £70.8 billion driven by improving house prices and an improvement in the credit quality of retail assets.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

RETAIL (continued)

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013[1] £m	Change %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013[1] £m	Change %
Net interest income	3,493	3,036	15	3,464	1
Other income	700	733	(5)	702	–
Total underlying income	4,193	3,769	11	4,166	1
Total costs[2]	(2,207)	(2,007)	(10)	(2,153)	(3)
Impairment	(276)	(462)	40	(298)	7
Underlying profit	1,710	1,300	32	1,715	–
Banking net interest margin	2.28%	1.97%	31bp	2.22%	6bp
Asset quality ratio	0.18%	0.29%	(11)bp	0.18%	–
Return on risk-weighted assets	4.82%	3.21%	161bp	4.43%	39bp

Key balance sheet items	At 30 June 2014 £bn	At 31 Dec 2013[1] £bn	Change %
Loans and advances to customers	315.2	314.3	–
Customer deposits	284.3	283.2	–
Total customer balances	599.5	597.5	–
Risk-weighted assets under rules prevailing on 1 January 2014	70.8	72.9	(3)
Risk-weighted assets under rules prevailing on 31 December 2013		73.1	

1 Restated to reflect previously announced changes to the Group operating structure implemented from 1 January 2014.

2 Includes costs that in 2013 were allocated to TSB but following separation have been charged to Retail. In 2013, the costs allocated to TSB were £105 million in the first half and £112 million in the second half.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Commercial Banking is client led, focusing on SME, Mid Markets, Global Corporates and Financial Institution clients providing products across Lending, Global Transaction Banking, Financial Markets and Debt Capital Markets; and private equity financing through Lloyds Development Capital.

Progress against strategic initiatives

- Continued progress towards the 2015 target of delivering sustainable returns on risk-weighted assets of over 2 per cent through the delivery of low risk, client focused strategy.
- Continued to Help Britain Prosper: net growth in SME lending of 5 per cent in the last 12 months, against market contraction of 3 per cent; committed over £6.5 billion to UK customers through Funding for Lending and around £0.6 billion to UK manufacturing in the last six months; and helped clients access £3.9 billion of non-bank lending.
- Improved SME client experience by doubling the lending discretion of the most senior relationship managers and reducing the number of clients per relationship manager. The transfer of small business clients with less complex needs to Retail has enabled the larger SME clients to benefit from improved service from their Relationship Manager.
- Increased the number of Mid Markets clients through the local relationship management offering with particularly strong performance in the Manufacturing, Business Services, and Local Authorities sectors.
- Enhanced returns in Global Corporates as a result of continued capital optimisation and a resilient income performance in challenging market conditions.
- Year-on-year income growth in Financial Institutions through meeting a broader range of clients' needs; launched the first Environmental, Social and Governance bond by any UK bank.
- Continued to invest in core infrastructure, implementing significant upgrades to deliver scalability and functionality in the Global Transaction Banking and Financial Markets platforms.

Financial performance

- Underlying profit of £1,156 million, up 35 per cent on 2013, driven by strong income growth in Mid Markets and Financial Institutions and significantly lower impairments across all client segments.
- Income increased by 3 per cent to £2,218 million as a result of increased net interest income in all client segments offset by a softer performance in other income reflecting difficult financial market conditions.
- Net interest margin increased 47 basis points as a result of disciplined pricing of new lending, customer repricing in deposits and a reduction in funding costs helped by the increase in Global Transaction Banking deposits.
- Other income decreased 15 per cent due to lower client volumes in Debt Capital Markets and Financial Markets in line with the wider external market.
- Asset quality ratio improved 50 basis points reflecting lower gross charges, improved credit quality and continuing progress in executing the strategy of building a low risk commercial bank
- Return on risk-weighted assets increased by 58 basis points to 1.96 per cent.

Balance sheet

- Lending has decreased by 3 per cent from December 2013 as a result of selective participation in Global Corporates, partially offset by growth in SME and Financial Institutions.
- Customer deposits increased by 6 per cent as a result of growth in Global Transaction Banking balances, growing by 11 per cent year-on-year with growth in all client segments.
- Risk-weighted assets have decreased by £10 billion with reductions in Credit and Market risk-weighted assets driven by active portfolio optimisation in Global Corporates to improve returns.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

COMMERCIAL BANKING (continued)

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013[1] £m	Change %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013[1] £m	Change %
Net interest income	1,234	1,009	22	1,104	12
Other income	984	1,154	(15)	1,105	(11)
Total underlying income	2,218	2,163	3	2,209	–
Total costs	(1,033)	(1,024)	(1)	(1,060)	3
Impairment	(29)	(285)	90	(113)	74
Underlying profit	1,156	854	35	1,036	12
Banking net interest margin	2.63%	2.16%	47bp	2.26%	37bp
Asset quality ratio	0.05%	0.55%	(50)bp	0.21%	(16)bp
Return on risk-weighted assets	1.96%	1.38%	58bp	1.69%	27bp

Key balance sheet items	At 30 June 2014 £bn	At 31 Dec 2013[1] £bn	Change %
Loans and advances to customers	104.7	108.0	(3)
Debt securities and available-for-sale financial assets	1.7	1.7	–
	106.4	109.7	(3)
Customer deposits	117.2	110.5	6
Risk-weighted assets under rules prevailing on 1 January 2014	114.0	124.0	(8)
Risk-weighted assets under rules prevailing on 31 December 2013		120.8	

1 Restated to reflect previously announced changes to the Group operating structure implemented from 1 January 2014.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CONSUMER FINANCE

The Consumer Finance division comprises the consumer and corporate Credit Card businesses, along with the Black Horse motor financing and Lex Autolease car leasing businesses in Asset Finance. The Group's European deposits and Dutch retail mortgage businesses are managed within Asset Finance.

Progress against strategic initiatives

- UK loan growth of 11 per cent year-on-year, up from 9 per cent at the first quarter of 2014.
- New business growth of 70 per cent within Black Horse, supported by the launch of the Jaguar Land Rover partnership in the first quarter of 2014 and strong underlying business performance.
- Growth of 17 per cent in new Lex Autolease vehicle deliveries with leads from the franchise in the first half of 2014 exceeding full year 2013.
- Growth in new consumer credit cards including a 5 per cent increase in new accounts opened and an 11 per cent increase in balance transfer volumes from new and existing customers.
- Growth in transaction volumes within the Cardnet Acquiring Solutions business, driven in part by new partnerships.
- Customer needs re-emphasised as the central driver of product and service offerings through the launch of the division-wide Customer First operating model.

Financial performance

- Underlying profit increased by 5 per cent to £534 million driven by significant reductions in impairment charges across the portfolio and income growth across Asset Finance, partially offset by a fall in income attributable to Cards.
- Net interest income reduced by 4 per cent to £645 million driven by new business acquisition within Cards from which benefits are expected to follow in future periods, partly offset by net lending growth in Black Horse and pricing reductions in Online Deposits. Other income was broadly in line with the first half of 2013.
- Net interest margin reduced by 35 basis points to 6.69 per cent, reflecting a strong focus on acquiring balance transfers in Cards, coupled with a greater mix of balances from Asset Finance lending, offset by the deposit re-pricing in the Online Deposits business.
- Total cost increases of 6 per cent were driven by investment as Consumer Finance began in the second half of 2013 to reposition the portfolio for growth.
- Impairment charges reduced by 56 per cent to £78 million driven by both a continued underlying improvement of portfolio quality and the sale of recoveries assets in the Credit Cards and Asset Finance portfolios.
- Return on risk-weighted assets increased to 5.20 per cent driven by low levels of impairment across the portfolio and a strong performance within the Asset Finance businesses. Consumer Finance does not expect this trend to continue in the short-term as the Division focuses on investing for sustainable growth and expect a normalisation of impairment charges.

Balance sheet

- Net lending increased by 4 per cent since December to £19.9 billion and by 5 per cent year-on-year, driven by growth across both the underlying and the Jaguar Land Rover portfolios within Black Horse.
- Operating lease assets increased by 4 per cent since December to £2.9 billion and by 6 per cent year-on-year, reflecting growth in the Lex Autolease fleet where the stock of vehicles has grown by 3 per cent since December and by 5 per cent year-on-year.
- Customer deposits reduced by 7 per cent since December, and by 13 per cent year-on-year, within Online Deposits following deposit re-pricing activity.

- Risk-weighted assets increased by 7 per cent broadly in line with growth in net lending.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CONSUMER FINANCE (continued)

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013[1] £m	Change %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013[1] £m	Change %
Net interest income	645	670	(4)	663	(3)
Other income	675	681	(1)	678	–
Total underlying income	1,320	1,351	(2)	1,341	(2)
Total costs	(708)	(665)	(6)	(719)	2
Impairment	(78)	(177)	56	(166)	53
Underlying profit	534	509	5	456	17
Banking net interest margin	6.69%	7.04%	(35)bp	6.84%	(15)bp
Asset quality ratio	0.78%	1.84%	(106)bp	1.68%	(90)bp
Return on risk-weighted assets	5.20%	4.67%	53bp	4.30%	90bp

Key balance sheet items	At 30 June 2014 £bn	At 31 Dec 2013[1] £bn	Change %
Loans and advances to customers	19.9	19.1	4
Customer deposits	17.4	18.7	(7)
Operating lease assets	2.9	2.8	4
Total customer balances	40.2	40.6	(1)
Risk-weighted assets under rules prevailing on 1 January 2014	21.5	20.1	7
Risk-weighted assets under rules prevailing on 31 December 2013		20.1	

1 Restated to reflect previously announced changes to the Group operating structure implemented from 1 January 2014.

INSURANCE

Insurance is a core part of Lloyds Banking Group and is focused on four key markets: Corporate Pensions, Protection, Retirement and Home Insurance, to enable customers to protect themselves today and prepare for a secure financial future.

Progress against strategic initiatives

- In Corporate Pensions, where the Group is a market leader, Insurance have supported almost 1,500 employers, representing more than 140,000 employees, through auto enrolment in the first half of 2014.
- Following the recent Budget announcements, Insurance have extended the cooling off period for annuity clients and as anticipated, have seen a reduction in demand. Insurance will further develop its product range in the retirement market; with access to over 24 million Retail customers and broad product offerings, Insurance is very well placed to support the retirement planning of customers.
- The Group is the largest writer of Home Insurance in the UK and Insurance is progressing plans to increase its share of the underwritten market through bringing a significant proportion of the annual £150 million direct broked business in house, allowing all customers to access the strong claims service.
- Customers impacted by the storms and floods in January and February benefited from Insurance's high quality claims service with 95 per cent of claims settled so far and more than a quarter of displaced customers already back in their homes.
- Insurance relaunched the Scottish Widows brand in February 2014 demonstrating the continued commitment to being a leader in the life planning and retirement market.
- Despite increased investment in strategic initiatives, overall costs reduced by 2 per cent reflecting ongoing benefits from the Simplification programmes and centralisation of operations within the Group.

Financial performance

- Underlying profit was down 18 per cent to £461 million primarily reflecting the £100 million impact, on the existing book, of the Department of Work and Pension's (DWP) proposed fee cap on corporate pensions.
- Excluding the immediate one-off DWP impact, both income and profits are in line with prior year with the benefits arising from acquisition of attractive, higher yielding assets coupled with improved economics offsetting increased weather-related claims and lower new business income.
- The increase in general insurance claims and combined ratio reflects increased weather claims as almost 25,000 customers were impacted by storms and floods in January and February.
- Operating cash generation has remained robust at £380 million, net of £153 million invested in new business.
- As expected Life, Pensions and Investments (LP&I) new business margin has been impacted by competitive pricing in the annuities market and an increasing mix of auto enrolment business.
- Funds under management have increased by £1.5 billion, primarily reflecting net inflows on corporate pensions.
- As expected LP&I sales (PVNBP) reduced by 14 per cent relative to the significant spike in 2013 pensions volumes as a result of the Retail Distribution Review, however the trend is improving with a strong auto enrolment performance driving an increase relative to the second half of last year.

Capital

- The Insurance business has remitted £0.4 billion of dividends to the Group in 2014, in addition to the £0.3 billion of Heidelberger Leben sale proceeds, whilst maintaining a strong capital base. This increased the total dividends paid to the Group in the last 18 months to £2.9 billion.
- The estimated capital surplus for Pillar 1 is £2.5 billion (Scottish Widows plc, £2.7 billion for 2013) and for Insurance Groups Directive is £2.7 billion (Insurance Group, £2.9 billion for 2013) with the decrease reflecting the

dividends paid over the period.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

INSURANCE (continued)

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013[1] £m	Change %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013[1] £m	Change %
Net interest income	(64)	(49)	(31)	(58)	(10)
Other income	1,029	1,093	(6)	1,127	(9)
Insurance claims	(175)	(148)	(18)	(208)	16
Total underlying income	790	896	(12)	861	(8)
Total costs	(329)	(337)	2	(332)	1
Underlying profit	461	559	(18)	529	(13)
Operating cash generation	380	377	1	305	25
UK LP&I IFRS new business margin	1.5%	3.0%	(1.5)pp	2.0%	(0.5)pp
UK LP&I sales (PVNBP)[2]	4,680	5,430	(14)	4,504	4
General Insurance total GWP	604	665	(9)	642	(6)
General Insurance combined ratio	80%	69%	11pp	77%	3pp

1 Restated to reflect previously announced changes to the Group operating structure implemented from 1 January 2014.
2 Present value of new business premiums.

Profit by product group

	Half-year to 30 June 2014					Half-year to 30 June 2013	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013
	Pensions & investments £m	Protection & retirement[1] £m	General Insurance £m	Other[2] £m	Total £m	Total £m	Total £m
New business income	107	42	–	2	151	250	173
Existing business income	324	62	–	59	445	395	412
Assumption changes and experience variances	(101)	102	–	(6)	(5)	(2)	72
General Insurance income net of claims	–	–	199	–	199	253	204

Total underlying income	330	206	199	55	790	896	861
Total costs	(183)	(65)	(69)	(12)	(329)	(337)	(332)
Underlying profit	147	141	130	43	461	559	529
Underlying profit 30 June 2013[3]	198	186	175	–	559		

1 Retirement assumption changes and experience variances include the benefit of acquiring from Commercial Banking £785 million of infrastructure and social housing loans during 2014; bringing total social housing, infrastructure and education loans acquired to £3.1 billion.

2 ‘Other’ includes the results of the European business in addition to income from return on free assets, interest expense and certain provisions.

3 Full 2013 comparator tables for the profit and cash disclosures can be found on the Lloyds Banking Group investor site.

The new business income reduction of £99 million includes a reduction in pensions new business income due to lower volumes relative to the spike in 2013 sales, and lower margins which reflect the low initial contribution levels for auto enrolment schemes. Future automatic increases in contribution levels for these schemes have not been allowed for in calculating new business income. In addition annuities new business income has reduced following enhancements of the rates offered to customers and reduced volumes subsequent to the annuity changes announced in the 2014 Budget.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

INSURANCE (continued)

Existing business income has increased by £50 million primarily reflecting returns on an increased value of assets and higher yields following market movements.

Assumption changes and experience variances includes, within protection and retirement, the benefits arising from acquisition of attractive higher yielding assets to match long duration liabilities, primarily benefiting annuities. This has been offset by the negative impact on existing pensions and investments book of the DWP's recent announcement in respect of corporate pensions which incorporated the proposed cap on annual management charges at 0.75 per cent.

General Insurance income has fallen by £54 million due to increased weather claims, the run-off of the closed creditor book and the focus on maintaining margin, and a good quality risk portfolio in a competitive Home market.

Operating cash generation

	Half-year to 30 June 2014					Half-year to 30 June 2013	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013
	Pensions & investments £m	Protection & retirement £m	General Insurance £m	Other £m	Total £m	Total £m	Total £m
Cash invested in new business	(123)	(24)	–	(6)	(153)	(137)	(133)
Cash generated from existing business	266	60	–	77	403	339	316
Cash generated from General Insurance	–	–	130	–	130	175	122
Operating cash generation	143	36	130	71	380	377	305
Intangibles and other adjustments	4	105	–	(28)	81	182	224
Underlying profit	147	141	130	43	461	559	529
Operating cash generation 30 June 2013	119	77	175	6	377		

In line with industry practice Insurance introduced an operating cash generation metric at 2013 year end reporting. Operating cash generation is derived from IFRS underlying profit by removing the effect of movements in intangible (non-cash) items and assumption changes. Intangible items include the value of in-force life business, deferred acquisition costs and deferred income reserves.

The Insurance business generated £380 million of cash in the first half of 2014, £3 million higher than prior year. This was due to the increased claims following the January and February storms being more than offset by higher cash from the life existing business.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

RUN-OFF AND CENTRAL ITEMS

RUN-OFF

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013[1] £m	Change %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013[1] £m	Change %
Net interest income	(67)	128		10	
Other income	260	896	(71)	370	(30)
Total underlying income	193	1,024	(81)	380	(49)
Total underlying income excl. SJP	193	494	(61)	248	(22)
Total costs	(169)	(447)	62	(279)	39
Impairment	(324)	(828)	61	(561)	42
Underlying loss	(300)	(251)	(20)	(460)	35
Underlying loss excl. SJP	(300)	(737)	59	(592)	49

Key balance sheet items	At 30 June 2014 £bn	At 31 Dec 2013[1] £bn	Change %
Total assets	25.2	33.3	(24)
Risk-weighted assets under rules prevailing on 1 January 2014	24.2	30.6	(21)
Risk-weighted assets under rules prevailing on 31 December 2013		30.7	

1 Restated to reflect previously announced changes to the Group operating structure implemented from 1 January 2014.

- Run-off includes certain assets outside of the Group's risk appetite and the results and gains on sale relating to businesses disposed in 2013 and 2014.
- The reduction in total underlying income and costs primarily reflects the disposal of St. James's Place, Scottish Widows Investment Partnership and a number of other assets.
- Impairments reduced by 61 per cent largely driven by lower new impairments and a number of releases in the corporate real estate and specialist finance run-off portfolios. A breakdown of the charge is shown on page 27.

CENTRAL ITEMS

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013[1] £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013[1] £m

Total underlying income (expense)	66	(132)	(1)
Total costs	(34)	5	(54)
Impairment	–	(2)	(3)
Underlying profit (loss)	32	(129)	(58)

1 Restated to reflect previously announced changes to the Group operating structure implemented from 1 January 2014.

- Central items include income and expenditure not recharged to divisions, including the costs of certain central and head office functions.
- Underlying income in the first half of 2014 includes the benefit relating to the reduction in interest payable following the ECN exchange in the second quarter, which has not been passed on to the divisions.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON AN UNDERLYING BASIS

1. Banking net interest margin

Banking net interest margin is calculated by dividing banking net interest income by average interest-earning banking assets. A reconciliation of banking net interest income to Group net interest income showing the items that are excluded in determining banking net interest income follows:

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013 £m
Banking net interest income – underlying basis	5,826	5,153	5,688
Insurance division	(64)	(49)	(58)
Other net interest income (including trading activity)	42	102	49
Group net interest income – underlying basis	5,804	5,206	5,679
Fair value unwind	(313)	(255)	(376)
Banking volatility and liability management gains	10	12	2
Insurance gross up	(239)	(1,700)	(1,230)
Volatility relating to the insurance business	–	7	(7)
Group net interest income – statutory	5,262	3,270	4,068

Average interest-earning banking assets are calculated gross of related impairment allowances, and relate solely to customer and product balances in the banking businesses on which interest is earned or paid.

2. Volatility relating to the insurance business

The Group's statutory result before tax is affected by insurance volatility caused by movements in financial markets, and policyholder interests volatility, which primarily reflects the gross up of policyholder tax included in the Group tax charge.

In the first half of 2014 the Group’s statutory result before tax included negative volatility relating to the insurance business totalling £122 million compared to positive volatility of £485 million in the first half of 2013.

Volatility comprises the following:

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m
Insurance volatility	(133)	58
Policyholder interests volatility1	43	407
Total volatility	(90)	465
Insurance hedging arrangements	(32)	20

Total	(122)	485

12013 includes volatility relating to the Group's interest in St. James's Place.

Insurance volatility

The Group's insurance business has policyholder liabilities that are supported by substantial holdings of investments, including equities, property and fixed interest investments, all of which are subject to variations in their value. The value of the liabilities does not move exactly in line with changes in the value of the investments, yet IFRS requires that the changes in both the value of the liabilities and investments be reflected within the income statement. As these investments are substantial and movements in their value can have a significant impact on the profitability of the Group, management believes that it is appropriate to disclose the division's results on the basis of an expected return in addition to results based on the actual return.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (continued)

2. Volatility relating to the insurance business (continued)

The annualised expected gross investment returns used to determine the normalised profit of the business, which are based on prevailing market rates and published research into historical investment return differentials, are set out below:

United Kingdom	Half-year to 30 June 2014 %	Half-year to 30 June 2013 %
Investments backing annuity liabilities	4.51	3.76
Equities and property	6.48	5.58
UK Government bonds	3.48	2.58
Corporate bonds	4.08	3.18

A review of investment strategy in the Group's Insurance business has resulted in investment being made in a wider range of assets. Expected investment returns include appropriate returns for these assets.

The impact on the results due to the actual return on these investments differing from the expected return (based upon economic assumptions made at the beginning of the year, adjusted for significant changes in asset mix) is included within insurance volatility. Changes in market variables also affect the realistic valuation of the guarantees and options embedded within the with-profits funds, the value of the in-force business and the value of shareholders' funds.

The negative insurance volatility during the period ended 30 June 2014 of £133 million primarily reflects an adverse performance on equity and cash investments in the period relative to expected return.

Policyholder interests volatility

The application of accounting standards results in the introduction of other sources of significant volatility into the pre-tax profits of the life, pensions and investments business. In order to provide a clearer representation of the performance of the business, and consistent with the way in which it is managed, adjustments are made to remove this volatility from underlying profits. The effect of these adjustments is separately disclosed as policyholder interests volatility.

The most significant of these additional sources of volatility is policyholder tax. Accounting standards require that tax on policyholder investment returns should be included in the Group's tax charge rather than being offset against the related income. The result is, therefore, to either increase or decrease profit before tax with a related change in the tax charge. Timing and measurement differences exist between provisions for tax and charges made to policyholders. Consistent with the normalised approach taken in respect of insurance volatility, differences in the expected levels of the policyholder tax provision and policyholder charges are adjusted through policyholder interests volatility.

In the first half of 2014, the statutory results before tax included a credit to other income which relates to policyholder interests volatility totalling £43 million (first half of 2013: £407 million) relating to the relatively small movements in market investment returns in the period.

Insurance hedging arrangements

To protect against deterioration in equity market conditions, and the consequent negative impact on the value of in-force business on the Group balance sheet, the Group purchased equity protection using put options in 2013, financed by selling some upside potential from equity market movements. These expired in 2014 and the charge booked on these contracts was £2 million. New protection was acquired in 2014 to replace the expired contracts. On a mark-to-market basis a loss of £30 million was recognised in relation to the new contracts in the first half of 2014. This is offset by positive underlying profit from equity exposure in the insurance business.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (continued)

3. Number of employees (full-time equivalent)

	At 30 June 2014	At 31 Dec 2013
Retail	38,066	38,845
Commercial Banking	6,691	6,787
Consumer Finance	3,494	3,404
Insurance	2,009	2,373
Run-off and Central items	32,429	32,766
TSB	7,571	7,140
	90,260	91,315
Agency staff (full-time equivalent)	(2,602)	(2,338)
Interns/Scholars/Career Academies	(304)	–
Total number of employees (full-time equivalent)	87,354	88,977

4. TSB

The financial results for TSB are presented on a Lloyds Banking Group basis and differ to those reported by TSB for the reasons shown below. Investors in TSB should only rely on financial information published by TSB.

Profit before tax:	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013 £m
On a Lloyds Banking Group reporting basis (underlying profit)	226	60	46
Recognition of product transfers1	(9)	(122)	(78)
Cost allocation2	–	105	112
TSB dual running costs3	(138)	–	–
Volatile items4	(14)	–	(46)
Defined benefit pension scheme settlement gain5	64	–	–
FSCS levy adjustment6	–	(3)	13
Other	–	(4)	2
Reported in the TSB results RNS	129	36	49

1 On the Lloyds Banking Group reporting basis, all product transfers to TSB are assumed to have occurred on 1 January 2013.

2 In 2013, TSB was allocated costs on the same basis as the other business segments. In 2014, costs have been charged to TSB in accordance with the Transitional Service Agreement and the costs that were previously allocated to TSB have been charged to the other business

segments.

3 This represents corporate head office and similar costs incurred by TSB. The Group has excluded these from underlying profit to provide a more meaningful view of underlying business costs as they represent the duplicated costs of running two corporate head offices (dual running costs). These costs form part of the continuing TSB cost base and are reflected in the Group's statutory profit before tax.

4 Banking volatility reported below underlying profit in the Lloyds Banking Group results.

5 Following the transfer of employees from employment with Lloyds Banking Group companies to TSB Bank, the defined benefit scheme assets and liabilities have been derecognised from the TSB Bank balance sheet and settled with nil cash consideration, resulting in a one off gain of £64 million. This is deconsolidated at Lloyds Banking Group level.

6 Adjustment to reflect the change in timing of the FSCS charge.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

RISK MANAGEMENT

The income statement numbers in this section are presented on an underlying basis.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The most significant risks faced by the Group which could impact the success of delivering against the Group's long-term strategic objectives together with key mitigating actions are outlined below.

Credit risk
Principal risks
As a provider of credit facilities to personal and commercial customers, together with financial institutions and Sovereigns, any adverse changes in the economic and market environment that the Group operates in, or the credit quality and/or behaviour of borrowers and counterparties would reduce the value of the Group's assets and increase write-downs and allowances for impairment losses, adversely impacting profitability.

Mitigating actions
- Credit policy incorporating prudent lending criteria aligned with the Board approved risk appetite to effectively manage credit risk.
- Clearly defined levels of authority ensure that the Group lends appropriately and responsibly with separation of origination and sanctioning activities.
- Robust credit processes and controls including well-established committees to ensure distressed and impaired loans are identified early, considered and controlled with independent credit risk assurance.

Conduct risk
Principal risks
As a major financial services provider the Group faces significant conduct risk, including selling products to customers which do not meet their needs; failing to deal with customers' complaints effectively; not meeting customer expectations; and exhibiting behaviours which do not meet market or regulatory standards.

Mitigating actions
- Customer focused conduct strategy implemented to ensure customers are at the heart of everything the Group does.
- Product approval, review process and outcome testing supported by conduct management information.
- Clearer customer accountabilities for colleagues, including rewards with customer-centric metrics.
- Learn from past mistakes, including root-cause analysis.

Market risk
Principal risks
The Group faces a number of key market risks including credit spreads and interest rate risk across the Banking and Insurance businesses. However, the most significant market risk is from the Defined Benefit Pension Schemes where asset and liability movements impact on the capital position.

Mitigating actions
- A rates hedging programme is in place to reduce liability risk.
- Board approved pensions risk appetite covering interest rate, credit spreads and equity risks.
- Credit assets and alternative assets are being purchased by the schemes as the equities are sold.
- Stress and scenario testing.

Operational risk
Principal risks

The Group faces a number of key operational risks including fraud losses and failings in customer processes. The availability, resilience and security of core IT systems is the most significant.

Mitigating actions

- Regularly review IT system architecture to ensure systems are resilient, readily available for customers and secure from cyber attack.
- Continue to implement actions from IT resilience review conducted in 2013 to reflect enhanced demands on IT both in terms of customer and regulator expectations.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Funding and liquidity
Principal risks
The Group's funding and liquidity position is supported by a significant and stable customer deposit base. However, a deterioration in either the Group's or the UK's credit rating affecting the Group's wholesale funding capacity or a sudden and significant withdrawal of customer deposits could adversely impact the funding and liquidity position.

Mitigating actions
- At 30 June 2014 the Group had £92.3 billion of unencumbered primary liquid assets and the Group maintains a further large pool of secondary assets that can be used to access Central Bank liquidity facilities.
- The Group carries out daily monitoring against a number of market and Group specific early warning indicators and regularly stress tests its liquidity position against a range of scenarios.
- The Group has a contingency funding plan embedded within the liquidity policy which is designed to identify emerging liquidity concerns at an early stage.

Capital risk
Principal risks
The Group's future capital position is potentially at risk from adverse financial performance and the introduction of higher capital requirements for distinct risks, sectors or as a consequence of specific UK regulatory requirements. For example in 2013, the PRA introduced significant additional capital requirements on an adjusted basis that major UK banks are required to meet.

Mitigating actions
- Close monitoring of actual capital ratios to ensure that the Group complies with current regulatory capital requirements and is well positioned to meet future requirements.
- Internal stress testing results to evidence sufficient levels of capital adequacy for the Group under various scenarios.
- The Group can accumulate additional capital in a variety of ways including raising equity via a rights issue or debt exchange and by raising tier 1 and tier 2 capital.

Regulatory risk
Principal risks
Due to the nature of the industry that the Group operates in it has to comply with a complex and demanding regulatory change agenda. Regulatory initiatives that the Group has been working on in the first six months of 2014 include CRD IV, the new FCA Consumer Credit regime and the Dodd-Frank and Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act 2010. The sanctions for failing to comply far outweigh the costs of implementation. The Group also faces the implications of the Banking Reform Act and potential outcomes of the proposed CMA review of Retail current accounts and SME Banking.

Mitigating actions
- The Legal, Regulatory and Mandatory Change Committee ensures that the Group drives forward activity to develop plans for regulatory changes and tracks progress against those plans.
- Continued investment in people, processes and IT systems is enabling the Group to meet its regulatory commitments.
- Engagement with the regulatory authorities on forthcoming regulatory changes and market reviews.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

State aid

Principal risks

HM Treasury currently holds 24.9 per cent of the Group's share capital. The Group continues to operate without government interference in the day-to-day management decisions, however there is a risk that a change in government priorities could result in the current framework agreement being replaced, leading to interference in the operations of the Group. Failure to meet the EU State aid commitments arising from this government support could lead to sanctions.

Mitigating actions

- Most EU State aid commitments now met with the completion of the divestment of TSB Bank outstanding.
- Divestment of the TSB business through the Initial Public Offering (IPO) in June 2014 and subsequent sales of its residual holding by the divestment deadline of end December 2015. There is provision for a further date extension to the divestment deadline, depending on market conditions.
- 38.5 per cent of the existing Ordinary Shares in TSB Bank have been sold by 31 July 2014, with an initial 35.0 per cent sold on 20 June 2014 and the over-allotment option of a further 3.5 per cent taken up on 18 July 2014.

Scottish Independence

Principal risks

The impact of a 'Yes' vote in favour of Scottish Independence is uncertain. The outcome could have a significant impact on the legal, regulatory, currency and tax regime to which the Group is currently subject and could also result in Lloyds Banking Group becoming subject to a new regulatory, currency and tax regime in Scotland. The effect of this could be to increase compliance, operational and funding costs for the Group in addition to any transition costs.

Mitigating actions

- Monitoring and assessment of the potential impact on customers and the Group's business of a vote in favour of Scottish Independence with appropriate contingency planning.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO

- The impairment charge decreased by 58 per cent to £758 million in the first half of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013. The impairment charge has decreased across all divisions.
- The impairment charge as a percentage of average loans and advances to customers improved to 0.30 per cent compared to 0.69 per cent during the first half of 2013.
- Impaired loans as a percentage of closing advances reduced to 5.0 per cent at 30 June 2014, from 6.3 per cent at 31 December 2013, mainly driven by improvements in Retail, Commercial Banking and Run-off divisions.

Group impairment charge by division

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Change since 30 June 2013 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013 £m
Retail:				
Secured	94	188	50	61
Loans and overdrafts	165	253	35	225
Other	17	21	19	12
	276	462	40	298
Commercial Banking:				
SME	5	72	93	90
Other	24	213	89	23
	29	285	90	113
Consumer Finance:				
Credit Cards	69	138	50	136
Asset Finance	8	32	75	20
Netherlands	1	7	86	10
	78	177	56	166
Run-off:				
Ireland retail	13	21	38	(47)
Ireland commercial real estate	56	183	69	36
Ireland corporate	182	181	(1)	234
Corporate real estate and other corporate	92	317	71	205
Specialist finance	30	233	87	112
Other	(49)	(107)	(54)	21
	324	828	61	561
TSB	51	59	14	50
Central items	–	2		3
Total impairment charge	758	1,813	58	1,191
Impairment charge as a % of average advances	0.30%	0.69%		0.45%

Total impairment charge comprises:

	Half-year to 30 June 2014 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Change since 30 June 2013 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2013 £m
Loans and advances to customers	756	1,810	58	1,178
Debt securities classified as loans and receivables	–	1	–	–
Available-for-sale financial assets	2	2	–	13
Total impairment charge	758	1,813	58	1,191

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Group impaired loans and provisions

At 30 June 2014	Loans and advances to customers £m	Impaired loans £m	Impaired loans as % of closing advances %	Impairment provisions1 £m	Impairment provision as % of impaired loans2 %
Retail:					
Secured	302,930	4,699	1.6	1,353	28.8
Loans and overdrafts	10,425	729	7.0	257	86.0
Other	4,039	337	8.3	67	22.0
	317,394	5,765	1.8	1,677	31.6
Commercial Banking:					
SME	27,841	1,744	6.3	498	28.6
Other	78,679	2,310	2.9	1,315	56.9
	106,520	4,054	3.8	1,813	44.7
Consumer Finance:					
Credit Cards	8,834	593	6.7	213	93.8
Asset Finance	6,321	177	2.8	111	62.7
Netherlands	5,118	81	1.6	37	45.7
	20,273	851	4.2	361	74.4
Run-off:					
Ireland retail	5,610	930	16.6	617	66.3
Ireland commercial real estate	4,365	4,128	94.6	3,193	77.3
Ireland corporate	3,385	2,970	87.7	2,231	75.1
Corporate real estate and other corporate	7,940	5,300	66.8	2,611	49.3
Specialist finance	7,113	848	11.9	437	51.5
Other	2,104	351	16.7	257	73.2
	30,517	14,527	47.6	9,346	64.3
TSB	22,652	216	1.0	90	41.7
Reverse repos and other items	7,758				
Total gross lending	505,114	25,413	5.0	13,287	54.0
Impairment provisions	(13,287)				
Fair value adjustments3	(482)				
Total Group	491,345				

1 Impairment provisions include collective unimpaired provisions.
2 Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans are calculated excluding Retail and Consumer Finance loans in recoveries
(30 June 2014: £430 million in Retail loans and overdrafts, £32 million in Retail other and £366 million in Consumer Finance credit cards).

3 The fair value adjustments relating to loans and advances were those required to reflect the HBOS assets in the Group's consolidated financial records at their fair value and took into account both the expected losses and market liquidity at the date of acquisition. The unwind relating to future impairment losses requires significant management judgement to determine its timing which includes an assessment of whether the losses incurred in the current period were expected at the date of the acquisition and assessing whether the remaining losses expected at the date of the acquisition will still be incurred. The element relating to market liquidity unwinds to the income statement over the estimated expected lives of the related assets (until 2014 for wholesale loans and 2018 for retail loans) although if an asset is written-off or suffers previously unexpected impairment then this element of the fair value will no longer be considered a timing difference (liquidity) but permanent (impairment). The fair value unwind in respect of impairment losses incurred was £90 million for the period ended 30 June 2014 (30 June 2013: £324 million). The fair value unwind in respect of loans and advances is expected to continue to decrease in future years as fixed-rate periods on mortgages expire, loans are repaid or written-off, and will reduce to zero over time.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Group impaired loans and provisions (continued)

At 31 December 2013	Loans and advances to customers £m	Impaired loans £m	Impaired loans as % of closing advances %	Impairment provisions1 £m	Impairment provision as % of impaired loans2 %
Retail:					
Secured	302,019	5,503	1.8	1,447	26.3
Loans and overdrafts	10,598	819	7.7	285	83.1
Other	4,148	408	9.8	106	28.3
	316,765	6,730	2.1	1,838	29.5
Commercial Banking:					
SME	27,268	2,194	8.0	623	28.4
Other	83,111	2,853	3.4	1,761	61.7
	110,379	5,047	4.6	2,384	47.2
Consumer Finance:					
Credit Cards	9,008	639	7.1	226	96.6
Asset Finance	5,061	221	4.4	140	63.3
Netherlands	5,478	86	1.6	45	52.3
	19,547	946	4.8	411	76.0
Run-off:					
Ireland retail	5,944	1,002	16.9	638	63.7
Ireland commercial real estate	5,512	5,087	92.3	3,775	74.2
Ireland corporate	3,918	3,235	82.6	2,305	71.3
Corporate real estate and other corporate	11,571	8,131	70.3	3,320	40.8
Specialist finance	9,017	1,368	15.2	565	41.3
Other	2,519	486	19.3	372	76.5
	38,481	19,309	50.2	10,975	56.8
TSB	23,553	227	1.0	99	43.6
Reverse repos and other items	2,779				
Total gross lending	511,504	32,259	6.3	15,707	50.1
Impairment provisions	(15,707)				
Fair value adjustments	(516)				
Total Group	495,281				

1 Impairment provisions include collective unimpaired provisions.

2 Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans are calculated excluding Retail and Consumer Finance loans in recoveries (31 December 2013: £476 million in Retail loans and overdrafts, £34 million in Retail other and £405 million in Consumer Finance credit cards).

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Retail

- The Retail impairment charge was £276 million in the first half of 2014, a decrease of 40 per cent against the first half of 2013. The decrease was primarily driven by improving performance across Retail and the sale of recoveries assets on the Loans and Overdrafts portfolios.
- The Retail impairment charge, as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers, decreased to 0.18 per cent in the first half of 2014 from 0.29 per cent in the first half of 2013.
- Retail impaired loans decreased by £965 million to £5,765 million compared with 31 December 2013 and, as a percentage of closing loans and advances to customers, decreased to 1.8 per cent from 2.1 per cent at 31 December 2013. Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans (excluding unsecured and Retail Business Banking loans in recoveries) increased to 31.6 per cent from 29.5 per cent at 31 December 2013.

Secured

- The impairment charge decreased by £94 million, to £94 million compared with the first half of 2013. The impairment charge as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers, decreased to 0.06 per cent in the first half of 2014 from 0.13 per cent in the first half of 2013.
- Impairment provisions reduced to £1,353 million at 30 June 2014 compared to £1,447 million at 31 December 2013. Impaired loans reduced to £4,699 million at 30 June 2014 compared to £5,503 million at 31 December 2013. As a result of this, impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans increased to 28.8 per cent from 26.3 per cent at 31 December 2013.
- The impairment provisions held against secured assets reflect the Group's view of appropriate allowance for incurred losses. The Group holds appropriate impairment provisions for customers who are experiencing financial difficulty, either on a forbearance arrangement or who may be able to maintain their repayments only whilst interest rates remain low.
- The value of mortgages greater than three months in arrears (excluding repossessions) decreased by £1,079 million to £7,514 million at 30 June 2014 compared to £8,593 million at 31 December 2013.
- The average indexed loan to value (LTV) on the mortgage portfolio at 30 June 2014 decreased to 50.4 per cent compared with 53.3 per cent at 31 December 2013. The average LTV for new mortgages and further advances written in the first half of 2014 was 64.3 per cent compared with 64.0 per cent for 2013 reflecting the Group's participation in the UK government's Help to Buy scheme.
- The percentage of closing loans and advances with an indexed LTV in excess of 100 per cent decreased to 2.9 per cent at 30 June 2014, compared with 5.4 per cent at 31 December 2013.

Loans and overdrafts

- The impairment charge decreased by £88 million, to £165 million compared with the first half of 2013. The annualised impairment charge, as a percentage of average loans and advances to customers, reduced to 3.09 per cent from 4.39 per cent in the first half of 2013.
- Impaired loans have decreased by £90 million since 31 December 2013 to £729 million at 30 June 2014 which represents 7.0 per cent of closing loans and advances to customers, compared with 7.7 per cent at 31 December 2013.
- Impairment provisions decreased by £28 million, compared with 31 December 2013. This reduction was driven by fewer assets entering arrears and recoveries assets being written-down to the present value of future expected cash flows. Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans in collections increased to 86.0 per cent at 30 June

2014 from 83.1 per cent at 31 December 2013.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Retail (continued)

The Retail division's gross loans and advances to customers are analysed in the following table:

	At 30 June 2014 £m	At 31 Dec 2013 £m
Mainstream	228,554	228,030
Buy to let	51,656	50,346
Specialist1	22,720	23,643
	302,930	302,019
Loans	8,232	8,282
Overdrafts	2,193	2,316
Wealth	3,079	3,232
Retail Business Banking	960	916
	14,464	14,746
Total	317,394	316,765

1 Specialist lending is closed to new business.

Retail mortgages greater than three months in arrears (excluding repossessions)

	Number of cases		Total mortgage accounts %		Value of loans1		Total mortgage balances %	
	June 2014 Cases	Dec 2013 Cases	June 2014 %	Dec 2013 %	June 2014 £m	Dec 2013 £m	June 2014 %	Dec 2013 %
Mainstream	44,308	50,437	1.9	2.2	4,906	5,683	2.1	2.5
Buy to let	5,759	6,250	1.2	1.4	771	859	1.5	1.7
Specialist	10,686	11,870	6.8	7.3	1,837	2,051	8.1	8.6
Total	60,753	68,557	2.1	2.3	7,514	8,593	2.5	2.8

1 Value of loans represents total book value of mortgages more than three months in arrears.

The stock of repossessions decreased to 2,163 cases at 30 June 2014 compared to 2,179 cases at 31 December 2013.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Retail (continued)

Period end and average LTVs across the Retail mortgage portfolios

At 30 June 2014	Mainstream %	Buy to let %	Specialist %	Total %
Less than 60%	41.8	27.3	26.2	38.1
60% to 70%	19.6	28.3	19.2	21.2
70% to 80%	19.3	21.1	20.4	19.7
80% to 90%	11.9	12.1	17.2	12.3
90% to 100%	4.7	8.6	10.3	5.8
Greater than 100%	2.7	2.6	6.7	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average loan to value:1				
Stock of residential mortgages	47.3	63.4	61.8	50.4
New residential lending	64.5	63.6	n/a	64.3
Impaired mortgages	63.0	84.8	75.9	67.9

At 31 December 2013	Mainstream %	Buy to let %	Specialist %	Total %
Less than 60%	36.4	19.1	20.1	32.3
60% to 70%	16.6	20.7	15.7	17.2
70% to 80%	19.8	26.5	19.3	20.9
80% to 90%	15.2	15.7	20.1	15.6
90% to 100%	7.4	11.6	14.3	8.6
Greater than 100%	4.6	6.4	10.5	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average loan to value:1				
Stock of residential mortgages	49.9	67.9	66.2	53.3
New residential lending	64.0	64.0	n/a	64.0
Impaired mortgages	67.2	90.4	80.8	72.2

1 Average loan to value is calculated as total loans and advances as a percentage of the total collateral of these loans and advances.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Commercial Banking

- Commercial Banking impairment charge was £29 million in the first half of 2014, substantially lower than £285 million in the first half of 2013. The material reduction reflects better quality origination, improving economic conditions, continued low interest rates and provision releases. The impairment charge was also lower compared to £113 million in the second half of 2013.
- The overall quality of the Commercial Banking portfolio remains good. New business is of good quality and generally better than the back book average. High market liquidity is leading to some relaxation of credit conditions in the marketplace, although the Group remains disciplined within its low risk appetite.
- Impairment charge as a percentage of average loans and advances decreased to 0.05 per cent from 0.55 per cent in the first half of 2013, and improved from 0.21 per cent for the half year to 31 December 2013.
- Impaired loans reduced substantially by 20 per cent to £4,054 million compared with 31 December 2013 mainly due to disposals and write-offs. As a percentage of closing loans and advances to customers, impaired loans reduced to 3.8 per cent from 4.6 per cent at 31 December 2013.
- Impairment provisions reduced to £1,813 million (December 2013: £2,384 million) and includes collective unimpaired provisions of £403 million (December 2013: £436 million).
- Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans decreased to 44.7 per cent compared to 47.2 per cent at 31 December driven by the successful execution of exit strategies on a few heavily provided for connections and lower coverage on newly impaired connections.

SME (business customers with turnover from £1 million to £25 million)
- Net impairment charge has reduced to £5 million in the first half of 2014 compared to £72 million in the same period during 2013.
- The portfolio continues to grow within prudent credit risk appetite parameters. As a result of the Group’s customer driven relationship management, net lending has increased 5 per cent since June 2013. This also reflects the Group’s commitment to the UK economy and the Funding for Lending Scheme. Portfolio credit quality has remained stable or improved across all key metrics.

Other Commercial Banking

- The £78.7 billion of gross loans and advances to customers of the other Commercial Banking comprises different coverage segments (Mid Markets, Global Corporates and Financial Institutions).

Mid Markets (business customers with turnover of £25 million to £750 million, includes social housing book)
- Net impairment charge has reduced to £56 million in the first half of 2014 compared to £151 million in the same period during 2013.
- Overall credit quality has remained stable during 2014.
- The real estate business within the Group’s Mid Markets franchise is focused predominantly upon unquoted private real estate portfolios. Credit quality continues to improve and the number of new impaired connections is minimal. Increased liquidity is being seen in the market but new business propositions continue to be written under robust policy parameters. Concerns around tenant default have reduced in the current environment, however the Group remains aware of the risks associated with tenant default.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Commercial Banking (continued)

Global Corporate (operates across UK, Europe and North America and serves major corporates)

- Net impairment releases of £41 million in the first half of 2014 compares favourably with the impairment charge of £47 million in the same period during 2013.
- The portfolio related to trading companies continues to be predominantly investment grade focused; the overall portfolio asset quality remains good; and corporate balance sheets generally remain conservatively structured following a period of de-leveraging through the downturn.
- The real estate business within the Group's Global Corporate portfolio is focused on the larger end of the UK property market with a bias to the quoted publicly listed and funds sector. Portfolio credit quality remains good being underpinned by seasoned management teams with proven asset management skills.

Financial Institutions (UK and International Finance Systems)

- Predominantly Investment Grade counterparties with whom relationships are either client focused or held to support the Group's funding, liquidity or general hedging requirements.
- Net impairment charge in Financial Institutions was £9 million compared to £15 million in the same period during 2013.
- Overall, portfolio credit quality remains good and the outlook is stable. Trading exposures continue to be predominantly short-term and/or collateralised with inter bank activity mainly undertaken with strong investment grade counterparties.
- Notwithstanding the fact that the general improvement in market conditions across the Eurozone appear to have stabilised, the Group continues to adopt a conservative stance maintaining close portfolio scrutiny and oversight. Detailed contingency plans are in place and exposures to financial institutions domiciled in peripheral Eurozone countries remain modest and managed within tight risk parameters.
- The majority of funding and risk management activity is transacted with investment grade counterparties including Sovereign central banks and much of it is on a collateralised basis, such as repos and swaps facing a Central Counterparty (CCP). Bilateral derivative transactions with Financial Institution counterparties are typically collateralised under a credit support annex in conjunction with the ISDA Master Agreement. The Group continues to consolidate its counterparty risk via CCPs as part of an ongoing move to reduce bilateral counterparty risk by clearing standardised derivative contracts.

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Consumer Finance

- The total Consumer Finance impairment charge was £78 million in the first half of 2014, a decrease of 56 per cent against the first half of 2013. The decrease was driven by both a continued underlying improvement of portfolio quality and the sale of recoveries assets in the Credit Cards and Asset Finance portfolios.
- The Consumer Finance impairment charge as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers decreased to 0.78 per cent in the first half of 2014 from 1.84 per cent in the first half of 2013.
- Total impaired loans as a percentage of closing loans and advances to customers decreased to 4.2 per cent (£851 million) at 30 June 2014 compared to 4.8 per cent (£946 million) at 31 December 2013.

Credit Cards

- The total Cards impairment charge was £69 million in the first half of 2014, a decrease of 50 per cent against the first half of 2013. The decrease was primarily driven by both a continued underlying improvement in of portfolio quality and the sale of recoveries assets on the consumer credit cards portfolio.
- The Credit Cards impairment charge as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers decreased to 1.58 per cent in the first half of 2014 from 3.14 per cent in the first half of 2013.
- Total impaired loans decreased to £593 million at 30 June 2014 compared to £639 million at 31 December 2013.

Asset Finance

- The total Asset Finance impairment charge was £8 million in the first half of 2014, a decrease of 75 per cent against the first half of 2013. The decrease was primarily driven by both a continued underlying improvement of portfolio quality and the sale of recoveries assets.
- The Asset Finance impairment charge as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers decreased to 0.26 per cent in the first half of 2014 from 1.33 per cent in the first half of 2013.
- Total impaired loans decreased to £177 million at 30 June 2014 compared to £221 million at 31 December 2013.

Netherlands

- The total Netherlands impairment charge was £1 million in the first half of 2014, a decrease of 86 per cent against the first half of 2013.
- Total impaired loans decreased to £81 million at 30 June 2014 compared to £86 million at 31 December 2013.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Run-off

- Run-off impairment charge was £324 million in the first half of 2014, substantially lower than £828 million in the first half of 2013. The material reduction reflects continued proactive management and deleveraging.
- The impairment charge as a percentage of average loans and advances decreased to 1.85 per cent from 2.55 per cent in the first half of 2013, and materially improved from 2.12 for the half year to 31 December 2013.
- Impaired loans reduced substantially by 25 per cent to £14,527 million compared with 31 December 2013, mainly due to disposals and write offs. As a percentage of closing loans and advances to customers, impaired loans reduced to 47.6 per cent from 50.2 per cent at 31 December 2013.
- Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans increased to 64.3 per cent compared to 56.8 per cent at 31 December 2013 driven by continued deterioration in Ireland commercial real estate. Net exposure in Ireland wholesale has fallen to £2.3 billion (31 December 2013: £3.4 billion).

Ireland

- The Group continues to reduce its exposure to Ireland with gross loans and advances reducing by £2,014 million during the first half of 2014 mainly due to disposals, write-offs and net repayments.
- Total impaired loans decreased by £1,296 million, or 14 per cent to £8,028 million compared with £9,324 million at 31 December 2013. The reduction is driven primarily by commercial real estate and corporate loans.
- The most significant contribution to impaired loans in Ireland is the Commercial Real Estate portfolio. 94.6 per cent of the portfolio is now impaired compared to 92.3 per cent at 31 December 2013. The impairment coverage ratio has increased to 77.3 per cent from 74.2 per cent at 31 December 2013 reflecting continued portfolio deterioration and price pressure.
- In the Irish retail mortgage portfolio the average indexed loan to value (LTV) at 30 June 2014 decreased to 99.1 per cent compared with 102.3 per cent at 31 December 2013. The percentage of closing loans and advances with an indexed LTV in excess of 100 per cent decreased to 51.1 per cent at 30 June 2014, compared with 53.8 per cent at 31 December 2013.

Corporate real estate and other corporate

- Loans and advances to customers include the run-off Corporate Real Estate Business Support Unit (BSU) portfolio. This portfolio predominantly consists of UK real estate loans together with other Corporate loans relating to real estate sectors, supported by trading activities (such as hotels, housebuilders and care homes) which are managed by specialist teams. These assets have been the subject of frequent review, and have been impaired to appropriate levels.
- The impairment charge in the first half of 2014 reduced to £92 million compared to £317 million in the same period to 2013 reflecting lower gross charges on a reduced portfolio, some improvement in real estate market conditions in the regions and the continuing proactive management enabling a number of write-backs on previously impaired loans.
- The portfolio continues to reduce significantly ahead of expectations (35 per cent reduction in net book value for the first six months of 2014, compared to 24 per cent in the same period last year). Consensual asset sales by customers, loan sales and asset disposals totalled £2.5 billion (net book value) compared with £3.6 billion at 30 June 2013.

Specialist Finance

- Gross loans and advances to customers include the Run-off Acquisition Finance (leverage lending) which is classified as Run-off since it is outside the Group's risk appetite, and the Run-off Asset Based Finance portfolios (which mainly include Ship Finance, Aircraft Finance, Infrastructure and Rail Capital). Total gross loans and advances reduced by £1.9 billion, from £9.0 billion to £7.1 billion at 30 June 2014 mainly due to disposals of £1.6 billion (net book value).

- The Run-off Acquisition Finance (leverage lending) portfolio totalled £518 million (net £374 million) as at 30 June 2014. Impairment charges in this portfolio continue to decline significantly, reflecting further material reductions in the size of the portfolio and stabilising market conditions.
- Ship Finance gross drawn lending (excluding leasing) totalled £525 million (net £492 million) as at 30 June 2014. Impairment charges are running at significantly lower levels to those experienced in 2013 as the portfolio has continued to reduce through strategic disposals in 2014 which have materially de-risked the residual portfolio.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Forbearance

The Group operates a number of schemes to assist borrowers who are experiencing financial stress. Forbearance policies are disclosed in Note 54 of the Group's 2013 Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Retail forbearance
At 30 June 2014, UK retail secured loans and advances currently or recently subject to forbearance were 1.7 per cent (31 December 2013: 2.0 per cent) of total UK retail secured loans and advances. Further analysis of the forborne loan balances is set out below.

At 30 June 2014, unsecured retail loans and advances currently or recently subject to forbearance were 1.7 per cent (31 December 2013: 1.8 per cent) of total unsecured retail loans and advances. Further analysis of the forborne loan balances is set out below.

UK retail lending

	Total loans and advances which are currently or recently forborne		Total current and recent forborne loans and advances which are impaired1		Impairment provisions as % of loans and advances which are currently or recently forborne	
	At June 2014 £m	At Dec 2013 £m	At June 2014 £m	At Dec 2013 £m	At June 2014 %	At Dec 2013 %
UK secured lending:						
Temporary forbearance arrangements						
Reduced contractual monthly payment2	294	957	90	221	8.0	4.1
Reduced payment arrangements3	1,085	1,336	166	157	2.7	3.2
	1,379	2,293	256	378	3.8	3.6
Permanent treatments						
Repair and term extensions4	3,858	3,860	212	296	3.2	3.4
Total	5,237	6,153	468	674	3.3	3.5
UK unsecured lending:						
Loans and overdrafts5	174	191	157	169	43.9	45.8

1 £4,769 million of currently and recently forborne secured loans and advances were not impaired at 30 June 2014 (31 December 2013: £5,479 million). £17 million of currently and recently forborne loans and overdrafts were not impaired at 30 June 2014 (31 December: £22 million).
2 Includes temporary interest only arrangements and short-term payment holidays granted in collections where the customer is currently benefitting from the treatment and where the

concession has ended within the previous six months (temporary interest only) and previous 12 months (short-term payment holidays).

3 Includes customers who had an arrangement to pay less than the contractual amount at 30 June 2014 or where an arrangement ended within the previous three months.

4 Includes capitalisation of arrears and term extensions which commenced during the previous 24 months and who remain as customers at 30 June 2014.

5 Includes temporary treatments where the customer is currently benefiting from the change or the treatment has ended within the previous six months. Permanent changes which commenced during the last 24 months for existing customers as at 30 June 2014 are also included.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Commercial Banking forbearance
A number of options are available to the Group where a customer is facing financial difficulty.

The forbearance strategy in respect of Commercial Banking customers is designed to support the customer and protect the Group; early identification, control and monitoring are key to the success of the process. The granting of a concession is dependent on individual facts and circumstances. Concessions may be provided to help the customer with their day to day liquidity and working capital. The Group may also grant forbearance when it believes that there is a realistic prospect of the customer continuing to be able to repay all facilities in full. The most significant factor in determining whether the Group treats a commercial customer as forborne is the granting of a concession to an obligor who is in financial difficulty.

At 30 June 2014 £6,157 million (December 2013: £7,479 million) of total loans and advances were forborne of which £4,054 million (December 2013: £5,047 million) were impaired. The coverage ratio for forborne loans decreased from 31.8 per cent at 31 December 2013 to 29.4 per cent at 30 June 2014.

The table below sets out the Group's largest unimpaired forborne loans and advances to commercial customers (exposures over £5 million) as at 30 June 2014 by type of forbearance, together with a breakdown on which exposures are classified as Direct Real Estate:

At 30 June 2014	Direct Real Estate £m	Other industry sector £m	Total £m
Type of unimpaired forbearance:			
UK1 exposures > £5 million			
Covenants	101	1,000	1,101
Extensions	7	316	323
Multiple	–	272	272
	108	1,588	1,696
Exposures < £5 million and other non-UK1			407
Total			2,103
At 31 December 2013			
Type of unimpaired forbearance:			
UK1 exposures > £5 million			
Covenants	527	488	1,015
Extensions	69	254	323
Multiple	–	316	316
	596	1,058	1,654
Exposures < £5 million and other non-UK1			778
Total			2,432

1 Based on location of the office recording the transaction.

As part of the Group's ongoing review and refinement of forbearance reporting, exposures below £5 million were subject to more granular review which led to a reduction in the level of forbearance reported. Previously, all lower quality unimpaired core exposures under £5 million were reported as forborne.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Consumer Finance forbearance

At 30 June 2014, Consumer Credit Cards loans and advances currently or recently subject to forbearance were 3.0 per cent (31 December 2013: 3.7 per cent) of total Consumer Credit Cards loans and advances. At 30 June 2014, Asset Finance retail loans and advances on open portfolios currently subject to forbearance were 1.3 per cent (31 December 2013: 2.1 per cent) of total Asset Finance retail loans and advances.

Analysis of the forborne loan balances

	Total loans and advances which are forborne		Total forborne loans and advances which are impaired1		Impairment provisions as % of loans and advances which are forborne	
	30 June 2014 £m	31 Dec 2013 £m	30 June 2014 £m	31 Dec 2013 £m	30 June 2014 %	31 Dec 2013 %
Consumer Credit Cards2	258	326	137	188	26.7	21.9
Asset Finance3	81	105	65	85	24.1	28.1

1 £137 million of forborne loans and advances (Consumer Credit Cards: £121 million, Asset Finance: £16 million) were not impaired at 30 June 2014 (31 December 2013: Consumer Credit Cards: £138 million, Asset Finance: £20 million).

2 Includes temporary treatments where the customer is currently benefitting from the change or the treatment has ended within the last six months. Permanent changes which commenced during the last 24 months for existing customers as at 30 June 2014 are also included.

3 Includes retail accounts that are currently on a forbearance treatment and capitalisation of arrears which commenced during the previous 12 months.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Run-off forbearance

Ireland commercial real estate and corporate
All loans and advances in Ireland commercial real estate and corporate are treated as forborne (30 June 2014: £7,750 million, 31 December 2013: £9,430 million). At 30 June 2014, £7,098 million (December 2013: £8,322 million) were impaired. The coverage ratio increased from 64.5 per cent at 31 December 2013 to 70.0 per cent at 30 June 2014.

Secured retail lending – Ireland
At 30 June 2014, Irish secured loans and advances currently or recently subject to forbearance were 11.9 per cent (31 December 2013: 12.2 per cent) of total Irish retail secured loans and advances. Further analysis of the forborne loan balances is set out below:

	Total loans and advances which are currently or recently forborne		Total current and recent forborne loans and advances which are impaired1		Impairment provisions as % of loans and advances which are currently or recently forborne	
	30 June 2014	31 Dec 2013	30 June 2014	31 Dec 2013	30 June 2014	31 Dec 2013
Ireland Secured lending:	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	%
Temporary forbearance arrangements						
Reduced payment arrangements2	223	254	203	227	50.3	49.8
Permanent treatments						
Repair and term extensions3	445	473	85	102	15.5	14.4
Total	668	727	288	329	27.2	26.7

1 £380 million of currently and recently forborne loans and advances were not impaired at 30 June 2014 (31 December 2013: £398 million).
2 Includes customers who had an arrangement to pay less than the contractual amount at 30 June 2014 or where an arrangement ended within the previous three months.
3 Includes capitalisation of arrears and term extensions which commenced during the previous 24 months and remaining as customers at 30 June 2014.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Run-off forbearance (continued)

Corporate real estate, other corporate and Specialist Finance
At 30 June 2014, £6,292 million (December 2013: £12,051 million, restated following a reassessment of the unimpaired exposure breakdown) of total loans and advances were forborne of which £6,148 million (December 2013: £9,499 million) were impaired. The coverage ratio for forborne loans increased from 32.2 per cent at 31 December 2013 to 48.4 per cent at 30 June 2014.

Unimpaired forborne loans and advances were £144 million at 30 June 2014 (December 2013: £2,552 million, restated). The Group previously assumed that all lower quality unimpaired exposures under £5 million were forborne, as were a number of non-material portfolios. As part of the Group’s ongoing review and refinement of forbearance reporting, exposures below £5 million, and non-material portfolios, were subject to more granular review which led to a reduction in the level of forbearance previously reported.

The reduction also related to unimpaired loans and advances over £5 million and reflects the curing of a limited number of high value transactions where forbearance was granted some time ago and the obligor is no longer considered in financial difficulty.

The table below sets out the Group’s largest unimpaired forborne loans and advances (exposures over £5 million) as at 30 June 2014 by type of forbearance, together with a breakdown on which exposures are classified as Direct Real Estate:

At 30 June 2014	Direct Real Estate £m	Other industry sector £m	Total £m
Type of unimpaired forbearance			
UK1 exposures > £5 million			
Covenants	11	–	11
Extensions	–	45	45
Multiple	24	58	82
	35	103	138
Exposures < £5 million and other non-UK1			6
Total			144

1 Based on location of the office recording the transaction.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

The Group has significantly transformed its balance sheet in recent years. The continued reduction of the Run-off portfolio and the growth in customer deposits has strengthened the Group's funding position and reduced exposure to wholesale funding. The Group has a stable deposit base which is diversified across product and customer type.

During the first half of 2014, the Group has continued to experience reducing term issuance costs, demonstrating a stable operating environment. In addition, spreads on outstanding issuance have remained significantly narrower than in previous years. Rating changes on a standalone basis have been positive for the Group however, concerns remain over the potential loss of sovereign support and the wider economy. On 26 March 2014, Fitch affirmed the Lloyds Bank 'A' long-term rating, with the rating outlook being revised from 'stable' to 'negative' due to Fitch's belief that the probability that sovereign support would be provided is weakening. At the same time, Fitch upgraded the Lloyds Bank viability (standalone) rating from 'bbb+' to 'a-'. On 2 May 2014, Moody's upgraded Lloyds Bank's senior rating to A1 citing significant progress on achieving strategic targets, improved asset quality and reduction of the Run-off portfolio.

The combination of a strong balance sheet and access to a wide range of funding markets, including government and central bank schemes, provides the Group with a broad range of options with respect to funding the balance sheet in the future.

Group funding sources

Total funded assets reduced by £4.6 billion to £505.6 billion. The Group's loan to deposit ratio has improved to 109 per cent compared with 113 per cent at 31 December 2013, driven by strong deposit growth and a reduction in the Run-off portfolio. Customer deposits increased by £6.8 billion and excluding reverse repos and repos, loans and advances to customers reduced by £8.1 billion primarily driven by a continued reduction the in Run-off portfolio to £25.2 billion (31 December 2013: £33.3 billion).

The increase in customer deposits along with the continued reduction in the Run-off portfolio has enabled the Group to make changes in wholesale funding which reduced by £18.1 billion to £119.5 billion, with the volume with a residual maturity less than one year reducing to £41.5 billion (£44.2 billion at 31 December 2013). The Group's term funding ratio (wholesale funding with a remaining life of over one year as a percentage of total wholesale funding) reduced to 65 per cent (68 per cent at 31 December 2013) as expected in line with maturities of wholesale term funding and limited term wholesale issuance during the first half of 2014.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT (continued)

Group funding position

	At 30 June 2014 £bn	At 31 Dec 2013 £bn	Change %
Funding requirement			
Loans and advances to customers1	487.1	495.2	(2)
Loans and advances to banks2	3.9	5.1	(24)
Debt securities	1.3	1.4	(7)
Reverse repurchase agreements	3.2	0.2	
Available-for-sale financial assets – secondary3	6.7	4.4	52
Cash balances4	3.4	3.9	(13)
Funded assets	505.6	510.2	(1)
Other assets5	249.3	248.6	–
	754.9	758.8	(1)
On balance sheet primary liquidity assets6			
Reverse repurchase agreements	3.6	0.1	
Balances at central banks – primary4	47.4	46.0	3
Available-for-sale financial assets – primary	43.6	39.6	10
Trading and fair value through profit and loss	(5.6)	3.1	
Repurchase agreements	–	(0.6)	
	89.0	88.2	1
Total Group assets	843.9	847.0	–
Less: other liabilities5	(232.3)	(227.5)	(2)
Funding requirement	611.6	619.5	(1)
Funded by			
Customer deposits7	445.1	438.3	2
Wholesale funding8	119.5	137.6	(13)
	564.6	575.9	(2)
Repurchase agreements	1.1	4.3	(74)
Total equity	45.9	39.3	17
Total funding	611.6	619.5	(1)

1 Excludes £4.2 billion (31 December 2013: £0.1 billion) of reverse repurchase agreements.
2 Excludes £15.1 billion (31 December 2013: £20.1 billion) of loans and advances to banks within the Insurance business and £2.6 billion (31 December 2013: £0.2 billion) of reverse repurchase agreements.
3 Secondary liquidity assets comprise a diversified pool of highly rated unencumbered collateral (including retained issuance).
4 Cash balances and balances at central banks – primary are combined in the Group's balance sheet.
5 Other assets and other liabilities primarily include balances in the Group's Insurance business and the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities.
6

Primary liquidity assets are PRA eligible liquid assets including UK Gilts, US Treasuries, Euro AAA government debt, designated multilateral development bank debt and unencumbered cash balances held at central banks.

7 Excluding repurchase agreements at 31 December 2013 of £3.0 billion. At 30 June 2014: £nil.

8 The Group's definition of wholesale funding aligns with that used by other international market participants; including interbank deposits, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT (continued)

Reconciliation of Group funding figure to the balance sheet

At 30 June 2014	Included in funding analysis (above) £bn	Repos £bn	Fair value and other accounting methods £bn	Balance sheet £bn
Deposits from banks	10.7	1.1	0.1	11.9
Debt securities in issue	82.2	–	(4.5)	77.7
Subordinated liabilities	26.6	–	(0.9)	25.7
Total wholesale funding	119.5	1.1		
Customer deposits	445.1	–	–	445.1
Total	564.6	1.1		

At 31 December 2013	Included in funding analysis (above) £bn	Repos £bn	Fair value and other accounting methods £bn	Balance sheet £bn
Deposits from banks	12.1	1.9	–	14.0
Debt securities in issue	91.6	–	(4.5)	87.1
Subordinated liabilities	33.9	–	(1.6)	32.3
Total wholesale funding	137.6	1.9		
Customer deposits	438.3	3.0	–	441.3
Total	575.9	4.9		

Analysis of 2014 total wholesale funding by residual maturity

	Less than one month £bn	One to three months £bn	Three to six months £bn	Six to nine months £bn	Nine months to one year £bn	One to two years £bn	Two to five years £bn	More than five years £bn	Total at 30 Jun 2014 £bn	Total at 31 Dec 2013 £bn
Deposit from banks	7.6	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	10.7	12.1
Debt securities in issue:										
Certificates of deposit	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	–	–	–	6.8	9.0
Commercial paper	3.5	1.3	0.7	0.2	–	–	–	–	5.7	4.8

Medium-term notes1	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	6.3	6.2	9.0	26.5	29.1
Covered bonds	–	0.9	2.0	1.0	–	2.7	9.2	12.1	27.9	29.4
Securitisation	0.1	–	3.1	1.4	2.0	5.6	2.4	0.7	15.3	19.3
	5.8	4.6	8.5	5.1	4.0	14.6	17.8	21.8	82.2	91.6
Subordinated liabilities	0.6	–	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	6.1	15.5	26.6	33.9
Total wholesale funding2	1 14.0	6.0	9.6	6.5	5.4	16.1	24.1	37.8	119.5	137.6

1 Medium-term notes include funding from the National Loan Guarantee Scheme (30 June 2014: £1.4 billion; 31 December 2013: £1.4 billion).

2 The Group’s definition of wholesale funding aligns with that used by other international market participants; including interbank deposits, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT (continued)

Analysis of 2014 term issuance

	Sterling £bn	US Dollar £bn	Euro £bn	Other currencies £bn	Total £bn
Securitisation	0.7	–	–	–	0.7
Medium-term notes	–	–	–	–	–
Covered bonds	1.0	–	0.8	–	1.8
Private placements1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.4
Total issuance	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	3.9

1 Private placements include structured bonds and term repurchase agreements (repos).

Term issuance for the first half of 2014 totalled £3.9 billion split between securitisations, covered bonds and private placements. Utilisation of the UK government's Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS) has further underlined the Group's support to the UK economic recovery, and the Group remains committed to passing the benefits of this low cost funding on to its customers. The Group drew down £3.0 billion under the 2012 scheme, £7.0 billion under the 2013 scheme and £4.0 billion year to date under the 2014 scheme, giving total FLS drawings of £14.0 billion to date. In the 2013 Annual Report on Form 20-F the Group included drawings from Sainsbury's Bank of £0.2 billion; as Sainsbury's Bank is no longer part of the Group this amount is no longer included.

Encumbered assets

The Board monitors and manages total balance sheet encumbrance via a number of risk appetite metrics. During the first half of 2014 the Group had term issuance of £0.7 billion from securitisations and £1.8 billion from covered bonds. Maturities have led to a reduction in externally held notes from residential mortgage backed securitisation and covered bond issuance. The table below summarises the assets encumbered through the Group's external issuance transactions.

	Notes issued £bn	Assets encumbered £bn
At 30 June 2014		
Securitisations1	14.6	26.7
Covered bonds2	29.4	42.5
Total	44.0	69.2
At 31 December 2013		
Securitisations1	18.6	31.6
Covered bonds2	30.7	49.6
Total	49.3	81.2

1 In addition the Group retained internally £38.9 billion (31 December 2013: £38.3 billion) of notes secured with £50.4 billion (31 December 2013: £49.3 billion) of assets.
2

In addition the Group retained internally £7.0 billion (31 December 2013: £7.6 billion) of notes secured with £11.7 billion (31 December 2013: £12.5 billion) of assets.

Total notes issued externally from secured programmes (asset backed securities and covered bonds) have fallen from £49.3 billion (assets encumbered £81.2 billion, pro-rated by programme) at 31 December 2013 to £44.0 billion (assets encumbered £69.2 billion, pro-rated by programme). A total of £45.9 billion (31 December 2013: £45.9 billion) of notes issued under securitisation and covered bond programmes have been retained internally, most of which are held along with whole loans, as eligible collateral at central banks. The Group has encumbered £21.2 billion of assets with the Bank of England within the FLS, under which £14 billion of UK Treasury Bills has been drawn down.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity portfolio

At 30 June 2014, the Banking business had £92.3 billion (31 December 2013: £89.3 billion) of highly liquid unencumbered assets in its primary liquidity portfolio which are available to meet cash and collateral outflows and PRA regulatory requirements, as illustrated in the table below. A separate liquidity portfolio to mitigate any insurance liquidity risk is managed within the Insurance business. Primary liquid assets of £92.3 billion represent 5.0 times (4.2 times at 31 December 2013) the Group's money market funding with less than one year maturity (excluding derivative collateral margins and settlement accounts) and are 2.2 times (31 December 2013: 2.0 times) all wholesale funding less than one year maturity, and thus provides a substantial buffer in the event of continued market dislocation.

Primary liquidity	At 30 June 2014 £bn	At 31 Dec 2013 £bn	Average 2014 £bn	Average 2013 £bn
Central bank cash deposits	47.4	46.0	64.7	69.4
Government/MDB bonds1	44.9	43.3	42.4	28.2
Total	92.3	89.3	107.1	97.6

Secondary liquidity	At 30 June 2014 £bn	At 31 Dec 2013 £bn	Average 2014 £bn	Average 2013 £bn
High-quality ABS/covered bonds2	7.0	1.4	2.8	2.0
Credit institution bonds2	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.2
Corporate bonds2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Own securities (retained issuance)	25.0	22.1	23.0	33.3
Other securities	6.5	4.3	5.0	4.8
Other3	79.3	77.1	76.2	75.2
Total	119.2	105.4	108.6	116.6
Total liquidity	211.5	194.7		

1 Designated multilateral development bank (MDB).

2 Assets rated A- or above.

3 Includes other central bank eligible assets.

In addition the Banking business had £119.2 billion (31 December 2013: £105.4 billion) of unencumbered secondary assets which are eligible for use in a range of central bank or similar facilities and the Group routinely makes use of as part of its normal liquidity management practices. Future use of such facilities will be based on prudent liquidity management and economic considerations, having regard for external market conditions. The Group considers diversification across geography, currency, markets and tenor when assessing appropriate holdings of primary and secondary liquid assets. This liquidity is managed as a single pool in the centre and is under the control of the function charged with managing the liquidity of the Group. It is available for deployment at immediate notice, subject to complying with regulatory requirements, and is a key component of the Group's liquidity management process.

The Group notes that the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is expected to become the Pillar 1 standard for liquidity in the UK in 2015, and that the PRA has the ability to impose firm specific liquidity requirements. The European Commission is expected to adopt further legislation during 2014 to specify the definition, calibration, calculation and phase-in of the LCR for implementation in 2015. The Group expects some existing secondary liquid assets holdings to be eligible under LCR and to see further transition from primary to secondary LCR eligible assets over the course of 2014. The Group will continue to monitor the new requirements and expects to meet them ahead of the implementation dates.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group remains strongly capitalised with ratios growing in the first six months of 2014 through capital-efficient profit generation, risk-weighted asset reductions and the successful delivery of management actions, in particular the exchange of £5 billion of Enhanced Capital Notes (ECNs) for CRD IV compliant Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities.

- Fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio increased 0.8 percentage points from 10.3 per cent (adjusted) to 11.1 per cent.
- CET1 ratio, calculated using 2014 PRA transitional rules, increased 0.8 percentage points from 10.3 per cent (adjusted) to 11.1 per cent.
- Fully loaded Basel III leverage ratio was 4.5 per cent, increasing 0.7 percentage points from 3.8 per cent (adjusted).
- The leverage ratio exceeds the 3 per cent minimum requirement recommended by the Basel Committee, which is scheduled for implementation in 2018.

The 31 December 2013 adjusted disclosures include the benefit of the sales of Heidelberger Leben, Scottish Widows Investment Partnership and the Group's 50 per cent stake in Sainsbury's Bank. 31 December 2013 common equity tier 1 ratios excluding the benefit of these sales were 10.0 per cent fully loaded and 10.1 per cent on transitional rules.

Capital position at 30 June 2014

The Group's capital position as at 30 June 2014 is presented in the following section applying the 2014 CRD IV transitional arrangements, as implemented in the UK by PRA policy statement PS7/13 (PRA transitional rules), and also on a fully loaded CRD IV basis.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Capital resources	At 30 June 2014 £m	At 31 Dec 20131,2 £m	Fully loaded position At 30 June 2014 £m	At 31 Dec 20132 £m
Common equity tier 1				
Shareholders' equity	39,601	39,191	39,601	39,191
Deconsolidation of insurance entities	(1,511)	(1,367)	(1,511)	(1,367)
Adjustment for own credit	165	185	165	185
Cash flow hedging reserve	705	1,055	705	1,055
Other adjustments	535	133	535	133
	39,495	39,197	39,495	39,197
less: deductions from common equity tier 1				
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(1,966)	(1,979)	(1,966)	(1,979)
Excess of expected losses over impairment provisions and value adjustments	(714)	(866)	(714)	(866)
Removal of defined benefit pension surplus	(274)	(78)	(274)	(78)
Securitisation deductions	(148)	(141)	(148)	(141)
Significant investments	(2,787)	(2,890)	(2,959)	(3,090)
Deferred tax assets	(4,934)	(5,025)	(5,009)	(5,118)
Common equity tier 1 capital	28,672	28,218	28,425	27,925
Additional tier 1				
Additional tier 1 instruments	9,477	4,486	5,329	–
less: deductions from tier 1				
Significant investments	(677)	(677)	–	–
Total tier 1 capital	37,472	32,027	33,754	27,925
Tier 2				
Tier 2 instruments	13,639	19,870	10,623	15,636
Eligible provisions	522	349	522	349
less: deductions from tier 2				
Significant investments	(1,015)	(1,015)	(1,692)	(1,692)
Total capital resources	50,618	51,231	43,207	