Lloyds TSB Bank plc

Half-Year Management Report

For the half-year to 30 June 2013

Member of the Lloyds Banking Group

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward looking statements with respect to the business, strategy and plans of Lloyds TSB Bank plc, its current goals and expectations relating to its future financial condition and performance. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the Lloyds TSB Bank Group or the Lloyds TSB Bank 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 Lloyds TSB Bank 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 UK domestic and global economic and business conditions; the ability to derive cost savings and other benefits, including as a result of the Lloyds Banking Group's Simplification programme and to access sufficient funding to meet the Group's liquidity needs; changes to Lloyds TSB Bank plc's or Lloyds Banking Group plc'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 issues 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 changes to regulatory capital or liquidity requirements; the policies and actions of governmental or regulatory authorities in the UK, the European Union, or other jurisdictions in which the Group operates, including the US; the implementation of the Recovery and Resolution Directive and banking reform following the recommendations made by the Independent Commission on Banking; the ability to attract and retain senior management and other employees; requirements or limitations imposed on the Lloyds TSB Bank Group as a result of HM Treasury's investment in Lloyds Banking Group plc; the ability to satisfactorily dispose of certain assets or otherwise meet the Lloyds Banking Group's EC state aid obligations; 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 investigations or complaints, and other factors. Please refer to Lloyds Banking Group plc's 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 Lloyds TSB Bank Group undertakes no obligation to update any of its forward looking statements.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW

Principal activities

Lloyds TSB Bank plc (the Bank) and its subsidiaries (together, the Group) provide a wide range of banking and financial services in the UK and overseas.

The Group's revenue is earned through interest and fees on a broad range of financial services products including current and savings accounts, personal loans, credit cards and mortgages within the retail market; loans and capital market products to commercial, corporate and asset finance customers; life, pensions and investment products; general insurance; and private banking and asset management.

Review of results

The Group recorded a profit before tax of £2,547 million for the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to a loss before tax of £282 million for the half year to 30 June 2012.

Total income net of insurance claims increased by £1,669 million, or 18 per cent, to £10,795 million for the half year to 30 June 2013 from £9,126 million in the half year to 30 June 2012.

Net interest income decreased by £1,010 million, or 25 per cent, to £3,106 million in the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to £4,116 million in the same period in 2012. This decrease reflected an increase of £955 million in the charge within net interest income for amounts allocated to unit holders in Open-Ended Investment Companies, from £847 million in the half year to 30 June 2012 to £1,802 million in the six months to 30 June 2013. Excluding this charge, net interest income was £55 million, or 1 per cent, lower at £4,908 million in the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to £4,963 million in the same period in 2012. There was negative impact from lower lending volumes; however the net interest margin on relationship lending and similar interest-earning assets improved, mainly driven by lower deposit pricing, an improved funding mix, and a lower than expected negative impact from the Group's structural hedge. These factors more than offset the drag on income from the repositioning of the Group's government bond portfolio and pressure on asset pricing.

Other income increased by £7,078 million to £19,376 million in the half year to 30 June 2013, compared to £12,298 million in the same period in 2012, largely due to a £6,681 million improvement in net trading income, comprising a £5,939 million increase in the insurance businesses together with a £742 million increase in the banking businesses. The increase in the insurance businesses was driven by the impact of market conditions, in particular strong equity markets, on the policyholder assets within those businesses, relative to the half year to 30 June 2012. These market movements were largely offset in the Group's income statement by a £4,399 million increase in the insurance claims expense, to £11,687 million in the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to £7,288 million in the half year to 30 June 2012, and the impact on net interest income of amounts allocated to unit holders in Open-Ended Investment Companies. Net trading income within the Group's banking operations was a profit of £959 million for the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to a profit of £217 million in the half year to 30 June 2012 following a £210 million reduction in mark-to-market losses on the Group's debt securities in issue held at fair value through profit or loss and improved experience on volatile items managed centrally. Net fee and commission income was £149 million, or 9 per cent, lower at £1,454 million in the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to £1,603 million in the half year to 30 June 2012; a £12 million increase in credit and debit card fees was more than offset by a £27 million decrease in current account fees and a £144 million decrease in other fees. Insurance premium income was £332 million, or 8 per cent, lower at £3,851 million in the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to £4,183 million in the same period in 2012, with long-term assurance premiums down £271 million and general insurance premiums being £61 million lower. Other operating income was £878 million higher at £2,473 million in the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to £1,595 million in the same period in 2012, which partly reflected a gain of £433 million on the sale of two tranches of the Group's shareholding in St. James's Place plc, a gain of £538 million arising on the sale of a portfolio of US residential mortgage-backed securities, a loss of £256 million in relation to the sale of the Group's Spanish retail banking operations and a benefit from a change in methodology for calculating discount rates in the Group's long-term assurance businesses.

FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

Total operating expenses decreased by £115 million, or 2 per cent, to £6,565 million in the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to £6,680 million in the half year to 30 June 2012, reflecting a reduced regulatory provisions charge partly offset by the inclusion of a £104 million charge following changes in certain actuarial factors affecting the calculation of benefits in the Group's main defined benefit schemes in the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to a past service pension credit of £250 million in the half year to 30 June 2012. Excluding these items, operating expenses increased by £31 million to £5,886 million in the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to £5,855 million in the half year to 30 June 2012.

Impairment losses decreased by £1,045 million, or 38 per cent, to £1,683 million in the half year to 30 June 2013 compared to £2,728 million in the half year to 30 June 2012. The lower charge reflected the substantial reductions in the portfolios of assets which are outside of the Group's risk appetite, in Commercial Banking and in Wealth, Asset Finance and International, partly offset by the impact of releases elsewhere in the Commercial Banking portfolio in the first half of 2012 which were not repeated in 2013.

On the balance sheet, total assets were £63,530 million, or 7 per cent, lower at £888,933 million at 30 June 2013, compared to £952,463 million at 31 December 2012, reflecting the sale of part of the Group's holding in St. James's Place and continuing rundown of assets which are outside of the Group's risk appetite. Loans and advances to customers decreased by £17,473 million, or 3 per cent, from £536,107 million at 31 December 2012 to £518,634 million at 30 June 2013, reflecting the rundown of assets outside of the Group's risk appetite. Within liabilities, customer deposits increased by £3,452 million, or 1 per cent, to £440,314 million compared to £436,862 million at 31 December 2012, following growth in deposit balances. Overall funding requirements were reduced: deposits from banks were £24,179 million lower at £14,226 million at 30 June 2013 compared to £38,405 million at 31 December 2012; debt securities in issue were £10,936 million, or 9 per cent, lower at £105,765 million compared to £116,701 million at 31 December 2012. Equity increased by £1,160 million, from £46,983 million at 31 December 2012 to £48,143 million at 30 June 2013, principally as a result of the profit attributable to equity shareholders and the post-retirement defined benefit scheme remeasurement recorded in the period.

The Group's core tier 1 capital ratio increased to 15.4 per cent at the end of June 2013 from 13.5 per cent at the end of December 2012 (before pension accounting restatements), principally driven by a reduction in risk-weighted assets and the retained profit for the period, more than offsetting the adverse impact of the implementation of pension accounting changes (IAS 19R). The total capital ratio increased to 21.4 per cent from 16.5 per cent (before pension accounting restatements) at 31 December 2012.

The Lloyds Banking Group announced on 24 April 2013 that, following the withdrawal of the Co-Operative Group from the sale process, it now intends to complete the EC mandated retail business disposal (Verde) through an Initial Public Offering (IPO), subject to regulatory and EC approval, having maintained this option throughout the process to ensure best value for shareholders and certainty for customers and colleagues. The Group has already made good progress in the creation of Verde as a stand-alone bank with a strong management team already in place and good progress made in creating segregated IT systems on the proven Lloyds Banking Group platform. Detailed plans are in place for a rebranding of the business as TSB which will be visible on the High Street during the summer of 2013, at which point the TSB Bank (Verde) will operate as a separate business within Lloyds Banking Group.

FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

Capital ratios

Capital resources	**At 30 June 2013 £m**	At 31 Dec 2012[2] £m
Core tier 1		
Shareholders' equity per balance sheet	**47,820**	48,401
Non-controlling interests per balance sheet	**323**	685
Regulatory adjustments:		
Regulatory adjustments to non-controlling interests	**(285)**	(628)
Adjustment for own credit	**213**	217
Defined benefit pension adjustment	**(662)**	(1,438)
Unrealised reserve on available-for-sale debt securities	**1,271**	315
Unrealised reserve on available-for-sale equity investments	**(54)**	(56)
Cash flow hedging reserve	**(359)**	(590)
Other items	**347**	33
	48,614	46,939
Less: deductions from core tier 1		
Goodwill	**(2,016)**	(2,016)
Intangible assets	**(1,794)**	(2,091)
50 per cent excess of expected losses over impairment provisions	**(311)**	(636)
50 per cent of securitisation positions	**(56)**	(183)
Core tier 1 capital	**44,437**	42,013
Non-controlling preference shares[1]	**2,595**	2,343
Preferred securities[1]	**4,071**	4,766
Less: deductions from tier 1		
50 per cent of material holdings	**(4,273)**	(46)
Total tier 1 capital	**46,830**	49,076
Tier 2		
Undated subordinated debt	**1,231**	1,996
Dated subordinated debt	**20,917**	21,082
Unrealised gains on available-for-sale equity investments	**54**	56
Eligible provisions	**705**	977
Less: deductions from tier 2		
50 per cent excess of expected losses over impairment provisions	**(311)**	(636)
50 per cent of securitisation positions	**(56)**	(183)
50 per cent of material holdings	**(4,273)**	(46)
Total tier 2 capital	**18,267**	23,246
Supervisory deductions		
Unconsolidated investments – life	**–**	(10,104)
– general insurance and other	**–**	(929)
Connected lending of a capital nature	**(3,233)**	(10,159)
Total supervisory deductions	**(3,233)**	(21,192)
Total capital resources	**61,864**	51,130
Risk-weighted assets	**288,730**	310,299
Core tier 1 capital ratio	**15.4%**	13.5%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**16.2%**	15.8%
Total capital ratio	**21.4%**	16.5%

[1] Covered by grandfathering provisions issued by FSA.

[2] 31 December 2012 comparatives have not been restated to reflect the implementation of IAS19R and IFRS10.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

At present the most significant risks faced by the Group are:

CREDIT RISK

Principal risks

Adverse changes in the credit quality or behaviour of the Group's borrowers and counterparties would be expected to reduce the value of the Group's assets and increase the Group's write-downs and allowances for impairment losses. Credit risk can be affected by a range of macroeconomic, environment and other factors, including, inter alia, increased unemployment, reduced asset values (including residential and commercial real estate), lower consumer spending, increased consumer indebtedness, increased personal or corporate insolvency levels, reduced corporate profits, increased interest rates and/or higher tenant defaults. The Group has exposure to commercial customers in both the UK and internationally, including Europe and Ireland, particularly related to commercial real estate lending, where the Group has a high level of lending secured on secondary and tertiary assets. The Group's portfolios may be impacted by some or all of these factors and the possibility of further economic downside risk remains.

Mitigating actions

The Group takes many mitigating actions with respect to this principal risk. The Group manages its credit risk in a variety of ways such as:

- Through prudent and through the cycle credit risk appetite and policies;
- Clearly defined levels of authority (including, independently sanctioned and controlled credit limits for commercial customers and counterparties, sound credit scoring models and credit policies for retail customers);
- Robust credit processes and controls, including those governing forbearance; and
- Well-established Group and Divisional committees that ensure distressed and impaired loans are identified, considered, controlled and appropriately escalated and appropriately impaired (taking account of the Group's latest view of current and expected market conditions, as well as refinancing risk).

Reviews are undertaken at least quarterly and incorporate internal and external audit review and challenge.

CONDUCT RISK

Principal risks

As a provider of a wide range of financial services products distributed through numerous channels to a broad and varied customer base, and as a participant in market activities the Group faces significant conduct risks, such as: products or services not meeting the needs of its customers; sales processes which could result in selling products to customers which do not meet their needs; failure to deal with a customer's complaint effectively where the Group has got it wrong and not met customer expectations; and behaviours which do not meet market standards. Given the high level of scrutiny regarding financial institutions' treatment of customers and business conduct from regulatory bodies, the media and politicians, there is a risk that certain aspects of the Group's current or historic business may be determined by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and other regulatory bodies or the courts as not being conducted in accordance with applicable laws or regulations, or fair and reasonable treatment in their opinion. The Group may also be liable for damages to third parties harmed by the conduct of its business.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Mitigating actions

The Group takes a range of mitigating actions with respect to this principal risk with clear and visible leadership from the top. These actions are being developed within the Group's Conduct Strategy initiative, including:

- To support the Group's strategy to be the best bank for customers: the Group is enhancing its approach to business strategy and planning, with the customer at the heart; it is continuing its journey to industry-leading complaints performance; its simplification programme is making customer interactions easy and straightforward.
- To support the transparency and simplification of the Group's products: the Group is enhancing its conduct risk appetite statements, with detailed supporting MI and customer analytics to track continuous improvement, and a robust product governance framework; it is developing its framework for rectifying and undertaking root-cause analysis of conduct issues where they arise; it is improving how it keeps a record of the delivery of fair outcomes for customers.
- To support how colleagues deliver the right outcomes for customers: the Group is enhancing recruitment and training and how it manages performance with clearer customer accountabilities; it is reviewing and developing how rewards and incentives drive customer-centric behaviours; it is strengthening sales processes and frameworks to deliver consistently fair outcomes for customers.
- This is supported by policies and standards in key areas, including product governance, customer treatment, sales, responsible lending, customers in financial difficulties, claims and complaints handling. The Group develops colleagues' awareness of these and other expected standards of conduct through these and other policies and standards and codes of responsibility.
- The Group actively engages with regulatory bodies and other stakeholders in developing its understanding of current customer treatment concerns to ensure that the implementation of the Group's Conduct Strategy meets evolving stakeholder expectations.

MARKET RISK

Principal risks

The Group has a number of market risks, the principal ones being:

- Interest rate risk: This risk to the Group's banking income arises from competitive pressures on product terms in existing loans and deposits, which sometimes restrict the Group in its ability to change interest rates applying to customers in response to changes in interbank and central bank rates. A further related risk arises from the level of interest rates and the margin of interbank rates over central bank rates. In addition, the defined benefit pension scheme liabilities are exposed to movements in long-term interest rates;
- Equity risk: This risk arises from movements in equity market prices. The main equity market risks arise in the Insurance business through the performance of future income (value of in-force) and defined benefit pension schemes; and
- Credit spread risk: This risk arises when the market perception of the creditworthiness of a particular counterparty changes. The main credit spread exposure arises in the Insurance business, defined benefit pension schemes and banking businesses.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Mitigating actions
Market risk is managed within a Board approved framework using a range of metrics to monitor the Group's profile against its stated appetite and potential market conditions.

High level market risk exposure is reported regularly to appropriate committees for monitoring and oversight by senior management.

A variety of risk measures are used such as:

- Sensitivity based measures (e.g. sensitivity to 100 basis points move in interest rates)
- Percentile based measures (e.g. Value at Risk)
- Scenario/stress based measures (e.g. single factor stresses, macroeconomic scenarios)

In addition, profit and loss triggers are used in the Trading Books in order to ensure that mitigating action is discussed if profit and loss becomes volatile.

- Interest rate risk: Exposure arising from the different repricing characteristics of the Group's non-trading assets and liabilities, and from the mismatch between interest rate sensitive assets and interest rate sensitive liabilities, is managed centrally. Matching assets and liabilities are offset against each other and interest rate swaps are also used to manage the residual exposure to within the non-traded market risk appetite. Exposure arising from the margin of interbank rates over central bank rates is monitored and managed within the non-traded market risk appetite through appropriate hedging activity. The defined benefit pension schemes have a swap hedging programme in place which will reduce the exposure to interest rate risk over time.
- Equity and credit spread risk: The Group continues to liaise with defined benefit pension scheme Trustees with regard to appropriately de-risking their portfolio. Risk exposures within Insurance are reviewed regularly and appropriate hedging opportunities are considered.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Principal risks
The principal operational risks in the Group are:

- IT systems and resilience: The risk of customer impact and/or loss to the Group resulting from failure to develop, deliver or maintain effective IT solutions.
- Information security: The risk of information leakage, loss or theft.
- External fraud: The risk of loss to the Group and/or its customers resulting from an act of deception or omission.
- Customer process: The risk of new issues, process weaknesses and control deficiencies within the Group's customer facing processes.

Mitigating actions
The Group operates a robust control environment with regular review and investment. Contingency plans are maintained for a range of potential scenarios with a regime of regular disaster recovery exercises, both Group specific and industry wide. Significant investment has been, and continues to be made in IT infrastructure and systems to ensure their resilience, security and to enhance the business and customer services they support.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

The Group adopts a risk based approach to mitigate the external fraud risk it faces, reflecting the current and emerging external fraud risks within the market. This approach drives an annual programme of enhancements to the Group's technology, process and people related controls; with emphasis on preventative controls, supported by real time detective controls wherever feasible. Through Group-wide policies and operational control frameworks the Group has developed a robust fraud operating model with centralised accountability. Over the past six months the Group has revised and enhanced its incident management capability to increase its speed of response to customer impacting incidents.

Material operational risks are reported regularly to appropriate committees, attracting senior management visibility, and are managed via a range of strategies – avoidance, mitigation, transfer (including insurance), and acceptance.

PEOPLE RISK

Principal risks

The Group's management of material people risks is critical to its capacity to deliver against its strategic objectives and to be the best bank for customers. Over the coming six months the Group's ability to manage people risks successfully is likely to be affected by the following factors:

- The ongoing pace of change may disrupt the Group's ability to lead and manage its people effectively in some areas;
- The developing and increasingly rigorous and intrusive regulatory environment may challenge the Group's people strategy, remuneration practices and retention; and
- Negative political and media attention on banking sector culture, sales practices and ethical conduct may impact colleague engagement, investor sentiment and the Group's cost base.

Mitigating actions

The Group takes many mitigating actions with respect to people risk. Key examples include:

- Strengthening the risk and customer focused culture amongst colleagues by developing and delivering a number of initiatives that reinforce behaviours to generate the best possible long-term outcomes for customers and colleagues;
- Continuing to ensure strong management of the impact of organisational change and consolidation on colleagues;
- Embedding the Group's Codes of Personal and Business Responsibility across the Group;
- Reviewing and developing incentives continually to ensure they promote colleagues' behaviours that meet customer needs and regulatory expectations;
- Focusing on leadership and colleague engagement, through delivery of strategies to attract, retain and develop high calibre people together with implementation of rigorous succession planning;
- Maintaining focus on people risk management across the Group; and
- Ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements related to Approved Persons and the Remuneration Code, and embedding compliant and appropriate colleague behaviours in line with Group policies, values and its people risk priorities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING RISK

Principal risks

The Group is dependent on confidence in the short and long-term wholesale funding markets. Should the Group, due to exceptional circumstances, be unable to continue to source sustainable funding, its ability to fund its financial obligations could be impacted. The key dependencies on successfully funding the Group's balance sheet include:

– Continued functioning of the money and capital markets;
– The continuation of Lloyds Banking Group's strategy of right-sizing the balance sheet and development of the retail deposit base which has led to a significant reduction in the wholesale funding requirement;
– Limited further deterioration in the UK's and the Group's credit rating; and
– No significant or sudden withdrawal of customer deposits.

Mitigating actions

Liquidity and funding risk appetite for the banking businesses is set by the Board and this statement of the Group's overall appetite for liquidity risk is reviewed and approved annually by the Board.

– The Group's liquidity and funding position is underpinned by its significant customer deposit base, and has been supported by stable funding from the wholesale markets with a reduced dependence on short-term wholesale funding.
– Daily monitoring and control processes are in place to address regulatory liquidity requirements. The Group monitors a range of market and internal early warning indicators on a daily basis for early signs of liquidity risk in the market or specific to the Group.
– The Group carries out stress testing of its liquidity position against a range of scenarios, including those prescribed by the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA) on an ongoing basis. The Group's liquidity risk appetite is also calibrated against a number of stressed liquidity metrics.
– The Group has a contingency funding plan embedded within the Group Liquidity Policy which has been designed to identify emerging liquidity concerns at an early stage, so that mitigating actions can be taken to avoid a more serious crisis developing.

INSURANCE RISK

Principal risks

The major sources of insurance risk are within the Insurance business and the Group's defined benefit pension schemes. Insurance risk is inherent in the Insurance business and can be affected by customer behaviour. Insurance risks accepted relate primarily to mortality, longevity, morbidity, persistency, expenses, property and unemployment. The primary insurance risk of the Group's defined benefit pension schemes is related to longevity.

Insurance risk has the potential to significantly impact the earnings and capital position of the Insurance business of the Group. For the Group's defined benefit pension schemes, insurance risk could significantly increase the cost of pension provision and impact the balance sheet of the Group.

Mitigating actions

The Group takes many mitigating actions with respect to this principal risk, key examples include:

– Actuarial assumptions are reviewed in line with experience and in-depth reviews are conducted regularly. Longevity assumptions for the Group's defined benefit pension schemes are reviewed annually together with other IFRS assumptions. Expert judgement is required; and
– Insurance risk is controlled by robust processes including underwriting, pricing-to-risk, claims management, reinsurance and other risk mitigation techniques.

Insurance risk is reported regularly to appropriate committees and boards.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

STATE FUNDING AND STATE AID

Principal risks

HM Treasury currently holds 38.7 per cent of Lloyds Banking Group's ordinary share capital. United Kingdom Financial Investments Limited (UKFI), as manager of HM Treasury's shareholding, continues to operate in line with the framework document between UKFI and HM Treasury, managing the investment in Lloyds Banking Group on a commercial basis without interference in day-to-day management decisions. There is a risk that a change in Government priorities could result in the framework agreement currently in place being replaced leading to interference in the operations of the Group.

In addition, Lloyds Banking Group is subject to European Union (EU) State Aid obligations in line with the Restructuring Plan agreed with HM Treasury and the EU College of Commissioners in November 2009. This has placed a number of requirements on Lloyds Banking Group including an asset reduction target from a defined pool of assets by the end of 2014 (Project Atlantic), and the disposal of certain portions of its Retail business by the end of November 2013 (Project Verde). There is a risk that if the Group does not deliver its divestment commitments by then, a Divestiture Trustee would be appointed to dispose of the divestment, which could be sold at a negative price.

Mitigating actions

Lloyds Banking Group has received no indications that the Government intends to change the existing operating arrangements with regard to the role of UKFI and engagement with the Group.

Lloyds Banking Group continues to make good progress in respect to its State Aid commitments. In line with the strengthening of the balance sheet, the Group has made excellent progress against its asset reduction commitment and reached the reduction total required in December 2012, two years ahead of the mandated completion date. The European Commission confirmed in May 2013 to HM Treasury that the Group had satisfied and therefore was formally released from this commitment.

As announced on 24 April 2013, following the withdrawal of the Co-Operative Group from the sale process Lloyds Banking Group now intends to divest Verde through an IPO, subject to regulatory and EU Commission approval, having maintained this option throughout the process to ensure best value for shareholders and certainty for customers and colleagues. The Group has already made good progress in the creation of Verde as a stand-alone bank with a strong management team already in place and good progress made in delivering segregated IT systems on the proven Lloyds Banking Group platform. Detailed plans are in place to rebrand the business as TSB which will be visible on the high street from September of this year, at which point the TSB Bank (Verde) will operate as a separate business within Lloyds Banking Group. As a result of the Co-op's withdrawal, the Group will not meet the November 2013 deadline and is currently in discussions regarding a revised timeline for disposal via an IPO, with the EU Commission and HM Treasury. To date, the Group has received no indication that the EU Commission intends to appoint a Divestiture Trustee post November 2013.

The Group continues to work closely with the PRA. FCA, EU Commission, HM Treasury and the Monitoring Trustee appointed by the EU Commission to ensure the successful implementation of the restructuring plan and mitigate customer impact.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	**Half-year to 30 June 2013 £ million**	Half-year to 30 June 2012[1] £ million
Interest and similar income		**10,878**	12,944
Interest and similar expense		**(7,772)**	(8,828)
Net interest income		**3,106**	4,116
Fee and commission income		**2,194**	2,353
Fee and commission expense		**(740)**	(750)
Net fee and commission income		**1,454**	1,603
Net trading income		**11,598**	4,917
Insurance premium income		**3,851**	4,183
Other operating income		**2,473**	1,595
Other income	3	**19,376**	12,298
Total income		**22,482**	16,414
Insurance claims		**(11,687)**	(7,288)
Total income, net of insurance claims		**10,795**	9,126
Regulatory provisions	17	**(575)**	(1,075)
Other operating expenses		**(5,990)**	(5,605)
Total operating expenses	4	**(6,565)**	(6,680)
Trading surplus		**4,230**	2,446
Impairment	5	**(1,683)**	(2,728)
Profit (loss) before tax		**2,547**	(282)
Taxation	6	**(599)**	(272)
Profit (loss) for the period		**1,948**	(554)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		**18**	35
Profit (loss) attributable to equity shareholders		**1,930**	(589)
Profit (loss) for the period		**1,948**	(554)

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £ million	Half-year to 30 June 2012[1] £ million
Profit (loss) for the period	**1,948**	(554)
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Post-retirement defined benefit scheme remeasurements (note 13):		
Remeasurements before taxation	**981**	398
Taxation	**(226)**	(96)
	755	302
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Movements in revaluation reserve in respect of available-for-sale financial assets:		
Change in fair value	**(584)**	738
Income statement transfers in respect of disposals	**(711)**	(792)
Income statement transfers in respect of impairment	**2**	28
Taxation	**335**	42
	(958)	16
Movement in cash flow hedging reserve:		
Effective portion of changes in fair value	**113**	120
Net income statement transfers	**(417)**	238
Taxation	**73**	(81)
	(231)	277
Currency translation differences (tax: nil)	**25**	(20)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	**(409)**	575
Total comprehensive income for the period	**1,539**	21
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	**18**	34
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholders	**1,521**	(13)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**1,539**	21

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	Note	**At 30 June 2013 £ million**	At 31 Dec 2012[1] £ million
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks		**60,555**	80,298
Items in course of collection from banks		**1,581**	1,256
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	**141,033**	160,974
Derivative financial instruments		**42,130**	55,136
Loans and receivables:			
Loans and advances to banks		**32,593**	32,757
Loans and advances to customers	9	**518,634**	536,107
Debt securities		**1,690**	5,273
		552,917	574,137
Available-for-sale financial assets		**36,495**	31,374
Investment properties		**4,638**	5,405
Goodwill		**2,016**	2,016
Value of in-force business		**6,129**	6,800
Other intangible assets		**2,389**	2,792
Tangible fixed assets		**7,553**	7,342
Current tax recoverable		**709**	751
Deferred tax assets		**5,078**	4,929
Retirement benefit assets		**859**	741
Other assets		**24,851**	18,512
Total assets		**888,933**	952,463

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

	Note	**At 30 June 2013 £ million**	At 31 Dec 2012[1] £ million
Equity and liabilities			
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks		**14,226**	38,405
Customer deposits		**440,314**	436,862
Items in course of transmission to banks		**1,300**	996
Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		**40,673**	33,392
Derivative financial instruments		**36,902**	48,948
Notes in circulation		**1,354**	1,198
Debt securities in issue	12	**105,765**	116,701
Liabilities arising from insurance contracts and participating investment contracts		**84,655**	82,968
Liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts		**27,298**	54,372
Unallocated surplus within insurance businesses		**327**	267
Other liabilities		**48,835**	47,450
Retirement benefit obligations		**780**	1,905
Current tax liabilities		**146**	138
Deferred tax liabilities		**316**	327
Other provisions		**3,105**	3,961
Subordinated liabilities	14	**34,794**	37,590
Total liabilities		**840,790**	905,480
Equity			
Share capital	15	**1,574**	1,574
Share premium account	16	**35,533**	35,533
Other reserves	16	**5,409**	6,573
Retained profits	16	**5,304**	2,618
Shareholders' equity		**47,820**	46,298
Non-controlling interests		**323**	685
Total equity		**48,143**	46,983
Total equity and liabilities		**888,933**	952,463

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to equity shareholders					
	Share capital and premium £ million	Other reserves £ million	Retained profits £ million	Total £ million	Non-controlling interests £ million	Total £ million
Balance at 1 January 2013						
As previously reported	**37,107**	**6,573**	**4,721**	**48,401**	**685**	**49,086**
Restatement (see notes 1 and 21)	**–**	**–**	**(2,103)**	**(2,103)**	**–**	**(2,103)**
Restated	**37,107**	**6,573**	**2,618**	**46,298**	**685**	**46,983**
Comprehensive income						
Profit for the period	**–**	**–**	**1,930**	**1,930**	**18**	**1,948**
Other comprehensive income						
Post-retirement defined benefit scheme remeasurements, net of tax	**–**	**–**	**755**	**755**	**–**	**755**
Movements in revaluation reserve in respect of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	**–**	**(958)**	**–**	**(958)**	**–**	**(958)**
Movements in cash flow hedging reserve, net of tax	**–**	**(231)**	**–**	**(231)**	**–**	**(231)**
Currency translation differences (tax: nil)	**–**	**25**	**–**	**25**	**–**	**25**
Total other comprehensive income	**–**	**(1,164)**	**755**	**(409)**	**–**	**(409)**
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**(1,164)**	**2,685**	**1,521**	**18**	**1,539**
Transactions with owners						
Dividends	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(25)**	**(25)**
Value of employee services:						
Share option schemes	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**–**	**1**
Change in non-controlling interests	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(355)**	**(355)**
Total transactions with owners	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**(380)**	**(379)**
Balance at 30 June 2013	**37,107**	**5,409**	**5,304**	**47,820**	**323**	**48,143**

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

	Attributable to equity shareholders					
	Share capital and premium £ million	Other reserves £ million	Retained profits £ million	Total £ million	Non-controlling interests £ million	Total £ million
Balance at 1 January 2012						
As previously reported	37,107	7,500	5,992	50,599	674	51,273
Restatement (see notes 1 and 21)	–	–	(414)	(414)	–	(414)
Restated	37,107	7,500	5,578	50,185	674	50,859
Comprehensive income						
(Loss) profit for the period	–	–	(589)	(589)	35	(554)
Other comprehensive income						
Post-retirement defined benefit scheme remeasurements, net of tax	–	–	302	302	–	302
Movements in revaluation reserve in respect of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	–	17	–	17	(1)	16
Movements in cash flow hedging reserve, net of tax	–	277	–	277	–	277
Currency translation differences (tax: nil)	–	(20)	–	(20)	–	(20)
Total other comprehensive income	–	274	302	576	(1)	575
Total comprehensive income	–	274	(287)	(13)	34	21
Transactions with owners						
Dividends	–	–	–	–	(23)	(23)
Value of employee services:						
Share option schemes	–	–	1	1	–	1
Change in non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	7	7
Total transactions with owners	–	–	1	1	(16)	(15)
Balance at 30 June 2012	37,107	7,774	5,292	50,173	692	50,865
Comprehensive income						
(Loss) profit for the period	–	–	(726)	(726)	49	(677)
Other comprehensive income						
Post-retirement defined benefit scheme remeasurements, net of tax	–	–	(1,947)	(1,947)	–	(1,947)
Movements in revaluation reserve in respect of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	–	(944)	–	(944)	(1)	(945)
Movements in cash flow hedging reserve, net of tax	–	(263)	–	(263)	–	(263)
Currency translation differences, net of tax	–	6	–	6	–	6
Total other comprehensive income	–	(1,201)	(1,947)	(3,148)	(1)	(3,149)
Total comprehensive income	–	(1,201)	(2,673)	(3,874)	48	(3,826)
Transactions with owners						
Dividends	–	–	–	–	(33)	(33)
Value of employee services:						
Share option schemes	–	–	(1)	(1)	–	(1)
Change in non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	(22)	(22)
Total transactions with owners	–	–	(1)	(1)	(55)	(56)
Balance as at 31 December 2012	37,107	6,573	2,618	46,298	685	46,983

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £ million	Half-year to 30 June 2012[1] £ million
Profit (loss) before tax	**2,547**	(282)
Adjustments for:		
Change in operating assets	**12,016**	27,871
Change in operating liabilities	**(22,726)**	(6,280)
Non-cash and other items	**(5,670)**	1,114
Tax received (paid)	**7**	(313)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	**(13,826)**	22,110
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of financial assets	**(25,776)**	(12,284)
Proceeds from sale and maturity of financial assets	**19,647**	14,239
Purchase of fixed assets	**(1,852)**	(1,416)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	**1,444**	1,022
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	**(2)**	(10)
Disposal of businesses, net of cash disposed	**(586)**	5
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	**(7,125)**	1,556
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	**(25)**	(23)
Interest paid on subordinated liabilities	**(1,336)**	(406)
Proceeds from issue of subordinated liabilities	**1,500**	–
Repayment of subordinated liabilities	**(4,898)**	(15)
Change in non-controlling interests	**2**	7
Net cash used in financing activities	**(4,757)**	(437)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(12)**	(10)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(25,720)**	23,219
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**101,058**	85,889
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**75,338**	109,108

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balances at central banks (excluding mandatory deposits) and amounts due from banks with a maturity of less than three months.

NOTES

1. Accounting policies, presentation and estimates

These condensed consolidated half-year financial statements as at and for the period to 30 June 2013 have been prepared in accordance with the Disclosure Rules and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and with International Accounting Standard 34 (IAS 34), *Interim Financial Reporting* as adopted by the European Union and comprise the results of Lloyds TSB Bank plc (the Bank) together with its subsidiaries (the Group). They do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2012 which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union. Copies of the 2012 annual report and accounts are available on the Lloyds Banking Group's website and are available upon request from Investor Relations, Lloyds Banking Group plc, 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN.

The directors consider that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the condensed consolidated half-year financial statements. In reaching this assessment, the directors have considered projections for the Group's capital and funding position and have had regard to the factors set out in Principal risks and uncertainties: Liquidity and funding on page 7.

The accounting policies are consistent with those applied by the Group in its 2012 annual report and accounts except as described below.

On 1 January 2013 the Group adopted the following new accounting standards and amendments to standards:

IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*
IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and SIC-12 *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities* and establishes the principles for when the Group controls another entity and is therefore required to consolidate the other entity in the Group's financial statements. Under IFRS 10, the Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through the exercise of power. As a result, the Group consolidates certain entities that were not previously consolidated and no longer consolidates certain entities which were previously consolidated; principally in relation to Open-Ended Investment Companies.

The Group has applied IFRS 10 retrospectively and restated its comparatives in accordance with the transitional provisions included in the standard. These provisions require the Group to re-assess its control conclusions as at 1 January 2013 and restate its comparative information, applying the revised assessment in 2012 to the extent that the relevant investments were held in that year. Details of the impact of these restatements are provided in note 21.

IAS 19R: Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*
IAS 19R prescribes the accounting and disclosure by employers for employee benefits. Actuarial gains and losses (remeasurements) arising from the valuation of defined benefit pension schemes are no longer permitted to be deferred using the corridor approach and must be recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. In addition, IAS 19R also replaces interest cost and expected return on plan assets with a net interest amount that is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability (asset). IAS 19R has been applied retrospectively and comparative figures restated accordingly. Details of the impact of these restatements are provided in note 21.

The Group updates the valuations of its post-retirement defined benefit schemes at 31 December each year. In addition, at each interim reporting date the Group reviews the assumptions used to calculate the net defined benefit obligation and updates its balance sheet carrying value where that value would otherwise differ materially from a valuation based on those revised assumptions.

The impact of the implementation of IAS19R on the Group's results for the half-year to 30 June 2013 has been to increase other operating expenses by £3 million and reduce profit before tax by the same amount. The impact on the balance sheet at 30 June 2013 has been to decrease the net retirement benefit asset by £1,753 million, to increase deferred tax assets by £403 million and to reduce shareholders' equity by £1,350 million.

1. Accounting policies, presentation and estimates (continued)

IFRS 13 *Fair value measurement*
IFRS 13 has been applied with effect from 1 January 2013. IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. IFRS 13 requires that the fair value of a non-financial asset is determined based on the highest and best use of the asset, and that the fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. These changes had no significant impact on the measurement of the Group's assets and liabilities. The IFRS 13 disclosures required by IAS 34 are given in note 19.

Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements – 'Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income'*
The amendments to IAS 1 require entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they may potentially be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently. The statement of other comprehensive income in these condensed consolidated half-year financial statements has been revised to reflect the new requirements.

Amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – 'Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities'*
The amendments to IFRS 7 require entities to disclose information to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on the balance sheet. These disclosures will be made in the Group's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*
IFRS 12 requires an entity to disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. These disclosures will be made in the Group's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Future accounting developments
Details of those IFRS pronouncements which will be relevant to the Group but which will not be effective at 31 December 2013 and which have not been applied in preparing these condensed consolidated half-year financial statements are set out in note 22.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements
The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that impact the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may include amounts which differ from those estimates. Estimates, judgements and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There have been no significant changes in the basis upon which estimates have been determined, compared to that applied at 31 December 2012.

2. Segmental analysis

The Group provides a wide range of banking and financial services in the UK and in certain locations overseas.

The Group Executive Committee (GEC) of the Lloyds Banking Group has been determined to be the chief operating decision maker for the Group. The Group's operating segments reflect its organisational and management structures. GEC reviews the Group's internal reporting based around these segments in order to assess performance and allocate resources. This assessment includes a consideration of each segment's net interest revenue and consequently the total interest income and expense for all reportable segments is presented on a net basis. The segments are differentiated by the type of products provided, by whether the customers are individuals or corporate entities and by the geographical location of the customer.

Following the transfer of HBOS to the Group on 1 January 2010, all of the trading activities of the Lloyds Banking Group are carried out within the Group and, as a result, the chief operating decision maker reviews the Group's performance by considering that of the Lloyds Banking Group. The segmental results and comparatives are presented on an underlying basis, the basis reviewed by the chief operating decision maker. Previously the results of the Group's segments had been reviewed on a management basis and the Group's segmental analysis was presented accordingly. The effects of asset sales, volatile items and liability management as well as the fair value unwind line are excluded in arriving at underlying profit.

Following a reorganisation during the second half of 2012, the Group's activities are now organised into four financial reporting segments: Retail; Commercial Banking; Wealth, Asset Finance and International; and Insurance. The impact of this reorganisation was as follows:

- The Group's Wholesale and Commercial divisions have been combined to form Commercial Banking.
- The Group's Continental European wholesale business and the wholesale Australian business have been transferred from Wealth, Asset Finance and International to Commercial Banking.

Comparative figures have been restated accordingly for all of the above changes, as well as for the accounting policy changes explained in note 1.

Retail offers a broad range of retail financial service products in the UK, including current accounts, savings, personal loans, credit cards and mortgages. It is also a major general insurance and bancassurance distributor, selling a wide range of long-term savings, investment and general insurance products.

Commercial Banking provides banking and related services for all UK and multinational business clients, from small and medium-sized enterprises to major corporate and financial institutions.

Wealth, Asset Finance and International gives increased focus and momentum to the Group's private banking and asset management activities, closely co-ordinates the management of its international businesses and also encompasses the Asset Finance business in the UK and Australia. Wealth comprises the Group's private banking, wealth and asset management businesses in the UK and overseas. International comprises asset finance and retail businesses, principally in Continental Europe.

Insurance provides long-term savings, protection and investment products distributed through bancassurance, intermediary and direct channels in the UK. It is also a distributor of home insurance in the UK with products sold through the retail branch network, direct channels and strategic corporate partners. The business consists of Life, Pensions and Investments UK; Life, Pensions and Investments Europe; and General Insurance.

2. Segmental analysis (continued)

Other includes the costs of managing the Group's technology platforms, branch and head office property estate, operations (including payments, banking operations and collections) and sourcing, the costs of which are predominantly recharged to the other divisions. It also reflects other items not recharged to the divisions, including hedge ineffectiveness, UK bank levy, Financial Services Compensation Scheme costs, gains on liability management, volatile items such as hedge accounting volatility managed centrally, and other gains from the structural hedging of interest rate risk.

Inter-segment services are generally recharged at cost, with the exception of the internal commission arrangements between the UK branch and other distribution networks and the insurance product manufacturing businesses within the Group, where a profit margin is also charged. Inter-segment lending and deposits are generally entered into at market rates, except that non-interest bearing balances are priced at a rate that reflects the external yield that could be earned on such funds.

For the majority of those derivative contracts entered into by business units for risk management purposes, the business unit recognises the net interest income or expense on an accrual accounting basis and transfers the remainder of the movement in the fair value of the derivative to the central group segment where the resulting accounting volatility is managed where possible through the establishment of hedge accounting relationships. Any change in fair value of the hedged instrument attributable to the hedged risk is also recorded within the central group segment. This allocation of the fair value of the derivative and change in fair value of the hedged instrument attributable to the hedged risk avoids accounting asymmetry in segmental results and leads to accounting volatility in the central group segment where it is managed.

2. Segmental analysis (continued)

Half-year to 30 June 2013	**Net interest income £m**	**Other income £m**	**Insurance claims £m**	**Total income, net of insurance claims £m**	**Profit (loss) before tax £m**	**External revenue £m**	**Inter-segment revenue £m**
Underlying basis							
Retail	**3,590**	**728**	**–**	**4,318**	**1,636**	**5,920**	**(1,602)**
Commercial Banking	**1,196**	**1,426**	**–**	**2,622**	**634**	**2,193**	**429**
Wealth, Asset Finance and International	**431**	**951**	**–**	**1,382**	**(101)**	**1,062**	**320**
Insurance	**(45)**	**1,111**	**(148)**	**918**	**564**	**1,361**	**(443)**
Other	**34**	**190**	**–**	**224**	**169**	**(1,072)**	**1,296**
Group	**5,206**	**4,406**	**(148)**	**9,464**	**2,902**	**9,464**	**–**
Reconciling items:							
Insurance grossing adjustment	**(1,700)**	**13,360**	**(11,539)**	**121**	**–**		
Asset sales, volatile items and liability management[1]	**12**	**558**	**–**	**570**	**376**		
Volatility arising in insurance businesses	**7**	**478**	**–**	**485**	**485**		
Simplification costs	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(409)**		
EU mandated retail business disposal costs	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(377)**		
Payment protection insurance provision	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(500)**		
Other regulatory provisions	**–**		**–**		**(75)**		
Past service cost	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(104)**		
Amortisation of purchased intangibles	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(200)**		
Fair value unwind	**(255)**	**–**	**–**	**(255)**	**36**		
Impact of other entities in the Lloyds Banking Group[2]	**(164)**	**574**	**–**	**410**	**413**		
Group – statutory	**3,106**	**19,376**	**(11,687)**	**10,795**	**2,547**		

1 Includes (i) gains or losses on disposals of assets, including centrally held government bonds, which are not part of normal business operations; (ii) the net effect of banking volatility, changes in the fair value of the equity conversion feature of the Group's Enhanced Capital Notes and net derivative valuation adjustments; and (iii) the results of liability management exercises.

2 This reflects the inclusion in the results reviewed by the chief operating decision maker of the Bank's fellow subsidiary undertakings and its parent undertaking, Lloyds Banking Group plc.

2. **Segmental analysis** (continued)

Half-year to 30 June 2012[1]	Net interest income £m	Other income £m	Insurance claims £m	Total income, net of insurance claims £m	Profit (loss) before tax £m	External revenue £m	Inter-segment revenue £m
Underlying basis							
Retail	3,553	766	–	4,319	1,472	5,392	(1,073)
Commercial Banking	1,111	1,496	–	2,607	(83)	2,066	541
Wealth, Asset Finance and International	415	1,006	–	1,421	(706)	1,813	(392)
Insurance	(37)	1,156	(233)	886	502	1,086	(200)
Other	173	(160)	–	13	(141)	(1,111)	1,124
Group	5,215	4,264	(233)	9,246	1,044	9,246	–
Reconciling items:							
Insurance grossing adjustment	(721)	7,862	(7,055)	86	–		
Asset sales, volatile items and liability management[2]	80	(136)	–	(56)	(56)		
Volatility arising in insurance businesses	2	(23)	–	(21)	(21)		
Simplification costs	–	–	–	–	(274)		
EC mandated retail business disposal costs	–	–	–	–	(239)		
Past service pension credit	–	–	–	–	250		
Payment protection insurance provision	–	–	–	–	(1,075)		
Amortisation of purchased intangibles	–	–	–	–	(242)		
Fair value unwind	(312)	25	–	(287)	157		
Impact of other entities in the Lloyds Banking Group[3]	(148)	306	–	158	174		
Group – statutory	4,116	12,298	(7,288)	9,126	(282)		

[1] Restated as explained on page 20.

[2] Includes (i) gains or losses on disposals of assets, including centrally held government bonds, which are not part of normal business operations; (ii) the net effect of banking volatility, changes in the fair value of the equity conversion feature of the Group's Enhanced Capital Notes and net derivative valuation adjustments; and (iii) the results of liability management exercises.

[3] This reflects the inclusion in the results reviewed by the chief operating decision maker of the Bank's fellow subsidiary undertakings and its parent undertaking, Lloyds Banking Group plc.

2. **Segmental analysis** (continued)

Segment external assets	**At 30 June 2013 £m**	At 31 Dec 2012[1] £m
Retail	**343,400**	346,030
Commercial Banking	**278,920**	314,090
Wealth, Asset Finance and International	**45,240**	77,884
Insurance	**157,410**	152,583
Other	**51,809**	43,634
Total Group	**876,779**	934,221
Lloyds TSB Bank Group statutory	**888,933**	952,463
Impact of other entities in the Lloyds Banking Group	**(12,154)**	(18,242)
Segment external assets as above	**876,779**	934,221
Segment customer deposits		
Retail	**263,220**	260,838
Commercial Banking	**121,409**	114,115
Wealth, Asset Finance and International	**48,914**	51,885
Other	**16**	74
Total Group	**433,559**	426,912
Lloyds TSB Bank Group statutory	**440,314**	436,862
Impact of other entities in the Lloyds Banking Group	**(6,755)**	(9,950)
Segment customer deposits as above	**433,559**	426,912
Segment external liabilities		
Retail	**286,137**	287,631
Commercial Banking	**234,325**	249,097
Wealth, Asset Finance and International	**53,428**	92,686
Insurance	**151,114**	143,695
Other	**108,088**	118,531
Total Group	**833,092**	891,640
Lloyds TSB Bank Group statutory	**840,790**	905,480
Impact of other entities in the Lloyds Banking Group	**(7,698)**	(13,840)
	833,092	891,640

[1] Restated as explained on page 20.

3. Other income

	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2012[1] £m
Fee and commission income:		
Current account fees	**485**	512
Credit and debit card fees	**475**	463
Other fees and commissions	**1,234**	1,378
	2,194	2,353
Fee and commission expense	**(740)**	(750)
Net fee and commission income	**1,454**	1,603
Net trading income	**11,598**	4,917
Insurance premium income	**3,851**	4,183
Other operating income[2, 3, 4]	**2,473**	1,595
Total other income	**19,376**	12,298

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

[2] On 15 March 2013 the Group completed the sale of 102 million shares in St James's Place plc, reducing the Group's holding in that company to approximately 37 per cent. As a result of that reduction in holding the Group no longer consolidates St James's Place plc in its accounts, instead accounting for the residual investment as an associate. The Group realised a gain of £394 million on the sale of those shares and the fair valuation of the Group's residual stake. Subsequently, on 29 May 2013 the Group completed the sale of a further 77 million shares, generating a profit of £39 million and further reducing the Group's holding to approximately 21 per cent.

[3] In the first half of 2013 the Group disposed of its Spanish retail banking operations, including Lloyds Bank International S.A.U and Lloyds Investment España SGIIC S.A.U, to Banco Sabadell, S.A. realising a loss of £256 million. The Group has also recognised a loss of £10 million relating to the sale of its International Private Banking operations which is expected to complete by early in 2014.

[4] During the first half of 2013, the Group completed the sale of a portfolio of US RMBS (residential mortgage backed securities) for a cash consideration of £3.3 billion, realising a profit of £538 million.

4. Operating expenses

	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2012[1] £m
Administrative expenses:		
Staff costs excluding pension curtailments and past service credits	**2,904**	2,998
Past service costs (credits)[2]	**104**	(250)
Total staff costs	**3,008**	2,748
Premises and equipment	**490**	477
Other expenses	**1,523**	1,327
	5,021	4,552
Depreciation and amortisation	**969**	1,053
Total operating expenses, excluding regulatory provisions	**5,990**	5,605
Regulatory provisions:		
Payment protection insurance provision (note 17)	**500**	1,075
Other regulatory provisions (note 17)	**75**	–
	575	1,075
Total operating expenses	**6,565**	6,680

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

[2] The Group has agreed certain changes to early retirement and commutation factors in two of its principal defined benefit pension schemes, resulting in a curtailment cost of £104 million recognised in the Group's income statement in the half-year to 30 June 2013.

During 2012, following a review of policy in respect of discretionary pension increases in relation to the Group's defined benefit pension schemes, increases in certain schemes are now linked to the Consumer Price Index rather than the Retail Price Index. The impact of this change was a reduction in the Group's defined benefit obligation of £258 million, recognised in the Group's income statement in the half-year to 30 June 2012, net of a charge of £8 million in respect of one of the Group's smaller schemes.

5. Impairment

	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2012 £m
Impairment losses on loans and receivables:		
Loans and advances to customers	**1,680**	2,672
Debt securities classified as loans and receivables	**1**	9
Impairment losses on loans and receivables (note 10)	**1,681**	2,681
Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets	**2**	28
Other credit risk provisions	**–**	19
Total impairment charged to the income statement	**1,683**	2,728

6. Taxation

A reconciliation of the tax (charge) credit that would result from applying the standard UK corporation tax rate to the profit (loss) before tax to the actual tax (charge) credit is given below:

	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2012[1] £m
Profit (loss) before tax	**2,547**	(282)
Tax (charge) credit thereon at UK corporation tax rate of 23.25 per cent (2012: 24.5 per cent)	**(592)**	69
Factors affecting tax (charge) credit:		
UK corporation tax rate change	**–**	(129)
Disallowed and non-taxable items	**(44)**	(23)
Overseas tax rate differences	**19**	13
Gains exempted or covered by capital losses	**82**	32
Policyholder interests	**(216)**	(8)
Derecognition of deferred tax on policyholder tax credit	**–**	(252)
Tax losses where no deferred tax recognised	**–**	(25)
Deferred tax on losses not previously recognised	**43**	–
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	**108**	37
Effect of results in joint ventures and associates	**2**	9
Other items	**(1)**	5
Tax charge	**(599)**	(272)

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

In accordance with IAS 34, the Group's income tax expense for the half-year to 30 June 2013 is based on the best estimate of the weighted-average annual income tax rate expected for the full financial year. The tax effects of one-off items are not included in the weighted-average annual income tax rate, but are recognised in the relevant period.

The Finance Act 2013 (the "Act") was substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. The Act further reduces the rate of corporation tax to 21 per cent with effect from 1 April 2014 and 20 per cent with effect from 1 April 2015. The impact of the corporation tax reductions to 21 and 20 per cent will be accounted for in the second half of 2013. The effect of these rate reductions on the Group's deferred tax balance is estimated to be a reduction in the net deferred tax asset of £0.5 billion.

7. Disposal groups

Disposal groups are classified as held for sale if the Group will recover the carrying amount principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. The Group expects to complete the sales of its branch business in Uruguay, its international private banking operations and its joint venture interest in Sainsbury's Bank in the next 12 months. The assets and liabilities associated with these operations are therefore classified as held-for-sale disposal groups at 30 June 2013 and included within other assets and other liabilities respectively.

	At 30 June 2013 £m	At 31 Dec 2012 £m
Other assets		
Assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale	**1,110**	194
Other liabilities		
Liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale	**2,051**	214

Disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The Group has recognised a loss of £10 million within other income relating to disposal groups classified as held for sale during the half-year to 30 June 2013.

At 31 December 2012, the Group's Uruguayan branch business, its branch remittance business in Japan and its portfolio management business in Luxembourg were classified as held-for-sale. The sales of the Japan branch remittance business and the Luxembourg portfolio management business completed in the first half of 2013.

The major classes of assets and liabilities of the disposal groups are as follows:

	At 30 June 2013 £m	At 31 Dec 2012 £m
Assets		
Cash and balances at central banks	**97**	82
Loans and advances to banks	**14**	7
Loans and advances to customers	**772**	84
Available-for-sale financial assets	**72**	27
Other	**186**	20
Provision for impairment of the disposal groups	**(31)**	(26)
	1,110	194
Liabilities		
Customer deposits	**2,026**	185
Other	**25**	29
	2,051	214

8. Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	At 30 June 2013 £m	At 31 Dec 2012[1] £m
Trading assets	**31,355**	23,358
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Treasury and other bills	**59**	56
Loans and advances to customers	**29**	34
Debt securities	**40,496**	47,925
Equity shares	**69,094**	89,601
	109,678	137,616
Total trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**141,033**	160,974

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

Included in the above is £105,236 million (31 December 2012: £134,747 million) of assets relating to the insurance businesses.

9. Loans and advances to customers

	At 30 June 2013 £m	At 31 Dec 2012 £m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**5,852**	5,531
Energy and water supply	**3,006**	3,321
Manufacturing	**8,520**	8,530
Construction	**7,599**	7,526
Transport, distribution and hotels	**24,014**	26,568
Postal and communications	**1,585**	1,397
Property companies	**50,289**	52,388
Financial, business and other services	**46,779**	49,190
Personal:		
Mortgages	**334,702**	337,879
Other	**26,736**	28,334
Lease financing	**5,829**	6,477
Hire purchase	**5,478**	5,334
Due from fellow Group undertakings	**12,850**	18,882
Total loans and advances to customers before allowance for impairment losses	**533,239**	551,357
Allowance for impairment losses (note 10)	**(14,605)**	(15,250)
Total loans and advances to customers	**518,634**	536,107

Loans and advances to customers include advances securitised under the Group's securitisation and covered bond programmes. Further details are given in note 11.

10. Allowance for impairment losses on loans and receivables

	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Year ended 31 Dec 2012 £m
At 1 January	**15,459**	19,022
Exchange and other adjustments	**429**	(388)
Adjustment on disposal of business	**(104)**	–
Advances written off	**(2,833)**	(8,780)
Recoveries of advances written off in previous years	**303**	858
Unwinding of discount	**(191)**	(374)
Charge for the half-year to 30 June (note 5)	**1,681**	2,681
Charge for the half-year to 31 December	**–**	2,440
Charge to the income statement	**1,681**	5,121
At end of period	**14,744**	15,459
In respect of:		
Loans and advances to customers (note 9)	**14,605**	15,250
Loans and advances to banks	**3**	3
Debt securities	**136**	206
At end of period	**14,744**	15,459

11. Securitisations and covered bonds

The Group's principal securitisation and covered bond programmes, together with the balances of the loans subject to these arrangements and the carrying value of the notes in issue, are listed in the table below.

	30 June 2013		31 December 2012	
	Loans and advances securitised £m	**Notes in issue £m**	Loans and advances securitised £m	Notes in issue £m
Securitisation programmes[1]				
UK residential mortgages	**60,509**	**41,671**	80,125	57,285
US residential mortgage–backed securities	**–**	**–**	185	221
Commercial loans	**14,953**	**13,331**	15,024	14,110
Irish residential mortgages	**5,372**	**3,598**	5,189	3,509
Credit card receivables	**5,998**	**2,889**	6,974	3,794
Dutch residential mortgages	**4,630**	**4,756**	4,547	4,682
Personal loans	**3,732**	**750**	4,412	2,000
PPP/PFI and project finance loans	**641**	**109**	688	104
Motor vehicle loans	**715**	**762**	1,039	1,086
	96,550	**67,866**	118,183	86,791
Less held by the Group		**(44,524)**		(58,732)
Total securitisation programmes (note 12)		**23,342**		28,059
Covered bond programmes				
Residential mortgage-backed	**85,170**	**61,745**	91,420	64,593
Social housing loan-backed	**2,747**	**1,800**	2,927	2,400
	87,917	**63,545**	94,347	66,993
Less held by the Group		**(25,810)**		(26,320)
Total covered bond programmes (note 12)		**37,735**		40,673
Total securitisation and covered bond programmes		**61,077**		68,732

[1] Includes securitisations utilising a combination of external funding and credit default swaps.

Securitisation programmes

Loans and advances to customers and debt securities classified as loans and receivables include loans securitised under the Group's securitisation programmes, the majority of which have been sold by subsidiary companies to bankruptcy remote special purpose entities (SPEs). As the SPEs are funded by the issue of debt on terms whereby the majority of the risks and rewards of the portfolio are retained by the subsidiary, the SPEs are consolidated fully and all of these loans are retained on the Group's balance sheet, with the related notes in issue included within debt securities in issue (note 12).

Covered bond programmes

Certain loans and advances to customers have been assigned to bankruptcy remote limited liability partnerships to provide security to issues of covered bonds by the Group. The Group retains all of the risks and rewards associated with these loans and the partnerships are consolidated fully with the loans retained on the Group's balance sheet, and the related covered bonds in issue included within debt securities in issue (note 12).

Cash deposits of £17,684 million (31 December 2012: £19,691 million) held by the Group are restricted in use to repayment of the debt securities issued by the SPEs and other legal obligations.

Asset-backed securities

In addition to the SPEs listed above, the Group sponsors three asset-backed conduits: Argento, Cancara and Grampian, which invest in debt securities and client receivables.

12. Debt securities in issue

	At 30 June 2013 £m	At 31 Dec 2012[1] £m
Medium-term notes issued	**24,305**	28,985
Covered bonds (note 11)	**37,735**	40,673
Certificates of deposit issued	**12,400**	11,087
Securitisation notes (note 11)	**23,342**	28,059
Commercial paper	**7,983**	7,897
Total debt securities in issue	**105,765**	116,701

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

13. Post-retirement defined benefit schemes

The Group's post-retirement defined benefit scheme obligations are comprised as follows**:**

	At 30 June 2013 £m	At 31 Dec 2012[1] £m
Defined benefit pension schemes:		
- Fair value of scheme assets	**32,203**	30,367
- Present value of funded obligations	**(31,915)**	(31,324)
- Net pension scheme liability	**288**	(957)
Other post-retirement defined benefit schemes	**(209)**	(207)
Net retirement benefit asset (liability)	**79**	(1,164)
Recognised on the balance sheet as:		
Retirement benefit assets	**859**	741
Retirement benefit obligations	**(780)**	(1,905)
Net retirement benefit asset (liability)	**79**	(1,164)

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

The movement in the Group's net post-retirement defined benefit scheme assets (liabilities) during the period was as follows:

	£m
At 1 January 2013	
As previously reported	**1,567**
Restatement (see notes 1 and 21)	**(2,731)**
Restated	**(1,164)**
Exchange and other adjustments	**(1)**
Income statement charge	**(322)**
Employer contributions	**585**
Remeasurement	**981**
At 30 June 2013	**79**

13. Post-retirement defined benefit schemes (continued)

The principal assumptions used in the valuations of the defined benefit pension scheme were as follows:

	At 30 June 2013 %	At 31 Dec 2012 %
Discount rate	**4.90**	4.60
Rate of inflation:		
Retail Prices Index	**3.30**	2.90
Consumer Price Index	**2.30**	2.00
Rate of salary increases	**2.00**	2.00
Rate of increase for pensions in payment	**3.10**	2.70

The application of the revised assumptions as at 30 June 2013 to the Group's principal post-retirement defined benefit schemes has resulted in a remeasurement of £981 million which has been recognised directly in equity, net of deferred tax.

14. Subordinated liabilities

The movement in subordinated liabilities during the period was as follows:

	Half-year to 30 June 2013 £m	Year ended 31 Dec 2012 £m
At 1 January	**37,590**	37,330
New issues during the period	**1,500**	128
Repurchases and redemptions during the period	**(4,898)**	(864)
Foreign exchange and other movements	**602**	996
At end of period	**34,794**	37,590

15. Share capital

Ordinary share capital in issue is as follows:

Ordinary shares of £1 each	**Number of shares (millions)**	**£m**
At 1 January and 30 June 2013	**1,574**	**1,574**

16. Reserves

		Other reserves				
	Share premium £m	Available-for-sale £m	Cash flow hedging £m	Merger and other £m	Total £m	Retained profits £m
At 1 January 2013						
As previously reported	**35,533**	**(259)**	**590**	**6,242**	**6,573**	**4,721**
Restatement (see notes 1 and 21)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2,103)**
Restated	**35,533**	**(259)**	**590**	**6,242**	**6,573**	**2,618**
Profit for the period	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,930**
Post-retirement defined benefit scheme remeasurements (net of tax)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**755**
Change in fair value of available-for-sale assets (net of tax)	**–**	**(419)**	**–**	**–**	**(419)**	**–**
Change in fair value of hedging derivatives (net of tax)	**–**	**–**	**90**	**–**	**90**	**–**
Transfers to income statement (net of tax)	**–**	**(539)**	**(321)**	**–**	**(860)**	**–**
Value of employee services:						
Share option schemes	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**
Exchange and other adjustments	**–**	**–**	**–**	**25**	**25**	**–**
At 30 June 2013	**35,533**	**(1,217)**	**359**	**6,267**	**5,409**	**5,304**

17. Provisions for liabilities and charges

Payment protection insurance

Following the unsuccessful legal challenge by the British Bankers' Association against the FSA and the Financial Ombudsman Service, the Group held discussions with the FSA with a view to seeking clarity around the detailed implementation of the FSA Policy Statement which set out evidential provisions and guidance on the fair assessment of a complaint and the calculation of redress in respect of payment protection insurance (PPI) sales standards. As a result, the Group concluded that there are certain circumstances where customer redress will be appropriate. Accordingly the Group made provisions totalling £6,775 million during 2011 and 2012 in respect of the anticipated costs of such redress, including administrative expenses.

The volume of PPI complaints has continued to fall in line with expectations, with monthly complaint volumes in the first half of 2013 on average 40 per cent below the level experienced in the second half of 2012. However, costs have been higher than expected due to the acceleration of the settlement of cases currently held with the Financial Ombudsman Service, a VAT ruling and higher uphold and settlement rates. The Group has also increased its estimate of future administration costs. In view of this, the Group is increasing the provision by £450 million with approximately £250 million relating to redress costs and approximately £200 million to additional administration costs.

In addition the Group has been informed that it has been referred to the Enforcement Team of the Financial Conduct Authority for investigation over the governance of a third party supplier and failings in the PPI complaint handling process. A provision of £50 million has been made in respect of the likely administration costs of this exercise.

These provisions will bring the total amount provided to £7,275 million (of which £1,510 million relates to administration costs). In the first half of 2013 total costs incurred were £1,280 million including approximately £380 million of administration costs, leaving approximately £1,650 million of the provision unutilised at 30 June 2013. This represents the Group's current best estimate of the likely future costs, but a number of risks and uncertainties remain and it is possible that the eventual outcome may differ materially from the current estimate resulting in a further provision being required.

The provision has been based on a number of subjective assumptions, which are discussed below including the effect on the provision if actual future experience differs from that assumed:

- The scope of the proactive mailing exercise covers 2.5 million policies, and approximately half of these have either been mailed or the customer has already contacted the Group. If the scope of the proactive mailing was 0.1 million higher than that assumed in the provision, the additional provision would be approximately £30 million;
- The response rate from customers covered by the proactive mailing exercise to date is approximately 27 per cent. If the future response rate was 1 per cent higher than the 27 per cent assumed in the provision, the additional provision would be approximately £10 million;
- The number of customer initiated complaints received to date, where a PPI policy existed, is 2.3 million. If the future level of complaints was 0.1 million higher than that assumed in the provision, the additional provision would be approximately £170 million;
- The average uphold rate per policy in the last six months, excluding those customers with no PPI policy, is 61 per cent. If the future uphold rate was 1 per cent higher than the 73 per cent assumed in the provision, the additional provision would be approximately £10 million; and
- The average redress rate per policy in the last six months was £1,700. If the future average redress was £100 higher than the £1,440 assumed in the provision, (which is lower than the average over the last six months due to the expected mix of future complaints), the additional provision would be approximately £70 million.

The Group will reassess the continued appropriateness of the assumptions underlying its analysis at each reporting date in light of current experience and other relevant evidence.

17. Provisions for liabilities and charges (continued)

Other regulatory provisions

Litigation in relation to insurance branch business in Germany
Clerical Medical Investment Group Limited (CMIG) has received a number of claims in the German courts, relating to policies issued by CMIG but sold by independent intermediaries in Germany, principally during the late 1990s and early 2000s. Following decisions in July 2012 from the Federal Court of Justice (FCJ) in Germany the Group recognised a further provision of £150 million in its accounts for the year ended 31 December 2012 bringing the total amount provided to £325 million. During the half-year to 30 June 2013, the Group has charged a further £75 million with respect to this litigation increasing the total provision to £400 million. The total provision remaining as at 30 June 2013 was £320 million.

However, there are still a number of uncertainties as to the full impact of the FCJ's decisions, and the implications with respect to the claims facing CMIG. As a result the ultimate financial effect, which could be significantly different to the provision, will only be known once there is further clarity with respect to a range of legal issues involved in these claims and/or all relevant claims have been resolved.

Interest rate hedging products
In June 2012, a number of banks, including the Lloyds Banking Group, reached agreement with the FSA (now FCA) to carry out a review of sales made since 1 December 2001 of interest rate hedging products (IRHP) to certain small and medium-sized businesses. The Lloyds Banking Group agreed that on conclusion of this review it would provide redress to any of these customers where appropriate.

Following the completion of a pilot review of a sample of IRHP sales to small and medium-sized businesses and a supplemental agreement reached with the FSA on 30 January 2013 on the principles to be adopted during the course of the wider review, the Group provided £400 million in its accounts for the year ended 31 December 2012 for the estimated cost of redress and related administration costs. At 31 December 2012, £20 million of the provision had been utilised; a further £53 million has been utilised in the half-year to 30 June 2013. A number of uncertainties remain as to the eventual costs given the inherent difficulties in determining the number of customers within the scope of the review and the amount of any redress to be provided to customers.

Other regulatory matters
In the course of its business, the Group is engaged in discussions with the PRA, FCA and other regulators in relation to a range of matters. In 2012 a provision of £100 million was made in respect of certain UK retail and other matters; this provision has remained unchanged during the first half of the year. The ultimate impact on the Group of these discussions can only be known at the conclusion of such discussions.

18. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Interchange fees

On 24 May 2012, the General Court of the European Union (the General Court) upheld the European Commission's 2007 decision that an infringement of EU competition law had arisen from arrangements whereby MasterCard issuers charged a uniform fallback multilateral interchange fee (MIF) in respect of cross border transactions in relation to the use of a MasterCard or Maestro branded payment card.

MasterCard has appealed the General Court's judgment to the Court of Justice of the European Union. MasterCard is supported by several card issuers, including the Lloyds Banking Group. Judgment is not expected until late 2013 or later.

In parallel:

– the European Commission is also considering further action, and has proposed legislation to regulate interchange fees, following its 2012 Green Paper (Towards an integrated European market for cards, internet and mobile payments) consultation;
– the European Commission has consulted on commitments proposed by VISA to settle an investigation into whether arrangements adopted by VISA for the levying of the MIF in respect of cross-border credit card payment transactions also infringe European Union competition laws. VISA has proposed *inter alia* to reduce the level of interchange fees on cross-border credit card transactions to the interim level (30 basis points) also agreed by Mastercard. VISA has previously reached an agreement (which expires in 2014) with the European Commission to reduce the level of interchange fees for cross-border debit card transactions to the interim levels agreed by MasterCard;
– the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) has placed on hold its examination of whether the levels of interchange fees paid by retailers in respect of MasterCard and VISA credit cards, debit cards and charge cards in the UK infringe competition law. The OFT has placed the investigation on hold pending the outcome of the Mastercard appeal to the Court of Justice of the European Union; and
– the UK Government held a consultation in 2013, *Opening Up UK Payments.* The consultation included a proposal to legislate to introduce a new economic regulator with responsibility for payment systems, including three and four party card schemes, and a role in setting or approving interchange fees.

The ultimate impact of the investigations and any regulatory developments on the Lloyds Banking Group can only be known at the conclusion of these investigations and any relevant appeal proceedings and once regulatory or legislative proposals are more certain.

Interbank offered rate setting investigations

A number of government agencies in the UK, US and elsewhere, including the UK Financial Conduct Authority, the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the US Securities and Exchange Commission, the US Department of Justice and a number of State Attorneys General, as well as the European Commission, are conducting investigations into submissions made by panel members to the bodies that set various interbank offered rates including the BBA London Interbank Offered Rates (LIBOR) and the European Banking Federation's Euribor. Certain Lloyds Banking Group companies were (at the relevant times) and remain members of various panels whose members make submissions to these bodies including the BBA LIBOR panels. No Lloyds Banking Group company is or was a member of the Euribor panel. Certain Lloyds Banking Group companies have received subpoenas and requests for information from certain government agencies and the Lloyds Banking Group is co-operating with their investigations. In addition certain Lloyds Banking Group companies, together with other panel banks, have been named as defendants in private lawsuits, including purported class action suits in the US with regard to the setting of LIBOR. It is currently not possible to predict the scope and ultimate outcome of the various regulatory investigations or private lawsuits, including the timing and scale of the potential impact of any investigations and private lawsuits on the Lloyds Banking Group.

18. Contingent liabilities and commitments (continued)

Financial Services Compensation Scheme

The Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) is the UK's independent statutory compensation fund of last resort for customers of authorised financial services firms and pays compensation if a firm is unable or likely to be unable to pay claims against it. The FSCS is funded by levies on the authorised financial services industry. The levies raised may comprise a management expenses levy and a compensation costs levy.

Following the default of a number of deposit takers in 2008, the FSCS borrowed funds from HM Treasury to meet the compensation costs for customers of those firms. The interest rate on the borrowings with HM Treasury, which totalled approximately £17 billion at 31 March 2013, is 12 month LIBOR plus 100 basis points. Each deposit-taking institution contributes towards the FSCS levies in proportion to their share of total protected deposits on 31 December of the year preceding the scheme year, which runs from 1 April to 31 March.

The substantial majority of the principal balance of the £17 billion loan between the FSCS and HM Treasury will be repaid from funds the FSCS receives from asset sales, surplus cash flow or other recoveries in relation to the assets of the firms that defaulted. In July 2013, the FSCS confirmed that it expects to raise compensation costs levies of approximately £1.1 billion on all deposit-taking participants over a three year measurement period from 2012 to 2014 to enable it to repay an HM Treasury loan which matures in 2016. The amount of future compensation costs levies payable by the Group depends on a number of factors including participation in the market at 31 December, the level of protected deposits and the population of deposit-taking participants.

Investigation into Bank of Scotland and report on HBOS

The FSA's enforcement investigation into Bank of Scotland plc's Corporate division between 2006 and 2008 concluded with the publication of a Final Notice on 9 March 2012. No financial penalty was imposed on the Group or Bank of Scotland plc. On 12 September 2012 the FSA confirmed it was starting work on a public interest report on HBOS. That report is expected to be published in 2013.

Shareholder complaints

In November 2011 the Lloyds Banking Group and two former members of the Lloyds Banking Group's Board of Directors were named as defendants in a purported securities class action filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaint, asserted claims under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in connection with alleged material omissions from statements made in 2008 in connection with the acquisition of HBOS. No quantum is specified. In October 2012 the court dismissed the complaint. An appeal against this decision has been filed. The Lloyds Banking Group continues to consider that the allegations are without merit.

Other legal actions and regulatory matters

In addition, during the ordinary course of business the Lloyds Banking Group is subject to other threatened and actual legal proceedings (which may include class action lawsuits brought on behalf of customers, shareholders or other third parties), and regulatory challenges, investigations and enforcement actions, both in the UK and overseas. All such material matters are periodically reassessed, with the assistance of external professional advisers where appropriate, to determine the likelihood of the Lloyds Banking Group incurring a liability. In those instances where it is concluded that it is more likely than not that a payment will be made, a provision is established to management's best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the relevant balance sheet date. In some cases it will not be possible to form a view, either because the facts are unclear or because further time is needed properly to assess the merits of the case and no provisions are held against such matters. However the Lloyds Banking Group does not currently expect the final outcome of any such case to have a material adverse effect on its financial position, operations or cash flows.

18. Contingent liabilities and commitments (continued)

Contingent liabilities and commitments arising from the banking business

	At 30 June 2013 £m	At 31 Dec 2012 £m
Contingent liabilities		
Acceptances and endorsements	**64**	107
Other:		
Other items serving as direct credit substitutes	**691**	523
Performance bonds and other transaction-related contingencies	**2,114**	2,266
	2,805	2,789
Total contingent liabilities	**2,869**	2,896
Commitments		
Documentary credits and other short-term trade-related transactions	**80**	11
Forward asset purchases and forward deposits placed	**368**	546
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend:		
Less than 1 year original maturity:		
Mortgage offers made	**9,892**	7,404
Other commitments	**55,832**	53,196
	65,724	60,600
1 year or over original maturity	**41,320**	40,794
Total commitments	**107,492**	101,951

19. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The valuations of financial instruments have been classified into three levels according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine the fair values.

Level 1 portfolios
Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as level 1 predominantly comprise equity shares, treasury bills and other government securities.

Level 2 portfolios
Level 2 valuations are those where quoted market prices are not available, for example where the instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active or valuation techniques are used to determine fair value and where these techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data. Examples of such financial instruments include most over-the-counter derivatives, financial institution issued securities, certificates of deposit and certain asset-backed securities.

Level 3 portfolios
Level 3 portfolios are those where at least one input which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data. Such instruments would include the Group's venture capital and unlisted equity investments which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant management judgement in determining appropriate assumptions, including earnings multiples and estimated future cash flows. Certain of the Group's asset-backed securities and derivatives, principally where there is no trading activity in such securities, are also classified as level 3.

Valuation control framework
Key elements of the valuation control framework, which covers processes for all levels in the fair value hierarchy including level 3 portfolios, include model validation (incorporating pre-trade and post-trade testing), product implementation review and independent price verification. Formal committees meet quarterly to discuss and approve valuations in more judgemental areas.

Transfers into and out of level 3 portfolios
Transfers out of level 3 portfolios arise when inputs that could have a significant impact on the instrument's valuation become market observable; conversely, transfers into the portfolios arise when consistent sources of data cease to be available.

Valuation methodology
Loans and advances and debt securities measured at fair value through profit or loss and classified as level 2 are valued by discounting expected cash flows using an observable credit spread applicable to the particular instrument. The fair value of non-derivative liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss and classified as level 2 is calculated in a similar way.

For other level 2 and level 3 portfolios, there is no significant change to what was disclosed in the Group's 2012 annual report and accounts in respect of the valuation methodology (techniques and inputs) applied to such portfolios.

19. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The table below summarises the carrying values of financial assets and liabilities presented on the Group's balance sheet. The fair values presented in the table are at a specific date and may be significantly different from the amounts which will actually be paid or received on the maturity or settlement date.

	30 June 2013		31 December 2012[1]	
	Carrying value £m	**Fair value £m**	Carrying value £m	Fair value £m
Financial assets				
Cash and balances at central banks	**60,555**	**60,555**	80,298	80,298
Items in the course of collection from banks	**1,581**	**1,581**	1,256	1,256
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**141,033**	**141,033**	160,974	160,974
Derivative financial instruments	**42,130**	**42,130**	55,136	55,136
Loans and receivables:				
Loans and advances to banks	**32,593**	**32,339**	32,757	32,746
Loans and advances to customers	**518,634**	**508,636**	536,107	525,300
Debt securities	**1,690**	**1,468**	5,273	5,402
Available-for-sale financial instruments	**36,495**	**36,495**	31,374	31,374
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from banks	**14,226**	**14,407**	38,405	38,739
Customer deposits	**440,314**	**441,611**	436,862	438,699
Items in course of transmission to banks	**1,300**	**1,300**	996	996
Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**40,673**	**40,673**	33,392	33,392
Derivative financial instruments	**36,902**	**36,902**	48,948	48,948
Notes in circulation	**1,354**	**1,354**	1,198	1,198
Debt securities in issue	**105,765**	**109,396**	116,701	122,295
Liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts	**27,298**	**27,298**	54,372	54,372
Financial guarantees	**49**	**49**	48	48
Subordinated liabilities	**34,794**	**36,667**	37,590	39,028

[1] Restated – see notes 1 and 21.

The Group manages valuation adjustments for its derivative exposures on a net basis; the Group determines their fair values on the basis of their net exposures. In all other cases, fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are determined on the basis of their gross exposures.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group that are carried at fair value in the Group's consolidated balance sheet, grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

19. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Valuation hierarchy

	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total £m
At 30 June 2013				
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Loans and advances to customers	–	17,562	–	17,562
Loans and advances to banks	–	5,502	–	5,502
Debt securities:				
Government securities	18,216	–	–	18,216
Other public sector securities	25	2,600	–	2,625
Bank and building society certificates of deposit	41	3,436	–	3,477
Asset-backed securities:				
Mortgage-backed securities	311	368	–	679
Other asset-backed securities	286	723	–	1,009
Corporate and other debt securities	8,561	12,220	1,917	22,698
	27,440	19,347	1,917	48,704
Equity shares	67,109	12	1,973	69,094
Treasury and other bills	112	59	–	171
Total trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	94,661	42,482	3,890	141,033
Available-for-sale financial assets:				
Debt securities:				
Government securities	31,077	–	–	31,077
Bank and building society certificates of deposit	–	204	–	204
Asset-backed securities:				
Mortgage-backed securities	–	1,323	–	1,323
Other asset-backed securities	–	765	75	840
Corporate and other debt securities	65	1,584	–	1,649
	31,142	3,876	75	35,093
Equity shares	71	79	367	517
Treasury and other bills	519	366	–	885
Total available-for-sale financial assets	31,732	4,321	442	36,495
Derivative financial instruments	140	40,289	1,701	42,130
Total financial assets carried at fair value	126,533	87,092	6,033	219,658
Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss (debt securities)	–	5,246	–	5,246
Trading liabilities:				
Liabilities in respect of securities sold under repurchase agreements	–	31,458	–	31,458
Short positions in securities	2,473	283	–	2,756
Other	–	1,213	–	1,213
	2,473	32,954	–	35,427
Total trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,473	38,200	–	40,673
Derivative financial instruments	108	35,867	927	36,902
Financial guarantees	–	–	49	49
Total financial liabilities carried at fair value	2,581	74,067	976	77,624

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the period.

19. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Movements in Level 3 portfolio

The table below analyses movements in the level 3 financial assets portfolio.

	Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss £m	Available-for-sale financial assets £m	Derivative assets £m	Total financial assets carried at fair value £m
At 1 January 2013	3,306	567	937	4,810
Exchange and other adjustments	4	21	2	27
Gains (losses) recognised in the income statement within other income	173	(1)	205	377
Gains recognised in other comprehensive income within the revaluation reserve in respect of available-for-sale financial assets	–	34	–	34
Purchases	301	27	200	528
Sales	(159)	(207)	(9)	(375)
Transfers into the level 3 portfolio	265	1	415	681
Transfers out of the level 3 portfolio	–	–	(49)	(49)
At 30 June 2013	3,890	442	1,701	6,033
Gains recognised in the income statement within other income attributable to the change in unrealised gains (losses) relating to those assets held at 30 June 2013	152	2	202	356

The table below analyses movements in the level 3 financial liabilities portfolio.

	Derivative liabilities £m	Financial guarantees £m	Total financial liabilities carried at fair value £m
At 1 January 2013	543	48	591
Exchange and other adjustments	3	–	3
(Gains) losses recognised in the income statement within other income	(44)	2	(42)
Additions	203	–	203
Redemptions	(25)	(1)	(26)
Transfers into the level 3 portfolio	248	–	248
Transfers out of the level 3 portfolio	(1)	–	(1)
At 30 June 2013	927	49	976
Gains (losses) recognised in the income statement within other income attributable to the change in unrealised gains (losses) relating to those liabilities held at 30 June 2013	43	(2)	41

Sensitivity of level 3 valuations

Valuation techniques applied to many of the Group's level 3 instruments often involve the use of two or more inputs whose relationship is interdependent. The calculation of the effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions included in the table below reflects such relationships.

19. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The following information relates to significant unobservable inputs in respect of derivatives and debt investments shown in the table that follows:

- Interest rates and inflation rates are referenced in some derivatives where the payoff that the holder of the derivative receives depends on the behaviour of those underlying references through time.
- Credit spreads represent the premium above the benchmark reference instrument required to compensate for lower credit quality; higher spreads lead to a lower fair value.
- Volatility parameters represent key attributes of option behaviour; higher volatilities typically denote a wider range of possible outcomes.

The fair values of certain equity investments, mainly those in the Group's venture capital businesses, are determined by identifying the earnings multiple for comparable companies and applying this multiple to the earnings of the entity whose value is being estimated; a higher earnings multiple will result in a higher fair value.

Reasonably possible alternative assumptions

The following information relates to reasonably possible alternative assumptions shown in the table that follows.

Debt securities

Reasonably possible alternative assumptions have been determined in respect of the Group's structured credit investment by flexing credit spreads to a range between 685 basis points and 1,016 basis points.

Derivatives

(i) In respect of the embedded equity conversion feature of the Enhanced Capital Notes, the sensitivity was based on the absolute difference between the actual price of the Enhanced Capital Note and the closest, alternative broker quote available plus the impact of applying a 10 basis points increase/decrease in the market yield used to derive a market price for similar bonds without the conversion feature. The effect of interdependency of the assumptions is not material to the effect of applying reasonably possible alternative assumptions to the valuations of derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Uncollateralised inflation swaps are valued using appropriate discount spreads for such transactions. These spreads are not generally observable for longer maturities. The reasonably possible alternative valuations reflect flexing of the spreads for the differing maturities to alternative values of between 75 basis points and 230 basis points.

(iii) Swaptions are priced using industry standard option pricing models. Such models require interest rate volatilities which may be unobservable at longer maturities. To derive reasonably possible alternative valuations these volatilities have been flexed within a range of 1 per cent to 118 per cent.

Equity and venture capital investments

The valuation techniques used for unlisted equities and venture capital investments vary depending on the nature of the investment. Reasonably possible alternative valuations for these investments have been calculated as follows:

— for valuations derived from earnings multiples, a 10 per cent increase/decrease in the earnings multiple has been applied; and

— for fund investment portfolios, the values of underlying investments have been flexed in line with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Guidelines.

19. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable inputs	Range[1]	At 30 June 2013 Carrying value £m	Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions[2] Favourable changes £m	Unfavourable changes £m
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Debt securities	Discounted cash flow	Credit spreads (bps)	n/a[3]	**243**	**17**	**(6)**
Equity and venture capital investments	Market approach	Earnings multiple	0.9/14.4	**2,172**	**82**	**(84)**
	Underlying asset/net asset value (incl. property prices)[4]	n/a	n/a	**191**	**41**	**(20)**
Unlisted equities and property partnerships in the life funds	Underlying asset/net asset value (incl. property prices)[4]	n/a	n/a	**1,284**	**–**	**–**
				3,890		
Available-for-sale financial assets						
Asset-backed securities	Lead manager or broker quote/consensus pricing	n/a	n/a	**75**	**–**	**–**
Equity and venture capital investments	Underlying asset/net asset value (incl. property prices)[4]	n/a	n/a	**367**	**19**	**(10)**
				442		
Derivative financial assets						
Interest rate derivatives	Discounted cash flow	Inflation swap rate – funding component (bps)	54/189	**1,263**	**127**	**(46)**
	Option pricing model	Interest rate volatility	26%/121%	**438**	**10**	**(5)**
				1,701		
Financial assets carried at fair value				**6,033**		
Derivative financial liabilities						
Interest rate derivatives	Discounted cash flow	Inflation swap rate – funding component (bps)	54/189	**664**	**–**	**–**
	Option pricing model	Interest rate volatility	26%/121%	**263**	**–**	**–**
				927		
Financial guarantees				**49**		
Financial liabilities carried at fair value				**976**		

[1] The range represents the highest and lowest inputs used in the level 3 valuations.

[2] Where the exposure to an unobservable input is managed on a net basis, only the net impact is shown in the table.

[3] A single pricing source is used.

[4] Underlying asset/net asset values represent fair value.

20. Related party transactions

Balances and transactions with Lloyds Banking Group plc and fellow Group undertakings

The Bank and its subsidiaries have balances due to and from the Bank's parent company, Lloyds Banking Group plc, and fellow Group undertakings. These are included on the balance sheet as follows:

	At 30 June 2013 £m	At 31 Dec 2012 £m
Assets		
Loans and advances to customers	**12,850**	18,882
Other	**6**	200
Liabilities		
Customer deposits	**6,755**	9,950
Derivative financial instruments	**301**	274
Subordinated liabilities	**11,856**	14,520

During the half-year to 30 June 2013 the Group earned £127 million (half-year to 30 June 2012: £204 million) of interest income and incurred £781 million (half-year to 30 June 2012: £896 million) of interest expense on balances and transactions with Lloyds Banking Group plc and fellow Group undertakings.

UK Government

In January 2009, the UK Government through HM Treasury became a related party of Lloyds Banking Group plc, the Bank's parent company, following its subscription for ordinary shares issued under a placing and open offer. As at 30 June 2013, HM Treasury held a 38.7 per cent (31 December 2012: 39.2 per cent) interest in Lloyds Banking Group plc's ordinary share capital and consequently HM Treasury remained a related party of Lloyds Banking Group plc, and therefore of the Group, during the half-year to 30 June 2013.

In accordance with IAS 24, UK Government-controlled entities are related parties of the Group. The Group regards the Bank of England and entities controlled by the UK Government, including The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, Northern Rock (Asset Management) plc and Bradford & Bingley plc, as related parties.

The Lloyds Banking Group has participated in a number of schemes operated by the UK Government and central banks and made available to eligible banks and building societies.

National Loan Guarantee Scheme

The Lloyds Banking Group is participating in the UK Government's National Loan Guarantee Scheme, which was launched on 20 March 2012. Through the scheme, the Lloyds Banking Group expects to provide eligible UK businesses with discounted funding over the next two years, subject to continuation of the scheme and its financial benefits, and based on the Lloyds Banking Group's existing lending criteria. Eligible businesses who take up the funding will benefit from a 1 per cent discount on their funding rate for a certain period of time.

Business Growth Fund

In May 2011 the Lloyds Banking Group agreed, together with The Royal Bank of Scotland plc (and three other non-related parties), to commit up to £300 million of equity investment by subscribing for shares in the Business Growth Fund plc which is the company created to fulfil the role of the Business Growth Fund as set out in the British Bankers' Association's Business Taskforce Report of October 2010. As at 30 June 2013, the Lloyds Banking Group had invested £54 million (31 December 2012: £50 million) in the Business Growth Fund and carried the investment at a fair value of £44 million (31 December 2012: £44 million).

20. Related party transactions (continued)

Big Society Capital
In January 2012 the Lloyds Banking Group agreed, together with The Royal Bank of Scotland plc (and two other non-related parties), to commit up to £50 million each of equity investment into the Big Society Capital Fund. The Fund, which was created as part of the Project Merlin arrangements, is a UK social investment fund. The Fund was officially launched on 3 April 2012 and the Lloyds Banking Group had invested £12 million in the Fund by 31 December 2012 and invested a further £4 million during the half-year to 30 June 2013.

Funding for Lending
In August 2012 the Lloyds Banking Group announced its support for the UK Government's Funding for Lending Scheme and confirmed its intention to participate in the scheme; and in June 2013 the Lloyds Banking Group accepted the UK Government's invitation to take part in the extension of the scheme until the end of January 2015. The Funding for Lending Scheme represents a further source of cost effective secured term funding available to the Lloyds Banking Group. The initiative supports a broad range of UK based customers, providing householders with more affordable housing finance and businesses with cheaper finance to invest and grow. The Lloyds Banking Group drew down £3.0 billion during the year ended 31 December 2012; there have been no further drawings in the half-year to 30 June 2013.

Central bank facilities
In the ordinary course of business, the Lloyds Banking Group may from time to time access market-wide facilities provided by central banks.

Other government-related entities
There were no significant transactions with other UK Government-controlled entities (including UK Government-controlled banks) during the period that were not made in the ordinary course of business or that were unusual in their nature or conditions.

Other related party transactions
During the half-year to 30 June 2013, the Group sold at fair value certain securitisation notes to Lloyds TSB Group Pension Trust (No. 1) Limited for a consideration of approximately £340 million. Subsequently, the Group entered into a commercially negotiated agreement with Lloyds TSB Group Pension Trust (No. 1) Limited to jointly sell a portfolio of US Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities with a book value of £3.5 billion. As a result of selling the portfolio together a price premium was achieved compared to selling the notes separately. Under the terms of the agreement the Group and Lloyds TSB Group Pension Trust (No. 1) Limited agreed to share any price premium achieved above an agreed minimum threshold amount.

In March 2013 the Group sold 102 million shares in St. James's Place plc; fees totalling some £5 million in relation to the sale were settled by St. James's Place plc.

Other related party transactions for the half-year to 30 June 2013 are similar in nature to those for the year ended 31 December 2012.

21. Restatement of prior period information

As explained in note 1, the Group has adopted IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* (IAS 19R) on 1 January 2013.

The Group has restated information for the preceding comparative periods.

The following tables summarise the adjustments arising on the adoption of IAS 19R and IFRS 10 to the Group's:

- income statement, statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the half-year to 30 June 2012;
- balance sheet at 31 December 2012; and
- equity at 1 January 2012.

Consolidated income statement – half-year to 30 June 2012

	As previously reported £m	IFRS 10 £m	IAS 19 Revised £m	Restated £m
Interest and similar income	12,944	–	–	12,944
Interest and similar expense	(8,434)	(394)	–	(8,828)
Net interest income	4,510	(394)	–	4,116
Fee and commission income	2,394	(41)	–	2,353
Fee and commission expense	(747)	(3)	–	(750)
Net fee and commission income	1,647	(44)	–	1,603
Net trading income	4,476	441	–	4,917
Insurance premium income	4,183	–	–	4,183
Other operating income	1,595	–	–	1,595
Other income	11,901	397	–	12,298
Total income	16,411	3	–	16,414
Insurance claims	(7,288)	–	–	(7,288)
Total income, net of insurance claims	9,123	3	–	9,126
Regulatory provisions	(1,075)	–	–	(1,075)
Other operating expenses	(5,585)	–	(20)	(5,605)
Total operating expenses	(6,660)	–	(20)	(6,680)
Trading surplus	2,463	3	(20)	2,446
Impairment	(2,728)	–	–	(2,728)
(Loss) profit before tax	(265)	3	(20)	(282)
Taxation	(268)	(3)	(1)	(272)
Loss for the period	(533)	–	(21)	(554)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	35	–	–	35
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(568)	–	(21)	(589)
Loss for the period	(533)	–	(21)	(554)

21. Restatement of prior period information (continued)

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income – half-year to 30 June 2012

	As previously reported £m	IFRS 10 £m	IAS 19 Revised £m	Restated £m
Loss for the period	(533)	–	(21)	(554)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Post-retirement defined benefit scheme remeasurements:				
Remeasurements before tax	–	–	398	398
Tax	–	–	(96)	(96)
	–	–	302	302
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Movements in revaluation reserve in respect of available-for-sale financial assets:				
Change in fair value	738	–	–	738
Income statement transfers in respect of disposals	(792)	–	–	(792)
Income statement transfers in respect of impairment	28	–	–	28
Taxation	42	–	–	42
	16	–	–	16
Movements in cash flow hedging reserve:				
Effective portion of changes in fair value	120	–	–	120
Net income statement transfers	238	–	–	238
Taxation	(81)	–	–	(81)
	277	–	–	277
Currency translation differences (tax: nil)	(20)	–	–	(20)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	273	–	302	575
Total comprehensive income for the period	(260)	–	281	21
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	34	–	–	34
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholders	(294)	–	281	(13)
Total comprehensive income for the period	(260)	–	281	21

21. Restatement of prior period information (continued)

Consolidated cash flow statement – half-year to 30 June 2012

	As previously reported £m	IFRS 10 £m	IAS 19 Revised £m	Restated £m
(Loss) profit before tax	(265)	3	(20)	(282)
Adjustments for:				
Change in operating assets	27,665	206	–	27,871
Change in operating liabilities	(6,073)	(207)	–	(6,280)
Non-cash and other items	1,096	(2)	20	1,114
Tax paid	(313)	–	–	(313)
Net cash provided by operating activities	22,110	–	–	22,110
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of financial assets	(12,284)	–	–	(12,284)
Proceeds from sale and maturity of financial assets	14,239	–	–	14,239
Purchase of fixed assets	(1,416)	–	–	(1,416)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	1,022	–	–	1,022
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(10)	–	–	(10)
Disposal of businesses, net of cash disposed	5	–	–	5
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,556	–	–	1,556
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(23)	–	–	(23)
Interest paid on subordinated liabilities	(406)	–	–	(406)
Repayment of subordinated liabilities	(15)	–	–	(15)
Change in non-controlling interests	7	–	–	7
Net cash used in financing activities	(437)	–	–	(437)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(10)	–	–	(10)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	23,219	–	–	23,219
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	85,889	–	–	85,889
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	109,108	–	–	109,108

21. Restatement of prior period information (continued)

Consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2012

Assets	As previously reported £m	IFRS 10 £m	IAS 19 Revised £m	Restated £m
Cash and balances at central banks	80,298	–	–	80,298
Items in course of collection from banks	1,256	–	–	1,256
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	154,344	6,630	–	160,974
Derivative financial instruments	55,129	7	–	55,136
Loans and receivables:				
Loans and advances to banks	29,417	3,340	–	32,757
Loans and advances to customers	536,107	–	–	536,107
Debt securities	5,273	–	–	5,273
	570,797	3,340	–	574,137
Available-for-sale financial assets	31,374	–	–	31,374
Investment properties	5,405	–	–	5,405
Goodwill	2,016	–	–	2,016
Value of in-force business	6,800	–	–	6,800
Other intangible assets	2,792	–	–	2,792
Tangible fixed assets	7,342	–	–	7,342
Current tax recoverable	751	–	–	751
Deferred tax assets	4,301	–	628	4,929
Retirement benefit assets	1,867	–	(1,126)	741
Other assets	18,322	190	–	18,512
Total assets	942,794	10,167	(498)	952,463

21. Restatement of prior period information (continued)

Consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2012 (continued)

	As previously reported £m	IFRS 10 £m	IAS 19 Revised £m	Restated £m
Equity and liabilities				
Liabilities				
Deposits from banks	38,405	–	–	38,405
Customer deposits	436,862	–	–	436,862
Items in course of transmission to banks	996	–	–	996
Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	35,972	(2,580)	–	33,392
Derivative financial instruments	48,937	11	–	48,948
Notes in circulation	1,198	–	–	1,198
Debt securities in issue	116,817	(116)	–	116,701
Liabilities arising from insurance contracts and participating investment contracts	82,968	–	–	82,968
Liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts	54,372	–	–	54,372
Unallocated surplus within insurance businesses	267	–	–	267
Other liabilities	34,598	12,852	–	47,450
Retirement benefit obligations	300	–	1,605	1,905
Current tax liabilities	138	–	–	138
Deferred tax liabilities	327	–	–	327
Other provisions	3,961	–	–	3,961
Subordinated liabilities	37,590	–	–	37,590
Total liabilities	893,708	10,167	1,605	905,480
Equity				
Share capital	1,574	–	–	1,574
Share premium account	35,533	–	–	35,533
Other reserves	6,573	–	–	6,573
Retained profits	4,721	–	(2,103)	2,618
Shareholders' equity	48,401	–	(2,103)	46,298
Non-controlling interests	685	–	–	685
Total equity	49,086	–	(2,103)	46,983
Total equity and liabilities	942,794	10,167	(498)	952,463

21. Restatement of prior period information (continued)

Equity at 1 January 2012

	As previously reported £m	IFRS 10 £m	IAS 19 Revised £m	Restated £m
Share capital	1,574	–	–	1,574
Share premium account	35,533	–	–	35,533
Other reserves	7,500	–	–	7,500
Retained profits	5,992	–	(414)	5,578
Shareholders' equity	50,599	–	(414)	50,185
Non-controlling interests	674	–	–	674
Total equity	51,273	–	(414)	50,859

22. Future accounting developments

The following pronouncements may have a significant effect on the Group's financial statements but are not applicable for the year ending 31 December 2013 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Save as disclosed below, the full impact of these accounting changes is being assessed by the Group.

Pronouncement	Nature of change	IASB effective date
Amendments to IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation – 'Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities'*	Provides additional application guidance to address inconsistencies identified in applying the offsetting criteria used in the standard. Some gross settlement systems may qualify for offsetting where they exhibit certain characteristics akin to net settlement.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.
IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*[1]	Replaces those parts of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* relating to the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. IFRS9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories, fair value and amortised cost, on the basis of the objectives of the entity's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instruments and eliminates the available-for-sale financial asset and held-to-maturity investment categories in IAS 39. The requirements for derecognition are broadly unchanged from IAS 39. The standard also retains most of the IAS 39 requirements for financial liabilities except for those designated at fair value through profit or loss whereby that part of the fair value change attributable to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

[1] As at 31 July 2013, this pronouncement is awaiting EU endorsement. IFRS 9 is the initial stage of the project to replace IAS 39. Future stages are expected to result in amendments to IFRS 9 to deal with changes to the impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and hedge accounting, as well as a reconsideration of classification and measurement. Until all stages of the replacement project are complete, it is not possible to determine the overall impact on the financial statements of the replacement of IAS 39.

23. Ultimate parent undertaking

The Bank's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Lloyds Banking Group plc which is incorporated in Scotland. Lloyds Banking Group plc has published consolidated accounts for the year to 31 December 2012 and copies may be obtained from Investor Relations, Lloyds Banking Group, 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN and available for download from www.lloydsbankinggroup.com.

24. Other information

The financial information included in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements does not constitute statutory accounts within the meaning of section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. Statutory accounts for the year ended 31 December 2012 have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The auditors' report on those accounts was unqualified, did not include an emphasis of matter paragraph and did not include a statement under section 498 of the Companies Act 2006.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors listed below (being all the directors of Lloyds TSB Bank plc) confirm that to the best of their knowledge these condensed consolidated half-year financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, as adopted by the European Union, and that the half-year management report herein includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.7R and DTR 4.2.8R, namely:

- an indication of important events that have occurred during the six months ended 30 June 2013 and their impact on the condensed consolidated half-year financial statements, and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year; and
- material related party transactions in the six months ended 30 June 2013 and any material changes in the related party transactions described in the last annual report.

Signed on behalf of the board by

António Horta-Osório
Group Chief Executive
31 July 2013

Lloyds TSB Bank plc board of directors:
Sir Winfried Bischoff (Chairman)
António Horta-Osório (Chief Executive)
George Culmer (Finance Director)
Lord Blackwell
Carolyn Fairbairn
Anita Frew
Nicholas Luff
David Roberts
Anthony Watson CBE
Sara Weller

INDEPENDENT REVIEW REPORT TO LLOYDS TSB BANK PLC

Introduction

We have been engaged by the Bank to review the condensed consolidated half-year financial statements in the half-year management report for the six months ended 30 June 2013, which comprise the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statement and related notes. We have read the other information contained in the half-year management report and considered whether it contains any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the information in the condensed consolidated half-year financial statements.

Directors' responsibilities

The half-year management report is the responsibility of, and has been approved by, the directors. The directors are responsible for preparing the half-year management report in accordance with the Disclosure Rules and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority.

As disclosed in note 1, the annual financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. The condensed consolidated half-year financial statements included in the half-year management report have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, as adopted by the European Union.

Our responsibility

Our responsibility is to express to the Bank a conclusion on the condensed consolidated half-year financial statements in the half-year management report based on our review. This report, including the conclusion, has been prepared for and only for the Bank for the purpose of the Disclosure Rules and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority and for no other purpose. We do not, in producing this report, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (UK and Ireland) 2410, 'Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity' issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the United Kingdom. A review of interim financial information consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed consolidated half-year financial statements in the half-year management report for the six months ended 30 June 2013 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 as adopted by the European Union and the Disclosure Rules and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
London
31 July 2013

Notes:

a) The maintenance and integrity of the Lloyds Banking Group plc website is the responsibility of the Group directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

b) Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

CONTACTS

For further information please contact:

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