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Registered number: OC340094

**Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP**

Annual report and financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2018



## MEMBERS AND LLP INFORMATION

### Management Board

Richard Shrimpton  
Gavin Parker  
Peter Green  
Tracey Hill

### Designated Members

Lloyds Bank Plc  
Lloyds Covered Bonds (LM) Limited

### Registered Office

35 Great Saint Helen's  
London  
EC3A 6AP

### Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
7 More London Riverside  
London  
SE1 2RT

## Members' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2018

On behalf of the members of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP (the 'LLP'), the Management Board presents the members' report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

### Principal activities

The LLP is a special purpose vehicle whose business is the acquisition, management and sale of mortgage loans and their related security, and to guarantee the bonds (the 'Covered Bonds') issued by Lloyds Bank plc ('Lloyds' or the 'Originator'). The mortgage loans and the funding to acquire these loans originate from Lloyds, a subsidiary of Lloyds Banking Group plc ('LBG').

Under International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS") 9, if a transferor retains substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a financing transaction, notwithstanding that it is a sale transaction from a legal perspective. The members of the management committee of the LLP have concluded that Lloyds has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the pool of mortgage loans and as a consequence, the LLP does not recognise the mortgage loans on its balance sheet but rather a deemed loan to Originator. The initial amount of the deemed loan to Originator corresponds to the consideration paid by the LLP for the mortgage loans.

The activities of the LLP are conducted primarily by reference to a series of transaction documents (the 'Programme Documentation'). The structure has been established as a means of raising finance for Lloyds and no business activities will be undertaken by the LLP beyond those set out in the Programme Documentation.

On 22 October 2008, the LLP initially acquired a £12bn beneficial interest in a mortgage loan portfolio originating from Lloyds and has acquired further beneficial interests in mortgage loan portfolios in subsequent years. In consideration for the beneficial interest of the mortgage loan portfolio, the LLP is required to give a combination of:

- i. a cash payment to Lloyds from the proceeds of the term loans;
- ii. a record of a capital contribution in kind being made by Lloyds; and
- iii. deferred consideration which will be paid by the LLP on each LLP payment date in accordance with the relevant priority of payments.

### Business review and Future Developments

The results for the year are disclosed on page 6. The LLP made a loss of £5,311,933 during the year (2017: loss £17,909,339). No change to the current business activity is expected.

As required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the loss for the year includes a net fair value loss on financial instruments of £2,762,706 (2017: £13,098,556 loss) which reflects the movement in the market value of derivatives. The Notes issued are effectively hedged using derivative contracts and so gains or losses recognised to date are expected to reverse in the future.

The Covered Bonds are issued in various currencies by Lloyds, with the proceeds being paid across to the LLP on issuance by way of term loans. The sterling equivalent amount of the Covered Bonds in issue at 31 December 2018 was £21.61bn (2017: £18.83bn). At 31 December 2018, the total value of the mortgage loan portfolio held by the LLP was £27.77bn (2017: £22.84bn).

During the year, £1.78bn of Notes were repaid on their expected maturity dates (2017: £3.03bn) and there were no additional Note cancellations or amendments (2017: no cancellations or amendments). Further Notes were issued during the year totalling £4.46bn (2017: £1.00bn).

The directors' assessment suggests that performance of the mortgage portfolio should continue to be satisfactory. Whilst consensus suggests that interest rates will continue to remain low, as will unemployment rates, inflationary pressures and higher prices caused by sterling weakness may put further pressure on household incomes, which may feed through further increases in mortgage arrears. The situation will be monitored and the Servicer, on behalf of the Company, will continue to adopt appropriate forbearance measures.

The UK is planning to leave the European Union ("Brexit"). The full impact of Brexit on the economy will be uncertain although any economic downturn may impact on the ability of the underlying borrowers to repay their mortgages and potentially lead to increases in mortgage arrears and defaults. In the meantime this uncertainty is expected to result in market risk volatility in the short to medium term including sterling exchange rates and interest rates.

However, the derivatives are utilised to economically hedge interest and FX rate risk and thus in the long term are perceived to have no impact.

The directors are aware of the ongoing process to replace LIBOR and will assess the impact at a future date once there is more market clarity on the timing and nature of the replacement.

### Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

A defined set of KPIs for the securitisation transaction are set out in the Programme Documentation and published as a monthly Investor Report on the LBG investor returns website ([www.lloydsbankinggroup.com](http://www.lloydsbankinggroup.com)).

The Management Board is responsible for assessing the risk of irregularities, where caused by fraud or error in the financial reporting and ensuring that the processes are in place for the timely identification of internal and external matters with a potential effect on financial reporting.

In order to assist the members to mitigate key risks, the LLP is represented by the Management Board at a monthly meeting with programme managers. This meeting analyses and discusses the trends for the month and identifies any issues or required changes. Any such issues are then reported, further discussed and collectively agreed in accordance with the programme documentation that governs the transaction.

The programme allows a maximum Covered Bond issuance, providing that the mortgage loan portfolios acquired and other assets available meet the Asset Coverage Test (the 'ACT'), which states that the adjusted aggregate amounts of mortgage loans and other assets must be of an amount equal to or greater than the total amount of Covered Bonds in issue after taking into account other deductions.

## Members' Report continued

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### Designated Members

The designated members during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

Lloyds Bank plc  
Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited

### Members' Interests

The policy regarding the allocation of profits to members and the treatment of capital contributions is set out in note 1 (significant accounting policies).

### Management Board

The members on the LLP Management Board during the year and subsequently were:

Richard Shrimpton  
Gavin Parker  
Tracey Hill  
Peter Green (appointed 12 December 2018)  
Gary Staines (resigned 12 December 2018)

### Statement of members' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The members are responsible for preparing the Annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law, as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 (the 'Regulations') requires the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law as applied to limited liability partnerships, the members must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the limited liability partnership and of the profit or loss of the limited liability partnership for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the limited liability partnership will continue in business;

The members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the limited liability partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the limited liability partnership's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the limited liability partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Regulations.

### Disclosure of information to the Auditors

In accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, in the case of each member in office at the date the report is approved:

- so far as the members are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the LLP's auditors are unaware; and
- The members has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a member in order to make him or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the LLP's auditors are aware of that information.

### Risk management

All of the LLP's assets and liabilities have been classified as financial instruments in accordance with IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'. The LLP's financial instruments comprise a deemed loan to the Originator of the mortgages (equivalent to the value of its investment in the mortgages), derivative contracts, cash and liquid resources, term loans and various other receivables and payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for Lloyds.

The principal risks arising from the LLP's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate and currency risk. These and other risks which may affect the LLP's performance are detailed below. Further analysis of the risks facing the LLP in relation to its financial instruments and the LLP's financial risk management policies is provided in Business review and Future Developments paragraph & note 11.

### Credit Risk

Credit risk arises on the individual loans within the mortgage loan portfolio which are in turn secured on the underlying UK residential properties. The performance of these loans is therefore influenced by the economic environment and the UK housing market.

Credit risk for the LLP is mitigated by the amount of overcollateralisation of the beneficial interest in mortgages which is provided by Lloyds and which is monitored using an Asset Coverage Test (the "ACT"). The overcollateralisation is available in full for the benefit of the LLP.

## Members' Report continued

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### Liquidity risk

The ability of the LLP to meet its obligations to make principal and interest payments on the term loans and to meet its operating and administrative expenses is dependent on the amount and timing of the interest and principal repayments on the mortgage loans which support the deemed loan to the Originator.

In the event that sufficient funds are not available to redeem the term loans or make the interest payments due, an amount equal to such a shortfall will be deferred until such funds are received. To the extent that the income on the deemed loan to Originator does not provide sufficient funds, the LLP has no other claim on the assets of Lloyds.

The LLP has made all necessary payments on the term loans in accordance with the scheduled repayment dates for the year ended 31 December 2018.

### Interest rate and foreign currency rate risk

Interest rate and foreign currency rate risk is the possibility that changes in interest rates and foreign currency rates will result in higher financing costs and/or reduced income from the LLP's interest bearing financial assets and liabilities.

The mortgage loans in the cover pool comprise sterling loans which are subject to variable rates of interest set by Lloyds based on general interest rates and competitive considerations, loans which track the Bank of England base rate and loans which are subject to fixed rates of interest. To mitigate the changes in interest and foreign currency rates that may result in the cashflows from the mortgage pools being insufficient to meet the payments under the term loans, the LLP has entered into currency and interest rate basis swaps with Lloyds and Natixis S.A. ('Natixis').

These financial institutions were rated A (long term) or above by Fitch as at 31 December 2018. The basis swaps substantially eliminate the sensitivity to movements in interest rates and the currency swaps eliminate the sensitivity to movements in foreign currency rates. The Lloyds swaps are not separately recognised in the financial statements as they are incorporated into the deemed loan. However the swap with Natixis is recognised separately in the financial statements.

### Operational risks

The LLP is also exposed to operational risks through a number of contracts with third parties who have agreed to provide operational support to the LLP in accordance with the Programme Documentation. Intertrust Management Limited ('Intertrust') (previously Structured Finance Management Limited ('SFM')) has been appointed to provide corporate services in accordance with a corporate services agreement dated 20 October 2008. Lloyds has been appointed to act as account bank, servicer and cash manager. Other third parties who have agreed to provide services with respect to the term loans include the paying agents, derivative contract providers and the agent bank.

### Business risks

The principal business risks of the LLP are set out in a number of trigger events in the Programme Documentation, including some which relate to the underlying performance of the mortgage pool. The occurrence of trigger events may lead to a different priority of payments of the bonds in accordance with established priorities. There have been no such trigger events since inception of the Programme.

### Employees

The LLP had no employees during the year ended 31 December 2018 or the previous year.

### Independent Auditors

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applied to the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, a resolution for the reappointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors of the LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual Members' Meeting.

### Statement of going concern

The LLP has continued to perform in line with the Programme Documentation. The members are satisfied that the LLP has adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future and is financially sound. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

### Post balance sheet events

Between 1 January 2019 and the date of signing, further Notes were issued totalling £2.035bn with the proceeds being paid to the LLP by way of term loans.

Signed for and on behalf of the members of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP



Helena Whitaker  
Per pro Intertrust Directors 1 Limited  
As director of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited  
35 Great Saint Helen's  
London  
EC3A 6AP  
24 April 2019



Gavin Parker  
on behalf of  
Lloyds Bank Plc  
10 Gresham Street  
London  
EC2V 7AE

## Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Interest receivable and similar income	2	488,474	473,118
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(490,967)	(477,703)
<b>Net interest expense</b>		<u>(2,493)</u>	<u>(4,585)</u>
Fair Value (loss)	4	(2,763)	(13,099)
Operating expenses	5	(56)	(225)
<b>(Loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive (expense) available for division among members</b>		<u>(5,312)</u>	<u>(17,909)</u>

The loss shown above is derived from continuing operations. The LLP is domiciled in the UK and operates in a single business segment. All of the LLP's activities are in the UK.

There was no income or expense recognised directly in equity in the current year or preceding year.

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2018


	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		623,193	516,716
Deemed Loan to Originator	6	20,944,794	18,278,169
Derivative assets	8	110,239	105,730
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>21,678,226</u>	<u>18,900,615</u>
<b>Members' other interests and Liabilities</b>			
Loans and borrowings	7	21,649,874	18,866,951
Other Payables	9	22	19
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>21,649,896</u>	<u>18,866,970</u>
Reserves	10	28,330	33,645
<b>Total Members' other interests</b>		<u>28,330</u>	<u>33,645</u>
<b>Total Members' other interests and liabilities</b>		<u>21,678,226</u>	<u>18,900,615</u>
<b>Total members' interests</b>			
Reserves	10	28,330	33,645
Deemed Loan to Originator	6	(20,944,794)	(18,278,169)
Loans and Borrowings	7	21,649,874	18,866,951
Derivative Assets	8	(110,239)	(105,730)
		<u>623,171</u>	<u>516,697</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements on pages 9 to 26 were approved by the members on 24 April 2019 and were signed on their behalf by:

  
Helena Whitaker  
Per pro Intertrust Directors 1 Limited  
As director of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited  
35 Great Saint Helen's  
London  
EC3A 6AP

Date 24 April 2019

  
Gavin Parker  
on behalf of  
Lloyds Bank Plc  
10 Gresham Street  
London  
EC2V 7AE

## Statement of changes in members' other interests

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	<b>Reserves</b>	<b>Reserves</b>
Balance as at 1 January	33,645	51,579
(Loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive (expense)	(5,312)	(17,909)
Capital Distribution	(3)	(25)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>28,330</u>	<u>33,645</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.



## Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Audit fees paid	(22)	(19)
Administration expenses paid	(35)	(206)
<b>Net cash flows used in operating activities</b>	<u>(57)</u>	<u>(225)</u>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in deemed loan to Originator	(2,666,625)	1,793,978
Interest on deemed loan to Originator	486,638	472,751
Bank interest received	1,837	367
<b>Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from investing activities</b>	<u>(2,178,150)</u>	<u>2,267,096</u>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Increase/(decrease) in term loans	2,773,155	(1,775,315)
Interest on term loans	(490,932)	(480,720)
Net interest received on derivatives	2,461	4,658
Profit distribution	-	(25)
<b>Net cash flows generated from/(used in) financing activities</b>	<u>2,284,684</u>	<u>(2,251,402)</u>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>106,477</u>	<u>15,469</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents	106,477	15,469
Cash and cash equivalents at start of the year	516,716	501,247
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<u>623,193</u>	<u>516,716</u>

The cash flow statement is presented using the direct method.

The notes on pages 13 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 1. Significant Accounting policies

The LLP was incorporated in England and Wales as a limited liability partnership. Registered address - 35 Great Saint Helen's, London, EC3A 6AP

#### (a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as adopted by the European Union.

The standards applied by the LLP are those endorsed by the European Union and effective at the date the financial statements are approved by the members. All accounting policies have been consistently applied in the financial statements.

There are no new or amended accounting standards that have required a change to accounting policies for the year.

The financial statements also comply with the relevant provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, as applying to Limited Liability Partnerships.

The LLP has continued to perform in line with the Programme Documentation. The members are satisfied that the LLP has adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future and is financially sound. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling which is the LLP's functional and presentation currency and have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

#### (b) Interest receivable and payable

Interest receivable and similar income and interest payable and similar charges have been calculated using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the financial instrument.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

#### (c) Accrued Interest

Accrued interest has been incorporated within the deemed loan to Originator and the outstanding balance of term loans on the balance sheet. An analysis of principal on the term loans and accrued interest can be found in note 7.

#### (d) Taxation

Taxation on all partnership profits is solely the personal liability of individual members, consequently, neither taxation nor related deferred taxation are accounted for in these financial statements.

#### (e) Financial Instruments

The LLP's financial instruments principally comprise a deemed loan to Lloyds (equivalent to the value of the LLP's investment in mortgages), cash and liquid resources, derivative contracts, loans and borrowings and various other receivables and payables that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for Lloyds. These financial instruments are classified in accordance with the principles of IFRS 9 as described below.

#### (e)(i) Deemed loan to Originator

Under IFRS, if a transferor retains substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a financing transaction, notwithstanding that it is a sale transaction from a legal perspective. The members of the LLP have concluded that Lloyds has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the pool of mortgage loans and as a consequence, the LLP does not recognise the mortgage loans on its Balance sheet but rather a deemed loan to Originator, where recourse to Lloyds is limited to the cash flows from the mortgage loans and any additional credit enhancement provided by Lloyds.

The initial amount of the deemed loan to Lloyds corresponds to the consideration paid by the LLP for the mortgage loans. The LLP recognises principal and interest cash flows from the underlying pool of mortgage loans only to the extent that it is entitled to retain such cash flows. Cash flows attributable to Lloyds are not recognised by the LLP.

Under IAS 39 the deemed loan to Originator is classified as 'loans and receivables'. The initial measurement is at fair value with subsequent measurement being at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest on the deemed loan is calculated with reference to the interest earned on the beneficial interest in the mortgage portfolio less the residual interest due to Lloyds. Under the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, Lloyds retains the right to receive excess income arising on those loans, as deferred consideration, after certain higher priority payments have been met by the LLP.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the deemed loan to Originator is treated as "loans and receivables" and is stated at amortised cost.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 1. Significant Accounting policies (continued)

#### (e)(i) Deemed loan to Originator (continued)

##### Impairment of financial assets

The deemed loan to the Originator is subject to impairment reviews in accordance with IFRS 9. Impairment would occur if the credit quality of the mortgage assets that are pledged as collateral for the loan significantly deteriorated. Taking into account the credit enhancement provided by, amongst other features, the overcollateralisation of the LLP, the members currently consider that no impairment exists.

##### Swaps with Originator

The deemed loan consists of the failed sale of the sterling mortgage assets, an interest rate swap and foreign currency swaps held with Lloyds to match the receipts from the mortgage assets to the currency and interest rate basis of the term loans.

Interest rate risk associated with the deemed loan to the Originator is managed by means of an interest rate basis swap with Lloyds, which requires the LLP to pay an amount calculated with reference to the interest received on the beneficial interest in the mortgage portfolio and receive payments based on a rate linked to one-month Sterling London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR).

Foreign currency and further basis risk between the mortgage assets and the term loans from the Originator is managed by means of foreign currency swaps with Lloyds and Natixis and a basis swap with Lloyds. These require the LLP to pay sterling floating rate and receive amounts which match the currency and rates of the term loans.

The swaps with Lloyds are not recognised separately as financial instruments as the amounts payable under each swap reflect interest flows from the mortgage loans which are not recognised by the LLP for accounting purposes. Instead, the deemed loan to Lloyds is recognised with an effective interest rate and currency which incorporate the net amounts received or paid under the swaps. The currency swap with Natixis is recognised separately in the financial statements.

Interest receivable or payable on the swaps is accounted for on an accruals basis within interest receivable on the deemed loan.

#### (e)(ii) Cash & cash equivalents

The LLP holds deposits with the provider of a guaranteed investment contract bank account ("GIC account") and a transaction bank account with the same provider. These financial statements are held in the LLP's name and meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents. All cash disclosed on the face of the balance sheet is restricted by a detailed priority of payments set out in the Programme Documentation. As the cash can be used only to meet certain specific liabilities and is not available to be used with discretion, it is viewed as restricted cash.

These bank accounts are classified as "loans and receivables" in accordance with IFRS 9 and income is being recorded within interest receivable and similar income using the effective interest method.

The comparative figures are accounted for under IAS 39, at 31 December 2018, impairment allowances against the deemed loan totalled £nil (2017: £nil).

#### (e)(iii) Derivative financial instruments

All derivatives are recognised at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow and options pricing models as appropriate. Derivatives are carried in the balance sheet as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that is not part of a hedging relationship are recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The fair value of derivative contracts is the estimated amount that the LLP would receive or pay to terminate the swap at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account current interest rates and exchange rates.

The comparative figures are accounted for under IAS 39, this accounting treatment is the same under IFRS 9 as above.

#### (e)(iv) Foreign currency

The bonds secured against the LLP are denominated in Euro, Sterling, USD and Norwegian Kroner. The members consider Sterling to be the LLP's functional currency, as it most closely represents the economic effects of its underlying transactions, and the financial statements are presented in Sterling.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Sterling using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the relevant transaction. All foreign currency balances existing at the Balance Sheet date are translated into Sterling using the exchange rate at that date.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### (e)(v) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the LLP to make specified payments to reimburse the Noteholder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. No additional liability over and above the interest and principal already detailed in the accounts would be payable.

Where the LLP enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of Lloyds, the LLP treats such guarantee contracts as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the LLP will be required to make payments under the guarantee.

#### (e)(vi) Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less directly related incremental transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis. The term loans (equivalent to the proceeds of the Covered Bonds issued) which are received from Lloyds are also accounted for on this basis.

Capital contributions from members are non-interest-bearing but a nominal profit share amount is paid out in accordance with the priority of payments (see (f) below) and included as part of profit for the financial year available for division amongst members.

#### (f) Contributions and drawings

Under the terms of the Programme Documentation for the sale of the mortgage loans, Lloyds is treated as having made a capital contribution to the LLP in an amount equal to the difference between the current balance of the mortgage loans sold at each transfer date and the cash payment made by the LLP for the mortgage loans and relevant security on that transfer date. The outstanding capital contributions are not reflected in the financial statements of the LLP as there has been no sale of mortgages for accounting purposes.

Lloyds may from time to time make cash contributions to the LLP which will constitute cash capital contributions. No interest is paid on the members' capital balances. Capital distributions may only be made in accordance with the Programme Documentation where sufficient principal receipts are available and higher priority payments have been made.

Under the priority of payments, payment to the members of the sum of £3,000 in aggregate (or such other sum as may be agreed by members from time to time), is allocated to each member in proportion to their respective capital contribution balances as at the relevant calculation date, subject to a minimum of £1 each, as their profit for their respective interests as members in the LLP.

During the year and in the previous year, £2,999 was allocated to Lloyds and £1 was allocated to Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited.

#### (g) Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those segments operating in other economic environments.

The members of the LLP consider that the entity has only one geographical and one business segment and therefore is not required to produce additional segmental disclosure.

#### (h) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements necessarily requires the exercise of judgement both in the application of accounting policies and in the selection of assumptions used in the calculation of accounting estimates.

These judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors. The most significantly affected component of the financial statements and associated critical judgements is as follows:

##### Fair Value Calculations

Fair value is defined as the value at which assets, liabilities or positions could be closed out or sold in a transaction with a willing and knowledgeable counterparty. Fair value is based where available on quoted market prices and upon cash flow models which use, wherever possible, independently sourced market parameters such as interest rate yield curves and currency rates. Other factors are also considered, such as counterparty credit quality and liquidity.

#### (i) Related parties

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', the LLP has disclosed details of transactions with its related parties, Lloyds and Intertrust.

#### (j) Other payables

Other payables are stated at cost.

#### (k) Value added tax

Value added tax is not recoverable by the LLP and is included with its related cost.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 2. Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Interest receivable on deemed loan	486,637	472,751
Bank interest received	1,837	367
	<u>488,474</u>	<u>473,118</u>

### 3. Interest payable and similar charges

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Interest payable on term loans	<u>490,967</u>	<u>477,703</u>

### 4. Fair Value (loss)

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Gain on retranslation of Euro loan notes to Sterling	9,733	28,989
Fair value (loss) on Euro currency swap	(12,496)	(42,088)
Net fair value (loss) on currency swap derivatives	<u>(2,763)</u>	<u>(13,099)</u>

Fair value movements reflect the market value of the derivatives and swap interest payable. The Notes issued were economically hedged using derivative contracts and so gains or losses recognised to date are expected to reverse in the future.

### 5. Operating expenses

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Administration Charges	35	206
Audit fees	21	19
	<u>56</u>	<u>225</u>

Audit fees relate to the statutory audit. Other fees are also payable to the auditors and their associates for services provided to the programme. These are paid directly by Lloyds and amounted to £0 (2017: £188,364).

The audit fee for the current year, net of VAT, was £18,000 (2017: £16,000).

The LLP had no employees during the year (2017: none) and none of the members received any emoluments from the LLP in the current or previous year. The administration charge represents fees charged by Intertrust Management Limited ("Intertrust Management"), in connection with its provision of corporate management services to the LLP and related companies.

### 6. Deemed loan to the Originator

The mortgage portfolio, which is accounted for as a deemed loan to Originator and in which the LLP holds a beneficial interest, is held by Lloyds. The mortgage loans are secured on residential property in England, Wales and Scotland. Mortgages in the pool have to fulfil certain criteria. If they fail to do so they are removed from the pool and the pool may be replenished.

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
<b>Non current</b>		
Principal	20,905,661	18,239,070
<b>Current</b>		
Interest	39,133	39,099
<b>Deemed loan to the Originator</b>	<u>20,944,794</u>	<u>18,278,169</u>

The loan is expected to be repaid on the final maturity date of the term loans.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 7. Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings comprise a series of term loans from Lloyds, equivalent to the amounts raised under the Covered Bond Programme. The term loans are held in a number of different currencies and have interest charged on either a fixed rate basis or at a rate set in reference to LIBOR for three month sterling deposits.

Lloyds will not be relying on repayment of any term loan by the LLP nor the interest thereon in order to meet its repayment or interest obligations under the Covered Bonds. The term loans will not be repaid by the LLP until amounts payable under the corresponding series of Covered Bonds have been repaid. Amounts owed by the LLP will be paid in accordance with the priority of payments as detailed in the Programme Documentation.

The Covered Bonds issued by Lloyds are unconditionally guaranteed by the LLP. Under the terms of the Trust Deed, the LLP has provided a guarantee as to payments of interest and principal under the Covered Bonds, where amounts would otherwise be unpaid by Lloyds. The obligations of the LLP under its guarantee constitute direct obligations of the LLP secured against the assets from time to time of the LLP and recourse against the LLP is limited to such assets. The principal asset is the beneficial interest in the mortgage loans acquired from Lloyds.

Non Current Principal	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
<b>Term loans with Lloyds:</b>		
GBP - priced against 3 month Libor Weighted average margin +0.81% (2017: +0.60%)	4,000,000	3,805,000
EUR – fixed rate Weighted average rate +1.90% (2017: +2.14%)	10,794,084	8,583,089
GBP – fixed rate Weighted average rate 4.91% (2017: 3.72%)	4,240,000	3,740,000
NOK – fixed rate Weighted average rate 5.55% (2017: 5.44%)	248,156	327,702
USD – fixed rate Weighted average rate 3.38% (2017: nil)	587,406	-
<b>Non Current Total</b>	<u>19,869,646</u>	<u>16,455,791</u>
<b>Current Principal</b>		
<b>Term loans with Lloyds:</b>		
GBP - priced against 3 month Libor Weighted average rate 0.82% (2017: 0.95%)	1,705,000	-
EUR – fixed rate Weighted average rate nil (2017: 1.89%)	-	1,872,061
GBP – fixed rate Weighted average rate nil (2017: 13.84%)	-	500,000
NOK – fixed rate Weighted average rate 4.82% (2017: nil)	36,095	-
	<u>1,741,095</u>	<u>2,372,061</u>
<b>Accrued Interest</b>		
Interest due on term loans	39,133	39,099
<b>Total Current</b>	<u>1,780,228</u>	<u>2,411,160</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>21,649,874</u>	<u>18,866,951</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 8. Derivative assets

The principal derivatives used by the LLP are exchange rate and interest rate contracts.

These contracts include forward exchange contracts including interest rate basis swaps. A forward foreign exchange contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specified amount of foreign currency on a specified future date at an agreed rate. Currency swaps generally involve the exchange of interest payment obligations denominated in different currencies; the exchange of principal is actual.

The principal amount of the contract does not represent the LLP's real exposure to credit risk which is limited to the current cost of replacing contracts with a positive value to the LLP should the counterparty default. To reduce credit risk the LLP only deals with highly rated counterparties and uses credit enhancement techniques such as collateralisation, where security is provided against the exposure. No collateral is currently being held as the swap conditions are met. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow and options pricing models as appropriate.

The notional principal amount and fair value of instruments entered into was:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
<b>Exchange and / or Interest Rate contracts:</b>		
Notional principal amount	823,200	823,200
<b>Fair value</b>		
Assets	110,239	105,730

### 9. Other payables

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Audit fee accrual	22	19
	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>

### 10. Total members' interests

	Members' capital £'000	Reserves £'000	Total £'000	Loans due to/(from) members £'000	Total £'000
Members' interests as at 1 January 2018	-	33,645	33,645	483,052	516,697
Loss for the year available for division among members	-	(5,312)	(5,312)	-	(5,312)
Loans introduced by members	-	-	-	(2,666,625)	(2,666,625)
Repaid to members	-	(3)	(3)	2,782,923	2,782,920
Derivative assets	-	-	-	(4,509)	(4,509)
Members' interests as at 31 December 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>28,330</u>	<u>28,330</u>	<u>594,841</u>	<u>623,171</u>

The loans and other debts due to/(from) members can be analysed as follows:

	Members' interests as at 31 December 2018 £'000
Amounts due to members	21,649,874
Amounts due from members	(21,055,033)
<b>Members' interests as at 31 December 2018</b>	<u>594,841</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 10. Total members' interests (continued)

	Members' capital	Reserves	Total	Loans due to/(from) members	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Members' interests as at 1 January 2017	-	51,579	51,579	449,649	501,228
Profit for the year available for division among members	-	(17,909)	(17,909)	-	(17,909)
Loans introduced by members	-	-	-	1,793,978	1,793,978
Repaid to members	-	(25)	(25)	(1,749,344)	(1,749,369)
Derivative assets	-	-	-	(11,231)	(11,231)
Members' interests as at 31 December 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>33,645</u>	<u>33,645</u>	<u>483,052</u>	<u>516,697</u>
The loans and other debts due to/(from) members can be analysed as follows:				<b>Members' Interests as at 31 December 2017</b>	
				£'000	
Amounts due to members				18,866,952	
Amounts due from members				(18,383,901)	
<b>Members' Interests as at 31 December 2017</b>				<u><b>483,051</b></u>	

### 11. Management of risk

All of the LLP's assets and liabilities have been classified as financial instruments in accordance with IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'.

The LLP's financial instruments principally comprise a deemed loan to Lloyds (equivalent to the value of the LLP's investment in Lloyds mortgages), derivative contracts, cash and liquid resources, loans and borrowings and various other receivables and payables that arise directly from its operations.

The principal risks arising from the LLP's financial instruments are credit risk, foreign currency and interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Further detailed analysis of the risks facing the LLP in relation to its financial instruments is provided below.

The LLP's exposure to risk on its financial instruments and the management of such risk is largely determined at the initial set-up of the LLP. The LLP's activities and the role of each party to the transaction is clearly defined and documented. Cash flow modelling, including multiple stress scenarios, is carried out as part of the structuring of the transaction. For this reason, sensitivity to risk is minimal.

In addition interest rate swaps and foreign currency swaps have been entered into with the Originator and Natixis as part of the transaction to hedge interest rate and foreign currency risks arising in the transaction including the obligations under the term loans. The derivative counterparty is selected as a regulated financial institution and this reduces the risk of default and loss for the LLP. Additional credit protection may be afforded by the requirement for the derivative counterparties to post collateral in the event of a downgrade to a counterparty's credit rating.

Following initial set-up, the Management Board monitors the LLP's performance, reviewing monthly reports on the performance of the mortgages. Such review is designed to ensure that the terms of the Programme Documentation have been complied with, that no unforeseen risks have arisen and that the interest and principal on the term loans have been paid on a timely basis. Where necessary, the members also make appropriate enquiries of the LLP's professional advisers concerning specific matters which may affect the nature and extent of particular risks to the LLP.



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 11. Management of risk (continued)

#### 11a. Credit risk

Credit risk arises where there is a possibility that a counterparty may default on its financial obligations resulting in a loss to the LLP.

The LLP has a concentration of risk to Lloyds as the Originator of the mortgages, the LLP's bank account provider, swap counterparty, servicer of the mortgages and cash manager.

Credit risk arises on the individual loans within the mortgage loan portfolio which are in turn secured on UK residential properties. The performance of these mortgage loans is therefore influenced by the economic background and the UK housing market. The ability of the LLP to pay the term loan interest and principal to Lloyds will depend on the amount and timing of payments of interest and principal on the mortgage loans by the borrowers.

In terms of arrears management, the LLP has engaged a servicer of the mortgage loans in the portfolio to help reduce the risk of loss. The servicer is required to monitor repayments on the mortgage loans in accordance with its usual credit policies. The servicer is also responsible for ensuring mortgage loans in the pool meet the eligibility criteria set out in the Programme Documentation.

The income on the mortgage pool is expected to exceed the LLP's expenses and the interest payable on the term loans. Any excess income that is not required to meet expenses or interest payments is returned to the Originator as deferred consideration.

Credit risk for the LLP is mitigated by the amount of over collateralisation of the beneficial interest in mortgages which is provided by Lloyds and which is monitored using the ACT. The over collateralisation is available in full for the benefit of the LLP. The Programme Documentation provides that the LLP and its members should ensure that the adjusted aggregate loan amount of the mortgage pool asset and cash is at least equal to or greater than the aggregate amount outstanding on the Covered Bonds on each calculation date after taking into account other deductions. The adjusted loan amount is the balance of the mortgage loans after adjusting for various set-offs and adjustments unique to particular groups of loans, together with allowances for loan defaults. The credit support as derived from the ACT as at 31 December 2018 was £4,162,784k (2017: £2,363,340k).

In the event that there is a breach of the ACT, Lloyds is required to take steps to make good the deficit by providing the necessary capital contributions in order that the ACT breach is cured before the next ACT calculation. If there is a breach at the following calculation date, this will constitute a Lloyds Event of Default, which will entitle the Bond Trustee to serve a Lloyds Acceleration Notice on the issuer of the Covered Bonds. Upon service of such notice, the Bond Trustee will serve a Notice to Pay on the LLP under the Covered Bond guarantee. This would require the LLP to repay all amounts outstanding on the Covered Bonds, including principal and accrued interest amounts.

The total mortgage pool made available to the LLP at 31 December 2018 amounted to £27.77bn (2017: £22.84bn). As noted in the accounting policies section, the LLP does not recognise the mortgage pool but rather a deemed loan to the Originator.

To the extent that the income on the deemed loan does not provide sufficient funds to recover the LLP's investment in the mortgage portfolio, the LLP has no further claim on the assets of Lloyds. During the current year, sufficient cash has been received from the deemed loan to enable the LLP to make all necessary payments on the term loans following repayment of the related series of Covered Bonds by Lloyds.

The LLP assesses its counterparties for credit risk before contracting with them. Credit rating is the main method used to measure credit risk. In accordance with the criteria of the rating agencies that rate the Covered Bonds issued by Lloyds and by association the term loans received by the LLP, the Programme Documentation contains various rating triggers linked to each counterparty, which require certain actions to be taken if triggers are breached.

	Counterparty	Rating as at 31 December 2018  (Moody's/Fitch)	Rating as at of approval of financial statements  (Moody's/Fitch)
Covered bond swap, interest rate swap and bank accounts	Lloyds Bank Plc	P-1 / Aa3 / F1 / A+	P-1 / Aa3 / F1 / A+
Covered bond swap	Natixis S.A	P-1 / A2 / A+ / F1	P-1 / A1 / A+ / F1

In the event that a swap counterparty is downgraded by a rating agency below the ratings specified in the relevant swap agreement, the relevant swap provider will be required to take certain remedial measures as defined in that agreement which may include providing collateral for its obligations under the relevant swap, arranging for its obligations to be transferred to an entity with sufficient rating, procuring another entity with sufficient rating to become co-obligor for its obligations, or taking such other action as it may agree with the relevant rating agency.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 11. Management of risk (continued)

#### 11a. Credit risk (continued)

##### Financial assets subject to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk arising on the LLP's financial assets at the reporting date is disclosed in the table below and equates to carrying value.

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Assets held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	623,193	516,716
Deemed Loan to Originator	20,944,794	18,278,169
	<u>21,567,987</u>	<u>18,794,885</u>

At the Balance Sheet date all financial assets subject to credit risk were neither past due nor impaired.

##### Securitised mortgage assets

Secured mortgage loans can be analysed according to the rating systems used by the LLP and the Originator when assessing customers and counterparties.

For the purposes of the LLP's disclosures regarding credit quality, total secured mortgage loans subject to credit risk have been analysed as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Neither past, due nor impaired	27,344,549	22,434,923
Past due, but not impaired	311,779	281,959
Impaired	112,011	121,851
	<u>27,768,339</u>	<u>22,838,733</u>

In respect of LBG's secured mortgage portfolio, 'past due' is when a borrower has failed to make a payment when contractually due. The definition of impaired loans refers to those which are six months or more in arrears (or certain cases where the borrower is bankrupt or is in possession).

##### Secured mortgage assets

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Securitised loans and advances which are past due, but not impaired:		
Past due 0-30 days	160,182	142,674
Past due 30 to 60 days	59,320	52,492
Past due 60 to 180 days	92,277	86,793
	<u>311,779</u>	<u>281,959</u>

The number and value of loans currently in arrears will have a bearing on the receipt of cash by the LLP. Key indicators are as follows:

- At 31 December 2018 a total of 2,057 accounts were in arrears by three or more months which represented 0.69% of the mortgage pool (31 December 2017: 2,078 accounts, 0.89%).
- At 31 December 2018 the number of properties in possession amounted to nil (31 December 2017: nil).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 11. Management of risk (continued)

#### 11b. Foreign currency and interest rate risk

Interest rate and foreign currency risks exist where assets and liabilities have different currencies and interest rates set under a different basis or which reset at different times. The mortgage assets, the term loans and the cash and cash equivalents are exposed to these risks. The LLP minimises its exposure to such risks by ensuring that the foreign currency and interest rate characteristics of assets and liabilities are similar, where this is not possible the LLP uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate these risks.

The underlying mortgage pool comprises mortgage loans which are subject to variable rates of interest set by Lloyds based on general interest rates and competitive considerations, mortgage loans which track the Bank of England base rate and mortgage loans which are subject to fixed rates of interest. To mitigate the changes in interest and foreign currency rates that may result in the interest cash flows from the mortgage pool being insufficient to meet the payments under the term loans, the LLP has entered into currency and basis swaps with Lloyds and Natixis. The basis swaps substantially eliminate the sensitivity to movements in interest rates and the currency swaps eliminate the sensitivity to movements in foreign currency rates.

The effect of currency and interest rate movements has no bearing on the results of the LLP due to the use of derivative contracts. However, the LLP is exposed to volatility in the fair value of the derivative contract held with Natixis. This fair value will reverse over the life of the derivative contract to nil. As at 31 December 2018, the term loan to which the Natixis derivative contract relates totals £896,965,565 (31 December 2017: £887,232,700). The derivative notional value is £823,200,000 with a mark to market valuation movement loss of £5,311,933. (31 December 2017: £17,909,339 loss).

#### 11c. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the LLP is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The LLP's ability to meet payments on the term loans as they fall due is dependent on timely receipt of funds from the deemed loan to Originator which may be delayed due to slow repayment on the mortgage portfolio (see 11(a) credit risk above).

Principal repayments are made on the term loans with Lloyds in accordance with the LLP's principal priority of payments and reflect the amount of principal collection on the underlying mortgage loans. In the event that the LLP does not have sufficient cash flows from the underlying mortgage loans in order to be able to repay the term loans as and when they fall due, the members may be required to make cash capital contributions, extend the repayment of the term loans, or sell mortgages from the mortgage pool, in accordance with the terms of the Programme Documentation.

The liquidity tables below reflect the undiscounted cash payments which will fall due if the structure continues until the contractual maturity date as set out in the Programme Documentation. It is anticipated that the interest and principal received on the deemed loan to Originator will be sufficient to allow repayment of the term loans.

2018	Carrying Value	Contractual repayment value	Not later than one month	Later than one month not later than 3 months	Later than three months not later than one year	Later than one year and not later than five years	Later than five years
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Principal</b>							
Term loans with Lloyds	21,610,741	21,610,741	750,000	36,095	955,000	14,208,430	5,661,216
Other Payables	22	22	22	-	-	-	-
<b>Interest payable</b>							
Term loans with Lloyds	39,133	2,850,613	39,376	93,934	441,125	1,468,810	807,368
	21,649,896	24,461,376	789,398	130,029	1,396,125	15,677,240	6,468,584

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 11. Management of risk (continued)

#### 11c. Liquidity Risk (continued)

2017	Carrying Value	Contractual repayment value	Not later than one month	Later than one month not later than 3 months	Later than three months not later than one year	Later than one year and not later than five years	Later than five years
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Principal</b>							
Term loans with Lloyds	18,827,852	18,827,852	1,000,000	-	808,757	10,268,159	6,750,936
Other Payables	19	19	19	-	-	-	-
<b>Interest payable</b>							
Term loans with Lloyds	39,089	3,387,700	51,105	95,991	433,958	1,760,025	1,046,621
	18,866,970	22,215,571	1,051,124	95,991	1,242,715	12,028,184	7,797,557

#### 11d. Fair values

The fair values of the LLP's main financial instruments are detailed below:

##### Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value

The financial instruments below are analysed by valuation method. The different levels are defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

##### Derivatives

Fair value of derivative assets and liabilities is based, where available, on quoted market prices and upon cash flow models which use, wherever possible, independently sourced market parameters such as interest rate yield curves and currency rates. Other factors are also considered, such as counterparty credit quality and liquidity. The valuation method is consistent with commonly used market techniques. For this reason, in accordance with "IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures" and "IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement", the fair value measurement is considered to be Level 2 in the Fair Value Hierarchy.

##### Financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost

###### Deemed Loan to Originator

The carrying value of the variable rate loans is assumed to be their fair value. The principal of the loan is consideration for the underlying pool of mortgages which are significantly held at variable rate. For these reasons, the fair value of this asset is considered to be a close approximation to amortised cost.

###### Loans and Borrowings

The loans are held in a number of different currencies and translated to Sterling using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. They are carried at amortised cost. The fair value of these liabilities is considered to be a close approximation to amortised cost. The loans carry interest calculated on either a fixed rate basis or at a rate set in reference to three month LIBOR.

###### Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised at cost. The fair value of these liabilities is considered to be a close approximation to cost due to the short term nature of these liabilities.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 12. Related parties

The LLP is a special purpose entity controlled by Lloyds, one of the two designated members. The second designated member is Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited. Lloyds is a subsidiary undertaking of LBG.

The LLP has provided a loan to Lloyds (the Originator of the mortgages), on which the LLP receives income. In addition, the LLP paid cash management and mortgage loan servicing fees to Lloyds during the year in connection with the provision of services defined under the Programme Documentation. Lloyds is the counterparty to the interest rate swap and one of the counterparties for the foreign currency swap agreements. The swap payments and management fees are included in the income from the deemed loan.

Intertrust Corporate Services Limited ("Intertrust CS") is the immediate parent company of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds Holdings Limited, the majority shareholder of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited. Intertrust CS is a wholly owned subsidiary of Intertrust Management Limited. The LLP pays corporate services fees to Intertrust in connection with its provision of corporate management services to the LLP and related companies. In 2018 this amounted to £26k (2017: £18k).

Lloyds has provided a series of term loans to the LLP, on which the LLP pays a variable rate of interest. Certain expenses which are included in other operating expenses may subsequently be paid or reimbursed directly by Lloyds. The LLP has placed funds on deposit in a Guaranteed Investment Contract account provided by Lloyds, and it is contractually entitled to a variable rate of interest of 20 basis points per annum below LIBOR for one-month Sterling deposits.

During the year, the LLP undertook the transactions set out below with companies within the Lloyds group:

At 31 December	Parent	Other Related Parties	Parent	Other Related Parties
	2018 £'000	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	2017 £'000
<b>Interest receivable and similar income</b>				
Income from deemed loan to Originator	486,637	-	472,751	-
Bank interest receivable	1,837	-	367	-
<b>Interest payable and similar charges</b>				
Interest payable to Lloyds on term loans	490,967	-	477,703	-
Operating expenses	-	26	-	18
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	623,193	-	516,716	-
Deemed loan to Originator	20,944,794	-	18,278,169	-
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Term loan from Lloyds	21,649,874	-	18,866,951	-

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 13. Implementation of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

This note explains the impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9 replaces the provisions of IAS 39 that relate to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

#### Classification and measurement

IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into one of three measurement categories, fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income or amortised cost.

Financial assets will be measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model the objective of which is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets will be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they are held within a business model the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets not meeting either of these two business models; and all equity instruments (unless designated at inception to fair value through other comprehensive income); and all derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

An entity may, at initial recognition, designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

#### Impairment

IFRS 9 replaces the existing 'incurred loss' impairment approach with an expected credit loss ('ECL') model resulting in earlier recognition of credit losses compared with IAS 39. The ECL model has three stages. Entities are required to recognise a 12 month expected loss allowance on initial recognition (stage 1) and a lifetime expected loss allowance when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 2). Stage 3 requires objective evidence that an asset is credit-impaired, which is similar to the guidance on incurred losses in IAS 39.

#### Impairment – Deemed loan to originator

The deemed loan to originator for this entity is not expected to result in a day one ECL. Unlike other financial instruments, the deemed loan to originator is, by its construction, an instrument that incorporates credit enhancement. As previously noted the interest due on the deemed loan to originator is only due to the extent it matches the obligations of the entity. All securitisation programmes incorporate credit enhancement in the form of excess spread and various reserve funds for use in the event the excess spread for a particular payment period is insufficient. Expected losses for the deemed loan to originator would only therefore be recognised where the ECLs on the underlying assets were large enough that no credit enhancement remained. To date, no permanent losses have occurred in the loans to related company since the structure's inception, and credit enhancement has remained more than sufficient to cover losses on underlying assets. Given the headroom available, the probability of default ('PD') on the loans to related company is considered as close to zero, and therefore the initial 12 month ECL recognised in the accounts is nil.

#### Impact on the financial statements

The Company adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018. In accordance with the transition requirements of IFRS 9, comparative information for 2017 has not been restated and transitional adjustments have been accounted for through retained earnings as at 1 January 2018.

The Company has conducted an analysis of these changes and does not consider there to be any significant impact of applying IFRS 9 to the financial statements.

### 14. Future Accounting Pronouncements

There are no pronouncements applicable to the Company

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 15. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The designated members of the LLP are Lloyds Bank plc and Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited (as Liquidation Member).

For accounting purposes under IFRS, the LLP's ultimate parent and controlling party is Lloyds Banking Group plc. The LLP's results are included within the consolidated financial statements of Lloyds Banking Group plc. Copies of the group financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary's Office, Lloyds Banking Group plc, 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN.

The Company meets the definition of a special purpose entity under IFRSs. In accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company's financial statements are consolidated within the group financial statements of LBG for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The parent undertaking, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements is Lloyds Bank plc. Copies of the consolidated annual report and accounts of Lloyds may be obtained from Group Secretariat, Lloyds Banking Group plc, 25 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7HN or downloaded via [www.lloydsbankinggroup.com](http://www.lloydsbankinggroup.com).

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is LBG, which is the parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the consolidated annual report and accounts of LBG may be obtained from LBG's head office at 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN or downloaded via [www.lloydsbankinggroup.com](http://www.lloydsbankinggroup.com).

# ***Independent auditors' report to the members of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP***

## **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

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### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the limited liability partnership's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31st December 2018, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Cash flow statement and the Statement of changes in members' other interests; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

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### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Independence**

We remained independent of the limited liability partnership in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the members' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the members have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the limited liability partnership's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the limited liability partnership's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

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### **Reporting on other information**

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The members are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.



## **Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

### *Responsibilities of the members for the financial statements*

As explained more fully in the Members' Responsibilities Statement, the members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The members are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the members are responsible for assessing the limited liability partnership's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the members either intend to liquidate the limited liability partnership or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

### *Use of this report*

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the members of the partnership as a body in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, 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.

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## **Other required reporting**

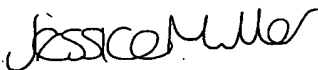
### **Companies Act 2006 exception reporting**

Under the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to limited liability partnerships we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the limited liability partnership, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

The audit of Lloyds Banking Group and its subsidiaries was tendered in 2014 and we were re-appointed with effect from 1 January 2016. There will be a mandatory rotation of Lloyds Banking Group for the 2021 audit:



Jessica Miller (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
London  
26 April 2019