LLOYDS BANKING GROUP

Q3 INTERIM MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Presentation to analysts and investors | 28 October 2021

Introduction

Charlie Nunn
Group Chief Executive

Strategic and financial update

William Chalmers
Chief Financial Officer

Strong progress on Strategic Review 2021

Illustrative examples of YTD progress

Helping Britain Recover

Exceeding **£10bn first-time buyer** target (YTD: c.£13bn)

Increasing funding to **Housing Growth Partnership** to support **£300m** commitment for new homes

Introduced flagship **fossil fuel-free fund** allowing pension investment with **positive environmental impact**

Supporting businesses in **start up (>70k)** and boosting **digital capabilities (>130k)**

Customer ambitions

Preferred financial partner for personal customers:

- **>£15bn** open book mortgage growth
- **£5bn** net new open book AuA in Insurance & Wealth[1] and enhancing Wealth offering through acquisition of **Embark Group**
- **All channel NPS** and **mobile app NPS** above 2021 targets

Best bank for business:

- **>50%** growth in **SME products originated via a digital** source
- Improved **GBP rates** ranking to 6th (from FY20 10th)[2]

Enhanced capabilities

>25% increase in SME client engagement following roll out of **data-driven** targeted marketing in June

Improved merchant services proposition delivering **12% new client growth**

Hybrid ways of working being introduced and **c.5%** reduction in office space, on track for 2021 target of 8%

1 – Excludes market movements. 2 – Combined Tradeweb and Bloomberg GBP IRS (Rates) ranking.

Continued business momentum and solid financial performance

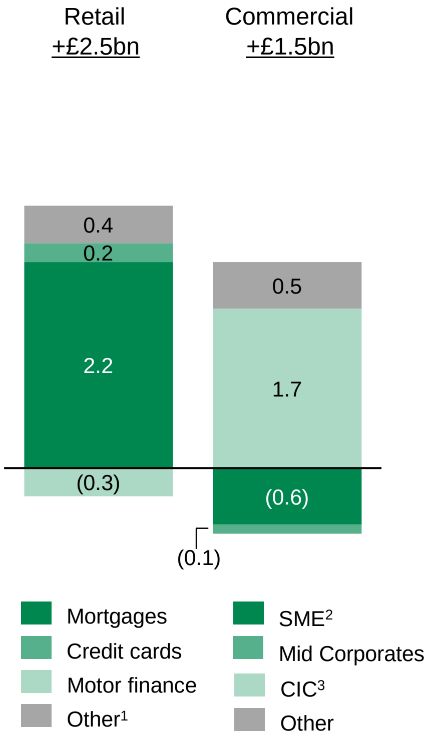
	Q3 2021	2021 YTD
Net income	£4.1bn	£11.6bn
Cost:income ratio (incl. remediation)	48.3%	52.6%
Underlying profit before impairment	£2.1bn	£5.5bn
Impairment credit	£84m	£740m
Statutory profit before tax	£2.0bn	£5.9bn
Return on tangible equity	14.5%	17.6%
TNAV	56.6p	
CET1 ratio	17.2%	

- **Solid net income performance, 5% ahead of Q2 and 8% ahead of prior year to date**
  - NII £2.9bn in Q3, with AIEAs £447bn and NIM 255bps
  - Other income £1.3bn; operating lease depreciation £111m
- **Operating costs slightly up YTD given variable pay**
- **Underlying asset quality strong with net impairment credit**
- **Statutory profit before tax of £5.9bn YTD, significantly ahead of prior year**
- **Strong balance sheet and capital build in the year to date**
  - Open mortgage book growth of £15.3bn
  - Deposit growth of £28.4bn
  - TNAV of 56.6p, up 4.3p on year end
  - CET1 ratio 17.2% after dividend accrual, capital build 159bps
- **2021 guidance enhanced**

Continued franchise growth

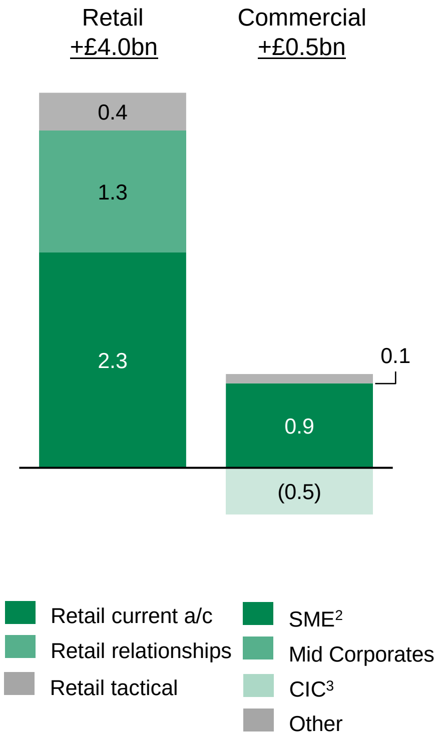
Q3 lending change

(£bn)



Q3 deposit change

(£bn)



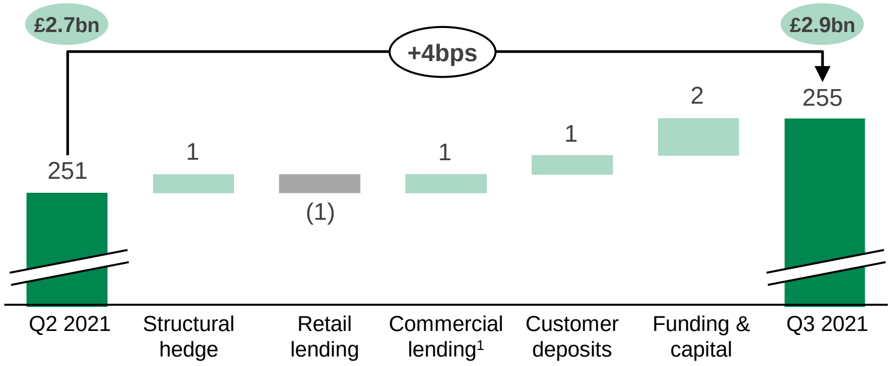
- **Total mortgage balances up £2.2bn in Q3 to £307.4bn driven by £2.7bn increase in open book; credit card balances up £0.2bn and motor finance down £0.3bn**
- **Commercial Banking balances up £1.5bn in Q3**
- **Retail deposits up £4.0bn, reflecting continued low spend and inflows to trusted brands**
- **AIEAs £443bn for Q3 YTD, up £8bn on 2020 year end with £447bn for Q3, up £5bn on Q2**
- **Continue to expect low single-digit percentage growth in AIEAs in 2021**

1 – Includes Unsecured loans, Overdrafts and Europe. 2 – Retail Business Banking included within SME for reporting purposes. 3 – Corporate and Institutional Clients.

Solid income performance

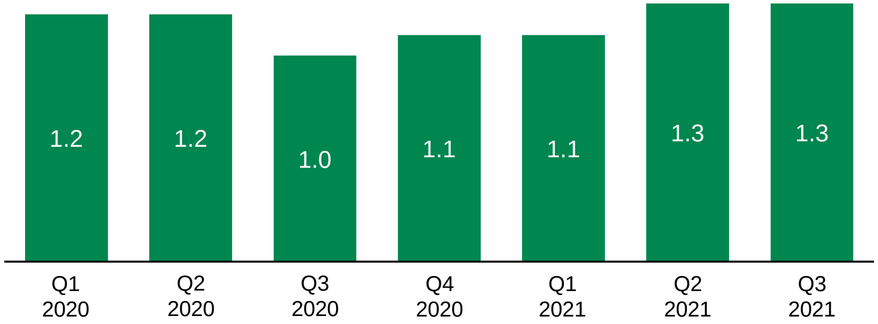
Net interest income and banking net interest margin

(£bn, bps)



Other income

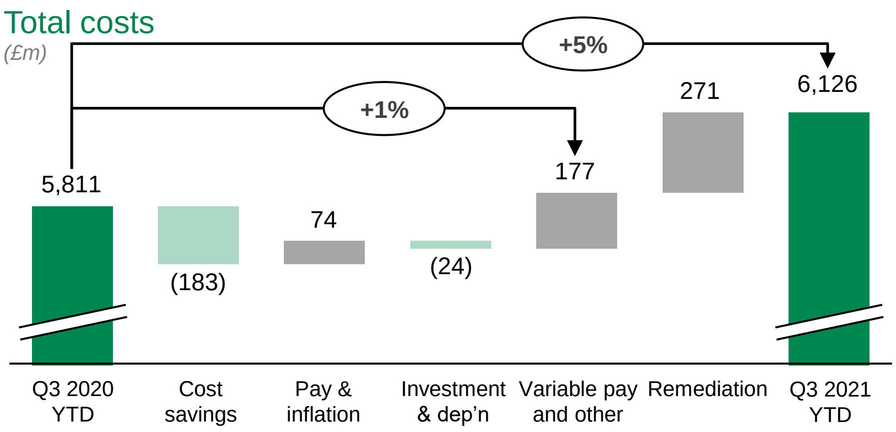
(£bn)



- **NII of £8.3bn up 2% on prior YTD; Q3 at £2.9bn, up 4% on Q2**
  - NIM 255bps in Q3, up 4bps on Q2
  - Structural hedge capacity increased to £240bn with £225bn invested at the end of Q3
- **Now expect 2021 NIM to be modestly above 250bps**
- **Other income of £3.8bn YTD and £1.3bn in Q3**
  - Customer activity gradually building
  - Q3 benefits from strong contribution from Lloyds Development Capital, c.£100m above typical run rate

1 – Retail Business Banking shown in Commercial.

Continued focus on efficiency



Below the line restructuring costs (£m)	Q3 2021 YTD	Q3 2020 YTD
Restructuring costs	**386**	288
Severance costs	***91***	*65*
Property transformation	***72***	*95*
Technology R&D	***104***	*35*
Regulatory programmes	***46***	*29*
M&A/Integration/Other	***73***	*64*

- **Sustained cost discipline with market-leading cost:income ratio of 52.6% YTD**
- **Operating costs, excluding remediation, £5.6bn year to date, up 1% on 2020**
- **Continue to expect 2021 operating costs to be circa £7.6bn**
- **On track for c.£0.9bn strategic investment in 2021**
- **Remediation of £525m year to date includes £190m redress and operational costs for HBOS Reading with £40m in Q3 given limited new panel review outcomes**
- **Below the line restructuring costs of £386m, reflecting an increase in technology R&D and severance costs**
  - Increased restructuring costs anticipated in Q4

Strong asset quality and improved macroeconomic outlook

Impairment (£m)	Q3 2021 YTD	Q3 2021	Q3 2020 YTD	*YoY change*
Charges pre-updated MES[1]	**411**	159	1,192	*(781)*
Retail	**733**	206	976	*(243)*
Commercial Banking	**(318)**	(46)	211	*(529)*
Other	**(4)**	(1)	5	*(9)*
Coronavirus impacted restructuring cases[2]	**(53)**	18	434	*(487)*
Updated economic outlook	**(1,098)**	(261)	2,493	*(3,591)*
Retail	**(690)**	(146)	1,442	*(2,132)*
Commercial Banking	**(408)**	(115)	851	*(1,259)*
Other	**–**	–	200	*(200)*
Total impairment (credit) / charge	**(740)**	(84)	4,119	*(4,859)*

ECL[3]	Upside (30%)	Base Case (30%)	Downside (30%)	Severe downside (10%)	Prob. -weighted
Q3 2021	**£4,584m**	**£4,904m**	**£5,577m**	**£7,002m**	**£5,220m**
Q4 2020	£5,766m	£6,354m	£7,468m	£9,838m	£6,860m

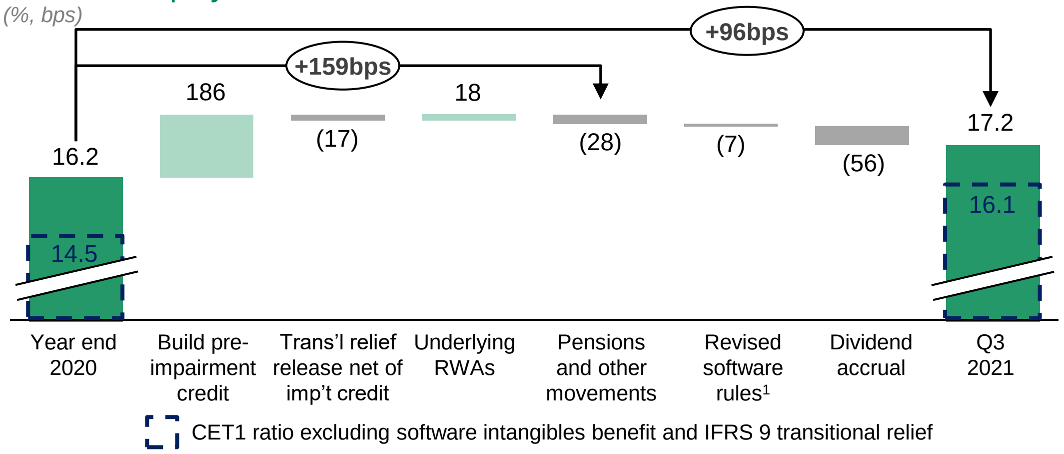
- **Asset quality remains strong – sustained low levels of new to arrears and underlying charges below pre-Covid levels in Retail and Commercial**
- **Q3 net impairment credit of £84m, driven by macroeconomic outlook release of £261m**
- **Stock of ECL reduced to £5.2bn, c.£1.0bn higher than year end 2019**
- **Covid management judgements of c.£1.2bn retained, including £400m central overlay**
- **Based on updated macroeconomic assumptions, impairment now expected to be a net credit for 2021**

1 – Multiple economic scenarios. 2 – Further (credits) / charges on existing material cases in restructuring at the end of 2019 where coronavirus has directly hampered the recovery strategy. 3 – Expected credit loss.

Strong capital build supported by lower RWAs

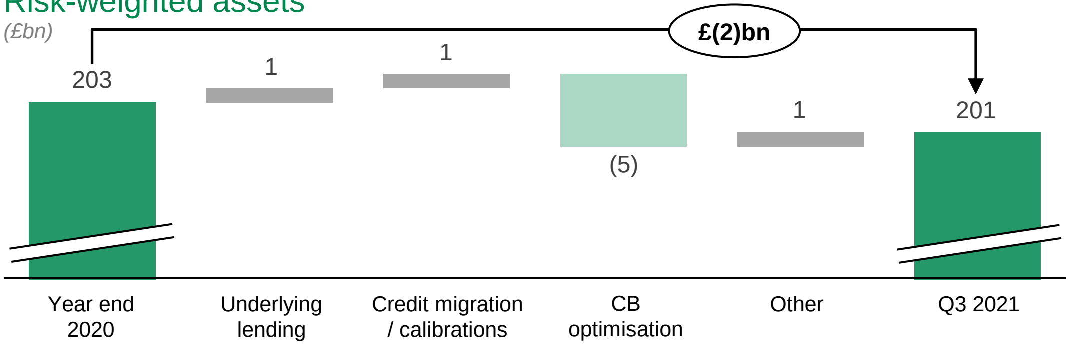
Common equity tier 1 ratio

(%, bps)



Risk-weighted assets

(£bn)



- **CET 1 ratio 17.2%, underpinned by 159bps capital build year to date**
- **CET 1 ratio 16.1% excluding software benefit and IFRS 9 transitional relief**
  - Ongoing target of c.12.5% plus a c.1% management buffer
  - Significant headroom over regulatory requirement of c.11%
- **Acquisition of Embark to consume c.30bps on completion, expected in Q4[2]**
- **RWAs down £2bn YTD to £201bn, benefitting from Commercial Banking optimisation**
- **Limited credit migration seen to date, supported by high quality book and HPI**
- **2021 RWAs expected to be below £200bn and 2022 closing RWAs c.£210bn**

1 – Reduction in benefit driven by prudential amortisation. 2 – Subject to regulatory approvals.

Well positioned to continue delivering for all stakeholders

OUR PURPOSE	**Helping Britain Prosper**
OUR FOCUS IN 2021	**Helping Britain Recover**

- **Ongoing support for customers whilst Helping Britain Recover**
- **Strong progress on Strategic Review 2021 priorities**
- **Continued business momentum and solid financial performance**
- **Strong capital position, underpinned by ongoing strong capital build**
- **2021 guidance enhanced**
  - Net interest margin now expected to be modestly above 250bps
  - Operating costs expected to be circa £7.6bn
  - Impairment now expected to be a net credit for the year
  - RoTE now expected to be over 10%, excl. c.2.5pp benefit from tax rate changes
  - RWAs in 2021 expected to be below £200bn
- **Continue to target a return on tangible equity in excess of the Group's cost of equity in the medium-term**
- **Strategic update to be provided in February**

Questions and Answers

Appendix 1: IFRS 17

IFRS 17: key messages

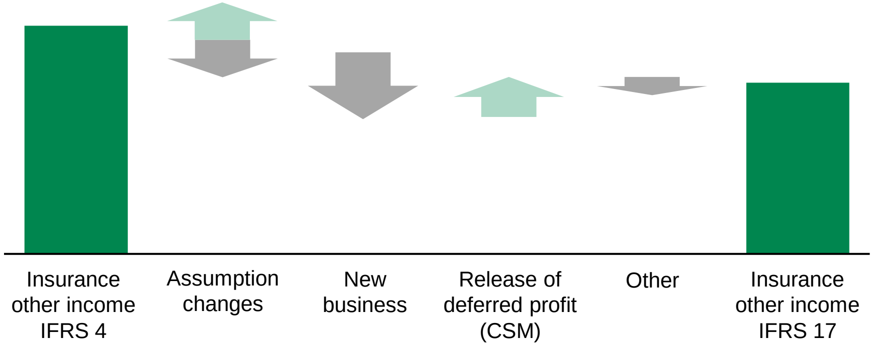
- **IFRS 17 is an accounting change which impacts phasing of profit recognition for insurance contracts**
  - Expected future profit on insurance contracts is currently recognised as new business income at inception
  - Under IFRS 17, profit is deferred to the balance sheet and recognised over the period the service is provided
  - Most one-off assumption changes are also deferred and released over the service period
- **c.£120bn[1] of gross insurance contract liabilities impacted**
- **Economic value of the insurance business is unchanged**
  - Cash flows and capital generation from the insurance business remain unchanged
  - IFRS 17 profit aligns more closely to cash flows and improves income stability year-on-year, reducing volatility
- **No impact expected on Group capital or ability to upstream dividends from the insurance business**
  - Solvency II will continue to drive the insurance business' ability to pay dividends to the Group and is unaffected
- **Neutral longer-term impact on profit, but near/medium-term insurance OOI expected to be lower from 2023**
- **Implementation date 01/01/2023; expect to publish transitional opening balance sheet Q1/Q2 2023 and first formal IFRS 17 view of segmental results at half year 2023**

1 – At 31/12/2020.

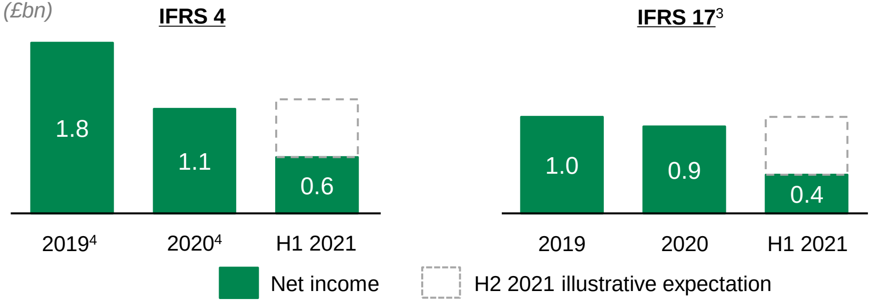
IFRS 17: illustrative impact on accounting profit recognition; no change to economic value

	IFRS 4	IFRS 17
New business profit	Expected profit recognised on day 1 in income	Day 1 profit deferred on balance sheet and spread over contract life
Assumption changes	Recognised immediately in income	Day 1 P&L impact deferred on balance sheet and spread over contract life
Value in Group balance Force	VIF asset on Group balance sheet	No VIF asset – future profits (CSM[1]) held on balance sheet as a liability
Acquisition costs	Recognised immediately in costs	Deferred on balance sheet and spread over contract life alongside related income
Market-related volatility	Taken in the period	Some volatility spread through CSM
Equity	Restate prior periods on IFRS 17 basis: IFRS 4 earnings derecognised on transition and recognised as CSM; net reduction in shareholders' equity	

Directional medium-term impact of IFRS 17 on reported insurance other income



Illustrative view of Insurance net income, applying IFRS 17 to past performance[2]

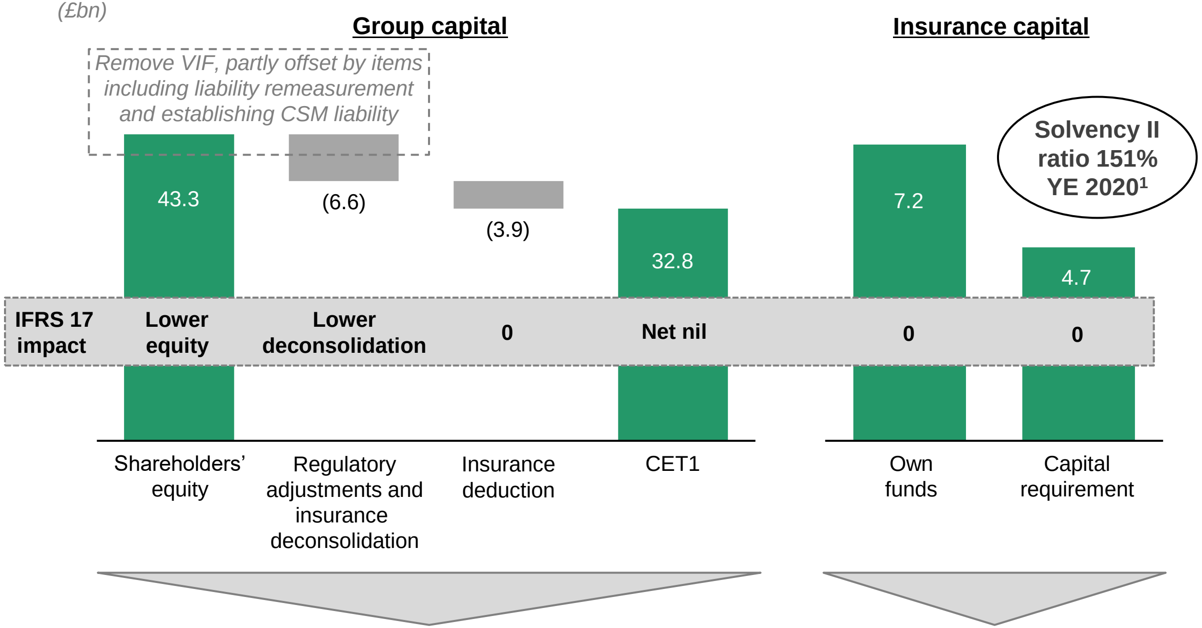


1 – Contractual Service Margin, the deferred profit held on the balance sheet. 2 – Lloyds Banking Group 2020 Full Year Results, page 36; Lloyds Banking Group 2021 Half Year Results, page 26. 3 – Illustrative numbers are based on interpretations of IFRS 17 at the time they were produced; actual IFRS 17 impacts will be different given finalisation of methodology decisions and industry interpretation. 4 – 2019 benefitted from auto enrolment workplace contributions and favourable assumption changes; 2020 impacted by reduced market activity, lower non-recurring items and adverse assumption changes.

IFRS 17: illustrative impact on capital

Illustrative impact on Group and Insurance capital (year end 2020)

(£bn)



CET1	no impact
TNAV	mid-single digit pence per share reduction
RoTE	modestly positive

Solvency II own funds	no impact
Solvency II SCR	no impact

- **IFRS 17 does not impact the economic value of the insurance business**
- **No impact on Group CET1 ratio or requirements given insurance is deconsolidated for regulatory capital**
- **No impact on the Solvency II capital position of the insurance business**
- **Lower shareholders' equity expected to drive mid-single digit pence per share reduction in TNAV; will build back with CSM release over time**
- **RoTE expected to increase modestly**
- **No impact on Group capital or ability to upstream dividends from insurance business**

1 – Shareholder ratios excluding with-profits funds impact.

Appendix 2

Quarterly P&L and key ratios

(£m)	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	Q3 2020	Q2 2020	Q1 2020
Net interest income	**2,852**	2,741	2,677	2,677	2,618	2,528	2,950
Other income	**1,336**	1,282	1,135	1,066	988	1,235	1,226
Operating lease depreciation	**(111)**	(123)	(148)	(150)	(208)	(302)	(224)
Net income	**4,077**	3,900	3,664	3,593	3,398	3,461	3,952
Operating costs	**(1,871)**	(1,879)	(1,851)	(2,028)	(1,858)	(1,822)	(1,877)
Remediation	**(100)**	(360)	(65)	(125)	(77)	(90)	(87)
Total costs	**(1,971)**	(2,239)	(1,916)	(2,153)	(1,935)	(1,912)	(1,964)
Underlying profit before impairment	**2,106**	1,661	1,748	1,440	1,463	1,549	1,988
Impairment	**84**	333	323	(128)	(301)	(2,388)	(1,430)
Underlying profit	**2,190**	1,994	2,071	1,312	1,162	(839)	558
PPI	**–**	–	–	(85)	–	–	–
Other below the line items	**(161)**	13	(173)	(435)	(126)	163	(484)
Statutory profit / (loss) before tax	**2,029**	2,007	1,898	792	1,036	(676)	74
Statutory profit / (loss) after tax	**1,600**	2,468	1,397	680	688	(461)	480
Net interest margin	**2.55%**	2.51%	2.49%	2.46%	2.42%	2.40%	2.79%
Average interest-earning assets	**£447bn**	£442bn	£439bn	£437bn	£436bn	£435bn	£432bn
Cost:income (incl. remediation)	**48.3%**	57.4%	52.3%	59.9%	56.9%	55.2%	49.7%
Asset quality ratio	**(0.07)%**	(0.30)%	(0.29)%	0.11%	0.27%	2.16%	1.30%
Return on tangible equity[1]	**14.5%**	24.4%	13.9%	5.9%	6.0%	(6.1)%	3.7%
TNAV per share	**56.6p**	55.6p	52.4p	52.3p	52.2p	51.6p	57.4p

1 – New basis. Q1 to Q4 2020 restated.

Illustrative NII sensitivity to shifts in interest rate curves

Illustrative cumulative impact of parallel shifts in interest rate curve[1]

(£m)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
+50bps	c.425	c.600	c.850
+25bps	c.225	c.300	c.425
+15bps	c.125	c.175	c.250
-10bps	c.(150)	c.(200)	c.(250)

- **Sensitivities reflect shifts in forward rate curve**
- **NII impact driven by structural hedge maturity reinvestment and benefit on certain deposit balances**
- **The actual impact will also depend on the prevailing regulatory and competitive environment at the time**
- **This sensitivity is illustrative and does not reflect new business margin implications and/or pricing actions, other than as outlined**
- **Assumptions**
  - Instantaneous parallel shift in GBP interest rate curve, including bank base rate
  - Balance sheet remains constant
  - Assumes illustrative 50% pass-through on deposits, which could be different in practice
  - Customer deposits and interest rates floored at 0%

1 – Sensitivity based on modelled impact on banking book NII (including structural hedge). Annual impacts are presented for illustrative purposes only and are based on a number of assumptions which are subject to change. Year 1 reflects the 12 months from 30/09/2021 balance sheet position.

Prudent economic scenarios

Scenario	ECL (£m)
Upside (30%)	**4,584**
Base case (30%)	**4,904**
Downside (30%)	**5,577**
Severe downside (10%)	**7,002**
Probability-weighted ECL	**5,220**

Scenario	Economic measure (%)	2021	*vs HY 2021[1]*	*vs FY 2020[1]*	2022	2023	2024	2025	*Average 2021-25*
Upside (30%)	GDP	6.7	*0.6*	*3.0*	5.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	3.2
	Interest rate	0.26	*(0.26)*	*(0.88)*	1.57	1.62	1.78	2.03	1.45
	Unemployment rate	4.6	*(0.1)*	*(0.8)*	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.1
	HPI growth	5.8	*(1.0)*	*7.2*	4.5	5.2	5.2	4.2	5.0
	CRE price growth	7.7	*(1.5)*	*(1.6)*	6.5	2.6	1.8	0.5	3.8
Base case (30%)	GDP	6.3	*0.8*	*3.3*	5.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	3.1
	Interest rate	0.10	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.28	0.50	0.69	0.94	0.50
	Unemployment rate	5.0	*(0.4)*	*(1.8)*	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.1
	HPI growth	4.8	*(0.8)*	*8.6*	1.4	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.7
	CRE price growth	2.1	*1.7*	*3.8*	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.2
Downside (30%)	GDP	6.1	*1.3*	*4.4*	4.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.8
	Interest rate	0.11	*0.02*	*0.05*	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.28	0.18
	Unemployment rate	5.3	*(0.7)*	*(2.6)*	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.3
	HPI growth	3.6	*0.1*	*12.0*	(4.8)	(7.6)	(5.3)	(2.7)	(3.4)
	CRE price growth	(1.2)	*4.1*	*9.4*	(5.7)	(1.4)	0.0	0.2	(1.6)
Severe downside (10%)	GDP	5.5	*1.4*	*5.2*	2.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.3
	Interest rate	0.08	*0.02*	*0.08*	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04
	Unemployment rate	5.9	*(1.1)*	*(4.0)*	9.1	9.1	8.4	7.7	8.0
	HPI growth	3.1	*0.7*	*14.2*	(7.9)	(13.1)	(10.1)	(6.4)	(7.0)
	CRE price growth	(7.2)	*6.3*	*14.2*	(16.4)	(7.3)	(2.2)	0.4	(6.7)

1 – Comparison to scenarios modelled at Half Year 2021 and Full Year 2020; changes only shown for 2021 measures.

Updated coverage after updated economic outlook

(£m)	Gross customer L&A (£bn)	Coverage (excl. Recoveries)[1]				Total Coverage[1] Q4 2020	ECL Q4 2020	*Write-offs & Other*	*P&L charge / (credit)*	Net ECL decrease	ECL Q3 2021	Write-offs & Other Q3 YTD 2020
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total							
Retail	**366.6**	0.2%	3.7%	20.2%	**0.9%**	**1.1%**	**4,008**	*(765)*	*43*	(722)	**3,286**	(925)
UK Mortgages	***308.8***	*0.0%*	*1.9%*	*13.7%*	***0.4%***	***0.5%***	***1,605***	*(36)*	*(212)*	*(248)*	***1,357***	*(68)*
Cards	***14.4***	*1.5%*	*15.1%*	*57.0%*	***5.2%***	***6.4%***	***958***	*(301)*	*87*	*(214)*	***744***	*(359)*
Loans & Overdrafts	***9.6***	*2.0%*	*18.3%*	*61.4%*	***5.9%***	***7.6%***	***715***	*(360)*	*204*	*(156)*	***559***	*(369)*
Motor	***14.5***	*1.2%*	*5.8%*	*65.9%*	***2.9%***	***3.3%***	***501***	*(40)*	*(42)*	*(82)*	***419***	*(98)*
Other	***19.3***	*0.3%*	*6.3%*	*21.0%*	***1.1%***	***1.2%***	***229***	*(28)*	*6*	*(22)*	***207***	*(31)*
Commercial	**87.5**	0.2%	4.8%	34.1%	**1.7%**	**2.7%**	**2,402**	*(136)*	*(779)*	(915)	**1,487**	(221)
Other[2]	**53.4**	0.8%	3.4%	20.8%	**0.8%**	**0.7%**	**450**	*1*	*(4)*	(3)	**447**	2
Total	**507.5**	**0.3%**	**3.9%**	**25.1%**	**1.0%**	**1.4%**	**6,860**	***(900)***	***(740)***	**(1,640)**	**5,220**	**(1,144)**

1 – Underlying basis. Loans and advances to customers only; excludes £25m of ECL on other assets at 30/09/2021 (£28m at 31/12/2020). 2 – Includes reverse repos of £52.2bn (£58.6bn at 31/12/2020) which dilutes reported Group coverage by 0.1pp (0.1pp at 31/12/2020).

Continued low mortgage LTVs

	September 2021[1]				2020[1]	2010[1]
	Mainstream	Buy to let	Specialist	Total	Total	Total
Average LTVs	42.1%	48.7%	38.7%	**43.0%**	43.5%	55.6%
New business LTVs	63.9%	60.4%	N/A	**63.4%**	63.9%	60.9%
≤ 80% LTV	93.2%	99.4%	95.8%	**94.3%**	91.6%	57.0%
>80–90% LTV	6.3%	0.3%	1.4%	**5.1%**	7.8%	16.2%
>90–100% LTV	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%	**0.4%**	0.3%	13.6%
>100% LTV	0.1%	0.2%	1.9%	**0.2%**	0.3%	13.2%
Value >80% LTV	£16.9bn	£0.3bn	£0.4bn	**£17.6bn**	£24.9bn	£146.6bn
Value >100% LTV	£0.3bn	£0.1bn	£0.2bn	**£0.6bn**	£1.0bn	£44.9bn
Gross lending	£247.6bn	£51.5bn	£9.7bn	**£308.8bn**	£295.4bn	£341.1bn

1 – 2020-21 LTVs use Markit's 2019 Halifax HPI; 2010 LTVs use Markit's pre-2019 Halifax HPI and include TSB.

Forward looking statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to Lloyds Banking Group plc together with its subsidiaries (the Group) and its current goals and expectations. Statements that are not historical or current facts, including statements about the Group's or its directors' and/or management's beliefs and expectations, are forward looking statements. Words such as, without limitation, ‘believes’, ‘achieves’, ‘anticipates’, ‘estimates’, ‘expects’, ‘targets’, ‘should’, ‘intends’, ‘aims’, ‘projects’, ‘plans’, ‘potential’, ‘will’, ‘would’, ‘could’, ‘considered’, ‘likely’, ‘may’, ‘seek’, ‘estimate’, ‘probability’, ‘goal’, ‘objective’, ‘deliver’, ‘endeavour’, ‘prospects’, ‘optimistic’ and similar expressions or variations on these expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. These statements concern or may affect future matters, including but not limited to: projections or expectations of the Group’s future financial position, including profit attributable to shareholders, provisions, economic profit, dividends, capital structure, portfolios, net interest margin, capital ratios, liquidity, risk-weighted assets (RWAs), expenditures or any other financial items or ratios; litigation, regulatory and governmental investigations; the Group’s future financial performance; the level and extent of future impairments and write-downs; the Group’s ESG targets and/or commitments; statements of plans, objectives or goals of the Group or its management and other statements that are not historical fact; expectations about the impact of COVID-19; and statements of assumptions underlying such statements. By their nature, forward looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend upon circumstances that will or may occur in the future. Factors that could cause actual business, strategy, plans and/or results (including but not limited to the payment of dividends) to differ materially from forward looking statements include, but are not limited to: general economic and business conditions in the UK and internationally; market related risks, trends and developments; fluctuations in interest rates, inflation, exchange rates, stock markets and currencies; volatility in credit markets; any impact of the transition from IBORs to alternative reference rates; the ability to access sufficient sources of capital, liquidity and funding when required; changes to the Group’s credit ratings; the ability to derive cost savings and other benefits including, but without limitation, as a result of any acquisitions, disposals and other strategic transactions; potential changes in dividend policy; the ability to achieve strategic objectives; management and monitoring of conduct risk; exposure to counterparty risk; credit rating risk; instability in the global financial markets, including within the Eurozone, and as a result of uncertainty surrounding the exit by the UK from the European Union (EU) and the effects of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement; political instability including as a result of any UK general election and any further possible referendum on Scottish independence; technological changes and risks to the security of IT and operational infrastructure, systems, data and information resulting from increased threat of cyber and other attacks; natural pandemic (including but not limited to the COVID-19 pandemic) and other disasters; inadequate or failed internal or external processes or systems; acts of hostility or terrorism and responses to those acts, or other such events; geopolitical unpredictability; risks relating to sustainability and climate change (and achieving climate change ambitions), including the Group’s ability along with the government and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively; changes in laws, regulations, practices and accounting standards or taxation; changes to regulatory capital or liquidity requirements and similar contingencies; the policies and actions of governmental or regulatory authorities or courts together with any resulting impact on the future structure of the Group; projected employee numbers and key person risk; the impact of competitive conditions; and exposure to legal, regulatory or competition proceedings, investigations or complaints. A number of these influences and factors are beyond the Group’s control. Please refer to the latest Annual Report on Form 20-F filed by Lloyds Banking Group plc with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), which is available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov, for a discussion of certain factors and risks. Lloyds Banking Group plc may also make or disclose written and/or oral forward-looking statements in other written materials and in oral statements made by the directors, officers or employees of Lloyds Banking Group plc to third parties, including financial analysts. Except as required by any applicable law or regulation, the forward-looking statements contained in this document are made as of today's date, and the Group expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements contained in this document whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The information, statements and opinions contained in this document do not constitute a public offer under any applicable law or an offer to sell any securities or financial instruments or any advice or recommendation with respect to such securities or financial instruments.