

Lloyds Bank plc

Q1 2020 Interim Pillar 3 Report

30 April 2020

### BASIS OF PRESENTATION

This report presents the consolidated interim Pillar 3 disclosures of Lloyds Bank plc (the Bank) together with its subsidiaries (the Lloyds Bank Group) as at 31 March 2020 and should be read in conjunction with the Lloyds Bank Group's Q1 2020 Interim Management Statement.

The disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the European Banking Authority's revised guidelines:

- on materiality, proprietary and confidentiality and on disclosure frequency;
- on Pillar 3 disclosure formats and frequency that were published in December 2016 and;
- on uniform disclosures regarding the transitional period for mitigating the impact of the introduction of IFRS 9 on own funds that were published in January 2018.

In addition to summary capital and leverage disclosures, the guidelines require specific templates to be disclosed on a quarterly basis and these are included within this report with the following exceptions:

- Disclosures required by Template CR8 (RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach) have been covered through the analysis of risk-weighted asset movements by key driver.
- Template CCR7 (RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM) is not applicable to Lloyds Bank Group.
- Template MR2-B (RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA) has been omitted on the grounds of materiality.

The information presented in this Pillar 3 report is not required to be, and has not been, subject to external audit.

### FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains certain forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the business, strategy, plans and/or results of Lloyds Bank plc together with its subsidiaries (the Lloyds Bank 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 Lloyds Bank Group's or its directors' and/or management's beliefs and expectations, are forward looking statements. Words such as 'believes', 'anticipates', 'estimates', 'expects', 'intends', 'aims', 'potential', 'will', 'would', 'could', 'considered', 'likely', 'estimate' and variations of these words and similar future or conditional expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. Examples of such forward looking statements include, but are not limited to: projections or expectations of the Lloyds Bank Group's future financial position including profit attributable to shareholders, provisions, economic profit, dividends, capital structure, portfolios, net interest margin, capital ratios, liquidity, risk-weighted assets (RWAs), expenditures or any other financial items or ratios; litigation, regulatory and governmental investigations; the Lloyds Bank Group's future financial performance; the level and extent of future impairments and write-downs; statements of plans, objectives or goals of the Lloyds Bank Group or its management including in respect of statements about the future business and economic environments in the UK and elsewhere including, but not limited to, future trends in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit and equity market levels and demographic developments; statements about competition, regulation, disposals and consolidation or technological developments in the financial services industry; and statements of assumptions underlying such statements. By their nature, forward looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend upon circumstances that will or may occur in the future. Factors that could cause actual business, strategy, plans and/or results (including but not limited to the payment of dividends) to differ materially from forward looking statements made by the Lloyds Bank Group or on its behalf include, but are not limited to: general economic and business conditions in the UK and internationally; market related trends and developments; fluctuations in interest rates, inflation, exchange rates, stock markets and currencies; any impact of the transition from IBORs to alternative reference rates; the ability to access sufficient sources of capital, liquidity and funding when required; changes to the Lloyds Bank Group's or Lloyds Banking Group plc's credit ratings; the ability to derive cost savings and other benefits including, but without limitation as a result of any acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions; the ability to achieve strategic objectives; changing customer behaviour including consumer spending, saving and borrowing habits; changes to borrower or counterparty credit quality; concentration of financial exposure; management and monitoring of conduct risk; instability in the global financial markets, including Eurozone instability, instability as a result of uncertainty surrounding the exit by the UK from the European Union (EU) and as a result of such exit and the potential for other countries to exit the EU or the Eurozone and the impact of any sovereign credit rating downgrade or other sovereign financial issues; political instability including as a result of any UK general election; technological changes and risks to the security of IT and operational infrastructure, systems, data and information resulting from increased threat of cyber and other attacks; natural, pandemic (including but not limited to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak) and other disasters, adverse weather and similar contingencies outside the Lloyds Bank Group's or Lloyds Banking Group plc's control; inadequate or failed internal or external processes or systems; acts of war, other acts of hostility, terrorist acts and responses to those acts, geopolitical, pandemic or other such events; risks relating to climate change; changes in laws, regulations, practices and accounting standards or taxation, including as a result of the exit by the UK from the EU, or a further possible referendum on Scottish independence; changes to regulatory capital or liquidity requirements and similar contingencies outside the Lloyds Bank Group's or Lloyds Banking Group plc's control; the policies, decisions and actions of governmental or regulatory authorities or courts in the UK, the EU, the US or elsewhere including the implementation and interpretation of key legislation and regulation together with any resulting impact on the future structure of the Lloyds Bank Group; the ability to attract and retain senior management and other employees and meet its diversity objectives; actions or omissions by the Lloyds Bank Group's directors, management or employees including industrial action; changes to the Lloyds Bank Group's post-retirement defined benefit scheme obligations; the extent of any future impairment charges or write-downs caused by, but not limited to, depressed asset valuations, market disruptions and illiquid markets; the value and effectiveness of any credit protection purchased by the Lloyds Bank Group; the inability to hedge certain risks economically; the adequacy of loss reserves; the actions of competitors, including non-bank financial services, lending companies and digital innovators and disruptive technologies; and exposure to regulatory or competition scrutiny, legal, regulatory or competition proceedings, investigations or complaints. Please refer to the latest Annual Report or Form 20-F filed by Lloyds Banking Group plc with the US Securities and Exchange Commission for a discussion of certain factors and risks together with examples of forward looking statements. Lloyds Banking Group may also make or disclose written and/or oral forward looking statements in reports filed with or furnished to the US Securities and Exchange Commission, Lloyds Banking Group annual reviews, half-year announcements, proxy statements, offering circulars, prospectuses, press releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by the directors, officers or employees of Lloyds Banking Group to third parties, including financial analysts. Except as required by any applicable law or regulation, the forward looking statements contained in this document are made as of today's date, and the Lloyds Bank Group expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements contained in this document to reflect any change in the Lloyds Bank Group's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based. The information, statements and opinions contained in this document do not constitute a public offer under any applicable law or an offer to sell any securities or financial instruments or any advice or recommendation with respect to such securities or financial instruments.

**Key metrics (KM1) and a comparison of own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 (IFRS9-FL)<sup>1</sup>**

	Q1 2020 <sup>2</sup>	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q1 2019
<b>Available capital (amounts)</b>					
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) (£m)	<b>24,807</b>	24,637	24,380	25,082	25,611
CET1 capital as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied (£m)	<b>24,316</b>	24,185	23,930	24,632	25,150
Tier 1 (£m)	<b>31,415</b>	31,542	29,637	30,339	30,868
Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied (£m)	<b>30,924</b>	31,090	29,187	29,889	30,407
Total capital (£m)	<b>38,125</b>	37,976	36,245	36,457	37,044
Total capital as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied (£m)	<b>38,142</b>	38,004	36,275	36,487	37,063
<b>Risk-weighted assets (amounts)</b>					
Total risk-weighted assets (£m)	<b>175,612</b>	171,940	175,631	173,782	176,261
Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied (£m)	<b>176,104</b>	172,324	176,014	174,165	176,618
<b>Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA</b>					
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	<b>14.1%</b>	14.3%	13.9%	14.4%	14.5%
CET1 ratio as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied (%)	<b>13.8%</b>	14.0%	13.6%	14.1%	14.2%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	<b>17.9%</b>	18.3%	16.9%	17.5%	17.5%
Tier 1 ratio as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied (%)	<b>17.6%</b>	18.0%	16.6%	17.2%	17.2%
Total capital ratio (%)	<b>21.7%</b>	22.1%	20.6%	21.0%	21.0%
Total capital ratio as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied (%)	<b>21.7%</b>	22.1%	20.6%	20.9%	21.0%
<b>Additional CET1 buffer requirements % of RWA</b>					
Capital conservation buffer requirement	<b>2.5%</b>	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%) <sup>3</sup>	<b>0.0%</b>	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%) <sup>4</sup>	<b>2.0%</b>	2.0%	2.0%	-	-
Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)	<b>4.5%</b>	5.4%	5.4%	3.4%	3.4%
CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	<b>9.6%</b>	9.8%	9.4%	9.9%	10.0%
<b>UK leverage ratio<sup>5</sup></b>					
UK leverage ratio exposure measure (£m)	<b>589,261</b>	582,921	597,876	590,895	592,506
UK leverage ratio (%)	<b>5.1%</b>	5.1%	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%
UK leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied (%)	<b>5.0%</b>	5.0%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%
<b>Average Liquidity Coverage Ratio (weighted) (LCR)</b>					
Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) (£m)	111,487	112,203	113,545	112,131	111,884
Total net cash outflow (£m)	87,313	88,490	90,061	89,826	88,781
LCR ratio (%)	128%	127%	126%	125%	126%

<sup>1</sup> The Group has opted to apply paragraph 4 of CRR Article 473a (the 'transitional rules') which allows for additional capital relief in respect of any post 1 January 2018 increase in Stage 1 and Stage 2 IFRS 9 expected credit loss provisions (net of regulatory expected losses) during the transition period.

<sup>2</sup> Incorporating profits for the period that remain subject to formal verification in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation.

<sup>3</sup> The countercyclical capital buffer requirement at 31 March 2020 was less than 0.01 per cent following the reduction in the UK countercyclical buffer rate to nil.

<sup>4</sup> The Group is subject to a systemic risk buffer of 2.0 per cent of risk-weighted assets which came into effect in August 2019 and is designed to hold systemically important banks to higher capital standards so that they can withstand a greater level of stress before requiring resolution.

<sup>5</sup> The CRD IV leverage ratio at 31 March 2020 is 4.7 per cent (31 December 2019: 4.8 per cent).

## CAPITAL AND LEVERAGE DISCLOSURES

The capital and leverage information disclosed in the table below, together with the overview of risk-weighted assets disclosed on the subsequent page, are reflective of the application of IFRS 9 transitional arrangements.

	Transitional		Fully loaded	
	At 31 Mar 2020	At 31 Dec 2019	At 31 Mar 2020	At 31 Dec 2019
<b>Capital resources</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
Common equity tier 1				
Shareholders' equity per balance sheet	38,663	33,973	38,663	33,973
Other adjustments	(1,721)	(1,133)	(1,721)	(1,133)
Deductions from common equity tier 1	(12,135)	(8,203)	(12,135)	(8,203)
<b>Common equity tier 1 capital</b>	<b>24,807</b>	<b>24,637</b>	<b>24,807</b>	<b>24,637</b>
Additional tier 1 instruments	6,608	6,905	5,248	4,865
<b>Total tier 1 capital</b>	<b>31,415</b>	<b>31,542</b>	<b>30,055</b>	<b>29,502</b>
Tier 2 instruments and eligible provisions	6,710	6,434	5,122	4,140
<b>Total capital resources</b>	<b>38,125</b>	<b>37,976</b>	<b>35,177</b>	<b>33,642</b>
<b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>	<b>175,612</b>	<b>171,940</b>	<b>175,612</b>	<b>171,940</b>
<b>Leverage<sup>1</sup></b>				
Statutory balance sheet assets			612,073	581,368
Deconsolidation, qualifying central bank claims and other adjustments			(67,432)	(42,619)
Off-balance sheet items			44,620	44,172
<b>Total exposure measure</b>			<b>589,261</b>	<b>582,921</b>
<b>Average exposure measure<sup>4</sup></b>			<b>584,928</b>	
<b>CRD IV exposure measure<sup>2</sup></b>			<b>643,120</b>	<b>616,329</b>
<b>Ratios</b>				
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	14.1%	14.3 %	14.1%	14.3%
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.9%	18.3%	17.1%	17.2%
Total capital ratio	21.7%	22.1%	20.0%	19.6%
UK leverage ratio <sup>3</sup>			5.1%	5.1%
Average UK leverage ratio <sup>4</sup>			5.1%	
CRD IV leverage ratio			4.7%	4.8%

<sup>1</sup> Calculated in accordance with the UK Leverage Ratio Framework which requires qualifying central bank claims to be excluded from the leverage exposure measure.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated in accordance with CRD IV rules which include central bank claims within the leverage exposure measure.

<sup>3</sup> The countercyclical leverage buffer is currently 0.0 per cent. The additional leverage ratio buffer is 0.7 per cent.

<sup>4</sup> The average UK leverage ratio is based on the average month end tier 1 capital position and average exposure measure over the quarter (1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020). The average of 5.1 per cent compares to 5.1 per cent at the start and 5.1 per cent at the end of the quarter.

**Overview of risk-weighted assets (OV1)**

	At 31 Mar 2020 RWA £m	At 31 Dec 2019 RWA £m
<b>Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)</b>	<b>139,959</b>	<b>138,990</b>
Of which standardised approach	22,225	21,897
Of which the foundation rating-based (FIRB) approach	37,454	37,482
Of which the retail IRB (RIRB) approach	64,384	63,192
Of which corporates – specialised lending	8,830	9,018
Of which non-credit obligation assets <sup>1</sup>	7,065	7,401
Of which equity IRB under the simple risk-weight or the internal models approach	-	-
<b>Counterparty credit risk</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>2,102</b>
Of which marked to market	1,492	1,370
Of which original exposure	-	-
Of which standardised approach	-	-
Of which internal ratings-based model method (IMM)	-	-
Of which comprehensive approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)	456	232
Of which exposures to central counterparties (including trades, default fund contributions and initial margin)	295	229
Of which credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	264	271
<b>Settlement risk</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Securitisation exposures in banking book<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>6,259</b>	<b>4,497</b>
Of which IRB ratings-based approach (RBA)	-	1,525
Of which IRB supervisory formula approach (SFA)	-	-
Of which internal assessment approach (IAA)	-	234
Of which standardised approach	-	177
Of which Revised Framework: IRBA	2,132	1,214
Of which Revised Framework: Sec-SA	827	242
Of which Revised Framework: ERBA	3,300	1,107
<b>Market risk</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>171</b>
Of which: standardised approach	59	45
Of which: internal model approaches	206	125
<b>Large exposures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Operational risk</b>	<b>24,413</b>	<b>24,413</b>
Of which: basic indicator approach	-	-
Of which: standardised approach	24,413	24,413
Of which: advanced measurement approach	-	-
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>1,767</b>
Of which: Significant investment	-	-
Of which: Deferred tax asset	2,209	1,767
Floor adjustment	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,612</b>	<b>171,940</b>
 Pillar 1 capital requirement <sup>3</sup>	 14,049	 13,755
Pillar 2A capital requirement <sup>4</sup>	8,530	8,422
<b>Total capital requirement</b>	<b>22,579</b>	<b>22,177</b>

<sup>1</sup> Non-credit obligation assets (IRB approach) predominately relate to other balance sheet assets including fixed assets, prepayments, cash and sundry debtors

<sup>2</sup> Securitisations are shown separately in the table but are included within credit risk in the movements by key driver analysis.

<sup>3</sup> The Pillar 1 capital requirement is 8 per cent of aggregated risk-weighted assets.

<sup>4</sup> The Pillar 2A capital requirement is currently c.4.9 per cent of aggregated risk-weighted assets, of which c.2.7 per cent must be met with CET1 capital.

**Risk-weighted asset movements by key driver**

	<b>Credit risk IRB £m</b>	<b>Credit risk SA £m</b>	<b>Credit risk total<sup>1</sup> £m</b>	<b>Counterparty credit risk<sup>2</sup> £m</b>	<b>Market risk £m</b>	<b>Operational Risk £m</b>	<b>Total £m</b>
<b>Total risk-weighted assets at 31 December 2019</b>							171,940
Less threshold risk-weighted assets <sup>3</sup>							(1,767)
<b>Risk-weighted assets at 31 December 2019</b>	121,172	22,316	143,488	2,102	171	24,413	170,173
Asset size	(761)	(2)	(763)	398	-	-	(364)
Asset quality	958	16	974	(2)	-	-	972
Model updates	-	-	-	-	49	-	49
Methodology and policy	1,545	611	2,156	-	(12)	-	2,144
Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movements in risk levels (market risk only)	-	-	-	-	57	-	57
Foreign exchange movements	252	111	363	9	-	-	372
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Risk-weighted assets at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>123,166</b>	<b>23,052</b>	<b>146,218</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>24,413</b>	<b>173,403</b>
Threshold risk-weighted assets <sup>3</sup>							2,209
<b>Total risk-weighted assets at 31 March 2019</b>							<b>175,612</b>

<sup>1</sup> Credit risk includes movements in securitisation risk-weighted assets.

<sup>2</sup> Counterparty credit risk includes movements in contributions to the default fund of central counterparties and movements in credit valuation adjustment risk.

<sup>3</sup> Threshold risk-weighted assets reflect the element of deferred tax assets that are permitted to be risk-weighted instead of being deducted from CET1 capital.

The risk-weighted assets movement table provides analysis of the movement in risk-weighted assets in the period by risk type and an insight into the key drivers of the movements. The key driver analysis is compiled on a monthly basis through the identification and categorisation of risk-weighted asset movements and is subject to management judgment.

**Credit risk, risk weighted assets:**

- Asset size reduction of £0.8bn predominantly reflects optimisation activity undertaken in Commercial Banking prior to the pandemic, offset by drawdowns by corporate customers towards the end of the quarter.
- Asset quality increase of £1.0bn includes movements due to changes in borrower risk, including changes in the macro-economic environment increases.
- Methodology and policy changes increased risk-weighted assets by £2.2bn largely reflecting the full implementation of the new securitisation framework on 1st January 2020 which resulted in transactions using the original rules at the end of 2019 transition over to the new rules.

**Counterparty credit risk, risk weighted assets** increased by £0.4bn due movements in market rates (yield curve related movements included in asset size) and CVA.

**Market risk, risk weighted assets** increased by £0.1bn due to an increase in risk and an increase in the capital multiplier from COVID-related backtesting overshoots.

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