

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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This prospectus has been delivered to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession this prospectus may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which you are located. By accessing the prospectus, you shall be deemed to have confirmed and represented to us that (a) you have understood and agree to the terms set out herein, (b) you consent to delivery of the prospectus by electronic transmission, (c) you are either (i) not a U.S. person (within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act) or acting for the account or benefit of a U.S. person and the electronic mail address that you have given to us and to which this e-mail has been delivered is not located in the United States (**U.S.**), its territories and possessions (including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island and the Northern Mariana Islands) or the District of Columbia or (ii) a qualified institutional buyer (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act) and (d) if you are a person in the UK, then you are a person who (i) has professional experience in matters relating to investments or (ii) is a high net worth entity falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Financial Services and Markets Act (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 or a certified high net worth individual within Article 48 of the Financial Services and Markets Act (Financial Promotion) Order 2005.

This prospectus has been sent to you in an electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of electronic transmission and consequently none of Lloyds Bank plc or any other Dealer appointed from time to time (nor any person who controls it nor any director, officer, employee nor agent of it or affiliate of any such person) accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any difference between the prospectus distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version available to you on request from Lloyds Bank plc.



LLOYDS BANK PLC

(incorporated with limited liability in England and Wales registered number 2065)

€60 billion

Global Covered Bond Programme

**unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payments of interest and principal by
LLOYDS BANK COVERED BONDS LLP**

(a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales registered number OC340094)

Under this €60 billion global covered bond programme (the **Programme**), Lloyds Bank plc (formerly Lloyds TSB Bank plc) (the **Issuer**) may from time to time issue bonds (the **Covered Bonds**) denominated in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer (as defined below).

Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP (formerly Lloyds TSB Covered Bonds LLP) (the **LLP**) has guaranteed payments of interest and principal under the Covered Bonds pursuant to a guarantee which is secured over the Portfolio (as defined below) and its other assets. Recourse against the LLP under its guarantee is limited to the Portfolio and such assets.

Covered Bonds may be issued in bearer or registered form. The maximum aggregate nominal amount of all Covered Bonds from time to time outstanding under the Programme will not exceed €60 billion (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Programme Agreement described herein), subject to increase as described herein.

Covered Bonds may be issued on a continuing basis to the Dealer specified under *Overview of the Programme* and any additional Dealer(s) appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Issuer (each a **Dealer**, and together, the **Dealers**), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Prospectus to the **relevant Dealer** shall, in the case of an issue of Covered Bonds which are to be subscribed for by one or more Dealers, be to all Dealers agreeing to subscribe for such Covered Bonds.

This Prospectus constitutes a Base Prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive - Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended, which includes the amendments made by Directive 2010/73/EU to the extent that such amendments have been implemented in a relevant member state (the **Prospectus Directive**). Application has been made to the Financial Conduct Authority (the **FCA**) which is the United Kingdom (**UK**) competent authority under Part VI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the **FSMA**) for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive and relevant implementing measures in the UK (the **UK Listing Authority**) for approval of this Prospectus as a base prospectus issued in compliance with the Prospectus Directive and relevant implementing measures in the UK for the purpose of giving information with regard to the issue of Covered Bonds issued under the Programme to be admitted to the official list of the UK Listing Authority (the **Official List**) and to the London Stock Exchange plc (the **London Stock Exchange**) for such Covered Bonds to be admitted to trading on the regulated market of the London Stock Exchange which is a "regulated market" for the purposes of Directive 2004/39/EC (the **Markets in Financial Instruments Directive**) (the **regulated market of the London Stock Exchange**) during the period of 12 months from the date of this Prospectus.

As at the date of this Prospectus: (i) long-term senior obligations of the Issuer are rated "A" by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited (**S&P**), "A1" by Moody's Investors Service Ltd. (**Moody's**) and "A+" by Fitch Ratings Limited (**Fitch**); and (ii) short-term obligations of the Issuer are rated "A-1" by S&P, "P-1" by Moody's and "F1" by Fitch. Each of Fitch, Moody's and S&P is established in the European Union and is registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies.

References in this Prospectus to Covered Bonds being listed (and all related references) shall, unless the context otherwise requires, mean that such Covered Bonds have been admitted to trading on the regulated market of the London Stock Exchange and have been admitted to the Official List.

The price and amount of Covered Bonds to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the Issuer and each relevant Dealer at the time of issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions. Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of Covered Bonds, interest (if any) payable in respect of Covered Bonds and the issue price of Covered Bonds will be set out in a separate document containing the final terms for that Tranche (each, a **Final Terms**) which, with respect to Covered Bonds to be listed on the London Stock Exchange, will be delivered to the FCA and the London Stock Exchange on or before the date of issue of such Tranche of Covered Bonds.

The Issuer may issue N Covered Bonds from time to time, which will not be issued pursuant to this Prospectus, or pursuant to any Final Terms under this Prospectus.

The UK Listing Authority has neither approved or reviewed information contained in this Prospectus in connection with any N Covered Bonds.

On 4 January 2010, the Issuer was admitted to the register of issuers and the Programme (and the Covered Bonds issued previously under the Programme) was admitted to the register of regulated covered bonds pursuant to Regulation 14 of the Regulated Covered Bonds Regulations (SI 2008/346) as amended by the Regulated Covered Bonds (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/1714), the Regulated Covered Bonds (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (SI 2011/2859) and the Regulated Covered Bonds (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012/2977) (the **RCB Regulations**).

Prospective investors should have regard to the factors described under the section headed *Risk Factors* in this Prospectus. This Prospectus does not describe all of the risks of an investment in the Covered Bonds.

Prospective investors in Covered Bonds should ensure that they understand the nature of the relevant Covered Bonds and the extent of their exposure to risks and that they consider the suitability of the relevant Covered Bonds as an investment in the light of their own circumstances and financial condition.

CERTAIN ISSUES OF COVERED BONDS INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK AND POTENTIAL INVESTORS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO SUSTAIN A LOSS OF ALL OR PART OF THEIR INVESTMENT. It is the responsibility of prospective investors to ensure that they have sufficient knowledge, experience and professional advice to make their own legal, financial, tax, accounting and other business evaluation of the merits and risks of investing in the Covered Bonds and are not relying on the advice of the Issuer, the Security Trustee (as defined herein) or Bond Trustee (as defined herein) or the relevant Dealer in that regard.

The Covered Bonds and the Covered Bond Guarantee (defined below) have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **Securities Act**), and the Covered Bonds may not be offered or sold in the U.S. or to, or for the benefit of, U.S. persons as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act (**Regulation S**) unless such securities are registered under the Securities Act or pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and in accordance with all applicable state securities laws. See *Form of the Covered Bonds* for a description of the manner in which Covered Bonds will be issued. Registered Covered Bonds (as defined below) are subject to certain restrictions on transfer: (see *Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*).

The Covered Bonds issued under the Programme are expected on issue to be assigned an "AAA" rating by Fitch Ratings Ltd. and an "Aaa" rating by Moody's Investors Service Limited. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organisation. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to a relevant Series of Covered Bonds will be issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under Regulation (EU) No 1060/2009 (as amended) (the **CRA Regulation**) will be disclosed in the Final Terms. In general, European regulated investors are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes, unless such ratings are issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation (and such registration has not been withdrawn or suspended). Each of Fitch and Moody's is established in the European Union and is registered under Regulation (EU) No. 1060/2009 (as amended). As such each of Fitch and Moody's is included in the list of credit rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority on its website in accordance with such Regulation.

Neither the United States Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission in the U.S. nor any other U.S. regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the Covered Bonds or determined that this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence in the U.S..

Arranger for the Programme

Lloyds Bank

Dealer

Lloyds Bank

The date of this Prospectus is 19 June 2015

This Prospectus has been approved by the FCA as a base prospectus for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive and has been published in accordance with the prospectus rules made under the FSMA. This Prospectus is not a prospectus for the purposes of Section 12(a)(2) or any other provision or order under the Securities Act.

The Issuer and the LLP (the **Responsible Persons**) each accept responsibility for the information contained in this prospectus (the **Prospectus**) and the Final Terms of each Tranche of Covered Bonds issued under the Programme. To the best of the knowledge and belief of each of the Responsible Persons (each having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. Any information sourced from third parties contained in this Prospectus has been accurately reproduced (and is clearly sourced where it appears in the document) and, as far as each of the Issuer and the LLP are aware and are able to ascertain from information published by that third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

The Covered Bonds may not be a suitable investment for all investors.

On 4 January 2010, the Issuer was admitted to the register of issuers and the Programme (and the Covered Bonds issued previously under the Programme) was admitted to the register of regulated covered bonds pursuant to Regulation 14 of the RCB Regulations.

Copies of each set of Final Terms (in the case of Covered Bonds to be admitted to the Official List) will be available from the registered office of the Issuer and from the specified office of each of the Paying Agents (as defined below). Final Terms relating to the Covered Bonds which are admitted to trading on the regulated market of the London Stock Exchange will be available for inspection on the website of the Regulatory News Service operated by the London Stock Exchange at www.londonstockexchange.com/exchange/news/market-news/market-news-home.html.

This Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with any supplementary prospectus hereto, all documents which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see the section entitled *Documents Incorporated by Reference* below) and any Final Terms. This Prospectus shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are so incorporated and form part of this Prospectus.

The information contained in this Prospectus was obtained from the Issuer, the Seller, the LLP and other sources, but no assurance can be given by the relevant Dealer, the Arranger, the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee as to the accuracy or completeness of this information. Accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility or liability is accepted by the relevant Dealer, the Arranger, the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer, the Seller and the LLP in connection with the Programme. Neither the relevant Dealer, the Arranger, the Bond Trustee nor the Security Trustee accepts any liability in relation to the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer, the Seller and the LLP in connection with the Programme.

Subject as provided in the applicable Final Terms, the only persons authorised to use this Prospectus in connection with an offer of Covered Bonds are the persons named in the applicable Final Terms as the relevant Dealer.

No person is or has been authorised by the Issuer, the Seller, the LLP, the relevant Dealer, the Arranger, the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Prospectus or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the Covered Bonds and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer, the Seller, the LLP, the relevant Dealer, the Arranger, the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee.

Neither this Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Covered Bonds (i) is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation or (ii) should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer, the Seller, the LLP, the relevant Dealer, the Arranger, the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee that any recipient of this Prospectus or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Covered Bonds should purchase any Covered Bonds. Each investor contemplating purchasing any Covered Bonds should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Issuer and the LLP. Neither this Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the issue of any Covered Bonds constitutes an

offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer, the Seller, the LLP, the relevant Dealer, the Arranger, the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee to any person to subscribe for or to purchase any Covered Bonds.

Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Covered Bonds shall in any circumstances imply that the information contained herein concerning the Issuer and the LLP is correct at any time subsequent to the date hereof or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date indicated in the document containing the same. The relevant Dealer, the Arranger, the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee expressly do not undertake to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer, the Seller or the LLP during the life of the Programme or to advise any investor in the Covered Bonds of any information coming to their attention.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any Covered Bonds in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offer or sale of Covered Bonds may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. The Issuer, the Seller, the LLP, the relevant Dealer, the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee do not represent that this Prospectus may be lawfully distributed, or that any Covered Bonds may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by the Issuer, the Seller, the LLP, the relevant Dealer, the Arranger, the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee which would permit a public offering of any Covered Bonds outside the European Economic Area or distribution of this Prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, no Covered Bonds may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Prospectus nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus or any Covered Bonds may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions on the distribution of this Prospectus and the offering and sale of Covered Bonds. In particular, there are restrictions on the distribution of this Prospectus and the offer or sale of Covered Bonds in the U.S., the European Economic Area (including the UK, The Netherlands, the Republic of Italy, Germany and the Republic of France) and Japan: see *Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*. This Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of Covered Bonds in any Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a **Relevant Member State**) will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Directive, as implemented in that Relevant Member State, from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Covered Bonds. Accordingly any person making or intending to make an offer in a Relevant Member State of Covered Bonds which are the subject of an offering contemplated in this Prospectus as completed by a Final Terms in relation to the offer of those Covered Bonds may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or the relevant Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive, in each case, in relation to such offer. Neither the Issuer nor the relevant Dealer have authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of Covered Bonds in circumstances in which an obligation arises for the Issuer or the relevant Dealer to publish or supplement a prospectus for such offer.

In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Covered Bonds, one or more relevant Dealer(s) acting as the stabilising manager(s) (the **Stabilising Manager(s)**) or any person acting for it or them may over-allot Covered Bonds or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Covered Bonds of the Series (as defined below) of which such Tranche forms part at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of a Stabilising Manager) will undertake stabilisation action. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche of Covered Bonds is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the Issue Date of the relevant Tranche of Covered Bonds and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Covered Bonds. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilising Manager(s) (or person(s) acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

Each potential investor in the Covered Bonds must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Covered Bonds, the merits and risks of investing in the Covered Bonds and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus or any applicable supplemental prospectus;

- have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Covered Bonds and the impact such investment will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Covered Bonds, including where principal or interest in respect of the Covered Bonds is payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- understand thoroughly the terms of the Covered Bonds and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets;
- be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks; and
- understand the accounting, legal, regulatory and tax implications of a purchase, holding and disposal of an interest in the relevant Covered Bonds.

None of the relevant Dealer(s), the Arranger, the Issuer, the Seller, the LLP, the Security Trustee or the Bond Trustee makes any representation to any investor in the Covered Bonds regarding the legality of its investment under any applicable laws. Any investor in the Covered Bonds should be able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Covered Bonds for an indefinite period of time.

General legal investment considerations

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent (1) Covered Bonds are legal investments for it, (2) Covered Bonds can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (3) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Covered Bonds. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Covered Bonds under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

Some Covered Bonds are complex financial instruments and such instruments may be purchased by investors as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured, appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in Covered Bonds which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Covered Bonds will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of such Covered Bonds and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

U.S. INFORMATION

The Covered Bonds have not been approved or disapproved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the **SEC**) or any other securities commission or other regulatory authority in the U.S., nor have the foregoing authorities approved this Prospectus or confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of the information contained in this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

The Covered Bonds in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the U.S. or its possessions or to U.S. persons, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. Treasury regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder.

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the Issuer and the LLP and the terms of the Covered Bonds being offered, including the merits and risks involved.

The Prospectus may be distributed on a confidential basis in the U.S. to a limited number of QIBs (as defined below) for informational use solely in connection with the consideration of the purchase of the Covered Bonds being offered hereby. Its use for any other purpose in the U.S. is not authorized. It may not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part nor may it be distributed or any of its contents disclosed to anyone other than the prospective investors to whom it is originally distributed.

As set forth in the applicable Final Terms, the Covered Bonds are being offered and sold (a) in reliance on Rule 144A, in each case to "qualified institutional buyers" (as defined in Rule 144A) (**QIBs**) (such Covered Bonds, the **Rule 144A Covered Bonds**) and/or (b) in accordance with Regulation S to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions (such Covered Bonds, the **Regulation S Covered Bonds**). Prospective purchasers are hereby notified that the sellers of the Covered Bonds may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

Registered Covered Bonds may be offered or sold within the U.S. or to U.S. persons only to QIBs in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act. Each U.S. purchaser of Registered Covered Bonds is hereby notified that the offer and sale of any Registered Covered Bonds to it may be made in reliance upon the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

Each purchaser or holder of Covered Bonds represented by a Rule 144A Global Covered Bond, or any Covered Bond issued in registered form in exchange or substitution therefor, will be deemed by its acceptance or purchase of any such Covered Bond to have made certain representations and agreements intended to restrict the resale or other transfer of such Covered Bonds as set out in *Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*. Unless otherwise stated, terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them in *Form of the Covered Bonds*.

NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS

NEITHER THE FACT THAT A REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE HAS BEEN FILED UNDER CHAPTER 421-B OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REVISED STATUTES WITH THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NOR THE FACT THAT A SECURITY IS EFFECTIVELY REGISTERED OR A PERSON IS LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTES A FINDING BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE THAT ANY DOCUMENT FILED UNDER CHAPTER 421-B IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING. NEITHER ANY SUCH FACT NOR THE FACT THAT AN EXEMPTION OR EXCEPTION IS AVAILABLE FOR A SECURITY OR A TRANSACTION MEANS THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS PASSED IN ANY WAY UPON THE MERITS OR QUALIFICATIONS OF, OR RECOMMENDED OR GIVEN APPROVAL TO, ANY PERSON, SECURITY OR TRANSACTION. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE, OR CAUSE TO BE MADE, TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, CUSTOMER OR CLIENT ANY REPRESENTATION INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

To permit compliance with Rule 144A in connection with any resales or other transfers of Covered Bonds that are "restricted securities" as defined in Rule 144(a)(3) under the Securities Act, each of the Issuer and/or, the LLP, as applicable, has undertaken in the Trust Deed to furnish, upon the request of a holder of such Covered Bonds or any beneficial interest therein, to such holder or to a prospective purchaser designated by him, the information required to be delivered under Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act if, at the time of the request, the Issuer and/or the LLP, as applicable, is neither subject to reporting under Section 13 or 15(d) of the

U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the **Exchange Act**), nor exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder.

SERVICE OF PROCESS AND ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

The Issuer is a company and the LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales. All of the directors of the Issuer and members of the LLP Management Board reside outside the U.S. and all or a substantial portion of the assets of the Issuer and the LLP are located outside the U.S.. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the U.S. upon the Issuer or the LLP, as applicable, or such directors or members of the LLP Management Board, or to enforce judgments against them obtained in the U.S. predicated upon civil liabilities of the Issuer or the LLP, as applicable, or such directors under laws other than those of England and Wales, including any judgment predicated upon U.S. federal securities laws. The Issuer and the LLP have been advised by Allen & Overy LLP, their English solicitors, that there is doubt as to the enforceability in England and Wales in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts of civil liabilities predicated solely upon the federal securities laws of the U.S..

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements included herein may constitute forward looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbour provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to the business, strategy and plans of the Issuer, Lloyds Bank Group or the Lloyds Banking Group and their current goals and expectations relating to their future financial condition and performance. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the Issuer's, Lloyds Bank Group's or the Lloyds Banking Group's or their respective directors' and/or management's beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. Words such as "believes", "anticipates", "estimates", "expects", "intends", "aims", "potential", "will", "would", "could", "considered", "likely", "estimate" and variations of these words and similar future or conditional expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. 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.

Examples of such forward looking statements include, but are not limited to: projections or expectations of the Issuer's or 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; statements of plans, objectives or goals of the Issuer or the Group or their respective management including in respect of statements about the future business and economic environments in the UK and elsewhere, including, but not limited to, future trends in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit and equity market levels and demographic developments; statements about competition, regulation, disposals and consolidation or technological developments in the financial services industry; and statements of assumptions underlying such statements.

Factors that could cause actual business, strategy, plans and/or results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward looking statements made by the Issuer or the Group or on the Issuer's or the Group's behalf include, but are not limited to: general economic and business conditions in the UK and internationally; market related trends and developments; fluctuations in exchange rates, stock markets and currencies; 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; changing customer behaviour including consumer spending, saving and borrowing habits; changes to borrower or counterparty credit quality; instability in the global financial markets, including Eurozone instability, the potential for one or more countries to exit the Eurozone and the impact of any sovereign credit rating downgrade or other sovereign financial issues; technological changes and risks to cyber security; natural, pandemic and other disasters, adverse weather and similar contingencies outside the Issuer's and the Group's control; inadequate or failed internal or external processes or systems; terrorist acts, geopolitical events and other acts of war or hostility; geopolitical, pandemic or other such events; changes in laws, regulations, accounting standards or taxation, including as a result of further Scottish devolution; changes to regulatory capital or liquidity requirements and similar contingencies outside the Issuer's and the Group's control; the policies, decisions and actions of governmental or regulatory authorities in the UK, the European Union (the **EU**), the U.S. or elsewhere including the implementation of key legislation and regulation; the ability to attract and retain senior management and other employees; requirements or limitations imposed on the Group as a result of Her Majesty's Treasury's investment in the Company; actions or omissions by the Group's directors, management or employees including industrial action; changes to the Group's post-retirement defined benefit scheme

obligations; the ability to complete satisfactorily the disposal of certain assets as part of the Group's EU state aid obligations; the provision of banking operations services to TSB Banking Group plc; the extent of any future impairment charges or write-downs; the value and effectiveness of any credit protection purchased by the Group; the inability to hedge certain risks economically; the adequacy of loss reserves; the actions of competitors, including non-bank financial services and lending companies.

The Group may also make or disclose written and/or oral forward looking statements in its annual reviews, half-year announcements, proxy statements, offering circulars, prospectuses, press releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by the directors, officers or employees of the Group to third parties, including financial analysts. Except as required by any applicable law or regulation, the forward looking statements contained in this Prospectus are made as of the date hereof, and the Group expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements contained in this Prospectus to reflect any change in the Group's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Please consider carefully the risk factors set out in the section herein entitled *Risk Factors*.

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

In this Prospectus, reference to:

BOS is to Bank of Scotland plc;

Company is to Lloyds Banking Group plc;

FCA is to the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority;

FSA is to the United Kingdom Financial Services Authority;

FSMA is to the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended;

HBOS or **HBOS Group** is to HBOS plc and its subsidiary and associated undertakings;

Issuer is to Lloyds Bank plc;

Lloyds Bank is to Lloyds Bank plc (formerly Lloyds TSB Bank plc);

Lloyds Bank Group, Lloyds or the **Group** is to the Issuer and its subsidiary and associated undertakings;

Lloyds Banking Group is to the Company and its subsidiary and associated undertakings;

PRA is to the United Kingdom Prudential Regulation Authority;

UK is to the United Kingdom; and

U.S. is to the United States of America.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OPERATING INFORMATION

In this Prospectus, references to the **consolidated financial statements** or **financial statements** are to Lloyds Bank Group's consolidated financial statements included in the Issuer's 2014 Annual Report unless indicated otherwise.

The consolidated financial statements of the Issuer incorporated by reference within the Prospectus have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS**) as adopted by the EU.

In this Prospectus, references to “**sterling**”, “**GBP**” or “**£**” are to the lawful currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, references to **pence** and **p** are to one-hundredth of one pound sterling; references to **U.S. dollars**, **U.S.\$** or **\$** are to the lawful currency of the U.S.; references to **cent** or **c** are to one-hundredth of one U.S. dollar; references to **euro** or **€** are to the lawful currency of the Member States of the European Union that have adopted a single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Communities, as amended by the Treaty of European Union; references to **euro cent** are to one-hundredth of one euro; and references to **Japanese yen**, **Japanese ¥** or **¥** are to the lawful currency of Japan.

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PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROGRAMME

Issuer:	Lloyds Bank plc was incorporated on 20 April 1865 (Registration number 2065). The Issuer's registered office is at 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN, telephone number 020 7626 1500. The Issuer is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lloyds Banking Group plc (the Company).
Guarantor:	Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP
Regulated Covered Bonds:	On 4 January 2010, the Issuer was admitted to the register of issuers and the Programme (and the Covered Bonds issued previously under the Programme) was admitted to the register of regulated covered bonds pursuant to Regulation 14 of the RCB Regulations.
Nature of eligible property:	Residential mortgage loans, Substitution Assets up to the prescribed limit and Authorised Investments
Compliant with the Banking Consolidation Directive (Directive 2006/48/EC):	Yes, the Programme is intended to be compliant with the Banking Consolidation Directive
Location of eligible residential property underlying Loans:	England, Wales or Scotland
Maximum Current Balance to Indexed Valuation ratio given credit under the Asset Coverage Test:	75.0 per cent.
Maximum Asset Percentage:	93.0 per cent.
Asset Coverage Test:	Yes, see further <i>Summary of the Principal Documents – LLP Deed – Asset Coverage Test</i>
Statutory minimum overcollateralisation:	The eligible property (as defined in the RCB Regulations) in the asset pool must be more than 108 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds
Statutory interest cover test:	The interest received on the eligible property must be equal to or greater than interest due on the Covered Bonds over a twelve month period
Amortisation Test:	Yes, see further <i>Summary of the Principal Documents – LLP Deed – Amortisation Test</i>
Reserve Fund:	Yes, see further <i>Credit Structure – Reserve Fund</i>
Extended Maturities:	Available
Hard Bullet Option:	Available
Asset Monitor:	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Asset Segregation:	Yes
Namensschuldverschreibungen option:	Yes
Single / multi asset pool designation:	Single asset pool, consisting of residential mortgage loans and liquid assets
Substitution Assets:	Asset backed securities are not eligible property and cannot form part of the Asset Pool

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This Prospectus should be read and construed in conjunction with the following documents, which shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and form part of, this Prospectus:

Lloyds Bank plc financial statements:

- (i) The Issuer's Annual Report and Accounts 2014 including the audited consolidated annual financial statements of the Issuer for the financial year ended 31 December 2014, together with the audit report thereon, as set out on pages 13 to 158 and 11 to 12, respectively (the **Issuer's 2014 Annual Report**); and
- (ii) The Issuer's Annual Report and Accounts 2013 including the audited consolidated annual financial statements of the Issuer for the financial year ended 31 December 2013, together with the audit report thereon, as set out on pages 13 to 172 and 11 to 12, respectively (the **Issuer's 2013 Annual Report**).

Other documents incorporated by reference:

- (i) The Member's Report and audited Financial Statements of the LLP for the financial period ended 31 December 2013, together with the audit report thereon (the **LLP's 2013 Annual Report**);
- (ii) The Member's Report and audited Financial Statements of the LLP for the financial period ended 31 December 2014, together with the audit report thereon (the **LLP's 2014 Annual Report**);
- (iii) The stratification tables in the Asset Coverage and Investor Report dated February 2015 as set out on pages 3, 4 and 5;
- (iv) The terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds set out on pages 98 to 133 (inclusive) of the Prospectus dated 11 January 2010 and prepared by the Issuer and the Guarantor in connection with the Programme;
- (v) The terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds set out on pages 98 to 133 (inclusive) of the Prospectus dated 4 June 2010 and prepared by the Issuer and the Guarantor in connection with the Programme;
- (vi) The terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds set out on pages 110 to 145 (inclusive) of the Prospectus dated 23 August 2010 and prepared by the Issuer and the Guarantor in connection with the Programme;
- (vii) The terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds set out on pages 110 to 143 (inclusive) of the Prospectus dated 27 May 2011 and prepared by the Issuer and the Guarantor in connection with the Programme;
- (viii) The terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds set out on pages 118 to 153 (inclusive) of the Prospectus dated 20 April 2012 and prepared by the Issuer and the Guarantor in connection with the Programme;
- (ix) The terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds set out on pages 95 to 130 (inclusive) of the Prospectus dated 7 June 2013 and prepared by the Issuer and the Guarantor in connection with the Programme; and
- (x) The terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds set out on pages 100 to 135 (inclusive) of the Prospectus dated 7 April 2014 and prepared by the Issuer and the Guarantor in connection with the Programme,

all of which have been previously published and filed with the FCA (or its predecessor, the Financial Services Authority) and which shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and form part of, this Prospectus, save that any statement contained in a document which is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Prospectus to the extent that a statement contained herein modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this Prospectus. Any documents or information themselves incorporated by reference in, or cross-referred to in, the documents incorporated by reference in this Prospectus shall not form part of this Prospectus unless also separately incorporated by reference above. In each case, where only certain sections of a document referred to above are incorporated by reference in this Prospectus, the parts of the document which are not incorporated by

reference are either not relevant to prospective investors in the Covered Bonds or are covered elsewhere in this Prospectus.

The Issuer will provide, without charge, to each person to whom a copy of this Prospectus has been delivered, upon the oral or written request of such person, a copy of any or all of the documents which are incorporated in whole or in part by reference herein. Written or oral requests for such documents should be directed to the Issuer at its registered office set out at the end of this Prospectus.

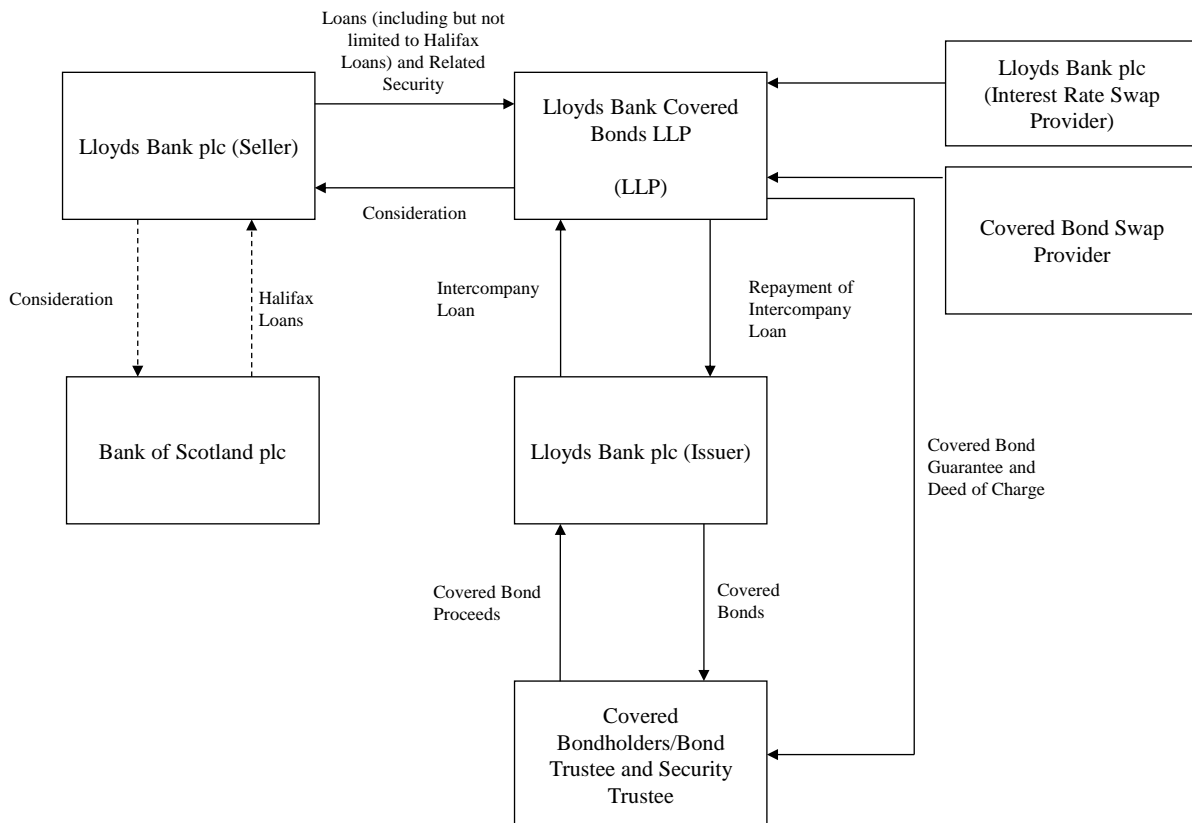
Copies of the documents incorporated by reference in this Prospectus will be available for viewing (i) at the registered office of the Issuer at Lloyds Bank plc, 25 Gresham Street, London, EC2N 7HN, (ii) at http://www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/investors/financial_performance.asp or (iii) on the website of the Regulatory News Service operated by the London Stock Exchange at www.londonstockexchange.com/exchange/news/market-news/market-news-home.html. Copies will also be filed at the National Storage Mechanism (www.Hemscott.com/nsm.do). Please note that websites and urls referred to herein do not form part of this Prospectus.

The Issuer and the LLP will, in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information included or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Covered Bonds, prepare a supplement to this Prospectus (a **Supplementary Prospectus**) or publish a new prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent issue of Covered Bonds. Each of the Issuer and the LLP has undertaken to the relevant Dealer in the Programme Agreement (as defined in *Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions* in this Prospectus) that it will comply with Section 87G of the FSMA.

STRUCTURE OVERVIEW

This overview must be read as an introduction to this Prospectus and any decision to invest in the Covered Bonds should be based on a consideration of this Prospectus as a whole, including the documents incorporated by reference. Words and expressions defined elsewhere in this Prospectus shall have the same meanings in this overview. A glossary of certain defined terms used in this document is contained at the end of this Prospectus.

Structure Diagram



Structure Overview

- Programme:** Under the terms of the Programme, the Issuer will issue Covered Bonds to Covered Bondholders on each Issue Date. The Covered Bonds will be direct, unsecured and unconditional obligations of the Issuer.
- Intercompany Loan Agreement:** Under the terms of the Intercompany Loan Agreement, the Issuer will make Term Advances to the LLP in an amount equal to either (i) the nominal value of each Series, or as applicable, Tranche of Covered Bonds or (ii) the Sterling Equivalent of the nominal value of each Tranche of Covered Bonds. Payments by the Issuer of amounts due under the Covered Bonds are not conditional upon receipt by the Issuer of payments from the LLP pursuant to the Intercompany Loan Agreement. Amounts owed by the LLP under the Intercompany Loan Agreement will be subordinated to amounts owed by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee.
- Covered Bond Guarantee:** Under the terms of the Trust Deed, the LLP has provided a guarantee as to payments of interest and principal under the Covered Bonds. The LLP has agreed to pay an amount equal to the Guaranteed Amounts when the same shall become Due for Payment but which would otherwise be unpaid by the Issuer. The obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee constitute direct and (following service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice) unconditional obligations of the LLP, secured as provided in the Deed of Charge. The Bond Trustee will be required to serve a Notice to Pay on the LLP following the occurrence of an Issuer Event of

Default and service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice. An LLP Acceleration Notice may be served by the Bond Trustee on the LLP following the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default.

If an LLP Acceleration Notice is served, the Covered Bonds will (if an Issuer Acceleration Notice has not already been served) become immediately due and payable as against the Issuer and the LLP's obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee will be accelerated. Payments made by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee will be made subject to, and in accordance with, the Guarantee Priority of Payments, or, as the case may be, the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments. The recourse of the Covered Bondholders to the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee will be limited to the assets of the LLP from time to time.

- *The proceeds of Term Advances:* The LLP will use the proceeds of the Term Advances received under the Intercompany Loan Agreement from time to time (if not denominated in Sterling, upon exchange into Sterling under the applicable Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap):

- (a) to purchase Loans and their Related Security from the Seller in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement; and/or
- (b) to invest in Substitution Assets in an amount not exceeding the prescribed limit,

to the extent required to meet the Asset Coverage Test and the requirements of Regulations 23 and 24(1)(a) of the RCB Regulations and such proceeds may thereafter be applied by the LLP:

- (a) to purchase Loans and their Related Security from the Seller in accordance with the Mortgage Sale Agreement; and/or
- (b) to invest in Substitution Assets in an amount not exceeding the prescribed limit; and/or
- (c) (subject to complying with the Asset Coverage Test, as described below) to make a Capital Distribution to a Member; and/or
- (d) if an existing Series or Tranche or part of an existing Series or Tranche of Covered Bonds is being refinanced (by the issue of a further Series or Tranche of Covered Bonds), to repay the Term Advance(s) corresponding to the Covered Bonds being so refinanced; and/or
- (e) to make a deposit of all or part of the proceeds in the GIC Account (including, without limitation, to fund the Reserve Fund to an amount not exceeding the Reserve Fund Required Amount).

To protect the value of the Portfolio, under the terms of the LLP Deed, the LLP and the Members (other than the Liquidation Member) will be obliged to ensure that the Asset Coverage Test (as described above) will be satisfied on each Calculation Date.

- *Consideration:* Under the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement, the consideration payable to the Seller for the sale of Loans and their Related Security to the LLP on any Sale Date will be a combination of:

- (a) a cash payment made by the LLP to the Seller from the Sterling Equivalent of the proceeds of the relevant Term Advance and/or from Available Principal Receipts;
- (b) the Seller being treated as having made a Capital Contribution in Kind to the LLP (in an amount up to the difference between the aggregate Current Balance of the Loans sold by the Seller as at the relevant Sale Date and the aggregate cash payment (if any) made by the LLP); and/or
- (c) Deferred Consideration (including any Postponed Deferred Consideration) which shall be paid by the LLP on each LLP Payment Date (provided there are available funds and after the making of any provisions in accordance with normal accounting practice) in accordance with the relevant Priorities of Payments.

- *Security:* To secure its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee and the Transaction Documents to which it is a party, the LLP has granted security over the Charged Property (which consists principally of the LLP's interest in the portfolio of Loans and their Related Security, the Substitution Assets, the Transaction Documents to which it is a party, the LLP Accounts and any Authorised Investments it holds) in favour of the Security Trustee (for itself and on behalf of the other Secured Creditors) pursuant to the Deed of Charge.

- *Cashflows*: Provided no Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding, prior to service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the realisation of the Security and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP, the LLP will:
 - (a) apply Available Revenue Receipts to pay any amounts due (excluding principal amounts) on the Term Advances to the Issuer, to pay certain expenses and amounts due to the Covered Bond Swap Provider and to pay Deferred Consideration (including any Postponed Deferred Consideration) to the Seller in respect of the Loans sold by the Seller to the LLP. However, these payments will only be made after payment of certain items ranking higher in the Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments (including, without limitation, certain expenses and amounts due to the Interest Rate Swap Provider, amounts required to be credited to the GIC Account with a corresponding credit to the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger). For further details of the Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments, see *Cashflows* below; and
 - (b) apply Available Principal Receipts towards making Capital Distributions to the Members but only after payment of certain items ranking higher in the Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments (including, without limitation, funding any liquidity that may be required in respect of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds following any breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test, acquiring New Loans and their Related Security offered by the Seller to the LLP and making repayments of corresponding Term Advances). For further details of the Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments, see *Cashflows* below.

For so long as an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding, but prior to service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the realisation of the Security and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP, the LLP will continue to apply Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts as described above, except that, whilst any Covered Bonds remain outstanding:

- (c) in respect of Available Revenue Receipts, no further amounts will be paid to the Issuer under the Intercompany Loan Agreement, towards any indemnity amount due to the Members pursuant to the LLP Deed or any indemnity amount due to the Asset Monitor pursuant to the Asset Monitor Agreement, towards any Deferred Consideration or towards any profit for the Members' respective interests in the LLP (but payments will, for the avoidance of doubt, continue to be made under the relevant Swap Agreements); and
- (d) in respect of Available Principal Receipts, no payments will be made to acquire New Loans and their Related Security, other than after sufficient amounts have been credited to the GIC Account to ensure that the LLP is in compliance with the Asset Coverage Test after exchange into Sterling (if required) in accordance with the relevant Covered Bond Swap (see *Cashflows* below), and have been paid to any of the Covered Bond Swap Providers to the extent due pursuant to the Covered Bond Swap Agreement.

Following service of a Notice to Pay on the Issuer and the LLP (but prior to service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the realisation of the Security and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP) the LLP will use all moneys (other than Third Party Amounts, Tax Credits (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any amounts received by the LLP from a Member in respect of Tax Credits), Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts and Swap Provider Tax Payments) to pay Guaranteed Amounts in respect of the Covered Bonds when the same shall become Due for Payment subject to paying certain higher ranking obligations of the LLP in the Guarantee Priority of Payments. In such circumstances, the Seller (as a Member of the LLP) will only be entitled to receive any remaining income of the LLP after all amounts due under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of the Covered Bonds have been paid in full or have otherwise been provided for.

Following service of an LLP Acceleration Notice on the LLP and/or the realisation of the Security and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP, the Covered Bonds will become immediately due and repayable (if not already due and repayable following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice) and the Bond Trustee will then have a claim against the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee for an amount equal to the Early Redemption Amount in respect of each Covered Bond together with accrued interest and any other amounts due under the Covered Bonds other than additional amounts payable under Condition 7 (*Taxation*), and the Security created by the LLP over the Charged Property will become enforceable. Any moneys received or recovered by the Security Trustee following enforcement of the Security created by the LLP in accordance with the Deed of Charge,

realisation of such Security and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP will be distributed according to the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments, see *Cashflows* below.

- **Asset Coverage Test:** The Programme provides that the assets of the LLP are subject to an Asset Coverage Test in respect of the Covered Bonds. Accordingly, for so long as Covered Bonds remain outstanding, the LLP and the Members (other than the Liquidation Member) must ensure that, on each Calculation Date (prior to service of a Notice to Pay or LLP Acceleration Notice on the LLP), the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount will be in an amount equal to or in excess of the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds on such Calculation Date. The Asset Coverage Test will be carried out by the Cash Manager on each Calculation Date. A breach of the Asset Coverage Test on a Calculation Date which is not remedied on the immediately succeeding Calculation Date will require the Bond Trustee to serve an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice on the LLP. The Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice will be revoked if, on any Calculation Date falling on or prior to the third Calculation Date following service of such Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice, the Asset Coverage Test is satisfied and neither a Notice to Pay nor an LLP Acceleration Notice has been served.

If an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice has been served and remains outstanding:

- (a) prior to the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default and service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice or, if earlier, the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments and the Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments will be modified as more particularly described in *Cashflows - Allocation and distribution of Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts following service of an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice* below;
- (b) the LLP will be required to sell Selected Loans; and
- (c) the Issuer will not be permitted to make to the LLP and the LLP will not be permitted to borrow from the Issuer any new Term Advances under the Intercompany Loan Agreement.

If an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice has been served and not revoked on or before the third Calculation Date after service of such Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice, then an Issuer Event of Default shall occur and the Bond Trustee shall be entitled (and, in certain circumstances may be required) to serve an Issuer Acceleration Notice on the Issuer. Following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice, the Bond Trustee must serve a Notice to Pay on the LLP.

- **Amortisation Test:** Following the service of a Notice to Pay (but prior to service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security) and, for so long as Covered Bonds remain outstanding, the LLP and the Members (other than the Liquidation Member) must ensure that on each following Calculation Date, the Amortisation Test Aggregate Loan Amount will be in an amount at least equal to the aggregate Sterling Equivalent of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds on such Calculation Date. The Amortisation Test will be carried out by the Cash Manager on each Calculation Date following service of a Notice to Pay. A breach of the Amortisation Test will constitute an LLP Event of Default. Following the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default, the Bond Trustee may by service of an LLP Acceleration Notice accelerate the obligations of the Issuer under the Covered Bonds and require all amounts under the Covered Bond Guarantee to become immediately due and repayable. Thereafter, the Security Trustee may enforce the Security over the Charged Property.
- **Extendable obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee:** An Extended Due for Payment Date may be specified as applicable in relation to a Series of Covered Bonds in the applicable Final Terms. This means that if the Issuer fails to pay the Final Redemption Amount of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds on the Final Maturity Date (subject to the applicable grace period), a Notice to Pay is served and if the Guaranteed Amounts equal to the Final Redemption Amount of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds are not paid in full by the Extension Determination Date (for example because, following service of a Notice to Pay, the LLP has insufficient moneys available in accordance with the Guarantee Priority of Payments to pay in full the Guaranteed Amounts equal to the Final Redemption Amount of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds), then payment of the unpaid portion of the Final Redemption Amount pursuant to the Covered Bond Guarantee shall be automatically deferred (without an LLP Event of Default occurring as a result of such non-payment). The unpaid portion of the Final Redemption Amount shall be due and repayable one year later on the Extended Due for Payment Date (subject to the applicable grace period and provided that the LLP shall, to the extent it has the funds

available to it, pay such unpaid portion of the Final Redemption Amount on any Original Due for Payment Date up until the Extended Due for Payment Date). The LLP will pay the Guaranteed Amounts constituting Scheduled Interest on each Original Due for Payment Date and on the Extended Due for Payment Date.

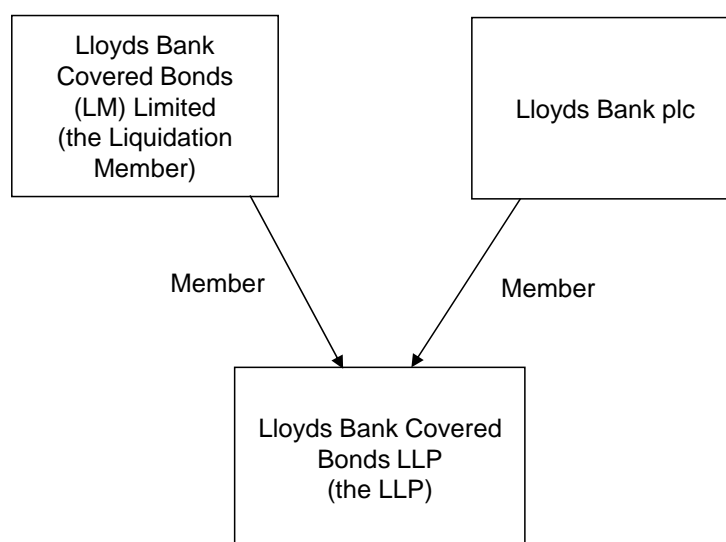
- *Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test:* Hard Bullet Covered Bonds will be subject to a Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test. This provides liquidity for Hard Bullet Covered Bonds if the Issuer's credit ratings fall to or below the specified level. On each Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Date of any Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds and prior to the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default or the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default, the LLP, or the Cash Manager on its behalf, will determine if there has been a breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test and, if so, it shall immediately notify the Members and the Security Trustee thereof. Following such breach, the LLP shall offer to sell Selected Loans subject to (a) any Cash Capital Contribution made by the Members (other than the Liquidation Member) from time to time; and (b) any right of pre-emption enjoyed by the Seller or (but only after the occurrence of any of the events set out in paragraphs (c) or (f) of the definition of "Issuer Event of Default") BOS pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement. An Issuer Event of Default shall occur if the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test is breached during the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Breach Period and the relevant parties have not taken the required action (as described above) following the breach within the earlier to occur of (i) 10 Business Days from the date that the Seller and the LLP are notified of the breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test and (ii) the Final Maturity Date of that Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds such that by the end of such period, there shall be an amount equal to the Required Redemption Amount of that Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger (after taking into account the Required Redemption Amount of all other Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds which mature prior to or on the same date as the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds).
- *Servicing:* On the Programme Date, C&G was appointed by the LLP as servicer of the Loans in the Portfolio pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement to administer the Loans and their Related Security in the Portfolio. On 20 April 2012, C&G novated its role as Servicer to Lloyds Bank plc pursuant to the Deed of Novation. In its capacity as Servicer, Lloyds Bank plc has agreed to provide or procure the provision of certain services in respect of the Loans and their Related Security sold by the Seller to the LLP. As at the date of this Prospectus, Lloyds Bank plc has delegated such functions to C&G (in respect of those Loans which are not Halifax Loans) and BOS (in respect of those Loans which are Halifax Loans) as sub-servicer to continue to perform such duties under the Servicing Agreement.
- *Risks relating to the Group:* Lloyds Bank plc and the Lloyds Banking Group may be subject to a number of risks set out below in "Risk Factors" which include risks: relating to borrower and counterparty credit quality; relating to concentrations of credit and market risk; relating to adverse regulatory developments or changes in UK Government, EU or U.S. policy, including capital adequacy requirements; associated with the Banking Act 2009 and the proposed Banking Reform Bill relating to competition and related issues; arising from general macro-economic conditions in the UK, the Eurozone and other markets, instability in the financial markets, market fluctuations, tightening of monetary policy and the sovereign debt crisis; of material negative changes to the estimated fair values of financial assets of the Group; relating to the competitive environment in which the Group operates; that the Group could fail to attract or retain senior management or other key employees; of weaknesses or failures in the Group's processes, systems and security and reliance on third party products; relating to cyber crime; arising from terrorist acts, other acts of war, geopolitical events, pandemics, or other such events; relating to TSB servicing requirements; associated with the implementation of anti-money laundering policies (and related activities); concerning the complete or partial failure to execute ongoing strategic change initiatives; associated with industrial action and increased labour costs; concerning borrowing costs and the Group's access to liquidity and sources of funding; relating to the real or perceived shortage of capital resources; relating to the Group's insurance business and employee pension schemes; relating to the shareholding of The Solicitor for the Affairs of HM Treasury in the Company; associated with state aid obligations; of assumptions and estimates on which the Group's financial statements are based being wrong; associated with changes in taxation rates, accounting policy, law or interpretation of the law. The LLP relies on a servicer to provide calculation and other servicing functions in relation to the Loans. Failure of the servicer to perform these functions could affect payment on the Covered Bonds. Further, the LLP relies on swap providers to hedge against possible variances in the rates of interest payable on the Loans in the Portfolio and to hedge against interest rate and currency risks in respect of amounts received by the LLP on the Loans in the

Portfolio and amounts payable by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee. The performance of the swap providers and the LLP under their mutual swap agreements can affect both rating of and payment on the Covered Bonds.

- *Further Information:* For a more detailed description of the transactions and factors summarised above relating to the Covered Bonds see, amongst other relevant sections of this Prospectus, *Risk Factors, Overview of the Programme, Terms and Conditions of the Covered Bonds, Summary of the Principal Documents, Credit Structure, Cashflows and The Portfolio* below.

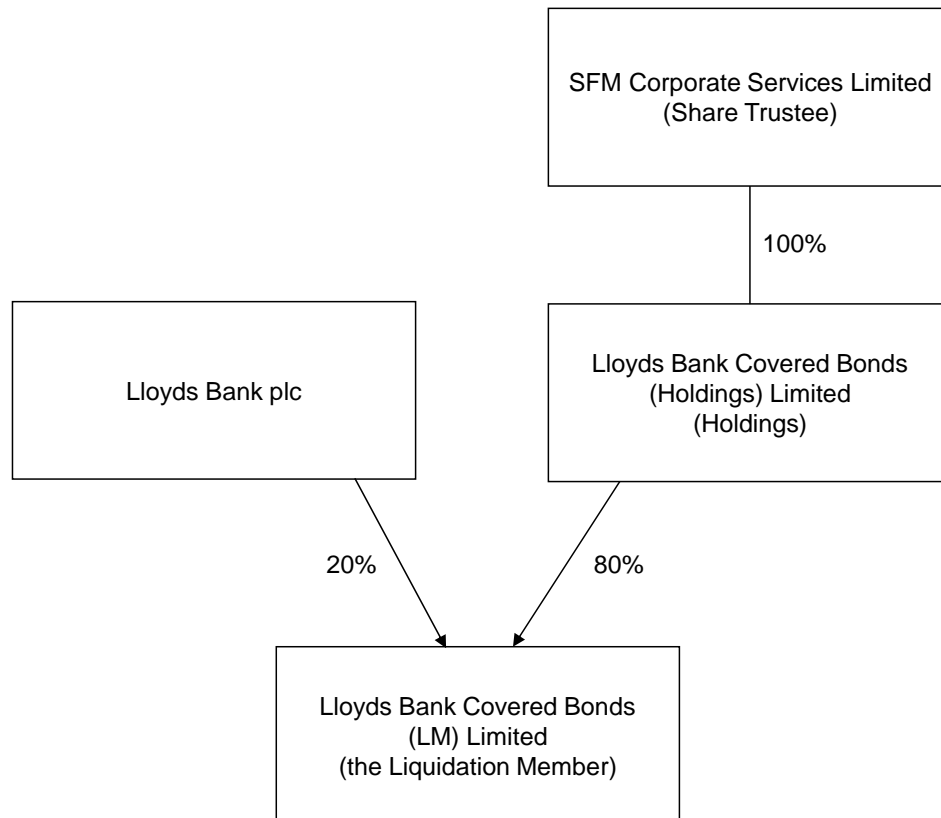
Ownership Structure of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP

- As at the Programme Date the Members of the LLP are Lloyds Bank plc and the Liquidation Member.
- Any New Seller that wishes to sell New Seller Loans and their Related Security to the LLP (as described under *Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement* below) will, amongst other things, be required to become a Member of the LLP and will accede to, *inter alia*, the LLP Deed.
- Other than in respect of those decisions reserved to the Members, the LLP Management Board (comprised of, as at the Programme Date, directors, officers and/or employees of Lloyds Banking Group appointed by Lloyds Bank plc) will manage and conduct the business of the LLP and will have all the rights, power and authority to act at all times for and on behalf of the LLP.
- In the event of a liquidation or administration of Lloyds Bank plc or a disposal of Lloyds Bank plc's interest in the Liquidation Member such that Lloyds Bank plc holds less than 20 per cent. of the share capital of the Liquidation Member (without the consent of the LLP and, whilst any Covered Bonds are outstanding, the Security Trustee), Lloyds Bank plc will automatically cease to be a Member of the LLP, the balance of any Capital Contributions outstanding of Lloyds Bank plc as at the date it ceases to be a Member in the LLP will be converted into a subordinated debt obligation owed by the LLP to Lloyds Bank plc under the LLP Deed and the Liquidation Member will appoint a new Member of the LLP (which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Liquidation Member) pursuant to the terms of the LLP Deed. See further *Summary of the Principal Documents – LLP Deed* below.



Ownership Structure of the Liquidation Member

- As at the Programme Date, the issued share capital of the Liquidation Member is held 20 per cent. by Lloyds Bank plc and 80 per cent. by Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (Holdings) Limited (**Holdings**).
- The issued capital of Holdings is held 100 per cent. by SFM Corporate Services Limited as Share Trustee on trust for the benefit of certain discretionary objects.



OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

This overview must be read as an introduction to this Prospectus and any decision to invest in the Covered Bonds should be based on a consideration of this Prospectus as a whole, including the documents incorporated by reference and the relevant Final Terms.

The following overview does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this Prospectus and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Covered Bonds, the applicable Final Terms. Words and expressions defined elsewhere in this Prospectus shall have the same meanings in this overview. A glossary of certain defined terms is contained at the end of this Prospectus.

Issuer:	<p>Lloyds Bank plc</p> <p>Lloyds Bank plc (the Issuer) was incorporated in England and Wales on 20 April 1865 (Registration number 2065). The Issuer's registered office is at 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN. The Issuer is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lloyds Banking Group plc (the Company).</p>
LLP:	<p>Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP (formerly known as Lloyds TSB Covered Bonds LLP), a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales (registered no. OC340094). The LLP is a subsidiary of Lloyds Bank plc and its Members on the Programme Date are Lloyds Bank plc and the Liquidation Member. The LLP is a special purpose vehicle whose business is to borrow Term Advances from the Issuer, acquire, <i>inter alia</i>, Loans and their Related Security from the Seller pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement and to guarantee certain payments in respect of the Covered Bonds. The LLP will hold the Portfolio and the other Charged Property in accordance with the terms of the Transaction Documents.</p> <p>The LLP has provided a guarantee covering all Guaranteed Amounts when the same shall become Due for Payment, but only following service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice. The obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee and the other Transaction Documents to which it is a party are secured by the assets from time to time of the LLP and recourse against the LLP is limited to such assets.</p> <p>For a more detailed description of the LLP, see <i>The LLP</i> below.</p>
Seller:	<p>Lloyds Bank plc acting through its office at Barnett Way, Gloucester GL4 3RL, which is in the business of originating residential mortgage loans and other banking activities.</p> <p>For a more detailed description of the Seller, see <i>Lloyds Banking Group</i> below.</p>
Servicer:	<p>On the Programme Date, C&G was appointed as servicer and entered into the Servicing Agreement with the LLP and the Security Trustee, pursuant to which it agreed to provide or procure the provision of certain services in respect of the Loans and their Related Security sold by the Seller to the LLP. On 20 April 2012, C&G novated its role as Servicer to Lloyds Bank plc pursuant to the Deed of Novation. As at the date of this Prospectus, Lloyds Bank plc has delegated such functions to C&G (in respect of those Loans which are not Halifax Loans) and BOS (in respect of those Loans which are Halifax Loans) as sub-servicer to continue to perform such duties under the Servicing Agreement.</p>
Cash Manager:	<p>In October 2008, C&G was also appointed, <i>inter alia</i>, to provide cash management services to the LLP and to monitor compliance by the LLP with the Asset Coverage Test, the Amortisation Test and the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement. On 20 April 2012, C&G novated its role as Cash Manager</p>

to Lloyds Bank plc pursuant to the Deed of Novation.

Principal Paying Agent and Agent Bank:	The Bank of New York Mellon acting through its office at One Canada Square, London E14 5AL, has been appointed pursuant to the Agency Agreement as Principal Paying Agent and Agent Bank.
Exchange Agent:	The Bank of New York Mellon acting through its office at One Canada Square, London E14 5AL, has been appointed pursuant to the Agency Agreement as exchange agent.
Registrar:	The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A., whose registered office is at Vertigo Building-Polaris – 2-4 rue Eugène Ruppert L-2453 – Luxembourg, has been appointed pursuant to the Agency Agreement as registrar.
Bond Trustee:	BNY Mellon Corporate Trustee Services Limited, acting through its office at One Canada Square, London E14 5AL, has been appointed to act as bond trustee on behalf of the Covered Bondholders in respect of the Covered Bonds and holds the benefit of, <i>inter alia</i> , the Covered Bond Guarantee on behalf of the Covered Bondholders pursuant to the Trust Deed.
Security Trustee:	BNY Mellon Corporate Trustee Services Limited, acting through its office at One Canada Square, London E14 5AL, has been appointed to act as security trustee to hold the benefit of the security granted by the LLP to the Security Trustee (for itself, the Covered Bondholders and the other Secured Creditors) under the Deed of Charge.
Asset Monitor:	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has been appointed pursuant to the Asset Monitor Agreement as an independent monitor to perform tests in respect of the Asset Coverage Test and the Amortisation Test when required.
Covered Bond Swap Provider:	<p>Each swap provider which agrees to act as Covered Bond Swap Provider to the LLP to hedge certain interest rate, currency and/or other risks in respect of amounts received by the LLP under the Loans in the Portfolio and the Interest Rate Swap and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) in the case of a Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap, amounts due and payable by the LLP under the Intercompany Loan Agreement or, if a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice has been served, under the Covered Bond Guarantee; or(b) in the case of a Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap, if a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice has been served, amounts due and payable by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee, <p>in respect of the Covered Bonds by entering into Covered Bond Swaps with the LLP and the Security Trustee under the Covered Bond Swap Agreements. In the event that the ratings of a Covered Bond Swap Provider fall below a specified ratings level, the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider may be required to post collateral for its obligations, transfer its obligations to an appropriately rated entity, obtain a guarantee of its obligations from an appropriately rated guarantor and/or put in place some other arrangements in order to maintain the then current ratings of the Covered Bonds. The Covered Bond Swap Provider shall satisfy the rating requirements set out in the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement, as to which see "<i>Summary of the Principal Documents – Covered Bond Swap Agreements</i>" below.</p>
Interest Rate Swap Provider:	Lloyds Bank plc acting through its office at Barnett Way, Gloucester GL4 3RL, has agreed to act as interest rate swap provider to the LLP to hedge possible variances between the rates of interest payable on the Loans sold by the Seller to the LLP and LIBOR for periodic Sterling

deposits by entering into an Interest Rate Swap with the LLP and the Security Trustee under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement. The Interest Rate Swap Provider will be required to post collateral for its obligations, transfer its obligations to an appropriately rated entity, obtain a guarantee of its obligations from an appropriately rated guarantor and/or put in place other appropriate credit support arrangements (in order to maintain the then current ratings of the Covered Bonds) in the event that its ratings fall below a specified ratings level.

GIC Provider:	Lloyds Bank plc, acting through its office at 10 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AE, has agreed to act as GIC Provider to the LLP pursuant to the Bank Account Agreement and the Guaranteed Investment Contract.
Account Bank:	Lloyds Bank plc, acting through its office at 10 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AE (with respect to the GIC Account) and through its branch at City Office Branch, P.O. Box 72, Bailey Drive, Gillingham, Kent ME8 0LS (with respect to the Transaction Account) has agreed to act as an Account Bank to the LLP pursuant to the Bank Account Agreement.
Liquidation Member:	Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited (formerly known as Lloyds TSB Covered Bonds (LM) Limited), a special purpose vehicle incorporated in England and Wales as a private limited company (registered no. 6696578). The Liquidation Member is 80 per cent. owned by Holdings and 20 per cent. owned by Lloyds Bank plc.
Holdings:	Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (Holdings) Limited (formerly known as Lloyds TSB Covered Bonds (Holdings) Limited), a special purpose vehicle incorporated in England and Wales as a private limited company (registered no. 6696506). All of the shares of Holdings are held by the Share Trustee on trust for the benefit of certain discretionary objects.
Share Trustee:	SFM Corporate Services Limited, acting through its office at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP holds all of the shares of Holdings on trust for the benefit of certain discretionary objects.
Corporate Services Provider:	Structured Finance Management Limited, acting through its office at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP has been appointed to provide certain corporate services to the Liquidation Member, Holdings and the LLP, respectively, pursuant to the Corporate Services Agreement.
Programme description:	Global Covered Bond Programme.
Arranger:	Lloyds Bank plc acting through its office at 10 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AE.
Relevant Dealer:	To be selected from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Programme Agreement. As at the date of this Prospectus, the Dealer is Lloyds Bank plc (referred to throughout this Prospectus as the Dealer).
Certain restrictions:	Each issue of Covered Bonds denominated in a currency in respect of which particular laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements apply will only be issued in circumstances which comply with such laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements from time to time. See <i>Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions</i> below.
Programme size:	Up to €60 billion (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Programme Agreement) outstanding at any time as described herein. The Issuer and the LLP may increase the amount of the Programme in accordance with the terms of the Programme Agreement.
Distribution:	Covered Bonds may be distributed by way of private or public placement and in each case on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis, subject to the restrictions set forth in <i>Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions</i> below.

Specified Currency:	Subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, such currency or currencies as may be agreed from time to time by the Issuer, the relevant Dealer, the Principal Paying Agent and the Bond Trustee (as set out in the applicable Final Terms).
Redenomination:	The applicable Final Terms may provide that certain Covered Bonds may be redenominated in euro.
Maturities:	The Covered Bonds will have such maturities as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer and indicated in the applicable Final Terms, subject to such minimum or maximum maturities as may be allowed or required from time to time by any relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the Issuer or the relevant Specified Currency.
Issue Price:	Covered Bonds may be issued at par or at a premium or at a discount to par on a fully-paid or partly-paid basis.
Form of Covered Bonds:	The Covered Bonds may be issued in bearer or registered form as described in <i>Form of the Covered Bonds</i> . Registered Covered Bonds will not be exchangeable for Bearer Covered Bonds and <i>vice versa</i> .
Fixed Rate Covered Bonds:	Fixed Rate Covered Bonds will bear interest at a fixed rate, which will be payable on such date or dates as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer and on redemption and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer (as set out in the applicable Final Terms).
Floating Rate Covered Bonds:	<p>Floating Rate Covered Bonds will bear interest at a rate determined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions; or (b) on the basis of a reference rate appearing on the agreed screen page of a commercial quotation service; or (c) on such other basis as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, <p>as set out in the applicable Final Terms.</p> <p>The Margin (if any) relating to such floating rate will be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer for each issue of Floating Rate Covered Bonds, as set out in the applicable Final Terms.</p>
Other provisions in relation to Floating Rate Covered Bonds:	Floating Rate Covered Bonds may also have a Maximum Rate of Interest, a Minimum Rate of Interest or both (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms). Interest on Floating Rate Covered Bonds in respect of each Interest Period, as agreed prior to issue by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, will be payable on such Interest Payment Dates, and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction, in each case as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.
Zero Coupon Covered Bonds:	Zero Coupon Covered Bonds, bearing no interest, may be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms.
Instalment Covered Bonds:	Covered Bonds may be issued on an instalment basis in which case such Covered Bonds will be redeemed in the Instalment Amounts and on the Instalment Dates specified in the applicable Final Terms.
Hard Bullet Covered Bonds:	The applicable Final Terms may provide that certain Series of Covered Bonds may be scheduled to be redeemed in full on the Final Maturity Date therefor without any provision for an Extended Due for Payment Date under the Covered Bond Guarantee (the Hard Bullet Covered

Bonds). In such a case, on each Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Date prior to the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default or the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default, the LLP or the Cash Manager on its behalf will determine if the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test has been breached and, if so, it shall immediately notify the Members and the Security Trustee thereof.

Redemption:

The applicable Final Terms relating to each Tranche of Covered Bonds will indicate either that such Covered Bonds cannot be redeemed prior to their stated maturity (other than for taxation reasons or if it becomes unlawful for any Term Advance to remain outstanding or following an Issuer Event of Default or an LLP Event of Default) or that such Covered Bonds will be redeemable or, following purchase of such Covered Bonds by the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries (including the LLP), any holding company of the Issuer or any subsidiary of any such holding company, cancellable at the option of the Issuer and/or the Covered Bondholders upon appropriate notice in accordance with the Terms and Conditions to the Bond Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar (in the case of the redemption of the Registered Covered Bonds) and the Covered Bondholders or to the Issuer (as the case may be), on one or more specified dates prior to their stated maturity and at a price or prices as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

Extendable obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee:

The applicable Final Terms may also provide that the LLP's obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee to pay the Guaranteed Amounts equal to the Final Redemption Amount of the applicable Series of Covered Bonds on their Final Maturity Date may be deferred until the Extended Due for Payment Date. In such case, such deferral will occur automatically if the Issuer fails to pay the Final Redemption Amount of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds on their Final Maturity Date (in each case subject to the applicable grace period), a Notice to Pay has been served and the Guaranteed Amounts equal to the Final Redemption Amount in respect of such Series of Covered Bonds are not paid in full by the Extension Determination Date (for example, because the LLP has insufficient moneys to pay in full the Guaranteed Amounts equal to the Final Redemption Amount in respect of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds after payment of higher ranking amounts and taking into account amounts ranking *pari passu* in the Guarantee Priority of Payments). To the extent that the LLP has received a Notice to Pay by the time specified in Condition 6.1 (*Final redemption*) and has sufficient moneys under the Guarantee Priority of Payments to pay in part the Final Redemption Amount, partial payment of the Final Redemption Amount shall be made as described in Condition 6.1 (*Final redemption*). The LLP shall to the extent it has the funds available to it make payments in respect of the unpaid portion of the Final Redemption Amount on any Original Due for Payment Date up until the Extended Due for Payment Date. Interest will continue to accrue and be payable on the unpaid portion of the Final Redemption Amount up to the Extended Due for Payment Date in accordance with Condition 4 (*Interest and other Calculations*) and the LLP will make payments of Guaranteed Amounts constituting Scheduled Interest on each Original Due for Payment Date and the Extended Due for Payment Date.

Denomination of Covered Bonds:	<p>The Covered Bonds will be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer and set out in the applicable Final Terms save that the minimum denomination of each Covered Bond admitted to trading on an EEA exchange and/or offered to the public in an EEA state in circumstances which require the publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Directive will be at least €100,000 (or, if the Covered Bonds are denominated in a currency other than euro, the equivalent amount in such currency) or such other higher amount as may be required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Specified Currency.</p> <p>Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms, the minimum denomination of each Definitive Rule 144A Covered Bond will be at least U.S.\$100,000, or its approximate equivalent in other Specified Currencies provided that it shall not be less than the equivalent of €100,000.</p>
Taxation:	<p>All payments in respect of the Covered Bonds will be made without deduction or withholding for or on account of UK taxes, save as provided in Condition 7 (<i>Taxation</i>). If any such deduction or withholding is made, the Issuer will, save as provided in Condition 7 (<i>Taxation</i>), be required to pay additional amounts in respect of the amounts so deducted or withheld. Under the Covered Bond Guarantee, the LLP will not be liable to pay any such additional amounts payable by the Issuer under Condition 7 (<i>Taxation</i>).</p>
ERISA:	<p>Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms, a Covered Bond may be purchased by an "employee benefit plan" as defined in and subject to Title I of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA), a "plan" as defined in and subject to Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), or any entity whose underlying assets include the assets of any such employee benefit plan or plan, subject to certain conditions. See <i>ERISA Considerations</i>.</p>
Cross Default for Covered Bonds:	<p>If an LLP Acceleration Notice is served in respect of any one Series of Covered Bonds, then the obligation of the LLP to pay Guaranteed Amounts in respect of all Series of Covered Bonds then outstanding will be accelerated.</p>
Status of the Covered Bonds:	<p>The Covered Bonds will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and will rank <i>pari passu</i> without any preference among themselves and (save for any obligations required to be preferred by law) at least equally with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer from time to time outstanding.</p>
Covered Bond Guarantee:	<p>Payment of Guaranteed Amounts in respect of the Covered Bonds when Due for Payment will be irrevocably guaranteed by the LLP. The obligations of the LLP to make payment in respect of the Guaranteed Amounts when Due for Payment are subject to the condition that a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice has been served on the LLP. The obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee will accelerate against the LLP upon service of an LLP Acceleration Notice. The obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond 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.</p>
Ratings:	<p>Covered Bonds to be issued under the Programme will at the time of issue, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, be rated "AAA" by Fitch and "Aaa" by Moody's.</p>

The rating of certain Series of Covered Bonds to be issued under the Programme may be specified in the applicable Final Terms. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to relevant Series of Covered Bonds will be issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009, as amended (the **CRA Regulation**) will be disclosed in the Final Terms. For more information see *Risk Factors—Ratings of the Covered Bonds* in this Prospectus.

Listing and admission to trading:	Application has been made to admit the Covered Bonds issued under the Programme and pursuant to the Prospectus to the Official List and to admit the Covered Bonds to trading on the regulated market of the London Stock Exchange.
Clearing:	<p>The Covered Bonds will be eligible to clear through any of the Clearing Systems as indicated in the relevant Final Terms. It is anticipated that, Regulation S Covered Bonds and Rule 144A Covered Bonds (denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars) will clear through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and that U.S. dollar denominated Rule 144A Covered Bonds will clear through DTC.</p> <p>Covered Bonds may be cleared through a Clearing System or, particularly in the case of Definitive Covered Bonds, may not be cleared through any Clearing System. Covered Bonds may also be cleared through a clearing system other than the Clearing Systems, as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Bond Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent in relation to each issue. The Final Terms relating to each Tranche of the Covered Bonds will state whether or not the Covered Bonds are to be cleared and, if so, in which clearing system.</p>
The RCB Regulations:	On 4 January 2010, the Issuer was admitted to the register of issuers and the Programme (and the Covered Bonds issued previously under the Programme) was admitted to the register of regulated covered bonds pursuant to Regulation 14 of the RCB Regulations.
Governing law:	The Covered Bonds issued pursuant to this Prospectus will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, English law.
Selling Restrictions:	There are restrictions on the offer, sale and transfer of any Tranche of Covered Bonds in the U.S., the European Economic Area (including the UK, The Netherlands, the Republic of Italy, Germany and the Republic of France) and Japan. Other restrictions may apply in connection with the offering and sale of a particular Tranche of Covered Bonds. See <i>Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions</i> and <i>ERISA Considerations</i> .
Risk factors:	There are certain risks related to any issue of Covered Bonds under the Programme, which investors should ensure they fully understand, a non-exhaustive summary of which is set out under <i>Risk Factors</i> below.

RISK FACTORS

The Issuer and the LLP believe that the following factors may affect their ability to fulfil their respective obligations under the Covered Bonds issued under the Programme and the Covered Bond Guarantee respectively and confirm that the risks that are stated to apply to “the Group” below apply also to the Issuer. All these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur, and neither the Issuer nor the LLP is in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring. Factors which the Issuer and the LLP believe may be material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Covered Bonds issued under the Programme in relation to the Group are also described below. In addition, risk factors which are specific to the Covered Bonds are also described below.

The Issuer and the LLP believe that the factors described below represent the principal risks inherent in investing in Covered Bonds issued under the Programme, but the inability of the Issuer or the LLP to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with any Covered Bonds may occur for other reasons and neither the Issuer nor the LLP represents that the statements below regarding the risks of holding any Covered Bonds are exhaustive. Prospective investors should consider carefully the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all other information contained in this Prospectus and the information incorporated by reference herein before making any investment decision.

In addition, each of the risks highlighted below could adversely affect the trading price of the Covered Bonds or the rights of investors under the Covered Bonds and, as a result, investors could lose some or all of their investment.

Risk Factors relating to the Issuer and the Group

1 Credit related risks

- 1.1 *The Group’s businesses are subject to inherent risks concerning borrower and counterparty credit quality which have affected and may adversely impact the recoverability and value of assets on the Group’s balance sheet.*

The Group has exposures (lending, undrawn, derivative, equity or contingent) to many different products, counterparties and obligors and the credit quality of its exposures can have a significant impact on the Group’s earnings. Credit risk exposures are categorised as “retail”, arising primarily in the Retail, Consumer Finance and Run-Off divisions, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and “corporate” (including medium and large corporate, banks, financial institutions and sovereigns), arising primarily in the Commercial Banking and Run-Off divisions. This reflects the risks inherent in the Group’s lending and lending-related activities and in the insurance business primarily in respect of investment holdings (including loan assets) and exposures to reinsurers. Adverse changes in the credit quality of the Group’s UK and/or international borrowers and counterparties or collateral, or in their behaviour or businesses, may reduce the value of the Group’s assets and materially increase the Group’s write-downs and allowances for impairment losses. Credit risk can be affected by a range of factors outside the Group’s control, including an adverse economic environment (in the UK and/or in countries where the Group does and does not operate), reduced UK consumer and/or government spending (in light of the Group’s concentration in the UK), global economic slowdown leading to a liquidity crunch, changes in the rating of individual counterparties, the debt levels of individual contractual counterparties and the economic environment in which they operate, increased unemployment, reduced asset values, increased personal or corporate insolvency levels, reduced corporate profits, changes (and the timing, quantum and pace of these changes) in interest rates, volatility of oil price, changes in foreign exchange rates, higher tenant defaults, counterparty challenges to the interpretation or validity of contractual arrangements, a sharp increase in credit spreads and any external factors of a political, legislative or regulatory nature. In recent years, the effects of the global economic crisis have driven cyclically high bad debt charges. There are many other factors that could impact credit risk, for example fraud, natural disasters, flooding and war.

The Group has credit exposure both in the UK and internationally, including Europe and the U.S., and including commercial real estate lending, where it has a high level of commercial real estate lending secured against secondary and tertiary non-prime assets in the UK and the Republic of Ireland. The Group also has significant credit exposure to certain individual counterparties in cyclically weak sectors (such as leveraged lending, aviation, shipping and retail) and weakened geographic markets (such as the Republic of Ireland). In addition, the Group has concentrated country exposure in the UK and within certain industry sectors, namely real estate and real estate-related sectors. Retail customer

portfolios (including those in the Retail Consumer Finance and Run-Off divisions) will remain strongly linked to the economic environment, with house price deterioration, unemployment increases, consumer over-indebtedness and rising interest rates among the factors that may impact secured and unsecured retail credit exposures.

In recent years, a number of factors such as Eurozone instability (including risk of economic stagnation, risk of a member leaving the Eurozone i.e. Greece and possibly the UK), the deterioration of capital market conditions, the global economic slowdown and measures adopted by the governments of individual countries have reduced and could further reduce households' disposable income and businesses' profitability. Such volatile conditions could also have a negative impact on customers' ability to honour their obligations, which in turn would result in deterioration of the Group's credit quality. If political conditions or uncertainty over the Eurozone, or the UK Government and Eurozone austerity measures and public spending cuts, result in a prolonged period of economic stagnation for the UK or Eurozone, or a slowdown in the rate of economic recovery, it may lead to further weakening of counterparty credit quality and subsequent higher impairment charges or fair value reductions in the Group's lending and derivative portfolios. This could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects. The possibility of prolonged economic stagnation in the Eurozone or the risk of a member leaving the Eurozone i.e. Greece and possibly the UK could impact the UK's own economic recovery. Given the extensive economic and financial links between the UK and the Eurozone, this could impact upon the Group's performance. The Group has credit exposure to SMEs and corporates, financial institutions and securities which may have material direct and indirect exposures in the Eurozone countries. Any default on the sovereign debt of these countries and the resulting impact on other Eurozone countries, including the potential that some countries could leave the Eurozone (Greece and possibly the UK), could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business.

At present, default rates are partly cushioned by low rates of interest which have improved customer affordability, but the risk remains of increased default rates as interest rates start to rise. The timing, quantum and pace of any rise in interest rates is a key risk factor with expectations on the timing and quantum of any rises set by the Bank of England.

All new lending is dependent on the Group's assessment of each customer's ability to pay and there is an inherent risk that the Group has incorrectly assessed the credit quality or willingness of borrowers to pay, possibly as a result of incomplete or inaccurate disclosure by those borrowers or as a result of the inherent uncertainty that is involved in the exercise of constructing models to estimate the true risk of lending to counterparties. The Group estimates and establishes reserves for credit risks and potential credit losses inherent in its credit exposure. This process, which is critical to the Group's results and financial condition, requires difficult, subjective and complex judgements, including forecasts of how macro-economic conditions might impair the ability of borrowers to repay their loans. As is the case with any such assessments, there is always a risk that the Group will fail to adequately identify the relevant factors or that it will fail to estimate accurately the impact of these identified factors.

1.2 *Concentration of credit and market risk could increase the Group's potential for significant losses including in an adverse market/environment.*

The Group has exposure to concentration risk where its business activities focus particularly on a similar type of customer (borrower, financial institution or central counterparty), product, industrial sector or geographic location, including the UK market.

The Group has large sectorial concentrations (for example in real estate and real estate-related lending, leveraged lending, certain asset-based lending products such as shipping, asset-backed securities and floating rate notes issued by financial institutions), as well as significant global credit exposure. Additionally, the Group also has significant exposure to the UK residential mortgage market. Whilst progress has been made to mitigate concentration risk in certain portfolios (for example, real estate and real estate-related lending, leveraged lending, asset-backed securities and floating rate notes issued by financial institutions), the Group remains cautious and continues to expect challenges in achieving the required level of sales to ameliorate remaining concentrations.

The Group has significant real estate and real estate-related exposure, especially in secondary and tertiary assets, meaning that decreases in residential or commercial property values and/or increases in tenant defaults are likely to lead to higher impairment charges, which could materially affect the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

The Group's corporate lending portfolio also contains substantial exposure to large, mid-sized and private companies. These exposures to sectors that have experienced cyclical weakness in recent years, coupled with a historic strategy of taking large single name concentrations to non-listed companies, entrepreneurs and taking exposure at various levels of the capital structure, continue to give rise to significant single name (although reducing) and risk capital exposure. Whilst these exposures are appropriately provided for within the Board's base case assumptions, they remain vulnerable to downside risks.

Although heavily provided for, the Group's portfolio in the Republic of Ireland is materially exposed to the commercial (including hotel) and residential real estate sectors, which have been negatively impacted by the economic recession. As in the UK, the Group's lending business overseas is also exposed to a small number of long-term customer relationships and these single name concentrations place the Group at risk of loss should default occur.

The Group's efforts to divest, diversify or manage its credit portfolio against concentration risks may not be successful and any concentration of credit risk could increase the potential for significant losses in its credit portfolio. In addition, any disruption in the liquidity or transparency of the financial markets may result in the Group's inability to sell or syndicate securities, loans or other instruments or positions held, thereby leading to increased concentrations of such positions. These concentrations could expose the Group to losses if the mark-to-market value of the securities, loans or other instruments or positions declines causing the Group to take write-downs. Moreover, the inability to reduce the Group's positions not only increases the market and credit risks associated with such positions, but also increases the level of risk-weighted assets on the Group's balance sheet, thereby increasing its capital requirements and funding costs, all of which could materially adversely affect the Group's operating results, financial condition and prospects.

- 1.3 *The Group may be forced to record further credit valuation adjustments on securities insured or guaranteed by market counterparties, insurers and credit counterparties, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.*

The Group has some limited remaining credit exposure to market counterparties through securities insured or guaranteed by such parties and credit protection bought from such parties with respect to certain over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contracts, mainly credit default swaps (CDS) which are recorded at fair value. The fair value of these CDS and other securities, and the Group's exposure to the risk of default by the underlying counterparties, depend on the valuation and the perceived credit risk of the instrument insured or guaranteed or against which protection has been bought and the credit quality of the protection provider (e.g. the CDS counterparty). The Group seeks to limit and manage direct exposure to market counterparties, although indirect exposure may exist through other financial arrangements and counterparties. If the financial condition of market counterparties or their perceived creditworthiness deteriorates, the Group may record credit valuation adjustments on the underlying instruments insured by such parties. Any primary or indirect exposure to the financial condition or creditworthiness of these counterparties may have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

Although Credit Value Adjustment (CVA), Debit Value Adjustment (DVA) and Funding Value Adjustment (FVA) are actively managed within the Group, in stressed market conditions adverse movements in these would result in a material charge to the Group's profit and loss account.

2 **Conduct risks**

The Group is exposed to various forms of conduct risk in its operations, including the risk of mis-selling financial products, mishandling of complaints, business planning and strategy not being based upon customer need and processes and not supporting fair customer outcomes, and engaging in conduct which disrupts the fair and effective operation of a market in which it is active, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results or its relations with its customers and regulators.

The Group is exposed to various forms of conduct risk in its operations. Such risks are inherent in banking services. These include business and strategic planning that does not consider customer need (leading to products being offered beyond target markets and mis-selling of financial products), ineffective management and monitoring of products and their distribution (which could result in customers receiving poor outcomes), a culture that is not customer-centric (potentially driving improper decision making and unfair outcomes for customers), outsourcing of customer service and product delivery via third parties that do not have the same level of control, oversight and culture as the

Group (resulting in poor customer outcomes which could lead to reputational damage and regulatory investigations), the possibility of alleged misselling of financial products or the mishandling of complaints related to the sale of such products (which could require amendments to sales processes, withdrawal of products or the provision of restitution to affected customers, all of which may require additional provisions in the Group's financial accounts), poor governance of colleagues incentives and rewards and approval of schemes which drive poor customer outcomes. These can lead to remediation and regulatory intervention/enforcement and ineffective management and oversight of legacy conduct issues that result in customers who are undergoing remediation being poorly treated, and therefore further rectification being required. The Group is also exposed to the risk of engaging in conduct which disrupts the fair and effective operation of a market in which it is active.

The Group has implemented a number of policies in order to help mitigate against these risks. The Group's Conduct Strategy ensures that business strategies within the Group are reviewed to ensure they reflect customer impacts and the mitigation of conduct risks. This is also aided by the Group's Product Governance framework which ensures that products offered by the Group provide customers with fair value, meet the needs of the relevant target market throughout their life cycle and are distributed to customers appropriately. The Group has also prioritised activity to reinforce good conduct in its engagement with the markets in which it operates, together with the development of preventative and detective controls in order to be able to demonstrate this. Nonetheless, no assurance can be given that the strategy and framework will be effective and will not have an adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

3 Regulatory and legal risks

3.1 *The Group and its businesses are subject to substantial regulation, and regulatory framework oversight. Adverse legal or regulatory developments could have a significant material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.*

The Group and its businesses are subject to ongoing regulation and associated regulatory risks, as well as the effects of changes in the laws, regulations, policies, voluntary codes of practice and interpretations in the UK, the European Union and the other markets in which the Group operates.

These laws and regulations include (i) prudential regulatory developments, (ii) increased regulatory oversight, particularly in respect of conduct issues, and (iii) industry-wide initiatives, each of which significantly affect the way that the Group does business and can restrict the scope of its existing businesses, limit its ability to expand its product offerings or make its products and services more expensive for clients and customers.

Unfavourable developments across any of these areas, discussed in greater detail below, could materially affect the Group's ability to maintain appropriate liquidity, increase its funding costs, constrain the operation of its business and/or have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition. Areas where these changes could have an adverse effect on the Group include, but are not limited to:

- (i) general changes in government, central bank or regulatory policy, or changes in regulatory regimes that may influence investor decisions in particular markets in which the Group operates, any of which may change the structure of those markets and the products offered or may increase the costs of doing business in those markets;
- (ii) external bodies applying or interpreting standards, laws or regulations differently to the Group;
- (iii) an uncertain and rapidly evolving prudential regulatory environment which could materially adversely affect the Group's ability to maintain liquidity and increase its funding costs;
- (iv) changes in competitive and pricing environments, including markets investigations, or one or more of the Group's regulators intervening to mandate the pricing of the Group's products, as a consumer protection measure;
- (v) one or more of the Group's regulators intervening to prevent or delay the launch of a product or service, or prohibiting an existing product or service;
- (vi) further requirements relating to financial reporting, corporate governance, corporate structure and conduct of business and employee compensation;

- (vii) expropriation, nationalisation, confiscation of assets and changes in legislation relating to foreign ownership;
- (viii) changes to regulation and legislation relating to economic and trading sanctions, money laundering and terrorist financing; and
- (ix) regulatory changes which influence business strategy, particularly the rate of growth of the business, or which impose conditions on the sales and servicing of products, which have the effect of making such products unprofitable or unattractive to sell.

3.2 *The Group faces risks associated with an uncertain and rapidly evolving prudential and international legal and regulatory environment.*

The Group's borrowing costs and access to capital markets, as well as its ability to lend or carry out certain aspects of its business, could be affected by prudential regulatory developments, including: (i) the Financial Services (Banking Reform) Act 2013 (the **Banking Reform Act**); (ii) amendments to the EU legislation comprising the Capital Requirements Directive and the Capital Requirements Regulation (**CRD IV**), effective from 1 January 2014, or implementation of CRD IV in the UK under policy statement 07/13; and (iii) EU Directive 2014/59/EU establishing an EU-wide framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (**BRRD**), which was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 12 June 2014 and became largely effective in the UK on 1 January 2015.

The Banking Reform Act received Royal Assent on 18 December 2013. The Act's measures contained (i) ring-fencing domestic retail banking services of UK banks, (ii) HM Treasury increasing UK banks' and building societies' loss-absorbing capacity and (iii) elevating the status covered by the UK Financial Services Compensation Scheme (the **FSCS**) on a winding-up to rank ahead of the claims of all other unsecured creditors.

On 30 July 2014, the PRA and FCA published two joint consultation papers aimed at improving individual responsibility and accountability in the banking sector. These include:

- a new approval regime for the most senior individuals whose behaviour and decisions have the potential to harm customers;
- introducing new rules on remuneration to strengthen the alignment between long-term risk and reward in the banking sector; and
- a new set of Conduct Rules, which takes the form of brief statements of high level principles, setting out the standards of behaviour for bank employees.

The PRA and FCA aim to publish the final rules in the second quarter of 2015 and these will come into force on 7 March 2016.

The Group contributes to compensation schemes such as the FSCS in respect of banks and other authorised financial services firms that are unable to meet their obligations to customers. Further provisions in respect of these costs are likely to be necessary in the future. The ultimate cost to the industry, which will also include the cost of any compensation payments made by the FSCS and, if necessary, the cost of meeting any shortfall after recoveries on the borrowings entered into by the FSCS, remains uncertain but may be significant and may have a material effect on the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

In Europe, Directive 94/19/EC on Deposit Guarantee Schemes (the **EU DGSD**) required EU member states to introduce at least one deposit guarantee scheme by 1 July 1995. The EU DGSD was reviewed and a new legislative proposal was published by the European Commission in July 2010. The main changes proposed included: a tightened definition of deposits; a requirement that the deposit guarantee scheme repay customers within one week; and that banks must be able to provide information at any time. On 15 April 2014, the European Parliament adopted the Commission's proposal for a revision of Directive 94/19/EC and on 12 June 2014, the new Directive was published in the Official Journal of the EU.

At the European level, following the report of the European Commission's high-level expert group on banking structural reform chaired by Erkki Liikanen (the **Liikanen Report**), published in 2012, structural reform measures that are similar to some of those contained in the Banking Reform Act are also under consideration. In January 2014, the European Commission announced proposals to ban certain of the largest, most systemically important banks within the EU from proprietary trading and to

grant national regulators the power to require the transfer of certain trading activities of these banks from the deposit-taking business to a separate legal entity.

Given the early stages of these proposed reform measures, it is difficult to predict how any of the above proposals will be implemented and what financial obligations may be imposed by the EU in relation thereto. However, depending on the specific nature of the requirements and how they are enforced, such changes could have a significant impact on the Group's operations, business prospects, structure, costs and/or capital requirements.

In November 2014, the Financial Stability Board (**FSB**) set out the key parameters for Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (**TLAC**) at the G20 summit in Brisbane. These requirements will be applied to global systemically important banks (**G-SIBs**), with implementation by, it is proposed, 1 January 2019. The Group is not currently a G-SIB, therefore, under current proposals, TLAC requirements will not apply. In addition, the European Banking Authority (**EBA**) issued a consultation paper to implement a Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (**MREL**), which will apply to EU firms. These requirements will be set by the PRA, however, the calibration for quantum of MREL requirements is currently unclear at this time. MREL will be implemented from 1 January 2016 using a phased approach with final implementation by 1 January 2019. The implementation of these requirements could have a significant impact on the Group's debt issuance strategy.

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the **Basel Committee**) has approved significant changes to the previous framework, including new capital and liquidity requirements intended to reinforce capital standards and to establish minimum liquidity standards for credit institutions (such changes being commonly referred to as **Basel III**).

The Basel III changes refer to, amongst other things, new requirements for the capital base, measures to strengthen the capital requirements for counterparty credit exposures arising from certain transactions and the introduction of a leverage ratio as well as short-term and longer-term standards for funding liquidity (referred to respectively as the **Liquidity Coverage Ratio** and the **Net Stable Funding Ratio**). Basel III set an implementation deadline on member countries to implement the new capital standards from January 2013, the new Liquidity Coverage Ratio from January 2015 (though a delegated regulation, which has yet to come into force, states that the new Liquidity Coverage Ratio shall have a phased implementation from October 2015) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio from January 2018.

The Basel III reform package has been implemented in Europe through CRD IV, which was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 27 June 2013. Full implementation began from 1 January 2014, with particular elements being phased in over a period of time, to be fully effective by 2024.

In December 2013, the PRA published the final statement of policy (PS 7/13, Strengthening capital standards: implementing CRD IV feedback and final rules), which sets out the PRA rules in order to implement CRD IV in the UK. The regulatory regime is expected to evolve as a result of further changes to CRD IV agreed by EU legislators, binding regulatory technical standards and guidelines to be developed by the EBA and changes to the way in which the PRA interprets and applies these requirements to UK banks. Ongoing reforms being considered by the regulatory authorities concern the calculation of risk-weighted assets for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk under the 'Internal Ratings Based' and 'Standardised' approaches.

The existing and evolving prudential regulatory rules and how they are applied by the regulatory authorities may result in a need for further management actions to meet the changed requirements, such as: changes to how the Group and its businesses are capitalised and funded, distribution of capital, reducing weighted assets, modifying legal entity structure and changing the Group's business mix to strengthen the Group's capital position.

European Regulation 648/2012, known as the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (**EMIR**), introduces new requirements to improve transparency and reduce the risks associated with the derivatives market. EMIR came into force on 16 August 2012, although the main requirements are being progressively implemented through 2015. When it enters fully into force, EMIR will require entities that enter into any form of derivative contract, including interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, credit and commodity derivatives, to: report every derivative contract entered into to a trade repository; implement new risk management standards (including operational processes and margining) for all bilateral OTC derivative trades that are not cleared by a central counterparty; and clear, through a central counterparty, OTC derivatives that are subject to a mandatory clearing obligation. CRD IV aims

to complement EMIR by applying higher capital requirements for bilateral, OTC derivative trades. Lower capital requirements for cleared trades are only available if the central counterparty is recognised as a “qualifying central counterparty”, which has been authorised or recognised under EMIR (in accordance with related binding technical standards).

Significant regulatory initiatives from the U.S. impacting the Group include the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the **Dodd-Frank Act**) which provides a broad framework for significant regulatory changes that extend to almost every area of U.S. financial regulation, and its implementing regulations. Although uncertainty remains about some of the final details, impact and timing of the Dodd-Frank Act’s implementing regulations, there will be additional costs and limitations on its business resulting from certain regulatory initiatives, including the final regulations implementing the Volcker Rule and the rules imposing registration and other requirements on entities that engage in derivatives activities.

The full impact of the derivative market regulations on the Group remains unclear, and could have a materially adverse effect on the Group’s results of operations, financial condition or prospects. In particular, the costs of complying with the regulations are expected to be burdensome, giving rise to additional expenses that may have an adverse impact on the Group’s financial condition. Additionally, such regulations could make it more difficult and expensive to conduct hedging and trading activities. As a result of these increased costs, the regulation of the derivative markets may also result in the Group deciding to reduce its activity in these markets.

The Group is continually assessing the impacts of legal and regulatory developments, including those described above, which could have an effect on the Group and participates in relevant consultation and calibration processes to be undertaken by the various regulatory and other bodies. Implementation of such regulatory developments could result in additional costs or limit or restrict the way that the Group conducts business, although uncertainty remains about the details, impact and timing of such reforms. The Group continues to work closely with regulatory authorities and industry associations to ensure that it is able to identify and respond to proposed regulatory changes and mitigate against risks to the Group and its stakeholders. For further information, see “*Lloyds Bank Group – Regulation*”.

3.3 *The Group and its UK subsidiaries may become subject to the provisions of the Banking Act 2009, as amended, in certain significant stress situations. The potential impact on the Group is inherently uncertain.*

Under the Banking Act 2009, as amended, (the **Banking Act**), substantial powers have been granted to HM Treasury, the Bank of England and the PRA and FCA as successors to the United Kingdom Financial Services Authority (the **FSA**, and together with the PRA and FCA, the **Authorities**) as part of the special resolution regime (the **SRR**). These powers enable the Authorities to deal with and stabilise UK-incorporated institutions with permission to accept deposits pursuant to Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the **FSMA**) that are failing or are likely to fail to satisfy the threshold conditions (within the meaning of section 55B of the FSMA). The SRR consists of five stabilisation options: (i) transfer of all or part of the business of the relevant entity or the shares of the relevant entity to a private sector purchaser; (ii) transfer of all or part of the business of the relevant entity to a “bridge bank” established and wholly-owned by the Bank of England; (iii) transfer all or part of the relevant entity or “bridge bank” to an asset management vehicle; (iv) making of one or more resolution instruments by the Bank of England; and (v) temporary public ownership of the relevant entity. HM Treasury may also take a parent company of a relevant entity into temporary public ownership where certain conditions are met. The SRR also provides for two new insolvency and administration procedures for relevant entities. Certain ancillary powers include the power to modify certain contractual arrangements in certain circumstances.

The final text of the BRRD, establishing a framework for the prevention, management and resolution of failing banks, was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 12 June 2014 and entered into force on 2 July 2014, with Member States required to adopt necessary implementing measures under national law by no later than 31 December 2014. In the UK, the Banking Reform Act made provision for certain aspects of the ‘bail-in’ power and further legislation was enacted during 2014 in order to give full effect to the majority of the provisions of BRRD from 1 January 2015. Bail-in is expected to apply to all of the Group’s unsecured senior and subordinated debt instruments with a remaining maturity of greater than seven days.

The stated aim of the BRRD is to provide authorities designated by Member States to apply the resolution tools and exercise the resolution powers set forth in the BRRD (the **resolution authorities**)

with common tools and powers to address banking crises pre-emptively in order to safeguard financial stability and minimise taxpayers' exposure to losses. The powers granted to resolution authorities under the BRRD include (but are not limited to): (i) a 'write-down and conversion power' relating to Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments and (ii) a 'bail-in' power relating to eligible liabilities (including the senior debt securities issued by the Group). Such powers give resolution authorities the ability to write down or write off all or a portion of the claims of certain unsecured creditors of a failing institution or group and/or to convert certain debt claims into another security, including ordinary shares of the surviving Group entity, if any. Such resulting ordinary shares may also be subject to write down or write off. Such powers were implemented in the UK with effect from 1 January 2015.

The conditions for use of the bail-in power are, in summary, that: (i) the regulator determines that the bank is failing or likely to fail, (ii) having regard to timing and other relevant circumstances, it is not reasonably likely that (ignoring the stabilisation powers) action will be taken by or in respect of the bank to avoid the failure of the bank, (iii) the relevant UK resolution authority determines that it is necessary having regard to the public interest to exercise the bail-in power in the advancement of one of the statutory objectives of resolution and (iv) one or more of those objectives would not be met to the same extent by the winding up of the bank. The BRRD, as implemented, contains certain other limited safeguards for creditors in specific circumstances which (a) in the case of the write-down and conversion power, may provide compensation to holders of the relevant capital instruments via the issue or transfer of ordinary shares of the bank or its parent undertaking in certain circumstances and (b) in the case of senior creditors, aim to ensure that they do not incur greater losses than they would have incurred had the relevant financial institution been wound up under normal insolvency proceedings.

In addition to the BRRD described above, it is possible that the exercise of other powers under the Banking Act to resolve failing banks in the UK and give the authorities powers to override events of default or termination rights that might be invoked as a result of the exercise of the resolution powers could have a material adverse effect on the rights of holders of the equity and debt securities issued by the Group, including through a material adverse effect on the price of such securities. The Banking Act also gives the Bank of England the power to override, vary or impose contractual obligations between a UK bank, its holding company and its group undertakings for reasonable consideration, in order to enable any transferee or successor bank to operate effectively. There is also power for HM Treasury to amend the law (excluding provisions made by or under the Banking Act) for the purpose of enabling it to use the regime powers effectively, potentially with retrospective effect. In addition, the Banking Act may be further amended and/or other legislation may be introduced in the UK to amend the resolution regime that would apply in the event of a bank failure or to provide regulators with other resolution powers.

Although the bail-in powers are not intended to apply to secured debt (such as the rights of Covered Bondholders in respect of the Covered Bond Guarantee), the determination that securities issued by the Group will be subject to write-down, conversion or bail-in is likely to be inherently unpredictable and may depend on a number of factors which may be outside of the Group's control. This determination will also be made by the relevant UK resolution authority and there may be many factors, including factors not directly related to the bank or the Group, which could result in such a determination. Because of this inherent uncertainty, it will be difficult to predict when, if at all, the exercise of a bail-in power may occur which would result in a principal write off or conversion to other securities, including equity. Moreover, as the criteria that the relevant UK resolution authority will be obliged to consider in exercising any bail-in power provide it with considerable discretion, holders of the securities issued by the Group may not be able to refer to publicly available criteria in order to anticipate a potential exercise of any such power and consequently its potential effect on the Group and the securities issued by the Group. Potential investors in the securities issued by the Group should consider the risk that a holder may lose all of its investment, including the principal amount plus any accrued interest, if such statutory loss absorption measures are acted upon.

3.4 *The Group faces risks associated with its compliance with a wide range of laws and regulations.*

The Group is exposed to various forms of legal and regulatory risk, including:

- (i) certain aspects of the Group's activities and business may be determined by the relevant authorities, the Financial Ombudsman Service (the **FOS**) or the courts not to have been conducted in accordance with applicable laws or regulations, or, in the case of the FOS, with what is fair and reasonable in the Ombudsman's opinion;

- (ii) the possibility of alleged mis-selling of financial products or the mishandling of complaints related to the sale of such products by or attributed to a member of the Group, resulting in disciplinary action or requirements to amend sales processes, withdraw products, or provide restitution to affected customers, all of which may require additional provisions;
- (iii) contractual obligations may either not be enforceable as intended or may be enforced against the Group in an adverse way;
- (iv) the intellectual property of the Group (such as trade names) may not be adequately protected;
- (v) the Group may be liable for damages to third parties harmed by the conduct of its business;
- (vi) the risk of regulatory proceedings and private litigation, arising out of regulatory investigations or otherwise (brought by individuals or groups of plaintiffs) in the UK and other jurisdictions; and
- (vii) the transfer of responsibility for regulating consumer credit from the OFT to the FCA. The FCA's approach will focus on higher risk firms, and will have its own enforcement actions. The FCA's consumer credit sourcebook (**CONC**) will be its basis for compliance and enforcement. Additionally, the Group is subject to the Consumer Credit Act 1974 (the **CCA**), which regulates a wide range of credit agreements and, since 1 April 2014, is enforced by the FCA. If requirements under the CCA as to licensing of lenders or brokers or entering into and documenting a credit agreement are not, or have not been met, the relevant agreement may not be enforceable against the borrower.

Regulatory and legal actions pose a number of risks to the Group, including substantial monetary damages or fines, the amounts of which are difficult to predict and may exceed the amount of provisions set aside to cover such risks. In addition, including as a result of regulatory actions, the Group may be subject to other penalties and injunctive relief, civil or private litigation arising out of a regulatory investigation or otherwise, the potential for criminal prosecution in certain circumstances and regulatory restrictions on the Group's business, all of which can have a negative effect on the Group's reputation. Any of these risks could have an adverse impact on the Group's operations, financial results and condition and prospects and the confidence of customers in the Group, as well as taking a significant amount of management time and resources away from the implementation of the Group's strategy.

The Group's operations also expose it to various forms of reputational impacts. Negative public opinion can result from the actual or perceived manner in which the Group conducts its business activities, from the Group's financial performance, the level of direct and indirect government support, actual or perceived practices in the banking and financial industry, or allegations of misconduct. Negative public opinion may adversely affect the Group's ability to keep and attract customers, which may result in a material adverse effect on the Group's financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Negative public opinion referenced in the media as "lack of trust" in banking can be impacted by actions of competitors across the industry as well as actions by the Group. Regaining the trust of customers and the public is a key objective of the Group.

The Group may settle litigation or regulatory proceedings prior to a final judgment or determination of liability to avoid the cost, management efforts or negative business, regulatory or reputational consequences of continuing to contest liability, even when the Group believes that it has no liability or when the potential consequences of failing to prevail would be disproportionate to the costs of settlement. Furthermore, the Group may, for similar reasons, reimburse counterparties for their losses even in situations where the Group does not believe that it is legally compelled to do so. Failure to manage these risks adequately could materially affect the Group, both financially and reputationally.

3.5 *The Group faces risks associated with the high level of scrutiny of the treatment of customers by financial institutions from regulatory bodies, the press and politicians.*

The Group's operations, in particular related to its treatment of customers, are subject to supervision by the FCA and other regulatory authorities. In recent periods, the UK banking industry has been subject to heightened attention from these regulatory authorities, as well as the press and the UK Government. The FCA in particular continues to focus on conduct of business issues through its supervision activities and its establishment of a new Payment Systems Regulator. Other regulatory efforts include the implementation of the UK Mortgage Market Review, which now requires lenders to obtain evidence of borrowers' income so as to ensure that they can afford a mortgage, with forecasted interest rate rises. The Bank of England is currently putting into place limitations on the ability of lenders to

provide high loan-to-income mortgages. Increased scrutiny or regulatory development in these areas could materially affect the Group's operation of its business and/or have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

- 3.6 *The financial impact of legal proceedings and regulatory risks might be material but is difficult to quantify. Amounts eventually paid may materially exceed the amount of provisions set aside to cover such risks, or existing provisions may need to be materially increased in response to changing circumstances, as has been the case recently in respect of payment protection insurance (PPI) redress payments.*

Where provisions have already been taken in published financial statements of the Group or results announcements for ongoing legal or regulatory matters, these have been recognised, in accordance with IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", as the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation as at the reporting date. Such estimates are inherently uncertain and it is possible that the eventual outcomes may differ materially from current estimates, resulting in future increases or decreases to the required provisions, or actual losses that exceed or fall short of the provisions taken.

For example, the Group made provisions totalling £9,825 million between 2010 and 2013 against the costs of paying redress to customers in respect of past sales of PPI policies, including the related administrative expenses. However, in the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group made a further provision of £2,200 million, bringing the total provisions raised to 31 December 2014 to £12,025 million, of which approximately £2,520 million relates to anticipated administrative expenses, and £2,549 million remained unutilised as of that date. While the revised provision represents management's best estimate of the likely overall cost of making redress to PPI customers, a number of material risks and uncertainties remain. The actual cost could differ materially from management's estimate and could result in further, potentially significant, provisions being required. Such an increase could have an adverse impact on the Group's financial condition and results of operations..

Provisions have not been taken where no obligation (as defined in IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets) has been established, whether associated with a known or potential future litigation or regulatory matter. Accordingly, an adverse decision in any such matters could result in significant losses to the Group which have not been provided for. Such losses would have an adverse impact on the Group's financial condition and operations. For further information and recent developments regarding PPI, see "Lloyds Bank Group – Legal Actions and Regulatory Matters – Payment Protection Insurance."

4 Business and economic risks

- 4.1 *The Group's businesses are subject to inherent risks arising from general macro-economic conditions in the UK, the Eurozone and other markets, the instability of the financial markets and the sovereign debt crisis.*

The Group's businesses are subject to inherent risks arising from general and sector-specific economic conditions in the markets in which it operates, particularly the UK, in which the Group's earnings are predominantly generated and in which the Group's operations are increasingly concentrated following the strategic reduction of its international presence. The Group may have credit exposure outside the UK even if it does not have a presence in such countries. Although economic indicators in the UK have improved recently, any significant macro-economic deterioration in the UK and/or other economies in which the Group operates or has legacy business, such as the Republic of Ireland and the U.S., could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, financial condition or prospects of the Group. Additionally, the profitability of the Group's businesses could be affected by market factors such as unemployment, which remains above pre-crisis levels despite falling sharply and which may continue even following the return to economic growth of certain parts of the markets in which the Group operates. Lack of continued growth, or reduced economic growth, in the UK, changes in interest rates (and the timing, quantum and pace of those changes), still high unemployment in the UK or elsewhere, reduced corporate profitability, reduced personal income levels, reduced UK Government and/or consumer expenditure, increased personal or corporate and SME insolvency rates, increased tenant defaults or increased interest rates may reduce borrowers' ability to repay loans and may cause prices of residential or commercial real estate or other asset prices to fall further, thereby reducing the collateral value on many of the Group's assets. These, in turn, could cause increased impairments and/or fair value adjustments.

In addition to the possibility of macro-economic deterioration, particularly in the Eurozone, any increase of financial market instability including a sharp increase in credit spreads may represent further risk to the Group's business. The outlook for global growth remains uncertain due to issues such as geopolitical tensions, i.e. fallout from Ukraine/Russia, Middle Eastern instability, the slowdown of growth in China and growth levels in Asia, India and China. The Group has significant exposures, particularly by way of loans, in a number of overseas jurisdictions, notably the Republic of Ireland and the U.S., and is therefore subject to various risks relating to the stability of these financial markets. The global financial system has suffered considerable turbulence and uncertainty in recent years and, despite recent growth in the UK and U.S., the outlook for the global economy over the near to medium term remains challenging.

In the Eurozone, the economic recovery is showing signs of gathering momentum, after exiting recession. However relatively weak growth and deflationary pressures, together with high levels of private and public debt, outstanding weaknesses in the financial sector and reform fatigue, remain a concern, despite improved financial market conditions. The possibility of prolonged low growth in the Eurozone could stall the UK's own economic recovery, given the extensive economic and financial linkages between the UK and the Eurozone. The UK's trade and current account balances with the Eurozone would be likely to deteriorate further, negatively affecting UK growth. Moreover, the negotiations between Greece and the Troika of creditors (IMF, ECB, and European Commission) raise the risks of renewed market turmoil and Greece's exit from the Eurozone (potentially also the UK). In addition, developing macro-economic uncertainty in markets in China and throughout Asia and other emerging markets could pose threats to global economic recovery. Financial markets may experience renewed periods of volatility, especially given the recent sharp fall in oil prices, with a return of a risk of contagion, which may place new strains on funding markets.

The Group has credit exposure to SMEs and corporates, financial institutions and securities which may have material direct and indirect exposures in the Eurozone countries and other international countries. With the exception of the Group's lending exposures in the Republic of Ireland, its direct credit exposure to the Eurozone through sovereign and private sector exposure is relatively small and has been managed steadily downward since 2008.

Nonetheless, any default on the sovereign debt of these countries and the resulting impact on other Eurozone countries, including the potential that some countries could leave the Eurozone, could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business. The exit of a member state from the European Monetary Union (the EMU) could result in deterioration in the economic and financial environment in the UK and Eurozone that would materially affect the capital and the funding position of participants in the banking industry, including the Group. This could also give rise to operational disruptions to the Group's business.

The risk of the UK leaving the European Union has risen with the new Government's commitment to holding a referendum on continuing EU membership. The effects on the UK and European and global economies of the exit of one or more European Union Member States from the EMU, or the EU, or the redenomination of financial instruments from the Euro to a different currency, are impossible to predict and protect fully against in view of (i) economic and financial instability in the Eurozone and potentially in the UK, (ii) the severity of the recent global financial crisis, (iii) difficulties in predicting whether the current signs of recovery will be sustained and at what rate, (iv) the uncertain legal position, and (v) the fact that many of the risks related to the business are totally, or in part, outside the control of the Group. However, if any such events were to occur, they would likely result in (a) significant market dislocation, (b) heightened counterparty risk, (c) an adverse effect on the management of market risk and, in particular, asset and liability management due, in part, to redenomination of financial assets and liabilities, or (d) a material adverse effect on the results of operations, financial condition or prospects of the Group. Any adverse changes affecting the economies of the countries in which the Group has significant direct and indirect credit exposures, including those discussed above and any further deterioration in global macro-economic conditions, could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

4.2 *Any tightening of monetary policy in jurisdictions in which the Group operates could affect the financial condition of its customers, clients and counterparties, including governments and other financial institutions, which could in turn adversely affect the Group's results of operations.*

It is currently expected that some major central banks, including in the U.S. and the UK, will begin to raise their policy interest rates within the coming one to two years as their economies continue to recover from the financial crisis. Monetary policy has been highly accommodative in recent years,

including the Bank of England and HM Treasury “Funding for Lending” scheme and the “Help to Buy” programme in the UK, which have helped to support demand at a time of very pronounced fiscal tightening and balance sheet repair. Such a long period of stimulus has increased uncertainty over the impact of its reduction, including the possibility of a withdrawal of such programmes which could lead to generally weaker than expected growth, or even contracting GDP, reduced business confidence, higher levels of unemployment or underemployment, adverse changes to levels of inflation, potentially higher interest rates and falling property prices in the markets in which the Group operates, and consequently to an increase in delinquency rates and default rates among customers. Similar risks result from the exceptionally low level of inflation in developed economies, which in Europe particularly could deteriorate into sustained deflation if policy measures prove ineffective. Reduced monetary stimulus and the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions have the potential to impact market liquidity. The adverse impact on the credit quality of the Group’s customers and counterparties, coupled with a decline in collateral values, could lead to a reduction in recoverability and value of the Group’s assets and higher levels of impairment allowances, which could have an adverse effect on the Group’s operations, financial condition or prospects. The Group has credit exposure to SMEs and corporate financial institutions, and securities which may have material direct and indirect exposures in the Eurozone countries. Any default on the sovereign debt of these countries and the resulting impact on other Eurozone countries, including the potential that some countries could leave the Eurozone, could have a material adverse effect on the Group’s business.

4.3 *The Group’s businesses are inherently subject to the risk of market fluctuations, which could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, financial condition or prospects of the Group.*

The Group’s businesses are inherently subject to risks in financial markets and in the wider economy, including changes in, and increased volatility of, interest rates, inflation rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, commodity, equity, bond and property prices and the risk that its customers act in a manner which is inconsistent with the Group’s business, pricing and hedging assumptions.

Market movements will continue to have a significant impact on the Group in a number of key areas. For example, adverse market movements have had and would have an adverse effect, which could be material, upon the financial condition of the defined benefit pension schemes of the Group. The schemes’ main exposures are to real rate risk and credit spread risk. These risks arise from two main sources: the “AA” corporate bond liability discount rate and asset holdings. A rates hedging programme is in place for the defined benefit pension schemes to minimise exposure to nominal rates and inflation. Banking and trading activities that are undertaken by the Group are subject to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, inflation risk and credit spread risk. For example, changes in interest rate levels, interbank margins over official rates, yield curves and spreads affect the interest rate margin realised between lending and borrowing costs. The potential for future volatility and margin changes remains. Competitive pressures on fixed rates or product terms in existing loans and deposits may restrict the Group in its ability to change interest rates applying to customers in response to changes in official and wholesale market rates.

The insurance business of the Group faces market risk arising, for example, from equity, bond (through credit and credit spread risk) and property markets in a number of ways depending upon the product and associated contract. For example, the annual management charges received in respect of investment and insurance contracts fluctuate, as do the values of the contracts, in line with the markets. Some of these risks are borne directly by the customer and some are borne by the insurance business. Some insurance contracts involve guarantees and options that increase in value in adverse investment markets. There is a risk that the Group’s insurance business will bear some of the cost of such guarantees and options. The Group’s insurance business also has capital directly invested in the markets that is exposed to market risk. The performance of the investment markets will thus have a direct impact upon the profit from investment contracts and on the Insurance VIF (Value in Force) and the Group’s operating results, financial condition or prospects. Adverse market conditions affect investor confidence, which in turn can result in lower sales and/or reduced customer persistency.

Changes in foreign exchange rates, including U.S. dollars and the Euro, affect the Group’s financial position and/or forecasted earnings. The Group’s Finance function has an active hedging programme to minimise the exposure arising from net foreign currency assets and forecasted foreign currency net profits.

4.4 *Market conditions have resulted, and are expected to result in the future, in material changes to the estimated fair values of financial assets of the Group. Negative fair value adjustments have had, and*

may continue to have in the future, a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

The Group has material exposures to securities and other investments, including asset-backed securities, structured investments and private equity investments that are recorded by the Group at fair value. These have been and may be subject to further negative fair value adjustments, particularly in view of the volatile global markets and challenging economic environment. Although CVA/DVA/FVA is actively managed within the Group, in stressed market conditions adverse movements in these could result in a material charge to the Group's profit and loss account.

In addition, in volatile markets, hedging and other risk management strategies may not be as effective as they are in normal market conditions, due in part to the decreasing credit quality of hedge counterparties. Asset valuations in future periods, reflecting prevailing market conditions, may result in further negative changes in the fair values of the Group's financial assets and these may also translate into increased impairment charges.

In addition, the value ultimately realised by the Group for its securities and other investments may be lower than their current fair value. Any of these factors could require the Group to record further negative fair value adjustments, which may have a material adverse effect on its operating results, financial condition or prospects. Material losses from the fair value of financial assets will also have an adverse impact on the Group's capital ratios. The Group has, in prior years, made asset redesignations as permitted by amendments to IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement).

The effect of such redesignations has been, and would be, that any effect on the income statement of movements in the fair value of such redesignated assets that have occurred since 1 July 2008, in the case of assets redesignated prior to 1 November 2008, or which may occur in the future, may not be recognised until such time as the assets become impaired or are disposed of. No asset redesignations were made in 2014 or year to date 2015. In addition, in circumstances where fair values are determined using financial valuation models, the Group's valuation methodologies may require it to make assumptions, judgements and estimates in order to establish fair value. These valuation models are complex and the assumptions used are difficult to make and are inherently uncertain, particularly in light of the uncertainty as to the strength of any global economic recovery and continuing downside risks and during periods of market volatility and illiquidity, and any consequential impairments or write-downs could have a material adverse effect on the Group's operating results, capital ratios, financial condition or prospects.

In July 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board (the **IASB**) published a new accounting standard for financial instruments (IFRS 9) that will introduce a new model for recognising and measuring impairment based on expected credit losses, rather than an incurred loss model currently applied under IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). The new standard is expected to become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

4.5 *The Group's businesses are conducted in competitive environments, with increased competition scrutiny, and the Group's financial performance depends upon management's ability to respond effectively to competitive pressures.*

The markets for UK financial services, and the other markets within which the Group operates, are competitive, and management expects such competition to continue or intensify in response to competitor behaviour, new entrants to the market, including non-traditional financial services providers, consumer demand, technological changes such as the growth of digital banking, and the impact of regulatory actions and other factors. The Group's financial performance and its ability to maintain or capture additional market share depends significantly upon the competitive environment and management's response thereto.

Intervention by the UK Government competition authorities and/or European regulatory bodies and/or governments of other countries in which the Group operates, including in response to any perceived lack of competition within these markets by such regulatory authorities, may significantly impact the competitive position of the Group relative to its international competitors, which may be subject to different forms of government intervention, thus potentially putting the Group at a competitive disadvantage.

The CMA launched a full market investigation into competition in the SME banking and personal current account markets in November 2014. This, combined with recent political debate on the reform of the UK banking markets, other current or potential competition reviews, the new payment systems

regulator and the new FCA statutory objective to promote competition, along with concurrent competition powers from April 2015, may lead to proposals or initiatives impacting the Group to reduce competition concerns, and greater UK Government and regulatory scrutiny in the future. Additionally, the Group may be affected by changes in regulatory oversight following the pension review recommended by the Department for Work and Pensions. For more information on the Group's regulatory environment, see "*Lloyds Bank Group – Regulation – Competition Regulation*".

The internet and mobile technologies are changing customer behaviour and the competitive environment. There has been a steep rise in customer use of mobile banking over the last three years. The Group faces competition from established providers of financial services as well as the threat of competition from banking business developed by non-financial companies, including technology companies, with strong brand recognition including technology companies.

As a result of any restructuring or evolution in the market, there may emerge one or more new viable competitors in the UK banking market or a material strengthening of one or more of the Group's existing competitors in that market. Any of these factors or a combination thereof could result in a significant reduction in the profit of the Group.

5 Operational risks

5.1 *The Group could fail to attract or retain senior management or other key employees.*

The Group's success depends on its ability to attract, retain and develop high calibre talent. Achievement of this aim may be impacted by the pending introduction of the new Senior Managers Regime and Certification Regime which will come into force in March 2016. The new Framework is anticipated to include a criminal offence of reckless misconduct, reverse burden of proof and increasing use of senior management attestation. In addition, the proposed limits on variable pay and "clawback" requirements which were introduced pursuant to CRD IV in the UK may put the Group at a competitive disadvantage as compared to companies who are not subject to such restrictions. In addition, macro-economic conditions and negative media attention on the financial services industry may adversely impact employee retention, colleague sentiment and engagement.

Failure to attract and retain senior management and key employees could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

5.2 *Operational risks such as weaknesses or failures in the Group's processes, systems and security and risks due to reliance on third party services and products could materially adversely affect the Group's operations, financial condition or prospects, and could result in the reputational damage of the Group.*

Operational risks, through inadequate or failed processes, systems (including financial reporting and risk monitoring processes) or security, or from people-related or external events, including the risk of fraud and other criminal acts carried out against the Group, are present in the Group's businesses. The Group's businesses are dependent on processing and reporting accurately and efficiently a high volume of complex transactions across numerous and diverse products and services, in different currencies and subject to a number of different legal and regulatory regimes. Any weakness or errors in these processes, systems or security could have an adverse effect on the Group's results, reporting of such results, and on the ability to deliver appropriate customer outcomes during the affected period which may lead to an increase in complaints and damage to the reputation of the Group.

Specifically, failure to develop, deliver or maintain effective IT solutions could have a material adverse impact on customer service. Any prolonged loss of service availability could damage the Group's ability to service its customers, could result in compensation costs and could cause long-term damage to the Group's business and brand. Furthermore, failure to protect the Group's operations from increasingly sophisticated cyber-attacks could result in the loss of customer data or other sensitive information, see the section entitled "*The Group's business is subject to risks related to cyber crime*". The resilience of the Group's IT is of paramount importance to the Group; accordingly, significant investment has been, and will continue to be, made in IT infrastructure and supporting capabilities to ensure its resilience and subsequently the delivery of services to customers. The Group continues to invest in IT and information security control environments, including activity on user access management and records management to address evolving threats. The Group maintains contingency plans for a range of Group specific and industry-wide IT and breach of security scenarios. The Group's Board is redefining the Group's Cyber Risk Appetite and is supporting incremental investment to help mitigate this risk.

The Group adopts a risk-based approach to mitigate the external fraud risks it faces, reflecting the current and emerging external fraud risks within the market. This approach drives an annual programme of enhancements to the Group's technology, process and people-related controls, with an emphasis on preventative controls supported by real-time detective controls wherever feasible. Through Group-wide policies and operational control frameworks, the Group has developed a robust fraud operating model with centralised accountability. The Group's fraud awareness programme remains a key component of its fraud control environment. Although the Group devotes significant resources to maintain and regularly update its processes and systems that are designed to protect the security of the Group's systems, software, networks and other technology assets, there is no assurance that all of the Group's security measures will provide absolute security. Any damage to the Group's reputation (including to customer confidence) arising from actual or perceived inadequacies, weaknesses or failures in Group systems, processes or security could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

Third parties upon which the Group relies for important products and services could also be sources of operational risk, specifically with regard to security breaches affecting such parties. Many of the operational risks described above also apply when the Group relies on outside suppliers or vendors to provide key components of its business infrastructure. The Group may be required to take steps to protect the integrity of its operational systems, thereby increasing its operational costs. Additionally, any problems caused by these third parties, including as a result of their not providing the Group their services for any reason, their performing their services poorly, or employee misconduct, could adversely affect the Group's ability to deliver products and services to customers and otherwise to conduct business. Replacing these third party vendors could also entail significant delays and expense.

Notwithstanding anything in this risk factor, this risk factor should not be taken as implying that either the Issuer or any relevant company within the Group will be unable to comply with its obligations as a company with securities admitted to the Official List or as a supervised firm regulated by the FCA and the PRA.

5.3 *The Group's business is subject to risks related to cyber crime.*

The Group relies on the effectiveness of its Group Information and Cyber Security policy and associated procedures, infrastructure and capabilities to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information held on its computer systems, networks and mobile devices and on the computer systems, networks and mobile devices of third parties on whom the Group relies. The Group also takes protective measures to protect itself from attacks designed to prevent the delivery of critical business processes to its customers. Despite preventative measures, the Group's computer systems, software, networks and mobile devices, and those of third parties on whom the Group relies, may be vulnerable to cyber-attacks, sabotage, unauthorised access, computer viruses, worms or other malicious code, and other events that have a security impact. Such an event may impact the confidentiality of the Group's or its clients', employees' or counterparties' information or the availability of services to customers. As a result, the Group could experience material financial loss, loss of competitive position, regulatory actions, breach of client contracts, reputational harm or legal liability, which, in turn, could cause a decline in the Group's earnings. The Group may be required to spend additional resources to modify its protective measures or to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures, and it may be subject to litigation and financial losses that are either not insured against fully or not fully covered through any insurance that it maintains. Any failure in the Group's cyber security policies, procedures or capabilities, or cyber-related crime, could lead to the Group suffering reputational damage and a loss of clients and could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

5.4 *Terrorist acts, other acts of war, geopolitical events, pandemics or other such events could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.*

Terrorist acts, other acts of war or hostility, geopolitical events, pandemics or other such events and responses to those acts/events may create economic and political uncertainties, which could have a material adverse effect on UK and international macro-economic conditions generally, and more specifically on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects in ways that cannot necessarily be predicted.

5.5 *TSB servicing requirements may adversely impact the Group.*

As part of the divestment of TSB, the Group has committed to providing certain ongoing services to TSB, which may result in reputational and financial exposure for the Group in the course of providing

such services. For example, TSB relies on the Group for the provision of its IT systems and supporting infrastructure as well as related services. However, the on-going provision of services to TSB under these plans may involve significant demands on the attention of the Group's senior management, in particular in respect of managing the conflict of interests, confidentiality of data, and competition issues as a part of providing services to a competitor bank, which fall under the regulatory remit of the Group's regulators. If these arrangements do not operate as planned, there could be negative impacts on the operation of the Group's business. In addition, the Group has made financial commitments to support any planned move by TSB to an alternative provider of IT systems and infrastructure.

The Group's financial condition may also be exposed to risk with respect to the control, management and results of operations of TSB. As at 19 June 2015 the Group retains partial ownership of TSB and further divestment is expected to occur in one or more stages. Therefore, the Group's financial condition is partially reliant on TSB's operational performance during the period prior to full divestment. The Group does not control TSB's board, nor manage the operations of TSB or control its management. The board of TSB may:

- (i) have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with or are opposed to those of the Group, in particular related to its retail banking activities in the UK;
- (ii) take action contrary to the Group's policies or objectives with respect to its investments or commercial arrangements; or
- (iii) fail to comply with applicable regulatory regimes, or to operate in compliance with other standards that the Group applies in its own operations.

For risks related to the Restructuring Plan and the Group's divestment of TSB, or the failure of the Group to fully divest of its remaining interest in TSB, see section entitled "*Risk Factors – Government related risks—The Lloyds Banking Group is subject to European state aid obligations following the approval of a Restructuring Plan in 2009. The implementation of the Restructuring Plan may have consequences that are materially adverse to the interests of the Lloyds Banking Group*".

5.6 *The Group must comply with anti-money laundering, anti-bribery and sanctions regulations, and a failure to prevent or detect any illegal or improper activities fully or on a timely basis could expose it to liability.*

The Group is required to comply with applicable anti-money laundering, anti-terrorism, sanctions, anti-bribery and other laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates. These laws and regulations require the Group, amongst other things, to adopt and enforce "know-your-customer" policies and procedures and to report suspicions of money laundering and in some countries specific transactions to the applicable regulatory authorities. These laws and regulations have become increasingly complex and detailed, require improved systems and sophisticated monitoring and compliance personnel, and have become the subject of enhanced government and regulatory supervision.

The Group has adopted policies and enhanced its procedures aimed at detecting and preventing the use of its banking network and services for money laundering and related activities, applying systems and controls on a risk-based approach throughout its businesses and operations. These controls, however, may not completely eliminate instances where third parties seek to use the Group's products and services to engage in money laundering and other illegal or improper activities. In addition, while the Group reviews its relevant counterparties' internal policies and procedures with respect to such matters, the Group, to a large degree, relies upon its relevant counterparties to maintain and properly apply their own appropriate anti-money laundering procedures. Such measures, procedures and compliance may not be completely effective in preventing third parties from using the Group (and its relevant counterparties) as a conduit for money laundering (including illegal cash operations) without the Group's (and its relevant counterparties') knowledge. If the Group is associated with, or even accused of being associated with, or becomes a party to, money laundering, then the Group's reputation could suffer and/or it could become subject to fines, sanctions and/or legal enforcement (including being added to any "black lists" that would prohibit certain parties from engaging in transactions with the Group), any one of which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's operating results, financial condition and prospects.

To the extent that the Group fails to comply fully with applicable laws and regulations, the relevant government and regulatory agencies to which it reports have the power and authority to impose fines and other penalties on the Group, including the revocation of licences. In addition, the Group's

business and reputation could suffer if customers use its banking network for money laundering or illegal or improper purposes.

- 5.7 *The Group may fail to execute its ongoing strategic change initiatives, and the expected benefits of such initiatives may not be achieved at the time or to the extent expected, or at all.*

The Group has a number of strategic initiatives which it pursues on an ongoing basis. For example, the Group has a programme for reducing costs, improving efficiency and financial performance, and enhancing the overall customer experience by simplifying and reshaping the Group's businesses. As the Group moves into the second phase of this strategy there is considerable focus on digitisation and ensuring the Group meets customer demands through digital and mobile platforms. This approach will support the Group in achieving its cost targets.

The successful completion of the programme and the Group's other strategic initiatives requires ongoing subjective and complex judgements, including forecasts of economic conditions in various parts of the world, and can be subject to significant execution risks. For example, the Group's ability to execute its strategic initiatives successfully may be adversely impacted by a significant global macro-economic downturn, legacy issues, limitations in the Group's management or operational capacity or significant and unexpected regulatory change in countries in which the Group operates.

Failure to execute the Group's strategic initiatives successfully could have an adverse effect on the Group's ability to achieve the stated targets and other expected benefits of these initiatives, and there is also a risk that the costs associated with implementing such initiatives may be higher than the financial benefits expected to be achieved, which could materially adversely impact the Group's operations, financial condition and prospects.

- 5.8 *The Group could be exposed to industrial action and increased labour costs resulting from a lack of agreement with trade unions.*

Within the Group, there are currently four recognised unions for the purposes of collective bargaining. Combined, these collective bargaining arrangements apply to around 95 per cent. of the Group's total workforce. The Group estimates that approximately 60 to 70 per cent. of its employees are members of one of the recognised trade unions.

Where the Group or its employees or their unions seek to change any of their contractual terms, a consultation and negotiation process is undertaken. Such a process could potentially lead to increased labour costs or, in the event that any such negotiations were to be unsuccessful and result in formal industrial action, the Group could experience a work stoppage that could materially adversely impact its business, financial condition and results of operations.

6 Financial soundness related risks

- 6.1 *The Group's businesses are subject to inherent risks concerning liquidity and funding, particularly if the availability of traditional sources of funding such as retail deposits or the access to wholesale funding markets becomes more limited.*

Liquidity and funding continues to remain a key area of focus for the Group and the industry as a whole. Like all major banks, the Group is dependent on confidence in the short- and long-term wholesale funding markets. Should the Group, due to exceptional circumstances, be unable to continue to source sustainable funding, its ability to fund its financial obligations could be impacted.

The Group's profitability or solvency could be adversely affected if access to liquidity and funding is constrained or made more expensive for a prolonged period of time. Under extreme and unforeseen circumstances, such as the closure of financial markets and uncertainty as to the ability of a significant number of firms to ensure they can meet their liabilities as they fall due, the Group's ability to meet its financial obligations as they fall due or to fulfil its commitments to lend could be impacted through limited access to liquidity (including government and central bank facilities). In such extreme circumstances, the Group may not be in a position to continue to operate without additional funding support, which it may be unable to access. These factors may have a material adverse effect on the Group's solvency, including its ability to meet its regulatory minimum liquidity requirements. These risks can be exacerbated by operational factors such as an over-reliance on a particular source of funding or changes in credit ratings, as well as market-wide phenomena such as market dislocation, regulatory change or major disasters.

In addition, corporate and institutional counterparties may seek to reduce aggregate credit exposures to the Group (or to all banks) which could increase the Group's cost of funding and limit its access to

liquidity. The funding structure employed by the Group may also prove to be inefficient, thus giving rise to a level of funding cost where the cumulative costs are not sustainable over the longer term. The funding needs of the Group may increase and such increases may be material to the Group's operating results, financial condition or prospects. The Group relies on customer savings and transmission balances, as well as ongoing access to the global wholesale funding markets to meet its funding needs. The ability of the Group to gain access to wholesale and retail funding sources on satisfactory economic terms is subject to a number of factors outside its control, such as liquidity constraints, general market conditions, regulatory requirements, the encouraged or mandated repatriation of deposits by foreign wholesale or central bank depositors and the level of confidence in the UK banking system, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's profitability or, in the longer term and under extreme circumstances, its ability to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Medium-term growth in the Group's lending activities will depend, in part, on the availability of retail deposit funding on appropriate terms, for which there is increasing competition. For more information see *"Risk Factors – Business and economic risks – The Group's businesses are conducted in competitive environments, with increased competition scrutiny, and the Group's financial performance depends upon management's ability to respond effectively to competitive pressures"*. This reliance has increased recently given the Group's reduction in wholesale funding. The ongoing availability of retail deposit funding on appropriate terms is dependent on a variety of factors outside the Group's control, such as general macro-economic conditions and market volatility, the confidence of retail depositors in the economy, the financial services industry and the Group, as well as the availability and extent of deposit guarantees. Increases in the cost of retail deposit funding will impact on the Group's margins and affect profit, and a lack of availability of retail deposit funding could have a material adverse effect on the Group's future growth.

Any loss in consumer confidence in the Group could significantly increase the amount of retail deposit withdrawals in a short period of time. Should the Group experience an unusually high and unforeseen level of withdrawals, in such extreme circumstances the Group may not be in a position to continue to operate without additional funding support, which it may be unable to access, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's solvency.

If the wholesale funding markets were to suffer stress or central bank provision of liquidity to the financial markets is abruptly curtailed, or the Group's credit ratings are downgraded, it is likely that wholesale funding will prove more difficult to obtain. Such increased refinancing risk, in isolation or in concert with the related liquidity risks noted above, could have a material adverse effect on the Group's profitability and, in the longer term under extreme and unforeseen circumstances, its ability to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

- 6.2 *The Group's borrowing costs and access to the capital markets is dependent on a number of factors, including any reduction in the Group's longer-term credit rating, and increased costs or reduction in access could materially adversely affect the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.*

A reduction in the credit rating of the Group or deterioration in the capital markets' perception of the Group's financial resilience could significantly increase its borrowing costs and limit its issuance capacity in the capital markets. As an indicator, during 2014 the spread between an index of "A" rated long-term senior unsecured bank debt and an index of similar "BBB" rated bank debt, both of which are publicly available, has averaged 37 basis points. The applicability to and implications for the Group's funding cost would depend on the type of issuance and prevailing market conditions. The impact on the Group's funding cost is subject to a number of assumptions and uncertainties and is therefore impossible to quantify precisely.

Following the recent UK implementation of BRRD in the EU, S&P, Moody's and Fitch have completed reviews of the Group's ratings to reassess the likelihood of UK extraordinary government support.

On 9 June 2015, S&P upgraded the long-term ratings on the two holding companies Lloyds Banking Group plc and HBOS plc by one notch to 'BBB+'. The operating companies Lloyds Bank plc and Bank of Scotland plc had their long-term ratings of 'A' affirmed. All rating outlooks were revised to stable.

On 5 June 2015, Moody's affirmed both Lloyds Bank plc and Bank of Scotland plc at 'A1/P-1', downgraded Lloyds Banking Group plc to 'Baa1' from 'A2' and upgraded HBOS plc's senior ratings to 'A1/P-1' from 'A2/P-1'. All rating outlooks were revised to positive.

On 19 May 2015, Fitch upgraded Lloyds Bank plc, HBOS plc, Bank of Scotland plc and Lloyds Banking Group plc to 'A+/F1' from 'A/F1'. The outlooks were revised to stable..

Rating agencies regularly evaluate the Group and the Issuer, and their ratings of longer-term debt are based on a number of factors, including the Group's financial strength as well as factors not entirely within the Group's control, including conditions affecting the financial services industry generally. In light of the difficulties in the financial services industry and the financial markets, there can be no assurance that the Group or the Issuer will maintain its current ratings. Downgrades of the Group's longer-term credit rating could lead to additional collateral posting and cash outflow.

The Group's borrowing costs and access to capital markets could also be affected by various regulatory developments such as the Banking Reform Act, amendments to CRD IV and the coming into force of the BRRD.

The return required by Covered Bondholders may also rise if the prospects of bail-in scenarios become more likely which would increase the Group's funding costs. Unfavourable developments could materially adversely affect the Group's access to liquidity, increase its funding costs and, hence, have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

6.3 *The Group is subject to the risk of having insufficient capital resources.*

If the Group has or is perceived to have a shortage of capital then it may be subject to regulatory interventions and sanctions and may suffer a loss of confidence in the market with the result that access to liquidity and funding may become constrained or more expensive. Depending on the extent of any actions to improve the capital position there could be a material adverse effect on the Group's business, including its operating results, financial condition and prospects. This, in turn, may affect the Group's capacity to continue its business operations, pay future dividends and make other distributions or pursue acquisitions or other strategic opportunities, impacting future growth potential. If, in response to such shortage, the Group raises additional capital through the issuance of share capital or capital instruments, existing shareholders or holders of debt of a capital nature may experience a dilution of their holdings. If a capital or debt instrument is converted to share capital as a result of a trigger within the contractual terms of the instrument or through the exercise of statutory powers then depending upon the terms of the conversion, existing shareholders may experience a dilution of their holdings. Separately the Group may address a shortage of capital by taking action to reduce leverage and/or risk-weighted assets, by modifying the Group's legal entity structure or by business disposals. Such actions may impact the underlying profitability of the Group.

A shortage of capital could arise from:

- a depletion of the Group's capital resources through increased costs or liabilities and reduced asset values which could arise as a result of the crystallisation of the credit-related risks, the regulatory and legal risks, the business and economic risks, the operational risks, the financial soundness-related risks, the government-related risks and other risks described herein; and/or
- an increase in the amount of capital that is needed to be held. This might be driven by a change to the actual level of risk faced by the Group or to changes in the minimum levels required by legislation or by the regulatory authorities, or it may be driven by an increase to the Group's view of the management buffer it should hold taking account of, for example, the capital levels or capital targets of the Group's peer banks or through the changing views of rating agencies.

Risks associated with the regulatory framework are described below:

Within the prevailing UK regulatory capital framework, the Group is subject to extensive regulatory supervision in relation to the levels of capital in its business. New or revised minimum and buffer capital requirements (including systemic and/or countercyclical capital requirements) could be applied and/or the manner in which existing regulatory requirements are applied to the Group could be changed by the regulatory authorities. For example:

- Some of the Group's risk-weighted assets are calculated from the Group's approved models. These are subject to regular review on a rolling basis to ensure that they remain appropriate in prevailing economic and business conditions. These reviews and model implementation may lead to increased levels of risk-weighted assets and/or expected loss, and so to lower reported capital ratios.

- The minimum capital requirements derived from risk-weighted assets are supplemented by the PRA, under Pillar 2 of the regulatory capital framework, through bank specific additional minimum requirements (informed by the ICAAP and set through Individual Capital Guidance) and through buffer requirements (as an outcome of PRA stress testing). There is a risk that through these Pillar 2 processes the PRA may require the Group to hold more capital than is currently planned.

In addition, there is a risk that the extensive reforms being implemented within the EU and the UK to the regulatory capital framework will give rise to higher regulatory capital expectations than the Group has anticipated within its strategic plans. Specific key examples are:

- Whilst a large number of regulatory changes were implemented in the UK on 1 January 2014 as a consequence of the CRD IV legislation, a number of supplementary regulatory technical standards and guidelines are still being developed by the EBA. The EBA is tasked with drafting 244 regulatory technical standards and guidelines to supplement the core CRD IV rules, and they have until 2017 to complete this action. Whilst the Group does not anticipate any material change to capital requirements as a consequence of the regulatory technical standards and guidelines there is a risk that this may not be the case. As at 31 December 2014, the EBA had finalised 69 of the 244 additional regulatory technical standards and guidelines.
- On 31 October 2014, the Bank of England's Financial Policy Committee (**FPC**) recommended a framework of leverage requirements, including minimum and buffer leverage ratios which the Group expects will be implemented within the UK in stages until 2019. By 2017, both the EBA and the Basel Committee are expected to recommend minimum leverage ratios. The eventual outcome could be leverage requirements that are binding measures upon the Group requiring the Group to take action to improve its capital position.
- Both global and UK regulators are yet to finalise additional requirements for the banks that represent the greatest systemic threat (**G-SIBs**). The Financial Stability Board recommended additional requirements for G-SIBs after the G20 meeting in November 2014 (Brisbane) and there is a risk that similar requirements will be applied to domestic systemically important banks (**D-SIBs**) that are more onerous than the Group anticipates. In 2015, the FPC intends to set out a framework for setting systemic risk buffers for UK ring-fenced banks and large building societies to take effect from 2019. Again, there is a risk that the requirements will be more severe than has been anticipated.
- In January 2015 the PRA issued a consultation paper setting out proposed changes to the Pillar 2 framework, including the methodologies that the PRA proposes to use to inform its setting of firms' Pillar 2A capital requirements. It is not yet clear how these proposals will impact the Group.
- More generally and in the longer term, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision is considering revisions to the Basel Accord covering; credit risk capital requirements, operational risk capital requirements, market risk capital requirements and potentially introducing minimum requirements for interest rate risk in the banking book. However, it is still too early to understand the full impact of these reforms.
- A framework is being established within the EU and in the UK for the prevention, management and resolution of failing banks, which includes requirements for structural ring-fencing of retail and commercial banking activities and a facility to bail-in (write down or convert to equity) a wide range of liabilities. The European Commission formally adopted the final compromise text of the BRRD on 6 May 2014 and this has been transposed into UK law through the Banking Reform Act. However some details of the BRRD remain to be finalised, with initial recommendations expected from the EBA and in the UK the PRA is still to make rules to implement the provisions in the Banking Reform Act. The outcome of these reforms in aggregate is expected to impact the way the Group is structured and to lead to the introduction of requirements for banks to hold a minimum amount of capital and debt that is capable of being bailed-in, during times of stress. For more information, see sections entitled "*Risk Factors – Regulatory and legal risks – The Group faces risks associated with an uncertain and rapidly evolving prudential and international legal and regulatory environment*" and "*Risk Factors – Regulatory and legal risks – The Group and its UK subsidiaries may become subject to the provisions of the Banking Act 2009, as amended, in*

certain significant stress situations. The potential impact on the Group is inherently uncertain”.

- Finally, Solvency II is a fundamental revision of the current capital adequacy regime for the European insurance industry impacting the Group’s insurance business. It aims to establish a revised set of EU-wide capital requirements where the required regulatory capital will be dependent upon the risk profile of the entities, together with revised risk management standards and market consistent principles. The European Commission has confirmed an implementation date of 1 January 2016 and it is expected that there will be no material change in the capital adequacy of the Group’s business relative to the current Solvency I regime at the point Solvency II is implemented.

6.4 *The Group has been and could continue to be negatively affected by the soundness and/or the perceived soundness of other financial institutions, which could result in significant systemic liquidity problems, losses or defaults by other financial institutions and counterparties, and which could materially adversely affect the Group’s results of operations, financial condition or prospects.*

The Group is subject to the risk of deterioration of the commercial soundness and/or perceived soundness of other financial services institutions within and outside the UK. Financial services institutions that deal with each other are interrelated as a result of trading, investment, clearing, counterparty and other relationships. This presents systemic risk and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges with which the Group interacts on a daily basis, all of which could have a material adverse effect on the Group’s ability to raise new funding.

The Group routinely executes a high volume of transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, resulting in a significant credit concentration. A default by, or even concerns about the financial resilience of, one or more financial services institutions could lead to further significant systemic liquidity problems, or losses or defaults by other financial institutions, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group’s results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

6.5 *The Group’s insurance business and defined benefit pension schemes are subject to insurance risks which could adversely affect the Group’s results of operations, financial condition or prospects.*

The insurance business of the Group is exposed to short-term and longer-term variability arising from uncertain longevity, mortality, morbidity and expense levels. The Group’s defined benefit pension schemes are also exposed to longevity risk. Adverse developments in any of these factors will increase the size of the Group’s insurance and/or defined benefit pension scheme liabilities and may adversely affect the Group’s financial condition and results of operations. Further increases in life expectancy beyond current allowances will increase the cost of annuities and pension scheme benefits.

Customer behaviour in the insurance business may result in increased propensity to cease contributing to or cancel insurance policies at a rate in excess of business assumptions. Consequent reduction in policy persistency and fee income would have an adverse impact upon the profitability of the insurance business of the Group.

The insurance business of the Group is also exposed to the risk of uncertain insurance claim rates. For example, extreme weather conditions can result in high property damage claims and higher levels of theft can increase claims on home insurance. These claims rates may differ from business assumptions and negative developments may adversely affect the Group’s financial condition and results of operations.

UK banks can recognise an insurance asset in their balance sheets representing the value of in-force business (VIF) in respect of long-term life assurance contracts, being insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features. This asset represents the present value of future profits expected to arise from the portfolio of in-force life assurance contracts. Adoption of this accounting treatment results in the earlier recognition of profit on new business, but subsequently a lower contribution from existing business, when compared to the recognition of profits on investment contracts under IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). Differences between actual and expected experience may have a significant impact on the value of the VIF asset, as changes in experience can result in significant changes to modelled future cash flows. The VIF asset is calculated based on best-estimate assumptions made by management, including mortality experience and persistency. If these assumptions prove incorrect, the VIF asset could be materially reduced, which

in turn could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

7 Government related risks

7.1 *The Solicitor for the Affairs of HM Treasury is the largest shareholder of the Company. Through its shareholding in, and other relationships with, the Company, HM Treasury is in a position to exert significant influence over the Group and its business.*

At 31 December 2014, HM Treasury held more than 20 per cent. of the Company's ordinary share capital. In the longer term, it is possible that the shareholding of HM Treasury may be diluted upon any further equity capital raising by the Company, sale of HM Treasury shares or potential conversion of any of the Company's convertible notes into ordinary shares pursuant to their terms, although, in such case, it is possible that HM Treasury would remain a significant shareholder in the Company. It is also possible that the Group may seek to raise further capital or to obtain other support from the UK Government, which could result in an increase in HM Treasury's shareholding in the Company.

There are no express measures in place to limit the level of influence which may be exercised by HM Treasury. However, the relationship falls within the scope of the revised framework document between HM Treasury and UK Financial Investments Limited (UKFI) published on 1 October 2010, which states that UKFI will manage the investments in the UK financial institutions in which HM Treasury holds an interest "on a commercial basis and will not intervene in day-to-day management decisions of the Investee Companies (as defined therein) (including with respect to individual lending or remuneration decisions)". The framework document also makes it clear that such UK financial institutions will continue to be separate economic units with independent powers of decision. Nevertheless, there is a risk that HM Treasury might seek to exert influence over the Group in relation to matters including, for example, commercial and consumer lending policies and management of the Group's assets and/or business. There is also a risk of the existing framework document being replaced or amended, leading to potential interference in the operations of the Group, although there has been no indication that the UK Government intends to change the existing operating arrangements.

There is a risk that, through the interest of HM Treasury in the Company, the UK Government and HM Treasury may attempt to influence the Group in other ways that could affect the Group's business, including, for example, through voting or shareholders resolutions generally, the election of directors, the appointment of senior management at the Company, senior management and staff remuneration policies, lending policies and commitments and management of the Group's business (in particular, the management of the Group's assets such as its existing retail and corporate loan portfolios, significant corporate transactions and the issue of new ordinary shares). Moreover, HM Treasury also has interests in other UK financial institutions, as well as an interest in the general health of the UK banking industry and the wider UK economy. The pursuit of those interests may not always be aligned with the commercial interests of the Group.

For more information, see "*Risk Factors — Regulatory and legal risks — The Group and its businesses are subject to substantial regulation, and regulatory and framework oversight. Adverse legal or regulatory developments could have a significant material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects*". For more information on transactions related to the UK Government, see "*Lloyds Banking Group and Lloyds Bank — Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Other related party transactions with the UK Government*".

7.2 *The Lloyds Banking Group is subject to European state aid obligations following the approval of a Restructuring Plan in 2009. The implementation of the Restructuring Plan may have consequences that are materially adverse to the interests of the Lloyds Banking Group.*

On 18 November 2009, the European Commission approved the restructuring plan to support the long-term viability of the Lloyds Banking Group and to remedy any distortions to competition and trade in the EU arising from the state aid that the Lloyds Banking Group has received and address any commercial benefit received by the Lloyds Banking Group following its announcement in March 2009 of its then intention to participate in the Government Asset Protection Scheme (**GAPS**) (the **Restructuring Plan**).

The asset reduction requirement under the Restructuring Plan was completed in 2012 and the European Commission confirmed this commitment has been satisfied in May 2013. In order to satisfy the Restructuring Plan's requirements to dispose of a portion of the Lloyds Banking Group's retail banking business, the Lloyds Banking Group segregated this business and established TSB as a subsidiary

within the Lloyds Banking Group, which was launched as a retail bank in September 2013. On 9 June 2014, the Lloyds Banking Group launched an initial public offering (**IPO**) for TSB, with a further institutional placing, taking place on 26 September 2014. As at the date of this Prospectus, the Lloyds Banking Group holds approximately 40 per cent. of TSB's ordinary share capital. Pursuant to the Lloyds Banking Group's European state aid obligations, the Lloyds Banking Group must complete a full divestment of its shareholding in TSB by 31 December 2015, with provision for an extension depending on market conditions.

Divestment of the Lloyds Banking Group's remaining shareholding in TSB, pursuant to the requirements of the Restructuring Plan, may create additional risks. There can be no assurance that the price that the Lloyds Banking Group receives for its remaining shareholding in TSB will be at a level which the Lloyds Banking Group considers adequate or which it could obtain if the Lloyds Banking Group was not disposing of TSB in accordance with the Restructuring Plan. If the Lloyds Banking Group fails to complete the disposal of the remaining portion of its holding in TSB by 31 December 2015, then in the absence of any further time extension being granted by the European Commission (should the appropriate market conditions not be present), a divestiture trustee would be appointed to conduct the sale, with a mandate to complete the disposal with no minimum price (including at a negative price).

8 Other risks

- 8.1 *The Group's financial statements are based, in part, on assumptions and estimates which, if wrong, could cause losses in the future.*

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based upon amounts which differ from those estimates. Estimates, judgements and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. The accounting policies deemed critical to the Group's results and financial position, based upon materiality and significant judgements and estimates, which include impairment of financial assets, valuation of financial instruments, pensions, insurance and taxation are discussed in detail in the Issuer's 2014 Annual Report under the section entitled "*Lloyds Bank –Notes to the accounts – Critical accounting estimates and judgements*".

If the judgements, estimates and assumptions used by the Group in preparing its consolidated financial statements are subsequently found to be incorrect, there could be a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects and a corresponding impact on its funding requirements and capital ratios.

- 8.2 *The Issuer is dependent on dividends from its subsidiaries to meet its obligations, including payment obligations with respect to debt securities.*

The Issuer is a holding company as well as a bank and as such one of its sources of income is dividends from its operating subsidiaries which also hold certain principal assets of the Group. As a separate legal entity, the Issuer partly relies on remittance of their profits and other funds in order to be able to pay obligations to debt holders as they fall due, which remittance is subject to certain restrictions.

More generally, the ability of the Issuer's subsidiaries (including subsidiaries incorporated outside the UK) to pay dividends and the Issuer's ability to receive distributions from its investments in other entities will also be subject not only to their financial performance but also to applicable local laws and other restrictions. These restrictions could include, among other things, any regulatory, capital and leverage requirements, any statutory reserve requirements, any local regulatory ring-fencing requirements and any applicable tax laws. These laws and restrictions could limit the payment of dividends and distributions to the Issuer by its subsidiaries and any other entities in which it holds an investment from time to time, which could restrict the Issuer's ability to meet its obligations.

- 8.3 *Failure to manage the risks associated with changes in taxation rates or applicable tax laws, or misinterpretation of such tax laws, could materially adversely affect the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.*

Tax risk is the risk associated with changes in taxation rates, applicable tax laws, misinterpretation of such tax laws, disputes with relevant tax authorities in relation to historic transactions or conducting a

challenge to a relevant tax authority. Failure to manage this risk adequately could cause the Group to suffer losses due to additional tax charges and other financial costs including penalties. Such failure could lead to adverse publicity, reputational damage and potentially costs materially exceeding current provisions, in each case to an extent which could have an adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THE LLP, INCLUDING THE ABILITY OF THE LLP TO FULFIL ITS OBLIGATIONS IN RELATION TO THE COVERED BOND GUARANTEE

9 Risks related to the Covered Bond Guarantee

9.1 *LLP only obliged to pay Guaranteed Amounts when the same are Due for Payment*

Subsequent to a failure by the Issuer to make a payment in respect of one or more Series of Covered Bonds, the Bond Trustee may serve an Issuer Acceleration Notice, but is not obliged to, unless and until requested or directed by the holders of at least 20 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds then outstanding as if they were a single Series or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of all the Covered Bondholders in accordance with Condition 9.1 (*Issuer Events of Default*). Following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice on the Issuer, a Notice to Pay will be served by the Bond Trustee on the LLP. Following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP, under the terms of the Covered Bond Guarantee the LLP will be obliged to pay Guaranteed Amounts as and when the same are Due for Payment. In these circumstances, the LLP will not be obliged to pay any other amounts which become payable for any other reason other than in accordance with the Guarantee Priority of Payments.

Payments by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee will be made subject to any applicable withholding or deduction and the LLP will not be obliged to pay any additional amounts as a consequence. Prior to service on the LLP of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the LLP will not be obliged to make any payments in respect of broken funding indemnities, penalties, premiums, default interest or interest on interest which may accrue on or in respect of the Covered Bonds. In addition, the LLP will not be obliged at any time to make any payments in respect of additional amounts which may become payable by the Issuer under Condition 7 (*Taxation*).

Subject to the applicable grace period in the Terms and Conditions, if (after service of a Notice to Pay) the LLP fails to make a payment when Due for Payment under the Covered Bond Guarantee or any other LLP Event of Default occurs, then the Bond Trustee may accelerate the obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee by service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, whereupon the Bond Trustee will have a claim under the Covered Bond Guarantee for an amount equal to the Early Redemption Amount of each Covered Bond, together with accrued interest and all other amounts then due under the Covered Bonds (other than additional amounts payable under Condition 7 (*Taxation*)), although in such circumstances the LLP will not be obliged to gross up in respect of any withholding or deduction which may be required in respect of any payment. Following service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP, the Security Trustee may enforce the Security over the Charged Property. The proceeds of enforcement and realisation of the Security shall be applied by the Security Trustee in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments in the Deed of Charge, and Covered Bondholders will receive amounts from the LLP on an accelerated basis.

9.2 *Finite resources available to the LLP to make payments due under the Covered Bond Guarantee*

The LLP's ability to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee will depend on (i) the realisable value of Selected Loans and their Related Security in the Portfolio, (ii) the amount of Revenue Receipts and Principal Receipts generated by the Portfolio and the timing thereof, (iii) amounts received from the Swap Providers, (iv) realisable value of other assets of the LLP, including Substitution Assets and Authorised Investments and (v) the receipt by it of credit balances and interest on credit balances on the GIC Account and the other LLP Accounts. The LLP will not have any other source of funds available to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

If, following the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the Security created by or pursuant to the Deed of Charge is enforced, the Charged Property may not be sufficient to meet the claims of all the Secured Creditors, including the Covered Bondholders.

If, following enforcement of the Security constituted by or pursuant to the Deed of Charge, the Secured Creditors have not received the full amount due to them pursuant to the terms of the Transaction

Documents, then they may still have an unsecured claim against the Issuer for the shortfall. There is no guarantee that the Issuer will have sufficient funds to pay that shortfall.

Covered Bondholders should note that the Asset Coverage Test is intended to ensure that the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount is equal to or greater than the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds for so long as Covered Bonds remain outstanding, which should reduce the risk of there being a shortfall (although there is no assurance of this – in particular, the sale of further Loans and Related Security by the Seller to the LLP may be required to avoid or remedy a breach of the Asset Coverage Test) (see *Summary of the Principal Documents – LLP Deed – Asset Coverage Test*). The Asset Coverage Test, the Amortisation Test, the Interest Rate Shortfall Test and the Yield Shortfall Test are in the aggregate intended to ensure that the Asset Pool is sufficient to pay amounts due on the Covered Bonds and senior ranking expenses which will include costs relating to the maintenance, administration and winding-up of the Asset Pool whilst the Covered Bonds are outstanding. However, no assurance can be given that the Asset Pool will yield sufficient amounts for such purpose.

For so long as the Covered Bonds are rated by Moody's, the LLP or the Cash Manager acting on its behalf may, from time to time, send notification to the Security Trustee of the proposed percentage (used in the computation of the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount and the Asset Percentage) selected by it, being the difference between 100 per cent. and the amount of credit enhancement required to ensure that the Covered Bonds achieve an Aaa rating by Moody's using Moody's expected loss methodology. However, there is no obligation on the LLP to ensure that an Aaa rating is maintained by Moody's and the LLP is under no obligation to change the figure selected by it and notified to Moody's and the Security Trustee in line with such level of credit enhancement. If the LLP does not send further notification to Moody's and the Security Trustee, the Asset Percentage may not be reduced and may be insufficient to ensure the maintenance of an Aaa rating by Moody's and the Covered Bonds may be downgraded, without resulting in a breach of the Asset Coverage Test. An Issuer Event of Default and/or an LLP Event of Default will not occur solely as a result of a downgrade of the Covered Bonds.

9.3 *Maintenance of Portfolio*

Asset Coverage Test: The Asset Coverage Test is met if the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount is equal to or exceeds the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds from time to time. Pursuant to the terms of the LLP Deed, the Seller will agree to use all reasonable endeavours to transfer Loans and their Related Security or Substitution Assets to the LLP or make a Cash Capital Contribution in order to ensure that the Portfolio is in compliance with the Asset Coverage Test. In consideration of the transfer of Loans and their Related Security or Substitution Assets, the Seller will receive one or a combination of, (a) a cash payment made by the LLP, (b) the Seller being treated as having made a Capital Contribution to the LLP (in an amount up to the difference between the Current Balance of the Loans or Substitution Assets sold by the Seller to the LLP as at the relevant Sale Date and the cash payment (if any) made by the LLP for such Loans or Substitution Assets) and/or (c) Deferred Consideration (including any Postponed Deferred Consideration).

Alternatively, Lloyds Bank plc (in its capacity as Member of the LLP) may make a Cash Capital Contribution to the LLP pursuant to the LLP Deed in order to ensure that the LLP is in compliance with the Asset Coverage Test. If a breach of the Asset Coverage Test occurs on any Calculation Date and is not cured by the following Calculation Date, the Bond Trustee will serve an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice on the LLP which for so long as such Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice remains outstanding will result, *inter alia*, in the sale of Selected Loans, see further *Summary of the Principal Documents – LLP Deed – Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security*. If an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice has been served and not revoked on or before the third Calculation Date after service of such Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice, then an Issuer Event of Default shall occur and the Bond Trustee shall be entitled (and, in certain circumstances may be required) to serve an Issuer Acceleration Notice on the Issuer. Following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice, the Bond Trustee must serve a Notice to Pay on the LLP. There is no specific recourse by the LLP to the Seller in respect of the failure to transfer Loans and their Related Security or Substitution Assets to the LLP nor is there any specific recourse to Lloyds Bank plc if it does not make Cash Capital Contributions to the LLP.

Amortisation Test: Pursuant to the LLP Deed, the LLP and Lloyds Bank plc (in its capacity as a Member of the LLP) must ensure, on each Calculation Date following service of a Notice to Pay but prior to service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings

against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security, that the Amortisation Test Aggregate Loan Amount is in an amount at least equal to the aggregate Sterling Equivalent of the Principal Amount Outstanding under the Covered Bonds. The Amortisation Test is intended to ensure that the assets of the LLP do not fall below a certain threshold so that the assets of the LLP are sufficient to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee and expenses that rank in priority to or *pari passu* with amounts due on the Covered Bonds. However, there is no assurance that the assets of the LLP will be sufficient for such purposes.

If the collateral value of the Portfolio has not been maintained in accordance with the terms of the Asset Coverage Test and, if applicable, the Amortisation Test, then that may affect the realisable value of the Portfolio or any part thereof (both before and after the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default) and/or the ability of the LLP to make payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

Prior to service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice, the Asset Monitor will, subject to receipt of the relevant information from the Cash Manager, test the calculations performed by the Cash Manager in respect of the Asset Coverage Test once each year on the Calculation Date immediately prior to each anniversary of the Programme Date and more frequently in certain circumstances. Following service of a Notice to Pay (but prior to service of an LLP Acceleration Notice), the Asset Monitor will be required to test the calculations performed by the Cash Manager in respect of the Amortisation Test. See further *Summary of the Principal Documents – Asset Monitor Agreement*.

Neither the Bond Trustee nor the Security Trustee shall be responsible for monitoring compliance with, nor the monitoring of, the Asset Coverage Test, the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test or the Amortisation Test or any other test, or supervising the performance by any other party of its obligations under any Transaction Document.

9.4 *Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security whilst an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding or following service of a Notice to Pay*

If an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice or a Notice to Pay is served on the LLP (and, in the case of service of an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice, for so long as such notice remains outstanding), the LLP will be obliged to sell Selected Loans and their Related Security (selected on a random basis) in order to remedy a breach of the Asset Coverage Test or to make payments to the LLP's creditors, including payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee, as appropriate, subject to a right of pre-emption in favour of the Seller or BOS (but only after the occurrence of any of the events set out in paragraphs (c) or (f) of the definition of "Issuer Event of Default") pursuant to the terms of the LLP Deed (see *Summary of the Principal Documents – LLP Deed – Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security whilst an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice remains outstanding and Summary of the Principal Documents – LLP Deed – Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security following service of a Notice to Pay*).

There is no guarantee that a buyer will be found to acquire Selected Loans and their Related Security at the times required and there can be no guarantee or assurance as to the price which the LLP may be able to obtain, which may affect the ability of the LLP to make payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee. However, if a Notice to Pay has been served, the Selected Loans may not be sold by the LLP for less than an amount equal to the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount for the relevant Series of Covered Bonds until six months prior to the Final Maturity Date in respect of such Covered Bonds or (if the same is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms) the Extended Due for Payment Date in respect of such Covered Bonds. In the six months prior to, as applicable, the Final Maturity Date or Extended Due for Payment Date, the LLP is obliged to sell the Selected Loans and their Related Security for the best price reasonably available notwithstanding that such price may be less than the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount. If Selected Loans are not sold for an amount equal to or in excess of the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount, the LLP may have insufficient funds available to pay the Covered Bonds.

On the Final Maturity Date of a Series of Covered Bonds or, as applicable on each Interest Payment Date up to and including, the Extended Due for Payment Date, the LLP will apply all proceeds standing to the credit of the GIC Account to redeem the relevant Series of Covered Bonds. Such proceeds will include the sale proceeds of Selected Loans (including any excess sale proceeds resulting from the sale of Selected Loans sold in respect of another Series of Covered Bonds) and all principal repayments received on the Loans in the Portfolio generally. This may adversely affect later maturing Series of Covered Bonds if the Selected Loans sold to redeem an earlier maturing Series of Covered Bonds are sold for less than the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount and accordingly the LLP is

required to apply other assets in the Portfolio (i.e. Principal Receipts) to redeem that earlier maturing Series of Covered Bonds.

9.5 *Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security prior to maturity of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds where the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test is breached*

For those bonds classified as Hard Bullet Covered Bonds, if the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test is breached, the LLP is obliged to sell Selected Loans and their Related Security (selected on a random basis) to seek to generate sufficient cash to enable the LLP to pay the Final Redemption Amount, on any Hard Bullet Covered Bond, should the Issuer fail to pay. (See *Summary of the Principal Documents – LLP Deed – Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security if the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test is breached.*)

There is no guarantee that a buyer will be found to acquire Selected Loans and their Related Security at the times required and there can be no guarantee or assurance as to the price which may be able to be obtained, which may affect payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

9.6 *Delinquencies or Default by Borrowers in paying amounts due on their Loans*

Borrowers may default on their obligations under the Loans in the Portfolio. Defaults may occur for a variety of reasons. The Loans are affected by credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. Various factors influence mortgage delinquency rates, prepayment rates, repossession frequency and the ultimate payment of interest and principal, such as changes in the national or international economic climate, regional economic or housing conditions, changes in tax laws, interest rates, inflation, the availability of financing, yields on alternative investments, political developments and government policies. Although interest rates are currently at a historical low, this may change in the future and an increase in interest rates may adversely affect Borrowers' ability to pay interest or repay principal on their Loans. Other factors in Borrowers' individual, personal or financial circumstances may affect the ability of Borrowers to repay the Loans. Unemployment, loss of earnings, illness, divorce and other similar factors may lead to an increase in delinquencies by and bankruptcies of Borrowers, and could ultimately have an adverse impact on the ability of Borrowers to repay the Loans. In addition, the ability of a Borrower to sell a property given as security for a Loan at a price sufficient to repay the amounts outstanding under that Loan will depend upon a number of factors, including the availability of buyers for that property, the value of that property and property values in general at the time.

In addition, the Portfolio may contain interest-only loans. It is the responsibility of the relevant Borrower to have an investment plan in place to assist that Borrower to ensure that funds will be available to repay the principal at the end of the term. The Seller has not always verified that an investment plan is in place and does not take security over these investment plans. From 26 April 2014, the Seller, at the time of application for an interest-only loan or further advance or product switch, will (with permitted exceptions) obtain evidence that the Borrower will have in place a clearly understood and credible repayment strategy and that the repayment strategy has the potential to repay the principal at the end of the term.

The ability of a Borrower to repay the principal on an interest-only loan at maturity depends on the Borrower ensuring that sufficient funds are available from an investment plan or another source, such as ISAs, pension policies or endowment policies, as well as the financial condition of the Borrower, tax laws and general economic conditions at the time. The proceeds from an investment plan or other investment may be insufficient to cover the repayment of principal of the loan which may result in a default by the Borrower.

Any Defaulted Loans in the Portfolio will be given a reduced weighting for the purposes of any calculation of the Asset Coverage Test and the Amortisation Test.

9.7 *The Loans of New Sellers other than Lloyds Bank plc, and originators, other than Lloyds Bank plc and BOS may be included in the Portfolio*

New Sellers may in the future accede to the Programme and sell Loans and their Related Security to the LLP. However, this would only be permitted if the conditions precedent relating to New Sellers acceding to the relevant Transaction Documents (more fully described under *Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement – New Sellers* below) are met. Provided that those conditions are met, the consent of Covered Bondholders to the accession of any New Seller to the relevant Transaction Documents will not need to be obtained.

Any loans originated by a New Seller will have been originated in accordance with the lending criteria of the New Seller, which may differ from the Lending Criteria for Loans originated by the Originators. If the lending criteria differ in a way that affects the creditworthiness of the Loans in the Portfolio, that may lead to increased defaults by Borrowers and may affect the realisable value of the Portfolio or any part thereof or the ability of the LLP to make payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee. As noted above, however, Defaulted Loans in the Portfolio will be given a reduced weighting for the purposes of the calculation of the Asset Coverage Test and the Amortisation Test.

Additionally, loans originated by a member of Lloyds Banking Group, other than Lloyds Bank plc and BOS, may be included in the Portfolio. Any such loans will be purchased by Lloyds Bank plc pursuant to an intercompany mortgage sale agreement, before Lloyds Bank plc (in its capacity as Seller) sells them to the LLP pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement. Any of these loans may have been originated in accordance with lending criteria which differs from that of the Originators. As noted above, the difference in the lending criteria may affect the creditworthiness of the Loans in the Portfolio, that may lead to increased defaults by Borrowers and may affect the realisable value of the Portfolio or any part thereof or the ability of the LLP to make payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee. Defaulted Loans in the Portfolio will be given a reduced weighting for the purposes of the calculation of the Asset Coverage Test and the Amortisation Test.

9.8 *Changes to the Lending Criteria of the Originators since the time of origination*

Each of the Loans originated by the Originators will have been originated in accordance with their Lending Criteria at the time of origination, subject only to exceptions properly approved on a case-by-case basis. It is expected that each Originator's Lending Criteria will generally consider (amongst other things) type of property, term of loan, age of applicant, the loan-to-value ratio, status of applicant and credit history. In the event of the assignment or assignation of any Loans and their Related Security to the LLP, the Seller will warrant only that such Loans and Related Security were originated in accordance with the Lending Criteria applicable at the time of origination, subject only to exceptions properly approved on a case-by-case basis. The Originators retain the right to revise their Lending Criteria from time to time but would do so only to the extent that such a change would be acceptable to a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender. If the Lending Criteria change in a manner that affects the creditworthiness of the Loans, that may lead to increased defaults by Borrowers and may affect the realisable value of the Portfolio, or part thereof, and the ability of the LLP to make payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee. As noted above, however, Defaulted Loans in the Portfolio will be given a reduced weighting for the purposes of the calculation of the Asset Coverage Test and the Amortisation Test.

9.9 *The LLP does not have legal title to the Loans in the Portfolio on the relevant Sale Date and in some instances the Seller does not itself have legal title to the Loans sold by it to the LLP in the Portfolio.*

The sale by the Seller to the LLP of English Loans and their Related Security will take effect by way of an equitable assignment. The sale by the Seller to the LLP of Scottish Loans and their Related Security will be given effect by way of Scottish Declarations of Trust under which the beneficial interest in the Scottish Loans and their Related Security will be transferred to the LLP. As a result, legal title to English Loans and Scottish Loans, together with, in each case, their Related Security will remain with the relevant Originator, which may not be the Seller (under the terms of the Intercompany Mortgage Sale Agreement, BOS will retain legal title to the Halifax Loans and their Related Security until the occurrence of certain perfection events set out therein). The LLP, however, will have the right to demand that the Seller transfer to it legal title to the Loans and the Related Security in the circumstances described in *Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement – Transfer of Title to the Loans to the LLP* and until such right arises the LLP will not give notice of the sale of the Loans and their Related Security to any Borrower or apply to the Land Registry or the Central Land Charges Registry (in relation to the English Loans) to register or record its equitable interest in the English Loans and their Related Security or take any steps to perfect its title to the Scottish Loans and their Related Security. In such circumstances, the Seller will require the relevant Originator to transfer legal title to it, in order for the Seller to comply with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement.

Since the LLP has not obtained legal title to the Loans or their Related Security and has not perfected its interest in the Loans and their Related Security by registration of a notice at the Land Registry or otherwise perfected its legal title to the Loans or their Related Security, the following risks exist:

- first, if the relevant Originator wrongly sells a Loan and its Related Security, which has already been assigned to the LLP, to another person and that person acted in good faith and did not have notice of the interests of the LLP in the Loan and its Related Security, then such person might obtain good title to the Loan and its Related Security, free from the interests of the LLP. If this occurred, then the LLP would not have good title to the affected Loan and its Related Security, and it would not be entitled to payments by a Borrower in respect of that Loan. However, the risk of third party claims obtaining priority to the interests of the LLP would be likely to be limited to circumstances arising from a breach by the relevant Originator of its contractual obligations or fraud, negligence or mistake on the part of the relevant Originator or the LLP or their respective personnel or agents;
- second, the rights of the LLP may be subject to the rights of the Borrowers against the relevant Originator, such as rights of set-off, which occur in relation to transactions or deposits made between Borrowers and the relevant Originator, and the rights of Borrowers to redeem their mortgages by repaying the Loans directly to the relevant Originator; and
- third, unless the LLP has perfected the assignment or assignation of the Loans (which it is only entitled to do in certain circumstances), the LLP would not be able to enforce any Borrower's obligations under a Loan or Mortgage itself but would have to join the relevant Originator as a party to any legal proceedings.

If any of the risks described in the first two bullet points above were to occur then the realisable value of the Portfolio or any part thereof and/or the ability of the LLP to make payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee may be affected.

Once notice has been given to the Borrowers of the assignment or assignation (as appropriate) of the Loans and their Related Security to the LLP, independent set-off rights which a Borrower has against the relevant Originator (such as, for example, set-off rights associated with Borrowers holding deposits with the relevant Originator) will crystallise and further rights of independent set-off would cease to accrue from that date and no new rights of independent set-off could be asserted following that notice. Set-off rights arising under "transaction set-off" (which are set-off claims arising out of a transaction connected with the Loan) will not be affected by that notice and will continue to exist. In relation to potential transaction set-off in respect of certain types of Loans, see the following risk factor.

It should be noted, however, that the Asset Coverage Test seeks to take account of the potential set-off risk associated with Borrowers holding deposits with the relevant Originator. However, there is no assurance that these steps will prevent set-off risks from adversely affecting the realisable value of the Loans. Further, for so long as the LLP does not have legal title, the relevant Originator will undertake for the benefit of the LLP and the Secured Creditors that it will, if reasonably required to do so by the LLP or the Security Trustee, participate or join in any legal proceedings to the extent necessary to protect, preserve and enforce the relevant Originator's, the LLP's or the Security Trustee's title to or interest in any Loan or its Related Security, and take such other steps as may be reasonably required by the LLP or the Security Trustee in relation to any legal proceedings in respect of the Loans and their Related Security.

9.10 *Set-off risks in relation to some types of Loans may adversely affect the value of the Portfolio or any part thereof*

As described in the immediately preceding risk factor, the sale by the Seller to the LLP of English Loans will be given effect by an equitable assignment, and each sale of Scottish Loans will be given effect by a Scottish Declaration of Trust. As a result, legal title to the English Loans and the Scottish Loans and their Related Security sold by the Seller to the LLP will remain with the relevant Originator. Therefore, the rights of the LLP may be subject to the direct rights of the Borrowers against the relevant Originator, including rights of set-off existing prior to notification to the Borrowers of the assignment or assignation (as appropriate) of the Loans. Some of the Loans in the Portfolio may have increased risks of set-off, because the relevant Originator is required to make payments under them to the Borrowers. For instance, set-off rights may occur if the relevant Originator fails to advance to a Borrower a Flexible Loan Drawing when the Borrower is entitled to draw additional amounts under a Flexible Loan.

New products offered by the relevant Originator in the future may have similar characteristics involving payments due from the relevant Originator to the Borrower or third parties on behalf of the Borrower.

For instance, if the relevant Originator fails to advance a Flexible Loan Drawing in accordance with the terms of the relevant Loan then the relevant Borrower may set off any damages claim (or analogous rights in Scotland) arising from the relevant Originator's breach of contract against the relevant Originator's (and, as equitable assignee of or holder of the beneficial interest in the Loans and the Mortgages in the Portfolio, the LLP's) claim for payment of principal and/or interest under the relevant Loan as and when it becomes due. These set-off claims will constitute transaction set-off as described in the immediately preceding risk factor.

The amount of any such claim in respect of a Flexible Loan Drawing will, in many cases, be the cost to the Borrower of finding an alternative source of funds (although, in the case of a Flexible Loan Drawing, in respect of a Scottish Loan, it is possible, though regarded as unlikely, that the Borrower's rights of set-off could extend to the full amount of the additional drawing). The Borrower may obtain a mortgage loan elsewhere, in which case the damages awarded could be equal to any difference in the borrowing costs together with any direct losses arising from the relevant Originator's breach of contract, namely the associated costs of obtaining alternative funds (for example, legal fees and survey fees). If the Borrower is unable to obtain an alternative mortgage loan, he or she may have a claim in respect of other indirect losses arising from the relevant Originator's breach of contract where there are special circumstances communicated by the Borrower to the relevant Originator at the time the Borrower entered into the Mortgage or which otherwise were reasonably foreseeable.

A Borrower may also attempt to set off an amount greater than the amount of his or her damages claim (or analogous rights in Scotland) against his or her mortgage payments. In that case, the Servicer will be entitled to take enforcement proceedings against the Borrower, although the period of non-payment by the Borrower is likely to continue until a judgment is obtained.

Further, there may be circumstances in which:

- a Borrower may seek to argue that amounts comprised in the current balance of Loans as a consequence of Flexible Loan Drawings are unenforceable by virtue of non-compliance with the Consumer Credit Act 1974 (as amended, the **CCA**); or
- certain Flexible Loan Drawings may rank behind security created by a Borrower after the date upon which the Borrower entered into its Mortgage with the relevant Originator.

The Asset Coverage Test seeks to take account of these set-off risks, including the set-off risk relating to any Flexible Loans in the Portfolio (although there is no assurance that such risks will be accounted for). The exercise of set-off rights by Borrowers may nevertheless adversely affect the realisable value of the Portfolio and/or the ability of the LLP to make payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

9.11 *The Originators have adopted procedures relating to investigations and searches for remortgages which could affect the characteristics of the Portfolio and which may adversely affect payments on the Covered Bonds*

The Originators do not require a solicitor or a licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) a qualified conveyancer to conduct a full investigation of the title to a mortgaged property in all cases. Where the borrower is remortgaging, there may be a more limited investigation to carry out some but not all of the searches and investigations which would normally be carried out by a solicitor conducting a full investigation of the title to a mortgaged property. Mortgaged properties which have undergone such a limited investigation may be subject to matters which would have been revealed by a full investigation of title and which may have been remedied or, if incapable of remedy, may have resulted in the mortgaged properties not being accepted as security for a loan had such matters been revealed. However, no search indemnity insurance is obtained in respect of such mortgaged properties to mitigate against this risk. The introduction of Loans secured by such Properties into the Portfolio could result in a change of the characteristics of the Portfolio. This could lead to a delay or reduction in the payments received on the Covered Bonds.

10 **Risks relating to the LLP**

10.1 *Excess Proceeds received by the Bond Trustee*

Following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice, the Bond Trustee may receive Excess Proceeds. The Excess Proceeds will be paid by the Bond Trustee on behalf of the Covered Bondholders of the relevant Series to the LLP for its own account, as soon as practicable, and will be held by the LLP in the GIC Account. The Excess Proceeds will thereafter form part of the Security and will be used by the LLP in the same manner as all other moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the GIC

Account. Any Excess Proceeds received by the Bond Trustee will discharge *pro tanto* the obligations of the Issuer in respect of the Covered Bonds, Receipts and Coupons (subject to restitution of the same if such Excess Proceeds shall be required to be repaid by the Bond Trustee or the LLP). However, the obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee are (subject only to service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice) unconditional and irrevocable and the receipt by the Bond Trustee of any Excess Proceeds will not reduce or discharge any such obligations.

By subscribing for the Covered Bonds, each of the Covered Bondholders will be deemed to have irrevocably directed the Bond Trustee to pay the Excess Proceeds to the LLP in the manner as described above.

10.2 *Limited recourse to the Seller*

The LLP, the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee will not undertake any investigations, searches or other actions on any Loan or its Related Security and will rely instead on the Representations and Warranties given in the Mortgage Sale Agreement by the Seller in respect of the Loans sold by it to the LLP.

If any Loan sold by the Seller does not materially comply with any of the Representations and Warranties made by the Seller as at the Sale Date of that Loan, then the Seller will be required to remedy the breach within 20 London Business Days (or such longer period as the Security Trustee may direct) of receipt by it of a notice from the LLP requiring the Seller to remedy the breach.

If the Seller fails to remedy the breach of a Representation and Warranty within such 20 London Business Day period (or any longer period permitted), then the Seller will be required to repurchase on or before the next following Calculation Date (or such other date that may be agreed between the LLP and the Seller) the relevant Loan and its Related Security and any other Loan secured or intended to be secured by that Related Security or any part of it at their Current Balance.

There can be no assurance that the Seller will have the financial resources to repurchase a Loan or Loans and its or their Related Security. However, if the Seller does not repurchase those Loans and their Related Security which are in breach of the Representations and Warranties, then the Current Balance of those Loans will be excluded from the calculation of the Asset Coverage Test. There is no further recourse to the Seller in respect of a breach of a Representation or Warranty and, other than to Lloyds Bank plc in its capacity as the Seller, there is no recourse to the other Originator.

10.3 *Reliance of the LLP on third parties*

The LLP has entered into agreements with a number of third parties, which have agreed to perform services for the LLP. In particular, but without limitation, the Servicer has been appointed to service Loans in the Portfolio, the Cash Manager has been appointed to calculate and monitor compliance with the Asset Coverage Test and the Amortisation Test and to provide cash management services to the LLP, the Account Bank has been appointed to provide banking services and the GIC Provider has been appointed to receive and hold moneys on behalf of the LLP and to provide an agreed rate of interest thereon. In the event that any of those parties fails to perform its obligations under the relevant agreement to which it is a party, the realisable value of the Portfolio or any part thereof or pending such realisation (if the Portfolio or any part thereof cannot be sold) the ability of the LLP to make payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee may be affected. For instance, if the Servicer has failed to adequately manage the Loans, this may lead to higher incidences of non-payment or default by Borrowers. The LLP is also reliant on the Swap Providers to provide it with the funds matching its obligations under the Intercompany Loan Agreement (if applicable) and the Covered Bond Guarantee, as described in the following two risk factors. In addition, following an Issuer Event of Default and the subsequent sale of Loans by the LLP in accordance with the LLP Deed, such sale proceeds will be deposited in the GIC Account for application in accordance with the provisions of the LLP Deed when amounts are Due for Payment. Although the GIC Provider is subject to rating downgrade triggers in the Bank Account Agreement, should the GIC Provider fail to pay the required amounts in accordance with the instructions of the LLP or the Cash Manager, there may not be sufficient funds available to the LLP to make payments on the Covered Bonds when the same shall become Due for Payment.

If a Servicer Termination Event occurs pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement, then the LLP and/or the Security Trustee will be entitled to terminate the appointment of the Servicer and appoint a new servicer in its place. There can be no assurance that a substitute servicer with sufficient experience of managing mortgages of residential properties would be found who would be willing and able to service the Loans in the Portfolio on the terms of the Servicing Agreement. In addition, any substitute

servicer would be required to be authorised under the FSMA and licensed under the CCA in order to manage the Loans in the Portfolio. The ability of a substitute servicer to perform fully the required services would depend on, among other things, the information, software and records available at the time of the appointment. Any delay or inability to appoint a substitute servicer may affect the realisable value of the Portfolio or any part thereof and/or the ability of the LLP to make payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee. However, if the Servicer ceases to be assigned a long-term, unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligation rating by Moody's of at least Baa3 or by Fitch of at least BBB-, the LLP will be required to use reasonable endeavours to enter into a servicing agreement with a third party in order to ensure continued servicing of the Loans in the Portfolio.

The Servicer has no obligation itself to advance payments that Borrowers fail to make in a timely fashion. The Servicer will not be required to seek the consent or approval of the Covered Bondholders before taking any action under the Servicing Agreement.

Neither the Security Trustee nor the Bond Trustee is obliged in any circumstances to act as a servicer or to monitor the performance by the Servicer of its obligations.

10.4 *Reliance on Swap Providers*

To provide a hedge against possible variances in the rates of interest payable on the Loans in the Portfolio (which may, for instance, include variable rates of interest, fixed rates of interest or rates of interest which track a base rate) and LIBOR for periodic Sterling deposits, the LLP will enter into an Interest Rate Swap with the Interest Rate Swap Provider under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement. In addition, to provide a hedge against interest rate, currency (if applicable) and/or other risks in respect of amounts received by the LLP under the Loans in the Portfolio and the Interest Rate Swap and amounts payable by the LLP on the outstanding Term Advances and under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of the Covered Bonds, the LLP will enter into a Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap with a Covered Bond Swap Provider in respect of a Series of Covered Bonds under the Covered Bond Swap Agreement between the LLP and that Covered Bond Swap Provider. To provide a hedge against interest rate, currency (if applicable) and/or other risks in respect of amounts received by the LLP under the Loans in the Portfolio and the Interest Rate Swap and amounts payable by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee after service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the LLP will, where relevant, enter into a Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap with a Covered Bond Swap Provider in respect of a Series of Covered Bonds under a Covered Bond Swap Agreement between the LLP and that Covered Bond Swap Provider.

If the LLP fails to make timely payments of amounts due under any Swap Agreement, then it will have defaulted under that Swap Agreement and such Swap Agreement may be terminated by the relevant Swap Provider. A Swap Provider is only obliged to make payments to the LLP as long as the LLP complies with its payment obligations under the relevant Swap Agreement. If a Swap Agreement terminates or the Swap Provider is not obliged to make payments or if the Swap Provider defaults on its obligations to make payments of amounts in the relevant currency equal to the full amount to be paid to the LLP on the due date for payment under the relevant Swap Agreement, the LLP will be exposed to changes in the relevant currency exchange rates to Sterling (where relevant) and to any changes in the relevant rates of interest. Unless a replacement swap is entered into, the LLP may have insufficient funds to make payments under the outstanding Term Advances and, following service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice on the LLP, under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

If a Swap Agreement terminates, then the LLP may be obliged to make a termination payment to the relevant Swap Provider. There can be no assurance that the LLP will have sufficient funds available to make a termination payment under the relevant Swap Agreement, nor can there be any assurance that the LLP will be able to enter into a replacement swap agreement, or if one is entered into, that the credit rating of the replacement swap counterparty will be sufficiently high to prevent a downgrade of the then current ratings of the Covered Bonds by the Rating Agencies.

If the LLP is obliged to pay a termination payment under any Swap Agreement, such termination payment will rank ahead of amounts due on the Covered Bonds (in respect of the Interest Rate Swap) and *pari passu* with amounts due on the Covered Bonds (in respect of the Covered Bond Swaps), except where default by, or downgrade of, the relevant Swap Provider has caused the relevant Swap Agreement to terminate. The obligation on the LLP to make a termination payment may adversely affect the ability of the LLP to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

10.5 *Differences in timings of obligations of the LLP and the Covered Bond Swap Provider under the Covered Bond Swaps*

With respect to each of the Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swaps, the LLP will, periodically, pay or provide for payment of an amount to each corresponding Covered Bond Swap Provider based on LIBOR for Sterling deposits for the agreed period. The Covered Bond Swap Provider may not be obliged to make corresponding swap payments to the LLP under a Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap until amounts are due and payable by the LLP under the Intercompany Loan Agreement or Due for Payment under the Covered Bond Guarantee. With respect to each of the Forward Starting Covered Bond Swaps, the LLP will, periodically following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, pay or provide for payment of an amount to each corresponding Covered Bond Swap Provider based on LIBOR for Sterling deposits for the agreed period. The Covered Bond Swap Provider may not be obliged to make corresponding swap payments to the LLP under a Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap until amounts are Due for Payment under the Covered Bond Guarantee. If a Covered Bond Swap Provider does not meet its payment obligations to the LLP under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement or such Covered Bond Swap Provider does not make a termination payment that has become due from it to the LLP under the Covered Bond Swap Agreement, the LLP may have a larger shortfall in funds with which to make payments under the Intercompany Loan Agreement or under the Covered Bond Guarantee with respect to the Covered Bonds than if the Covered Bond Swap Provider's payment obligations coincided with the LLP's payment obligations under the Covered Bond Swap. Hence, the difference in timing between the obligations of the LLP and the obligations of the Covered Bond Swap Providers under the Covered Bond Swaps may affect the LLP's ability to make payments under the outstanding Term Advances and, following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, under the Covered Bond Guarantee with respect to the Covered Bonds. A Covered Bond Swap Provider may be required, following a downgrade of its ratings below the ratings specified in the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement and pursuant to the terms of the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement, to post collateral with the LLP if the LLP's net exposure to the Covered Bond Swap Provider under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement exceeds a certain threshold level.

10.6 *Change of counterparties*

The parties to the Transaction Documents who receive and hold moneys pursuant to the terms of such documents (such as the Account Bank and the GIC Provider) are required to satisfy certain criteria in order that they can continue to receive and hold moneys.

These criteria include requirements imposed under the FSMA and requirements in relation to the short-term, unguaranteed and unsecured ratings ascribed to such party by Fitch and Moody's. If the party concerned ceases to satisfy the applicable criteria, including the ratings criteria detailed above, then the rights and obligations of that party (including the right or obligation to receive moneys on behalf of the LLP) may be required to be transferred to another entity which does satisfy the applicable criteria. However, it may not be possible to find a suitably rated counterparty to replace the original counterparty. In these circumstances, the terms agreed with the replacement entity may not be as favourable as those agreed with the original party pursuant to the relevant Transaction Document.

In addition, should the applicable criteria cease to be satisfied, then the parties to the relevant Transaction Document may agree to amend or waive certain of the terms of such document, including the applicable criteria, in order to avoid the need for a replacement entity to be appointed. The consent of Covered Bondholders may not be required in relation to such amendments and/or waivers.

10.7 *Limited Liability Partnerships*

The LLP is a limited liability partnership. Limited liability partnerships, created by statute pursuant to the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2000 (the **LLPA**), are bodies corporate and have unlimited capacity. A general description of limited liability partnerships is set out under "*Description of Limited Liability Partnerships*" below. This area of the law in the UK is relatively undeveloped. Accordingly, there is a risk that as the law develops, new case law or new regulations made under or affecting the LLPA or relating to limited liability partnerships could adversely affect the ability of the LLP to perform its obligations under the Transaction Documents which could, in turn, adversely affect the interests of the Covered Bondholders.

10.8 *No representations or warranties to be given by the LLP or the Seller if Selected Loans and their Related Security are to be sold*

Following (i) a breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test; and/or (ii) service of an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice which remains outstanding or (iii) service of a Notice to Pay (but in each case prior to the service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings

against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security), the LLP will be obliged to sell Selected Loans and their Related Security to third party purchasers, subject to a right of pre-emption in favour of the Seller (or BOS but only after the occurrence of any of the events set out in paragraphs (c) or (f) of the definition of "Issuer Event of Default") pursuant to the terms of the LLP Deed (see "*Summary of the Principal Documents – LLP Deed – Method of Sale of Selected Loans*"). In respect of any sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security to third parties, however, the LLP will not be permitted to give representations and warranties or indemnities in respect of those Selected Loans and their Related Security (unless expressly permitted to do so by the Security Trustee acting on the instructions of the Bond Trustee, itself acting on advice of a financial or other adviser (selected or approved by it) opining or confirming that the provision of any such warranties and/or indemnities is appropriate in the circumstances and in accordance with market practice and neither the Security Trustee nor the Bond Trustee shall have any liability or be liable to any other person for acting upon such advice, opinion or confirmation). There is no assurance that the Seller (or BOS but only after the occurrence of any of the events set out in paragraphs (c) or (f) of the definition of "Issuer Event of Default") would give any representations and warranties or indemnities in respect of the Selected Loans and their Related Security. Any Representations and Warranties previously given by the Seller in respect of the Loans in the Portfolio may not have value for a third party purchaser if the Seller is then insolvent. Accordingly, there is a risk that the realisable value of the Selected Loans and their Related Security could be adversely affected by the lack of representations and warranties or indemnities which in turn could adversely affect the ability of the LLP to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

10.9 *Factors that may affect the realisable value of the Portfolio or any part thereof or the ability of the LLP to make payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee*

The realisable value of Selected Loans and their Related Security comprised in the Portfolio may be affected generally by the economic conditions prevalent at the time of sale and in particular may be reduced (which may affect the ability of the LLP to make payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee) by:

- delinquencies or default by Borrowers in payment of amounts due on their Loans;
- the Loans of New Sellers being included in the Portfolio;
- the Loans of originators other than Lloyds Bank plc and BOS being included in the Portfolio;
- changes to the lending criteria of the relevant Originator since the time of origination;
- the LLP not having legal title to the Loans in the Portfolio;
- set-off risks in relation to some types of Loans in the Portfolio;
- no representations or warranties being given by the LLP or (unless otherwise agreed with the relevant Originator) the Originators;
- limited recourse to the Seller or any New Seller and no recourse to the Originators (other than to Lloyds Bank plc in its capacity as Seller);
- reliance of the LLP on third parties;
- possible regulatory changes by the FCA, the PRA and other regulatory authorities (see "*General risk factors*");
- regulations in the UK that could lead to some of the Loans or their Related Security being unenforceable, cancellable or subject to set-off, or some of their terms being unenforceable (see "*General risk factors*");
- the impact of the Pensions Act 2004 (see "*General risk factors*"); and
 - geographic risks, as geographic regions within the UK have experienced or may experience in the future weaker regional economic conditions and housing markets than other regions in the UK.

Certain of these factors are considered in more detail below. However, it should be noted that the Asset Coverage Test, the Amortisation Test and the Eligibility Criteria are intended to ensure that there will be an adequate amount of Loans in the Portfolio and moneys standing to the credit of the GIC Account to enable the LLP to repay the Covered Bonds following service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice. However, there is no assurance that Selected Loans and their Related

Security could be realised for sufficient value to enable the LLP to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

11 Risk factors relating to the Covered Bonds

11.1 *Issuer liable to make payments when due on the Covered Bonds*

The Issuer is liable to make payments when due on the Covered Bonds. The obligations of the Issuer under the Covered Bonds are direct, unsecured, unconditional and unsubordinated obligations, ranking *pari passu* without any preference amongst themselves and (subject to applicable law) equally with its other direct, unsecured, unconditional and unsubordinated obligations (save for any obligations to be preferred by law).

The LLP has no obligation to pay the Guaranteed Amounts payable under the Covered Bond Guarantee until (A) service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP subsequent to (i) an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice being served and not revoked within the requisite time period and/or a breach of the Pre-Maturity Test or (ii) the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default and service by the Bond Trustee on the Issuer of an Issuer Acceleration Notice or (B) if earlier the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service by the Bond Trustee of an LLP Acceleration Notice. The occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default or an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice being served and not revoked within the requisite time period and/or a breach of the Pre-Maturity Test does not constitute an LLP Event of Default. However, failure by the LLP to pay amounts when Due for Payment under the Covered Bond Guarantee would constitute an LLP Event of Default which would entitle the Bond Trustee to accelerate the obligations of the Issuer under the Covered Bonds (if they have not already become due and payable) and the obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee and the Security Trustee to enforce the Security.

11.2 *Covered Bonds and the Covered Bond Guarantee are obligations of the Issuer and the LLP only*

The Covered Bonds and the Covered Bond Guarantee are obligations of the Issuer and the LLP, respectively, as described above, and the Covered Bonds are not guaranteed by any other entity of the Lloyds Banking Group and accordingly the holders of Covered Bonds have recourse in respect thereof only to the Issuer and, to the extent described above, the LLP.

11.3 *Extendable obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee*

Following the failure by the Issuer to pay the Final Redemption Amount of a Series of Covered Bonds on their Final Maturity Date (subject to the applicable grace period) and if, following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP (by no later than the date which falls one Business Day prior to the Extension Determination Date), payment of the Guaranteed Amounts corresponding to the Final Redemption Amount in respect of such Series of the Covered Bonds is not made in full by the Extension Determination Date, then the payment of such Guaranteed Amounts may be automatically deferred. This will occur (subject to no LLP Acceleration Notice having been served) only if the Final Terms for a relevant Series of Covered Bonds (the **relevant Series of Covered Bonds**) provides that such Covered Bonds are subject to an Extended Due for Payment Date.

To the extent that the LLP has received a Notice to Pay by the time specified above and has sufficient moneys available under the Guarantee Priority of Payments to pay in part the Guaranteed Amounts corresponding to the Final Redemption Amount in respect of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds, the LLP shall make partial payment of the Final Redemption Amount in accordance with the Guarantee Priority of Payments as described in Condition 6.1 (*Final redemption*). Payment of the unpaid portion of the Final Redemption Amount shall be deferred automatically until the applicable Extended Due for Payment Date. The Extended Due for Payment Date will fall one year after the Final Maturity Date. The LLP shall be entitled to make payments in respect of the Final Redemption Amount on any Original Due for Payment Date up until the Extended Due for Payment Date. Interest will continue to accrue and be payable on the unpaid portion of the Final Redemption Amount in accordance with Condition 4 (*Interest and other Calculations*) and the LLP will pay Guaranteed Amounts constituting Scheduled Interest on each Original Due for Payment Date and the Extended Due for Payment Date. In these circumstances, except where the LLP has failed to apply any amount in accordance with the Guarantee Priority of Payments, failure by the LLP to make payment in respect of the Final Redemption Amount on the Final Maturity Date (subject to the applicable grace period) shall not constitute an LLP Event of Default. However, failure by the LLP to pay Guaranteed Amounts corresponding to the Final Redemption Amount or the balance thereof, as the case may be, on the Extended Due for Payment Date or to pay Guaranteed Amounts constituting Scheduled Interest on any

Original Due for Payment Date or the Extended Due for Payment Date (in each case subject to the applicable grace period) shall constitute an LLP Event of Default.

11.4 *Limited description of the Portfolio*

Covered Bondholders will receive only limited detailed statistics or information in relation to the Loans in the Portfolio. This information will be set out in the relevant investor report and will relate to the Asset Pool at the end of the immediately preceding month and will not reflect any subsequent changes to the Portfolio since such date. It is expected that the constitution of the Portfolio will frequently change due to, for instance:

- the Seller selling New Loans and their Related Security (or New Loan Types and their Related Security) to the LLP, which may include Loans originated by originators other than the Seller and BOS;
- the Seller repurchasing Loans and their Related Security from the LLP in accordance with the Mortgage Sale Agreement and the LLP Deed;
- repayments by Borrowers, from time to time, of the Loans in the Portfolio; and
- New Sellers acceding to the Transaction Documents and selling and/or repurchasing New Seller Loans and their Related Security (or New Loan Types and their Related Security) to or from the LLP.

There is no assurance that the characteristics of the New Loans, New Loan Types or New Seller Loans assigned to the LLP on any Sale Date will be the same as, or similar to, those Loans in the Portfolio as at that Sale Date or as further described in this Prospectus. Furthermore, although each Loan will be required to meet the Eligibility Criteria and the Representations and Warranties set out in the Mortgage Sale Agreement – see "*Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement – Sale by the Seller of the Loans and Related Security*" (although the Eligibility Criteria and Representations and Warranties may change in certain circumstances – see "*The Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee may agree to modifications to the Transaction Documents without, respectively, the Covered Bondholders' or Secured Creditors' prior consent*" below). In addition, the Asset Coverage Test is intended to ensure that the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount is an amount equal to or in excess of the Aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds for so long as Covered Bonds remain outstanding (although there is no assurance that it will do so) and the Cash Manager will provide monthly reports that will set out certain information in relation to the Asset Coverage Test.

11.5 *The Loans are affected by credit, liquidity and interest rate risk*

Over the last few years, there has been a cycle of rising and falling mortgage interest rates, resulting in borrowers with a mortgage loan subject to a variable rate of interest or with a mortgage loan for which the related interest rate adjusts following an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate, as applicable, being exposed to increased monthly payments as and when the related mortgage interest rate adjusts upward (or, in the case of a mortgage loan with an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate, at the end of the relevant fixed or introductory period). Future increases in borrowers' required monthly payments, which (in the case of a mortgage loan with an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate) may be compounded by any further increase in the related mortgage interest rate during the relevant fixed or introductory period, may ultimately result in higher delinquency rates and losses in the future.

Borrowers seeking to avoid these increased monthly payments by refinancing their mortgage loans may no longer be able to find available replacement loans at comparably low interest rates. Any decline in housing prices may leave borrowers with insufficient equity in their homes to permit them to refinance. These events, alone or in combination, may contribute to higher delinquency rates and losses on the Portfolio, which in turn may affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments of interest and principal on the Covered Bonds.

11.6 *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act withholding may affect payments on the Covered Bonds*

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (**FATCA**) impose a new reporting regime and, potentially, a 30 per cent. withholding tax with respect to (i) certain payments from sources within the U.S., (ii) "foreign passthru payments" made to certain non-U.S. financial institutions that do not comply with this new reporting regime, and (iii) payments to certain investors that do not provide identification information with respect to interests issued by a participating non-U.S. financial institution.

Whilst the Covered Bonds are in global form and held within the Clearing Systems, in all but the most remote circumstances, it is not expected that FATCA will affect the amount of any payment received by the Clearing Systems. However, FATCA may affect payments made to custodians or intermediaries in the subsequent payment chain leading to the ultimate investor if any such custodian or intermediary generally is unable to receive payments free of FATCA withholding. It also may affect payment to any ultimate investor that is a financial institution that is not entitled to receive payments free of withholding under FATCA, or an ultimate investor that fails to provide its broker (or other custodian or intermediary from which it receives payment) with any information, forms, other documentation or consents that may be necessary for the payments to be made free of FATCA withholding. Investors should choose the custodians or intermediaries with care (to ensure each is compliant with FATCA or other laws or agreements related to FATCA) and provide each custodian or intermediary with any information, forms, other documentation or consents that may be necessary for such custodian or intermediary to make a payment free of FATCA withholding. The Issuer's obligations under the Covered Bonds are discharged once it has made payment to, or to the order of, the Common Depositary or the Common Safekeeper for the ICSDs (as bearer or registered holder of the Covered Bonds), and the Issuer has therefore no responsibility for any amount thereafter transmitted through the Clearing Systems and custodians or intermediaries. Further, foreign financial institutions in a jurisdiction which has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. (an **IGA**) are generally not expected to be required to withhold under FATCA or an IGA (or any law implementing an IGA) from payments they make. Prospective investors should refer to the section "*Taxation – Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act*".

11.7 ***EU financial transaction tax***

On 14 February 2013, the European Commission issued proposals, including a draft Directive (the **Commission's proposal**) for a financial transaction tax (**FTT**) to be adopted in certain participating EU member states (including Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia). If the Commission's proposal was adopted, the FTT would be a tax primarily on "financial institutions" (which would include the Issuer) in relation to "financial transactions" (which would include the conclusion or modification of derivative contracts and the purchase and sale of financial instruments).

Under the Commission's proposal, the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating member states. Generally, it would apply where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating member state. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, "established" in a participating member state in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating member state or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the financial transaction is issued in a participating member state.

The FTT may give rise to tax liabilities for the Issuer with respect to certain transactions (including concluding swap transactions and/or purchases or sales of securities (such as authorised investments)) if it is adopted based on the Commission's proposal. Any such tax liabilities may reduce amounts available to the Issuer to meet its obligations under the Covered Bonds and may result in investors receiving less interest or principal than expected. To the extent that such liabilities may arise at a time when winding up proceedings have been commenced in respect of the Issuer, such liabilities may be regarded as an expense of the liquidation and, as such, be payable out of the floating charge assets of the Issuer (and its general estate) in priority to the claims of Covered Bondholders and other secured creditors. It should also be noted that the FTT could be payable in relation to relevant transactions by investors in respect of the Covered Bonds (including secondary market transactions) if the conditions for a charge to arise are satisfied and the FTT is adopted based on the Commission's proposal. Primary market transactions referred to in Article 5(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1287/2006 are expected to be exempt.

Joint statements issued by participating member states indicate an intention to implement the FTT by 1 January 2016. However, the FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between the participating member states and the scope of any such tax is uncertain. Additional EU member states may decide to participate.

Prospective holders of the Covered Bonds are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

11.8 *Ratings of the Covered Bonds*

The ratings assigned to the Covered Bonds address, *inter alia*:

- the likelihood of full and timely payment to Covered Bondholders of all payments of interest on each Interest Payment Date;
- the likelihood of timely payment of principal in relation to the Hard Bullet Covered Bonds on the Final Maturity Date; and
- the likelihood of ultimate payment of principal in relation to Covered Bonds on (a) the Final Maturity Date thereof, or (b) if the Covered Bonds are subject to an Extended Due for Payment Date in respect of the Covered Bond Guarantee in accordance with the applicable Final Terms, the Extended Due for Payment Date thereof.

The expected ratings of the Covered Bonds are set out in the relevant Final Terms for each Series of Covered Bonds. Any Rating Agency may lower its rating or withdraw its rating if, in the sole judgement of the Rating Agency, the credit quality of the Covered Bonds has declined or is in question. If any rating assigned to the Covered Bonds is lowered or withdrawn, the market value of the Covered Bonds may reduce. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time. A credit rating may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure, market, additional factors discussed above and other factors that may affect the value of the Covered Bonds. In addition, at any time a Rating Agency may revise its relevant rating methodology with the result that, amongst other things, a rating assigned to the Covered Bonds may, in the absence of any mitigating action being taken such as the modification of the Transaction Documents, be lowered. Additionally, a reduction in the credit ratings of the Issuer or of the Company may negatively impact the ratings of the Programme and any Covered Bonds.

A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension or withdrawal (or, as noted above, revision) at any time. A credit rating may not reflect the potential impact of all of the risks related to the structure, market, additional factors discussed above and other factors that may affect the value of the Covered Bonds.

In general, European regulated investors are restricted under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) (the **CRA Regulation**) from using credit ratings for regulatory purposes, unless such ratings are issued by a credit rating agency established in the EU and registered under the CRA Regulation (and such registration has not been withdrawn or suspended), subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances whilst the registration application is pending. Such general restriction will also apply in the case of credit ratings issued by non-EU credit rating agencies, unless the relevant credit ratings are endorsed by an EU-registered credit rating agency or the relevant non-EU rating agency is certified in accordance with the CRA Regulation (and such endorsement action or certification, as the case may be, has not been withdrawn or suspended). Certain information with respect to the credit rating agencies and ratings referred to in this Prospectus, is set out in *Overview of the Programme – Ratings* of this Prospectus. The list of registered and certified rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority (**ESMA**) on its website in accordance with the CRA Regulation is not conclusive evidence of the status of the relevant rating agency included in such list, as there may be delays between supervisory measures being taken against a relevant rating agency and the publication of the updated ESMA list.

11.9 *Rating Agency Confirmation in respect of Covered Bonds*

The terms of certain of the Transaction Documents provide that, in certain circumstances, the Issuer must, and the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee may, obtain confirmation from the Rating Agencies that any particular action proposed to be taken by the Issuer, the LLP, the Seller, the Servicer, the Cash Manager, the Interest Rate Swap Provider, any Covered Bond Swap Provider, the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee will not adversely affect the then current ratings of the Covered Bonds (a **Rating Agency Confirmation**).

By acquiring the Covered Bonds, investors will be deemed to have acknowledged and agreed that, notwithstanding the foregoing, a credit rating is an assessment of credit and does not address other matters that may be of relevance to Covered Bondholders, including, without limitation, in the case of a Rating Agency Confirmation, whether any action proposed to be taken by the Issuer, the LLP, the Seller, the Servicer, the Cash Manager, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee or any other party to a Transaction Document is either (i) permitted by the terms of the relevant Transaction Document, or (ii)

in the best interests of, or not prejudicial to, some or all of the Covered Bondholders. In being entitled to have regard to the fact that the Rating Agencies have either confirmed that the then current ratings of the Covered Bonds would not be adversely affected or withdrawn or indicated that it does not consider such confirmation to be necessary, each of the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee and the Secured Creditors (including the Covered Bondholders) is deemed to have acknowledged and agreed that the above does not impose or extend any actual or contingent liability on the Rating Agencies to the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Secured Creditors (including the Covered Bondholders) or any other person or create any legal relations between the Rating Agencies and the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Secured Creditors (including the Covered Bondholders) or any other person whether by way of contract or otherwise.

Any such Rating Agency Confirmation or indication that such Rating Agency Confirmation is not necessary may or may not be given at the sole discretion of each Rating Agency. It should be noted that, depending on the timing of delivery of the request and any information needed to be provided as part of any such request, it may be the case that a Rating Agency cannot provide a Rating Agency Confirmation in the time available or at all, and the Rating Agency will not be responsible for the consequences thereof. Such confirmation, if given, will be given on the basis of the facts and circumstances prevailing at the relevant time, and in the context of cumulative changes to the transaction of which the securities form part since the issuance closing date. A Rating Agency Confirmation represents only a restatement of the opinions given, and is given on the basis that it will not be construed as advice for the benefit of any parties to the transaction.

11.10 *Covered Bonds issued under the Programme*

Covered Bonds issued under the Programme will either be fungible with an existing Series of Covered Bonds or have different terms from an existing Series of Covered Bonds (in which case they will constitute a new Series).

All Covered Bonds issued from time to time will rank *pari passu* with each other in all respects and will share in the Security granted by the LLP under or pursuant to the Deed of Charge. Following the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default and service by the Bond Trustee of an Issuer Acceleration Notice, the Covered Bonds of all outstanding Series will accelerate against the Issuer but will be subject to, and have the benefit of, payments made by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee (following either an event triggering Issuer Acceleration or service of a Notice to Pay).

Following the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service by the Bond Trustee of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the Covered Bonds of all Series outstanding will accelerate against the Issuer (if not already accelerated following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice) and the obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee will accelerate.

Covered Bonds may be issued by the Issuer which are unlisted Covered Bonds, Covered Bonds not admitted to trading on any regulated or unregulated market or N Covered Bonds. Holders of such unlisted Covered Bonds, Covered Bonds not admitted to trading on any regulated or unregulated market or N Covered Bonds will have the same rights as holders of Covered Bonds issued pursuant to this Prospectus, including recourse to, amongst other things, the Portfolio, the Reserve Fund and hedging arrangements and such Covered Bonds shall be counted for the purposes of (inter alia) various tests such as the Asset Coverage Test, Amortisation Test and the statutory interest cover test and minimum overcollateralization requirements under the RCB Regulations as well as voting by Covered Bondholders (including in respect of an Issuer Event of Default or LLP Event of Default). Unlisted Covered Bonds, Covered Bonds not admitted to trading on any regulated or unregulated market and N Covered Bonds will rank *pari passu* with all other Covered Bonds issued pursuant to the Programme from time to time. All Covered Bonds will have the benefit of the Covered Bond Guarantee and the Security granted by the LLP in respect of the Charged Property. These other Covered Bonds (being unlisted Covered Bonds, Covered Bonds not admitted to trading on any regulated or unregulated market or N Covered Bonds) issued by the Issuer will not be issued pursuant to this Prospectus. Holders of Covered Bonds listed pursuant to this Prospectus will rank *pari passu* with holders of such unlisted Covered Bonds, Covered Bonds not admitted to trading on any regulated or unregulated market or N Covered Bonds. Any Issuer Event of Default and/or LLP Event of Default in relation to such unlisted Covered Bonds, Covered Bonds not admitted to trading on any regulated or unregulated market or N Covered Bonds could have an adverse effect on the holders of the listed Covered Bonds which are issued pursuant to this Prospectus.

11.11 *Further Issues*

In order to ensure that any further issue of Covered Bonds under the Programme does not adversely affect existing Covered Bondholders:

- the Issuer will be obliged to apply the proceeds of any issue of Covered Bonds (or the Sterling Equivalent thereof) to make a Term Advance to the LLP. The LLP will use the proceeds of such Term Advance (after exchanging the same into Sterling if necessary under the applicable Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap):
 - (a) to acquire Loans and their Related Security from the Seller; and/or
 - (b) to acquire Substitution Assets up to the prescribed limit; and/or
 - (c) if an existing Series or Tranche or part of an existing Series or Tranche of Covered Bonds is being refinanced (by the issue of a further Series or Tranche of Covered Bonds), to repay the Term Advance(s) corresponding to the Covered Bonds being so refinanced; and/or
 - (d) subject to complying with the Asset Coverage Test, to make a Capital Distribution to a Member; and/or
 - (e) to make a deposit of all or part of the proceeds in the GIC Account (including, without limitation, to fund the Reserve Fund to an amount not exceeding the prescribed limit);
- the Asset Coverage Test will be required to be met both before and immediately after any further issue of Covered Bonds; and
- on or prior to the date of issue of any further Covered Bonds, the Issuer will be obliged to obtain written confirmation from the Rating Agencies that such further issue would not adversely affect the then current ratings of the existing Covered Bonds.

11.12 *Obligations under the Covered Bonds*

The Covered Bonds will not represent an obligation or be the responsibility of any of the Arranger, the relevant Dealer, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee or any other party to the Programme, their officers, members, directors, employees, security holders or incorporators, other than the Issuer and the LLP. The Issuer and the LLP will be liable solely in their corporate capacity for their obligations in respect of the Covered Bonds and such obligations will not be the obligations of their respective officers, members, directors, employees, security holders or incorporators.

11.13 *Security Trustee's powers may affect the interests of the Covered Bondholders*

In the exercise of its powers, trusts, authorities and discretions the Security Trustee shall only have regard to the interests of the Covered Bondholders, save in relation to a proposed modification to, or waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any provisions of the Covered Bonds of any Series or any of the Transaction Documents which, in its opinion, are materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Covered Bondholders or the Covered Bond Swap Providers or the Interest Rate Swap Provider, where it shall only have regard to the interests of the Covered Bondholders and, except for a Covered Bond Swap Provider or Interest Rate Swap Provider who is a member of the Lloyds Banking Group, the Covered Bond Swap Providers and the Interest Rate Swap Provider.

Where the Security Trustee is unable to determine whether any such modification, waiver or authorisation is materially prejudicial to any of the Covered Bond Swap Providers or the Interest Rate Swap Provider, except for a Covered Bond Swap Provider or Interest Rate Swap Provider (as the case may be) who is a member of the Lloyds Banking Group, it shall give written notice to such Covered Bond Swap Provider or Interest Rate Swap Provider, setting out the relevant details and requesting its consent thereto. Any such Covered Bond Swap Provider or Interest Rate Swap Provider shall, within 10 London Business Days of receipt of such notice (the **Relevant Period**), notify in writing the Security Trustee of (a) its consent (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed) to such proposed modification, waiver or authorisation; or (b) subject to paragraph (a), its refusal to give such consent and reasons for such refusal (such refusal not to be unreasonable in the circumstances). Any failure by the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider or Interest Rate Swap Provider to notify the Security Trustee as aforesaid within the Relevant Period shall be deemed to be a consent by the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider or Interest Rate Swap Provider to such proposed modification,

waiver or authorisation, provided that the Security Trustee shall only agree to such modification, waiver or authorisation if it is satisfied that the exercise of its powers, trusts, authorities and discretions in respect of such modification, waiver or authorisation will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Covered Bondholders. In the exercise of its powers, trusts, authorities and discretions, the Security Trustee may not act on behalf of the Seller.

If, in connection with the exercise of its powers, trusts, authorities or discretions, the Security Trustee is of the opinion that the interests of the Covered Bondholders of any one or more Series would be materially prejudiced thereby, the Security Trustee shall not exercise such power, trust, authority or discretion without the approval of such Covered Bondholders by Extraordinary Resolution or by a direction in writing of such Covered Bondholders of at least 20 per cent. of the Sterling Equivalent of the Principal Amount Outstanding of Covered Bonds of the relevant Series then outstanding.

11.14 *Conflicts of Interest*

Conflicts of interest may arise during the life of the Programme as a result of various factors involving certain transaction parties. For example, such potential conflicts may arise because members of the Group act in several capacities (such as Interest Rate Swap Provider, Issuer, Cash Manager, Servicer and Account Bank) under the Transaction Documents although the relevant rights and obligations under the Transaction Documents are not contractually conflicting and are independent from one another. Also during the course of their business activities, the transaction parties and/or any respective affiliates may operate, service, acquire or sell properties, or finance loans secured by properties, which are in the same markets as the Loans. In such cases, the interest of any of those parties or their affiliates or the interest of other parties for whom they perform servicing functions may differ from, and compete with, the interests of the Issuer or of the holders of the Covered Bonds.

So far as the Issuer is aware, there are no potential conflicts of interest between any duties of the members of the Group acting in their several capacities under the Transaction Documents, as at the date of this Prospectus.

11.15 *The Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee may agree to modifications to the Transaction Documents without, respectively, the Covered Bondholders' or Secured Creditors' prior consent*

Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed and the Deed of Charge, the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee may, without the consent or sanction of any of the Covered Bondholders or any of the other Secured Creditors, concur with any person in making or sanctioning any modification to, or waive or authorise any breach or proposed breach in respect of, the Transaction Documents and the Terms and Conditions of the Covered Bonds or determine that any condition, event or act which constitutes or which would or might but for such determination constitute an Issuer Event of Default, Potential Issuer Event of Default, LLP Event of Default or Potential LLP Event of Default shall not be treated as such provided that:

- (a) the Bond Trustee is of the opinion that such modification, waiver, authorisation or determination will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Covered Bondholders, and (b) the Security Trustee is of the opinion that such modification, waiver, authorisation or determination is not materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Covered Bondholders or the Covered Bond Swap Providers or the Interest Rate Swap Provider, except for any Covered Bond Swap Provider or Interest Rate Swap Provider who is a member of the Lloyds Banking Group (where, if the Security Trustee is unable to determine whether any such modification, waiver or authorisation is materially prejudicial to any of the Covered Bond Swap Providers or the Interest Rate Swap Provider, the provisions referred to above under *Security Trustee's powers may affect the interests of the Covered Bondholders* shall apply); or
- in the case of modification only, such modification is in the sole opinion of the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee (as the case may be) of a formal, minor or technical nature or is to correct a manifest error or an error which is, in the sole opinion of the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee (as the case may be), proven, or is to comply with mandatory provisions of law,

provided further that, in respect of any proposed modification, waiver, authorisation or determination, prior to the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee (as the case may be) agreeing to any such modification, waiver, authorisation or determination, the Issuer must send written confirmation to the Bond Trustee:

- (i) that such modification, waiver, authorisation or determination, as applicable, would not result in a breach of the RCB Regulations or result in the Issuer and/or the Programme ceasing to be registered under the RCB Regulations; and
- (ii) that either: (a) such modification, waiver, authorisation or determination would not require notification in accordance with Regulation 20 of the RCB Regulations; or (b) if such modification, waiver or authorisation would require notification in accordance with Regulation 20 of the RCB Regulations, the Issuer has provided all information required to be provided to the Authorities and the Authorities have given their consent to such proposed modification, waiver, authorisation or determination.

Notwithstanding the above, the Issuer, the LLP and the Principal Paying Agent may, without the consent or sanction of the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Covered Bondholders, Receipholders or Couponholders or any of the other Secured Creditors, concur with any person in making or sanctioning any modification to the provisions of any Final Terms which is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a proven or manifest error or to comply with any mandatory provisions of law.

11.16 *Certain decisions of Covered Bondholders taken at Programme level*

Any Extraordinary Resolution to direct the Bond Trustee to serve an Issuer Acceleration Notice following an Issuer Event of Default, to direct the Bond Trustee to serve an LLP Acceleration Notice following an LLP Event of Default and any direction to the Bond Trustee or Security Trustee to take any enforcement action must be passed at a single meeting of the holders of all Covered Bonds of all Series then outstanding.

11.17 *Realisation of Charged Property following the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or following the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP*

If an LLP Event of Default occurs and an LLP Acceleration Notice is served on the LLP and/or winding-up proceedings are commenced against the LLP, then the Security Trustee will be entitled to enforce the Security created under and pursuant to the Deed of Charge and the proceeds from the realisation of the Charged Property will be applied by the Security Trustee towards payment of all secured obligations in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments, described in *Cashflows* below.

There is no guarantee that the proceeds of realisation of the Charged Property will be in an amount sufficient to repay all amounts due to the Secured Creditors (including the Covered Bondholders) under the Covered Bonds and the Transaction Documents.

If, following the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default, an LLP Acceleration Notice is served on the LLP then the Covered Bonds may be repaid sooner or later than expected or not at all.

11.18 *Absence of secondary market*

No assurance is provided that there is an active and liquid secondary market for the Covered Bonds, and no assurance is provided that a secondary market for the Covered Bonds will develop. None of the Covered Bonds or the Covered Bond Guarantee has been, or will be, registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws and they are subject to certain restrictions on the resale and other transfer thereof as set forth under *Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*. To the extent that a secondary market exists or develops, it may not continue for the life of the Covered Bonds or it may not provide Covered Bondholders with liquidity of investment with the result that a Covered Bondholder may not be able to find a buyer to buy its Covered Bonds readily or at prices that will enable the Covered Bondholder to realise a desired yield. Consequently, a Covered Bondholder must be able to bear the economic risk of an investment in a Covered Bond for an indefinite period of time.

11.19 *Lack of liquidity in the secondary market may adversely affect the market value of the Covered Bonds*

As at the date of this Prospectus, the secondary market for mortgage-backed securities is experiencing disruptions resulting from reduced investor demand for such securities. This has had a material adverse impact on the market value of mortgage-backed securities and resulted in the secondary market for mortgage-backed securities experiencing very limited liquidity. Structured investment vehicles, hedge funds, issuers of collateralised debt obligations and other similar entities that are currently experiencing

funding difficulties have been forced to sell mortgage-backed securities into the secondary market. The price of credit protection on mortgage-backed securities through credit derivatives has risen materially.

Limited liquidity in the secondary market may continue to have an adverse effect on the market value of mortgage-backed securities, especially those securities that are more sensitive to prepayment, credit or interest rate risk and those securities that have been structured to meet the requirements of limited categories of investors. Consequently, whilst these market conditions persist, an investor in Covered Bonds may not be able to sell or acquire credit protection on its Covered Bonds readily and market values of Covered Bonds are likely to fluctuate. Any of these fluctuations may be significant and could result in significant losses to an investor. It is not known for how long these market conditions will continue or whether they will worsen.

11.20 *Covered Bonds not in physical form*

Unless the Bearer Global Covered Bonds or the Registered Global Covered Bonds are exchanged for Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds or Registered Definitive Covered Bonds, respectively, which exchange will only occur in the limited circumstances set out under *Form of the Covered Bonds – Bearer Covered Bonds* and *Form of the Covered Bonds – Registered Covered Bonds* below, the beneficial ownership of the Covered Bonds will be recorded in book-entry form only with Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC. The fact that the Covered Bonds are not represented in physical form could, among other things:

- result in payment delays on the Covered Bonds because distributions on the Covered Bonds will be sent by or on behalf of the Issuer to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC instead of directly to Covered Bondholders;
- make it difficult for Covered Bondholders to pledge the Covered Bonds as security if Covered Bonds in physical form are required or necessary for such purposes; and
- hinder the ability of Covered Bondholders to resell the Covered Bonds because some investors may be unwilling to buy Covered Bonds that are not in physical form.

12 **Risks related to the structure of a particular issue of Covered Bonds**

A wide range of Covered Bonds may be issued under the Programme. A number of these Covered Bonds may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors. Set out below is a description of certain such features:

12.1 *Covered Bonds subject to Optional Redemption by the Issuer*

An optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of Covered Bonds. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem Covered Bonds, the market value of those Covered Bonds generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

The Issuer may be expected to redeem Covered Bonds when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Covered Bonds. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Covered Bonds being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

12.2 *Covered Bonds subject to Redemption for Taxation reasons*

Unless in the case of any particular Tranche or Series of Covered Bonds the relevant Final Terms specify otherwise, in the event that the Issuer would be obliged to increase the amounts payable in respect of any Covered Bonds due to any withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, or other charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the UK or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, the Issuer may redeem all outstanding Covered Bonds in accordance with the Terms and Conditions.

12.3 *Fixed/Floating Rate Covered Bonds*

Fixed/Floating Rate Covered Bonds may bear interest at a rate that the Issuer may elect to convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. The Issuer's ability to convert the interest rate will affect the secondary market and the market value of the Covered Bonds since the Issuer may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If the Issuer converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate, the spread on the Fixed/Floating

Rate Covered Bonds may be less favourable than the prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Covered Bonds tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Covered Bonds. If the Issuer converts from a floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing on its Covered Bonds.

12.4 *Fixed Rate Covered Bonds*

Investment in Fixed Rate Covered Bonds involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Fixed Rate Covered Bonds.

12.5 *Covered Bonds issued at a substantial discount or premium*

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount or premium from their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

12.6 *The yield to maturity of the Covered Bonds may be adversely affected by redemptions by the Issuer*

The yield to maturity of each class of Covered Bonds will depend mostly on: (i) the amount and timing of the repayment of principal on the Covered Bonds, and (ii) the price paid by the Covered Bondholders of each class. The yield to maturity of the Covered Bonds may be adversely affected by a higher or lower than anticipated rate of redemption on the Covered Bonds.

13 **General risk factors**

13.1 *Fixed charges may take effect under English law as floating charges*

Pursuant to the terms of the Deed of Charge, the LLP has purported to grant fixed charges over, amongst other things, its interests in the English Loans and their Related Security, the Substitution Assets and its rights and benefits in the LLP Accounts and all Authorised Investments purchased from time to time.

The law in England and Wales relating to the characterisation of fixed charges is unsettled. The fixed charges purported to be granted by the LLP (other than by way of assignment in security) may take effect under English law as floating charges only, if, for example, it is determined that the Security Trustee does not exert sufficient control over the Charged Property. If the charges take effect as floating charges instead of fixed charges, then, as a matter of law, certain claims would have priority over the claims of the Security Trustee in respect of the floating charge assets. In particular, the expenses of any winding-up or administration, and the claims of any preferential creditors, would rank ahead of the claims of the Security Trustee in this regard. The Enterprise Act 2002 abolished the preferential status of certain Crown debts (including the claims of the UK tax authorities). However, certain employee claims (in respect of contributions to pension schemes and wages) still have preferential status. In this regard, it should be noted that the LLP has agreed in the Transaction Documents not to have any employees.

In addition, any administrative receiver, administrator or liquidator appointed in respect of the LLP will be required to set aside the prescribed percentage or percentages of the floating charge realisations in respect of the floating charges contained in the Deed of Charge.

13.2 *Liquidation expenses*

On 6 April 2008, a provision in the Insolvency Act 1986 came into force which effectively reversed by statute the House of Lords' decision in the case of *Leyland Daf* in 2004. Accordingly, the costs and expenses of a liquidation (including certain tax charges) will be payable out of floating charge assets in priority to the claims of the floating charge-holder. In respect of certain litigation expenses of the liquidator only, this is subject to approval of the amount of such expenses by the floating charge-holder (or, in certain circumstances, the court) pursuant to provisions set out in the Insolvency Rules 1986.

It appears that the provisions referred to above apply in respect of limited liability partnerships. On this basis and as a result of the changes described above, in a winding-up of the LLP the floating charge realisations which would otherwise be available to satisfy the claims of Secured Creditors under the Deed of Charge may be reduced by at least a significant proportion of any liquidation expenses (including certain super-priority expenses). There can be no assurance that the Covered Bondholders will not be adversely affected by such a reduction in floating charge realisations.

13.3 *Failure by the Originator or any broker to hold authorisation under the FSMA may have an adverse effect on enforceability of mortgage contracts*

Residential mortgage lending in the UK became a regulated activity under the FSMA on 31 October 2004. Residential mortgage lending under the FSMA is regulated by the FCA (known before 1 April 2013 as the FSA). Subject to certain exemptions, entering into, arranging or advising in respect of or administering Regulated Mortgage Contracts (or agreeing to do any of these things) are regulated activities under the FSMA requiring authorisation and permission from the FCA.

Certain provisions of the FSMA apply to a "Regulated Mortgage Contract". A mortgage loan contract is a Regulated Mortgage Contract under the FSMA if it is entered into on or after 31 October 2004 or originated prior to 31 October 2004 but varied on or after 31 October 2004, such that a new contract is entered into and if, at the time it is entered into: (a) the borrower is an individual or trustee; (b) the contract provides for the obligation of the borrower to repay to be secured by a first legal mortgage or, in Scotland, a first ranking standard security on land (other than timeshare accommodation) in the UK; and (c) at least 40 per cent. of that land is used, or is intended to be used, as or in connection with a dwelling by the borrower or (in the case of credit provided to trustees) by an individual who is a beneficiary of the trust, or by a "related person" (broadly, the person's spouse, near relative or a person with whom the borrower has a relationship which is characteristic of a spouse).

On and from 31 October 2004, subject to any exemption, persons carrying on any specified regulated mortgage-related activities by way of business must be authorised under the FSMA. The specified activities currently are: (a) entering into a Regulated Mortgage Contract as lender; (b) administering a Regulated Mortgage Contract ("administering" in this context broadly means notifying borrowers of changes in mortgage payments and/or collecting payments due under the mortgage loan); (c) advising on Regulated Mortgage Contracts; and (d) arranging Regulated Mortgage Contracts. Agreeing to carry on any of these activities is also a regulated activity. If the lender or any broker did not hold the required authorisation at the relevant time, a Regulated Mortgage Contract will be unenforceable against the borrower except with the approval of a court and the unauthorised person may commit a criminal offence. An unauthorised person who carries on the regulated mortgage activity of administering a Regulated Mortgage Contract that has been validly entered into may commit an offence, although this will not render the contract unenforceable against the borrower. The regime under the FSMA regulating financial promotions covers the content and manner of promotion of agreements relating to qualifying credit and by whom such promotions can be issued or approved. In this respect, the FSMA regime not only covers financial promotions of Regulated Mortgage Contracts but also promotions of certain other types of secured credit agreements under which the lender is a person (such as the Seller) who carries on the regulated activity of entering into a Regulated Mortgage Contract. Failure to comply with the financial promotions regime (as regards by whom promotions can be issued or approved) is a criminal offence and will render the Regulated Mortgage Contract or other secured credit agreement in question unenforceable against the borrower except with the approval of a court.

Any credit agreement intended to be a Regulated Mortgage Contract under the FSMA might instead be wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such, or unregulated, and any credit agreement intended to be regulated by the CCA or treated as such, or unregulated, might instead be a Regulated Mortgage Contract under the FSMA, because of technical rules on: (a) determining whether the credit agreement or any part of it falls within the definition of a Regulated Mortgage Contract; and (b) changes to credit agreements.

The Originators are required to hold, and hold, authorisation and permission to enter into and to administer and, where applicable, to advise on Regulated Mortgage Contracts. Subject to any exemption, brokers will be required to hold authorisation and permission to arrange and, where applicable, to advise on Regulated Mortgage Contracts.

The LLP is not, nor proposes to become, an authorised person under the FSMA. The LLP does not carry on the regulated activity of administering (servicing) mortgage contracts, because the Loans are serviced pursuant to the Servicing Agreement by the Servicer, which has the required authorisation and permission. If the Servicing Agreement terminates, however, the LLP will have a period of not more than one month in which to arrange for mortgage servicing to be carried out by a replacement servicer having the required authorisation and permission. In addition, no variation is permitted to be made to the Loans and no further advance or product switch is permitted to be made in relation to a Loan where it would result in the LLP arranging or advising in respect of, administering (servicing) or entering into

a Regulated Mortgage Contract or agreeing to carry on any of these activities, if the LLP would be required to be authorised under the FSMA to do so.

- 13.4 *If a significant number of Borrowers attempt to set off claims for damages based on contravention of a rule under the FSMA against the amount owing by the Borrower under a Loan, there could be a material decrease in receipts from the Portfolio*

The Mortgages and Home Finance: Conduct of Business sourcebook (**MCOB**), which sets out rules under the FSMA for regulated mortgage activities, came into force on 31 October 2004. These rules cover certain pre-origination matters such as financial promotions and pre-application illustrations, pre-contract and start-of-contract and post-contract disclosure, contract changes, charges and arrears and repossessions. Rules for prudential and authorisation requirements for mortgage firms, and for extending the appointed representatives regime to mortgages, came into force on 31 October 2004.

A borrower who is a private person may be entitled to claim damages for loss suffered as a result of any contravention by an authorised person of a rule under the FSMA (such as the rules in MCOB), or may set off the amount of the claim against the amount owing by the borrower under the loan or any other loan that the borrower has taken with that authorised person (or exercise analogous rights in Scotland). Any such claim or set-off in relation to a Loan in the Portfolio may adversely affect the realisable value of the Loans in the Portfolio and accordingly the ability of the LLP to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

So as to avoid dual regulation, it is intended that Regulated Mortgage Contracts under the FSMA are not regulated by the CCA, and the relevant regulations made in 2005 and 2008 under the FSMA are designed to clarify the position in this regard. This exemption only affects credit agreements made on or after 31 October 2004 (and credit agreements made before 31 October 2004 but subsequently varied such that a new contract is entered into on or after 31 October 2004 and constitutes a separate Regulated Mortgage Contract). A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is, however, necessary to enforce a land mortgage (or, in Scotland, a standard security) securing a Regulated Mortgage Contract to the extent that the credit agreement would, apart from the exemption referred to above, be regulated by the CCA or treated as such.

It should be noted that prior to 31 October 2004, self-regulation of mortgage business existed in the UK under the Mortgage Code (the **Mortgage Code**) issued by the Council of Mortgage Lenders (the **CML**). The Seller subscribed to the Mortgage Code. Membership of the CML and compliance with the Mortgage Code were voluntary. The Mortgage Code set out a minimum standard of good mortgage business practice, from marketing to lending procedures and dealing with borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. Since 30 April 1998, lender-subscribers to the Mortgage Code could not accept mortgage business introduced by intermediaries who were not registered with (before 1 November 2000) the Mortgage Code Register of Intermediaries or (on and after 1 November 2000 until 31 October 2004) the Mortgage Code Compliance Board. Complaints relating to breach of the Mortgage Code were dealt with by the relevant scheme, such as the Banking Ombudsman Scheme or the Mortgage Code Arbitration Scheme. The Mortgage Code ceased to have effect on 31 October 2004 when the FSA assumed responsibility for Regulated Mortgage Contracts.

The FCA has the power to render unenforceable contracts made in contravention of its temporary product intervention rules. The Financial Services Act permits the FCA to make temporary product intervention rules prohibiting authorised persons from taking a number of actions, including entering into specified contracts with any person or with a specified person. The temporary product intervention rules are intended to offer protection to consumers in the short term whilst either the FCA or the industry develop more permanent solutions and, in any event, are limited to a maximum duration of 12 months. In relation to agreements entered into in breach of temporary product intervention rules, the FCA's rules may provide: (i) for the relevant agreement or obligation to be unenforceable; (ii) for the recovery of any money or other property paid or transferred under the agreement; or (iii) provide for the payment of compensation for any loss sustained under the relevant agreement or obligation. In March 2013 the FSA published a policy statement "*The FCA's use of temporary product intervention rules*" following a consultation addressing when and how the FCA will consider making temporary product intervention rules. The FCA will consider making temporary product intervention rules where it identifies a risk of consumer detriment arising from a product or practice and will make the rules if it deems prompt action is necessary to reduce or prevent that detriment. In particular, the FCA will consider factors such as the potential scale of detriment in the market and potential scale of detriment to individual customers. Whether particular groups of customers (especially vulnerable customer groups)

are more likely to suffer detriment and whether the use of temporary product intervention rules will have any unintended consequences.

In June 2010, the FSA made changes to MCOB which effectively convert previous guidance on the policies and procedures to be applied by authorised firms (such as the Seller) with respect to forbearance in the context of Regulated Mortgage Contracts into formal mandatory rules. Under these rules, a firm is restricted from repossessing a property unless all other reasonable attempts to resolve the position have failed and, in complying with such restriction, a firm is required to consider whether, given the borrower's circumstances, it is appropriate to take certain actions. Such actions refer to (amongst other things) the extension of the term of the mortgage, product type changes and deferral of interest payments. While the FSA indicated, and it is expected that the FCA will follow the same approach, that it did not expect each forbearance option referred to in the new rules to be explored at every stage of interaction with the borrower, it is clear that the new rules impose mandatory obligations on firms without regard to any relevant contractual obligations or restrictions. As a result, the new rules may operate in certain circumstances to require the Servicer to take certain forbearance-related actions which do not comply with the Transaction Documents (and, in particular, the servicing arrangements contemplated by such documents) in respect of one or more Loans and their Related Security. No assurance can be made that any such actions will not reduce the amounts available to meet the payments due in respect of the Covered Bonds, although the impact of this will depend on the number of Loans which involve a Borrower who experiences payment difficulties.

13.5 *Proposed changes to UK mortgage regulation*

In January 2011, HM Treasury announced proposals to enhance consumer protection in the mortgage market. Forthcoming legislation is expected to provide for consumer protection when a mortgage book is sold by a regulated mortgage lender to an unregulated entity. In this regard, it is proposed that the definition of the regulated activity of administering a regulated mortgage contract will be expanded so that any entity which exercises specified rights in relation to Regulated Mortgage Contracts, such as changing interest rates or taking action to repossess a property against a borrower, will be required to be authorised and regulated under the FSMA.

In December 2011, the FSA published a consultation paper that consolidates proposals arising out of its wide-ranging mortgage market review, which was launched in October 2009 to consider strengthening rules and guidance on, *inter alia*, affordability assessments, product regulation, arrears charges and responsible lending. The FSA's aim was to ensure the continued provision of mortgage credit for the majority of borrowers who can afford the financial commitment of a mortgage, while preventing a re-emergence of poor lending practices as the supply of mortgage credit in the market recovers. In October 2012, the FSA published a feedback statement and final rules that generally come into force on 26 April 2014 with transitional arrangements where, among other things, the borrower does not take on additional borrowing.

In December 2012, the Financial Services Act 2012 received royal assent. This Act contains provisions which (among other things) on 1 April 2013 replaced the FSA with the PRA, which is responsible for micro-prudential regulation of financial institutions that manage significant risks on their balance sheets, and the FCA, which is responsible for conduct of business. This Act also contains provisions enabling the transfer of consumer credit regulation (which includes new and existing second charge residential mortgages) from the OFT to the FCA. The relevant secondary legislation was enacted in 2013 and 2014 and the transfer was effected on 1 April 2014.

Under the Financial Services Act 2012: (a) carrying on servicing activities in certain circumstances by a person exercising the rights of the lender without FCA permission to do so render the credit agreement unenforceable, except with FCA approval; and (b) from dates to be specified, the FCA will have power to render unenforceable contracts made in contravention of its rules on cost and duration of credit agreements or in contravention of its product intervention rules. This Act also provides for formalised cooperation to exist between the FCA and the Financial Ombudsman Service (as described below), particularly where issues identified potentially have wider implications, with a view to the FCA requiring affected firms to operate consumer redress schemes.

Any further changes in MCOB arising from the FCA's mortgage market review, or to MCOB or the FSMA arising from HM Treasury's proposals to change mortgage regulation or changes in the regulatory framework, may adversely affect the Loans, the Originators and/or the Servicer and their respective businesses and operations.

- 13.6 If the Originators' interpretation of certain technical rules under the CCA were held to be incorrect by a court or the Ombudsman or was challenged by a significant number of Borrowers, or Borrowers were to exercise rights of set-off to the extent available under the CCA, there could be material disruption to the income flow from the Portfolio
- 13.7 In the UK, the OFT was, prior to 1 April 2014, responsible for the issue of licences under, and the superintendence of the working and enforcement of, the CCA, related consumer credit regulations and other consumer protection legislation. Beginning 1 April 2014, the FCA is the regulator for credit agreements regulated by the CCA, which authorises firms, and issues permissions, rules and guidance on conduct of business under the FSMA. The FCA is also the regulator for regulated mortgage contracts under the FSMA (see *"Failure by the Originator or any broker to hold authorisation under the FSMA may have an adverse effect on enforceability of mortgage contracts"* above).

A credit agreement is regulated by the CCA where: (a) the borrower is or includes an individual (which includes certain small partnerships and certain unincorporated associations); (b) if the credit agreement was made before the financial limit was removed (as described below) the amount of credit did not exceed the financial limit, which was £25,000 for credit agreements made on or after 1 May 1998 or lower amounts for credit agreements made before that date, and (c) the credit agreement is not an exempt agreement.

Any credit agreement intended to be a Regulated Mortgage Contract under the FSMA, or unregulated, might instead be wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such, and any credit agreement intended to be regulated by the CCA or treated as such, or unregulated, might instead be a Regulated Mortgage Contract under the FSMA because of technical rules on:

- (a) determining whether any credit arises, or whether any applicable financial limit of the CCA is exceeded;
- (b) determining whether the credit agreement is an exempt agreement; or
- (c) changes to credit agreements.

Any credit agreement that is wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such has to comply with the requirements under the CCA as to licensing or authorisation of lenders and brokers, documentation and procedures of credit agreements, and (in so far as applicable) pre-contract disclosure. If it does not comply with those requirements, then to the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such, it is unenforceable against the borrower: (a) without an order of the FCA or the courts, if the lender or any broker did not hold the required licence or authorisation (at the relevant time); (b) totally, for agreements entered into before 6 April 2007, if the form to be signed by the borrower was not signed by the borrower personally or omits or mis-states a "prescribed term"; or (c) without a court order in other cases and, in exercising its discretion whether to make the order, the court would take into account any prejudice suffered by the borrower and any culpability by the lender.

A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is necessary to enforce a land mortgage (or, in Scotland, a standard security) securing a loan or further advance to the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such. In dealing with such an application, the court has the power, if it appears just to do so, to amend a credit agreement or to impose conditions upon its performance or to make a time order (for example, giving extra time for arrears to be cleared).

Under Section 75 and 75A of the CCA, in certain circumstances the lender is liable to the borrower in relation to misrepresentation and breach of contract by a supplier in a transaction financed by a credit agreement that is wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such. In addition, a borrower who is a private person may be entitled to claim damages for loss suffered as a result of any contravention by an authorised person of a rule under the FSMA. From 1 April 2014 such rules include rules in CONC.

The borrower may set off the amount of the claim against the lender against the amount owing by the borrower under the loan or under any other loan that the borrower has taken (or exercise analogous rights in Scotland). Any such set-off in relation to a Loan in the Portfolio may adversely affect the realisable value of the Loans in the Portfolio and accordingly the ability of the LLP to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

13.8 Consumer Credit Act 2006

The Consumer Credit Act 2006 (the **CCA 2006**), which amends and updates the CCA, was enacted on 30 March 2006 and was fully implemented by 31 October 2008. The CCA 2006 updates and amends the CCA as follows.

The "extortionate credit" regime is replaced by an "unfair relationship" test. The "unfair relationship" test applies to all existing and new credit agreements, except Regulated Mortgage Contracts under the FSMA. If the court makes a determination that the relationship between the lender and the borrower is unfair, then it may make an order, among other things, requiring the originator, or any assignee, such as the LLP to repay amounts received from the borrower. In applying the unfair relationship test, the courts are able to consider a wider range of circumstances surrounding the transaction, including the creditor's conduct before and after making the agreement. There is no statutory definition of the word "unfair", as the intention is for the test to be flexible and subject to judicial discretion. However, the word "unfair" is not an unfamiliar term in UK legislation, due to the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977, the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994 and the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999. The courts may, but are not obliged to, look solely to the CCA 2006 for guidance. The principle of "treating consumers fairly" under the FSMA, and guidance published by the PRA and FCA (and, prior to 1 April 2013, the FSA) on that principle and by the FCA (and, prior to 1 April 2014, the OFT) on the unfair relationship test, may also be relevant. Once the borrower alleges that an unfair relationship exists, then the burden of proof is on the creditor to prove the contrary. Recent cases concerning the scope of the unfair relationship test have generally adopted an interpretation which is favourable to borrowers.

An alternative dispute resolution scheme is run by the Financial Ombudsman Service (the **Ombudsman**) (as described below in Risk Factor 15.13 – "*Financial Ombudsman Service*") and was established on 6 April 2007.

The financial limit of £25,000 for CCA regulation is removed for credit agreements made on or after 6 April 2008, except for (a) certain changes to credit agreements and (b) buy-to-let loans made before 31 October 2008 and satisfying prescribed conditions. Buy-to-let loans made on or after 31 October 2008 are, irrespective of amount, exempt agreements. Regulations define buy-to-let loans for these purposes as being credit agreements secured on land where less than 40 per cent. of the floor area of the secured property is used, or is intended to be used, as or in connection with a dwelling by the borrower or by a connected person. A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is, however, necessary to enforce a land mortgage (or, in Scotland, a standard security) securing a buy-to-let loan to the extent that the loan or credit agreement would, apart from this exemption, be regulated by the CCA or treated as such.

To the extent that a credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such, it is unenforceable for any period in which the lender fails to comply with requirements as to default notices. From 1 October 2008: (a) the credit agreement is also unenforceable for any period in which the lender fails to comply with further requirements as to annual statements and arrears notices, (b) the borrower is not liable to pay interest or, in certain cases, default fees for any period in which the lender fails to comply with further requirements as to post-contract disclosure, and (c) interest upon default fees is restricted to nil until the 29th day after the day on which a prescribed notice is given and then to simple interest (i.e. interest may only be calculated on the principal amount of the default sum and not compounded). Early repayment charges are restricted by a formula under the CCA, which applies to the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such. A more restrictive formula applies generally to all such credit agreements made on or after 11 June 2010.

These changes to the CCA may adversely affect the ability of the LLP to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

The Seller and any other member of the Lloyds Banking Group that is or was an originator of Loans acquired by the Seller have interpreted certain technical rules under the CCA in a way common with many other lenders in the mortgage market. If such interpretation were held to be incorrect by a court or any dispute resolution authority, then a Loan, to the extent that it is regulated by the CCA or treated as such, would be unenforceable as described above. If such interpretation were challenged by a significant number of Borrowers, then this could lead to significant disruption and shortfall in the income of the LLP. Court decisions have been made on technical rules under the CCA against certain mortgage lenders, but such decisions are very few and are generally county court decisions which are not binding on other courts.

The Seller has given or, as applicable, will give warranties to the LLP and the Security Trustee in the Mortgage Sale Agreement that, among other things, each Loan and its Related Security is enforceable (subject to certain exceptions). If a Loan or its Related Security does not comply with these warranties, and if the default cannot be remedied, then the Seller will be required to repurchase or procure the repurchase of such Loan and its Related Security from the LLP.

13.9 *Directive on credit agreements relating to residential property*

On 31 March 2011, the European Commission published a proposal for a directive on credit agreements relating to residential immovable property for consumers, which was adopted by the Council of the European Union on 28 January 2014 and was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 28 February 2014 (Directive 2014/17/EU) (the **Mortgage Directive**). It entered into force twenty days after such publication and the Member States are required to implement the Mortgage Directive into national law within two years after coming into force.

The Mortgage Directive applies to: (a) credit agreements secured by a mortgage or comparable security commonly used in a Member State on residential immovable property, or secured by a right relating to residential immovable property; (b) credit agreements the purpose of which is to purchase or retain rights in land or in an existing or proposed residential building; and (c) extends the Consumer Credit Directive (2008/48/EC) to unsecured credit agreements the purpose of which is to renovate residential immovable property involving a total amount of credit above €75,000. The directive does not apply to certain equity release credit agreements to be repaid from the sale proceeds of an immovable property, or to certain credit granted by an employer to its employees.

The Mortgage Directive requires (among other things): standard information in advertising; standard pre-contractual information; adequate explanations to the borrower on the proposed credit agreement and any ancillary service; calculation of the annual percentage rate of charge in accordance with a prescribed formula; assessment of creditworthiness of the borrower; and a right of the borrower to make early repayment of the credit agreement. The directive also imposes prudential and supervisory requirements for credit intermediaries and non-bank lenders.

The UK Government has sought to put in place what it has described as the minimum requirements to meet its legal obligations under the Mortgage Directive in respect of buy-to-let mortgages. The UK Government established in legislation a framework for 'consumer buy-to-let' mortgages (**CBTL**) via the Mortgage Credit Directive Order 2015 which was made on 25 March 2015. In parallel, the FCA consulted on the implementation of this new framework making its Mortgage Credit Directive Instrument 2015, also on 25 March 2015. The legislation will come into force from 21 March 2016, creating a new distinction between buy-to-let activity involving consumers and consumers acting by way of business. The legislation provides that firms do not need to apply the government's appropriate framework for buy-to-let mortgages where a borrower is acting wholly or predominantly for the purposes of a business. The UK Treasury has stated that they would expect CBTL activity to represent a small proportion of total buy-to-let transactions. That said, it is still too early to tell what effect the implementation of the Mortgage Directive into UK law would have on the Seller, the LLP, the Issuer and/or the Servicer and their respective businesses and operations.

13.10 *Distance Marketing*

In the UK, the Financial Services (Distance Marketing) Regulations 2004 apply to credit agreements entered into on or after 31 October 2004 by means of distance communication (i.e. without any substantive simultaneous physical presence of the originator and the borrower). A Regulated Mortgage Contract under the FSMA, if originated by a UK lender from an establishment in the UK, will not be cancellable under these regulations but will be subject to related pre-contract disclosure requirements in MCOB. Certain other credit agreements will be cancellable under these regulations if the borrower does not receive prescribed information at the prescribed time, or in any event for certain unsecured lending. Where the credit agreement is cancellable under these regulations, the borrower may send notice of cancellation at any time before the end of the fourteenth day after the day on which the cancellable agreement is made, where all the prescribed information has been received, or, if later, the borrower receives the last of the prescribed information.

If the borrower cancels the credit agreement under these regulations then:

- the borrower is liable to repay the principal, and any other sums paid by the originator to the borrower under or in relation to the cancelled agreement, within 30 days beginning with the

day of the borrower sending the notice of cancellation or, if later, the lender receiving notice of cancellation;

- the borrower is liable to pay interest, or any early repayment charge or other charge for credit under the cancelled agreement, only if the borrower received certain prescribed information at the prescribed time and if other conditions are met; and
- any security provided in relation to the contract is to be treated as never having had effect for the cancelled agreement.

If a significant portion of the Loans are characterised as being cancellable under these regulations, then there could be an adverse effect on the LLP's receipts in respect of the Loans, affecting the LLP's ability to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

13.11 *Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994 and 1999 and the Consumer Rights Act 2015*

In the UK, the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 as amended (the **1999 Regulations**), together with (in so far as applicable) the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994 (together with the 1999 Regulations, the **UTCCR**), currently apply to agreements made on or after 1 July 1995 and affect all or almost all of the Loans. The UTCCR provide that a consumer (which would include a Borrower under all or almost all Loans) may challenge a standard term in an agreement on the basis that it is "unfair" within the UTCCR and therefore not binding on the consumer (although the rest of the agreement will remain enforceable if it is capable of continuing in existence without the unfair term), and the Competition and Markets Authority (the **CMA**) and any "qualifying body" within the UTCCR (such as the FCA) may seek to enjoin a business from relying on unfair terms.

The UTCCR will not affect terms which define the main subject matter of the contract, such as the borrower's obligation to repay the principal, or price terms, (provided that these terms are written in plain and intelligible language and are drawn adequately to the consumer's attention). The UTCCR may affect terms that are not considered to be terms which define the main subject matter of the contract or price terms, such as the lender's power to vary the interest rate and certain terms imposing early repayment charges and mortgage exit administration fees.

For example, if a term permitting the lender to vary the interest rate (as the relevant Originator is permitted to do) is found to be unfair, the borrower will not be liable to pay interest at the increased rate or, to the extent that the borrower has paid it, will be able, as against the lender, or any assignee such as the LLP, to claim repayment of the extra interest amounts paid or to set off the amount of the claim against the amount owing by the borrower under the loan or any other loan that the borrower has taken (or exercise analogous rights in Scotland). Any such non-recovery, claim or set-off in relation to a Loan in the Portfolio may adversely affect the realisable value of the Loans in the Portfolio and accordingly the ability of the LLP to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

The lead enforcement body for the UTCCR was the OFT before 1 April 2014, and is the CMA from 1 April 2014. The qualifying body in relation to Regulated Mortgage Contracts and mortgage loans originated by lenders authorised under the FSMA was the FSA before 1 April 2013 and is the FCA from 1 April 2013. The lead enforcement body, the CMA, was and is responsible for enforcing the UTCCR in relation to other mortgage loans.

In February 2000, the OFT issued a guidance note on what the OFT considered to be fair terms and unfair terms for interest variation in mortgage contracts. Where the interest variation term does not provide for precise and immediate tracking of an external rate outside the lender's control, and if the borrower is locked in, for example by an early repayment charge that is considered to be a penalty, the term was likely to be regarded by the OFT as unfair under the UTCCR unless the lender (i) notifies the affected borrower in writing at least 30 days before the rate change and (ii) permits the affected borrower to repay the whole loan during the next three months after the rate change without paying the early repayment charge. The Seller has reviewed the guidance note and has concluded that its compliance with it will have no material adverse effect on the Loans or its business. The guidance note has been withdrawn from the OFT website but may remain a factor that the FCA and CMA may take into account.

In May 2005, the FSA issued a statement of good practice on fairness of terms in consumer contracts. This statement provides that, for locked-in borrowers (i.e. where the borrower is required to give advance notice or to pay a cost or to give up a benefit in order to withdraw from the contract), a firm may consider drafting the contract to permit a change in the contract to be made only where any lock-in

clause is not exercised. In the context of the OFT's investigation into credit card default fees, the OFT on 5 April 2006 issued a statement of its view of the principles that credit card issuers should follow in settling default fees, and that the principles are likely to apply to analogous default fees in other contracts such as mortgages. The principles are in essence that terms imposing default fees should not have the object of raising more in revenue than is reasonably expected to be necessary to recover certain limited administrative costs incurred as a result of a borrower's default.

In January 2007, the FSA issued a statement of good practice on mortgage exit administration fees. This statement provides that the lender should ensure that the fee represents in fact the cost of the administration services that the lender provides when the borrower exits the mortgage. The FSA issued a follow-up communication in November 2007 emphasising that this statement should not be interpreted narrowly and, where appropriate, firms should consider applying its principles to other charges. The MCOB rules, for Regulated Mortgage Contracts require that: (a) arrears charges represent a reasonable estimate of the cost of the additional administration required as a result of the borrower being in arrears, and (b) from 25 June 2010, the borrower's payments are allocated first towards paying off the balance of any payment shortfall, excluding any interest or charges on that balance. In January 2012, the FSA issued a further statement intended to raise awareness of issues that it commonly identifies under the UTCCR.

In March 2013, the Law Commission and the Scottish Law Commission published advice to the UK Government on reforming the UTCCR. The Commissions recommend, among other things, that the UTCCR should not generally affect a term that defines the main subject matter of the contract, or a price term, only if the term is transparent and prominent. The Commissions also recommend that the UTCCR should expressly provide that, in proceedings by consumers, the court is required to consider the fairness of a term, even if the consumer has not raised the issue, where the court has available to it the legal and factual elements necessary for that task. Such reforms are included in the Consumer Rights Bill due to come into force in October 2015.

Whilst the CMA and FCA have powers to enforce the UTCCR, it would be for a court to determine their proper interpretation. The extremely broad and general wording of the UTCCR makes any assessment of the fairness of terms largely subjective and makes it difficult to predict whether or not a term would be held by a court to be unfair. It is therefore possible that any Loans which have been made or may be made to Borrowers covered by the UTCCR may contain unfair terms which may result in the possible unenforceability of the terms of the underlying loans.

The guidance issued by the FCA (and, in the past, the FSA) and the OFT has changed over time and it is possible that it, and the guidance issued by the CMA, may change in the future. No assurance can be given that any such changes in guidance on the 1999 Regulations, or reform of the 1999 Regulations, will not have a material adverse effect on the Issuer, the LLP, the Servicer, the Security Trustee and their respective businesses and operations. This may adversely affect the ability of the LLP to dispose of the Portfolio, or any part thereof, in a timely manner or the realisable value of the Portfolio, or any part thereof, and accordingly affect the ability of the LLP to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

13.12 *Unfair Commercial Practices Directive 2005*

On 11 May 2005, the European Parliament and Council adopted a directive on unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices (the **Unfair Practices Directive**). Generally, this directive applies full harmonisation, which means that Member States may not impose more stringent provisions in the fields to which full harmonisation applies. By way of exception, this directive permits Member States to impose more stringent provisions in the fields of financial services and immovable property, such as mortgage loans.

The Unfair Practices Directive provides that enforcement bodies may take administrative action or legal proceedings against a commercial practice on the basis that it is "unfair" within the directive. The Unfair Practices Directive is intended to protect only collective interests of consumers, and so is not intended to give any claim, defence or right of set-off to an individual consumer.

The Unfair Practices Directive is implemented in the UK by the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations (the **CPUTR**), which came into force on 26 May 2008. The CPUTR prohibit certain practices which are deemed "unfair" within the terms of the CPUTR. Breach of the CPUTR does not (of itself) render an agreement void or unenforceable, but the possible liabilities for misrepresentation or breach of contract in relation to the underlying credit agreement may result in irrecoverable losses on amounts to which such agreements apply and the Competition and Markets

Authority (the **CMA**) and any "qualifying body" within the UTCCR (such as the FCA) may seek to enjoin a business from relying on unfair terms. Breach of certain CPUTR provisions is a criminal offence. The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Regulations 2014 (SI No.870/2014) were laid before Parliament on 1 April 2014 and came into force on 1 October 2014. These amendments to the CPUTR give consumers a right to redress for prohibited practices, including a right to unwind agreements.

In addition, the FCA (and, prior to 1 April 2013, the FSA) has taken and takes the Directive into account in reviewing its relevant rules under FSMA. For example, MCOB rules for Regulated Mortgage Contracts from 25 June 2010 (formerly these were matters of non-binding guidance) prevent the lender from: (a) repossessing the mortgaged property unless all other reasonable attempts to resolve the position have failed, which include considering whether it is appropriate to offer an extension of term, or conversion to interest-only for a period, or a product switch, and (b) automatically capitalising a payment shortfall.

The Unfair Practices Directive provides for a transitional period until 12 June 2013 for applying full harmonisation in the fields to which it relates. In March 2013, the European Commission published a report on the application of the Unfair Practices Directive which indicated (among other things) that there is no case for further harmonisation in the fields of financial services and immovable property. No assurance can be given that the UK implementation of the Unfair Practices Directive and any further harmonisation will not have a material adverse effect on the Loans or on the manner in which they are serviced and accordingly on the ability of the Issuer to make payments to the Covered Bondholders.

13.13 *Home Owner and Tenant Protection*

Part I of the Home Owner and Debtor Protection (Scotland) Act 2010 came into force on 30 September 2010. Under Part I of the Act, the heritable creditor has to obtain a court order to exercise its power of sale, unless the borrower and any other occupiers have surrendered the property voluntarily. In applying for the court order, the heritable creditor has to demonstrate that it has taken various steps to resolve the borrower's position, and comply with further procedural requirements.

The Mortgage Repossessions (Protection of Tenants etc) Act 2010 came into force on 1 October 2010. The Act gives courts in England and Wales the same power to postpone and suspend repossession for up to two months on application by an unauthorised tenant (i.e. a tenant in possession without the lender's consent) as generally exists on application by an authorised tenant. The lender has to serve notice at the property before enforcing a possession order.

These Acts may have adverse effects in markets experiencing above average levels of possession claims. Delays in the initiation of responsive action in respect of the Loans may result in lower recoveries and may adversely affect the ability of the LLP to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

13.14 *Financial Ombudsman Service*

Under the FSMA, the Ombudsman is required to make decisions on complaints relating to the activities and transactions under its jurisdiction on the basis of what, in the Ombudsman's opinion, would be fair and reasonable in all circumstances of the case, taking into account law and guidance. Transitional provisions exist by which certain complaints relating to breach of the Mortgage Code occurring before 31 October 2004 may be dealt with by the Ombudsman. Complaints properly brought before the Ombudsman for consideration must be decided on a case-by-case basis, with reference to the particular facts of any individual case. Each case would first be adjudicated by an adjudicator. Either party to the case may appeal against the adjudication. In the event of an appeal, the case proceeds to a final decision by the Ombudsman.

As the Ombudsman is required to make decisions on the basis of, among other things, the principles of fairness, and may order a money award to the borrower, it is not possible to predict how any future decision of the Ombudsman would affect the ability of the LLP to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

13.15 *General*

No assurance can be given that additional regulations or guidance from the FCA, the PRA, the Ombudsman, the CMA or any other regulatory authority will not arise with regard to the mortgage market in the UK generally, the Originator's particular sector in that market or specifically in relation to the Originator. Any such action or developments or compliance costs may have a material adverse

effect on the Loans, the Originator, the LLP, the Issuer and/or the Servicer and their respective businesses and operations. This may adversely affect the ability of the LLP to dispose of the Portfolio or any part thereof in a timely manner and/or the realisable value of the Portfolio or any part thereof and accordingly affect the ability of the LLP to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee when due.

13.16 *EU Savings Directive*

Under European Commission Council Directive 2003/48/EC (the **EU Savings Directive**) on the taxation of savings income, Member States are required to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest (or similar income) paid by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such person for, an individual resident in that other Member State or to certain limited types of entities established in that other Member State. However, for a transitional period, Austria may instead apply (unless during that period it elects otherwise) a withholding system in relation to such payments. The transitional period is to terminate at the end of the first full fiscal year following agreement by certain non-EU countries to the exchange of information relating to such payments. A number of non-EU countries and territories including Switzerland have adopted similar measures (a withholding system in the case of Switzerland).

On 24 March 2014, the European Council adopted an EU Council Directive (the **Amending Directive**) amending and broadening the scope of the requirements described above. In particular, the changes expand the range of payments covered by the EU Savings Directive to include certain additional types of income payable on securities. They would also expand the circumstances in which payments that indirectly benefit an individual resident in a Member State must be reported or subject to withholding. This approach would apply to payments made to, or secured for, persons, entities or legal arrangements (including trusts) where certain conditions are satisfied, and may in some cases apply where the person, entity or arrangement is established or effectively managed outside of the European Union. Member States are required to implement national legislation giving effect to these changes by 1 January 2016 (which national legislation must apply from 1 January 2017).

However, the European Commission has proposed the repeal of the EU Savings Directive from 1 January 2017 in the case of Austria and from 1 January 2016 in the case of all other Member States (subject to on-going requirements to fulfil administrative obligations such as the reporting and exchange of information relating to, and accounting for withholding taxes on, payments made before those dates). This is to prevent overlap between the EU Savings Directive and a new automatic exchange of information regime to be implemented under Council Directive 2011/16/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the field of Taxation (as amended by Council Directive 2014/107/EU). The proposal also provides that, if it proceeds, Member States will not be required to apply the new requirements of the Amending Directive.

If a payment were to be made or collected through a Member State which has opted for a withholding system and an amount of, or in respect of, tax were to be withheld from that payment, neither the Issuer nor any Paying Agent (as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Covered Bonds) nor any other person would be obliged to pay additional amounts with respect to any Covered Bond as a result of the imposition of such withholding tax. However, the Issuer is required to maintain a Paying Agent in a Member State that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to the EU Savings Directive.

13.17 *European Monetary Union*

If the UK joins the European Monetary Union prior to the maturity of the Covered Bonds, there is no assurance that this would not adversely affect investors in the Covered Bonds.

It is possible that prior to the maturity of the Covered Bonds the UK may become a participating Member State and that the euro may become the lawful currency of the UK. In that event, (a) all amounts payable in respect of any Covered Bonds denominated in Sterling may become payable in euro; (b) the law may allow or require such Covered Bonds to be redenominated into euro and additional measures to be taken in respect of such Covered Bonds; and (c) there may no longer be available published or displayed rates for deposits in Sterling used to determine the rates of interest on such Covered Bonds or changes in the way those rates are calculated, quoted and published or displayed. The introduction of the euro could also be accompanied by a volatile interest rate environment which could adversely affect investors in the Covered Bonds.

13.18 *Changes of law*

The structure of the issue of the Covered Bonds and the ratings which are to be assigned to them are based on English law and, in relation to the Scottish Loans, Scots law in effect as at the date of this Prospectus. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to English law or Scots law or administrative practice in the UK after the date of this Prospectus.

13.19 *UK regulated covered bond regime*

On 4 January 2010, the Issuer was admitted to the register of issuers and the Programme (and the Covered Bonds issued previously under the Programme) was admitted to the register of regulated covered bonds pursuant to Regulation 14 of the RCB Regulations. The RCB Regulations and the Regulated Covered Bonds Sourcebook (the **RCB Sourcebook**) impose certain new ongoing obligations and liabilities on both the Issuer and the LLP. In this regard, the LLP is required to (amongst other things), following the insolvency of the Issuer, make arrangements for the maintenance and administration of the Asset Pool such that certain asset capability and quality related requirements are met.

The new legislative framework for UK covered bonds contemplated by the RCB Regulations is intended to meet the requirements set out in Directive 85/11/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as amended (the **UCITS Directive**). The Authorities will notify the European Commission of an issuer's inclusion in the register of issuers, a covered bond included in the register of regulated covered bonds and the status of the guarantee offered in respect of such covered bonds once the registration process in respect of that issuer and its covered bond programme has been successfully completed. Until such notification is made, any covered bonds issued under the Programme will not be UCITS compliant.

The Authorities may take certain actions in respect of the Issuer and/or the LLP under the RCB Regulations. Such actions include directing the winding-up of the LLP, removing the Issuer from the register of issuers (however, pursuant to the RCB Regulations, a regulated covered bond may not be removed from the register of regulated covered bonds prior to the expiry of the whole period of validity of the relevant bond), directing the Issuer and/or the LLP to take specified steps for the purpose of complying with the RCB Regulations and/or imposing a financial penalty of such amount as it considers appropriate in respect of the Issuer or the LLP. The bodies which regulate the financial services industry in the UK, may take certain actions in respect of issuers using their general powers under the UK regulatory regime (including restricting an issuer's ability to transfer further assets to the asset pool). There is a risk that any such enforcement actions by the Authorities may reduce the amounts available to pay Covered Bondholders.

A winding-up of the LLP, in particular prior to the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default and service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice, may have an adverse effect on the ability of the Issuer to make payments under the Covered Bonds.

With respect to the risks referred to above, see also *Cashflows* and *Description of the UK Regulated Covered Bond Regime* below for further details.

13.20 *Expenses of insolvency officeholders*

Under the RCB Regulations, following the realisation of any asset pool security and/or winding-up of the LLP, certain costs and expenses are payable out of the fixed and floating charge assets of the LLP in priority to the claims of Secured Creditors (including the Covered Bondholders). Such costs and expenses are also payable out of the floating charge assets of the LLP (but it would appear not out of the fixed charge assets) in priority to the claims of Secured Creditors in a winding-up and/or an administration of the LLP. Such costs and expenses include costs incurred by an insolvency officeholder (including an administrative receiver, liquidator or administrator) in relation to certain senior service providers and hedge counterparties and also general expenses incurred in the corresponding insolvency proceedings in respect of the LLP (which could include any corporation tax charges). This is a departure from the general position under English law which provides that in general the expenses of any administration or winding-up rank ahead of unsecured debts and the claims of any floating charge-holder, but not ahead of the claims of any fixed charge-holder.

It is intended that the LLP should be a bankruptcy-remote entity and a provision has been included in the Deed of Charge such that, in certain post-enforcement scenarios, each Secured Creditor agrees in effect that (amongst other things) if it receives certain subordinated amounts in respect of any secured liabilities owed to it other than in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priorities of Payment (referred

to under *Cashflows* below) then such amounts will be held on trust for the Security Trustee and paid over to the Security Trustee immediately upon receipt so that such amounts may be applied in accordance with that priority of payments. Notwithstanding such provision there is a risk that, in certain circumstances, the relevant provisions of the RCB Regulations will result in a reduction in the amounts available to pay Covered Bondholders. In particular, it is not possible to bind third parties (such as HM Revenue & Customs) in relation to such subordination provisions.

See also the investment consideration described above under *Liquidation expenses*.

13.21 *Insolvency Act 2000*

Significant changes to the UK insolvency regime have been enacted since 2000, including the Insolvency Act 2000, the relevant provisions of which came into force on 1 January 2003. The Insolvency Act 2000 allows certain "small" companies to seek protection from their creditors for a period of 28 days for the purposes of putting together a company voluntary arrangement with the option for creditors to extend the moratorium for a further two months. The moratorium provisions of the Insolvency Act 2000 do not expressly state that they apply to limited liability partnerships (such as the LLP). Prior to 1 October 2005, there was some doubt as to whether the moratorium provisions of the Insolvency Act applied to limited liability partnerships (such as the LLP). However, on 1 October 2005, the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Regulations 2005 made it clear that the moratorium provisions apply to limited liability partnerships subject to certain modifications.

A "small" company is defined as one which satisfies two or more of the following criteria: (a) its turnover is not more than £6.5 million, (b) its balance sheet total is not more than £3.26 million and (c) the number of employees is not more than 50. The position as to whether or not a company is a "small" company may change from time to time and consequently no assurance can be given that the LLP will not, at any given time, be determined to be a "small" company. The UK Secretary of State for Business, Innovation & Skills (formerly the Secretary of State for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform) may by regulation modify the eligibility requirements for "small" companies and can make different provisions for different cases. No assurance can be given that any such modification or different provisions will not be detrimental to the interests of Covered Bondholders.

Secondary legislation has now been enacted which excludes certain special purpose companies in relation to capital markets transactions from the optional moratorium provisions. Such exceptions include (a) a company which, at the time of filing for a moratorium, is a party to an agreement which is or forms part of a "capital market arrangement" (as defined in the secondary legislation) under which a party has incurred, or when the agreement was entered into was expected to incur, a debt of at least £10 million and which involves the issue of a "capital market investment" (also defined but generally a rated, listed or traded bond) and (b) a company which, at the time of filing for a moratorium, has incurred a liability (including a present, future or contingent liability and a liability payable wholly or partly in a foreign currency) of at least £10 million. While the LLP is expected to fall within one of the exceptions there is no guidance as to how the legislation will be interpreted and the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation & Skills may by regulation modify the exceptions. No assurance can be given that any modification of the exceptions will not be detrimental to the interests of Covered Bondholders. Correspondingly, if the LLP is determined to be a "small" company and determined not to fall within one of the exceptions, then certain actions against or in respect of the LLP may, for a period, be prohibited by the imposition of a moratorium.

13.22 *English law security and insolvency considerations*

The LLP will enter into the Deed of Charge pursuant to which it will grant the Security in respect of its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee (as to which, see *Transaction Documents – Deed of Charge*). In certain circumstances, including the occurrence of certain insolvency events in respect of the LLP, the ability to realise the Security may be delayed and/or the value of the security impaired. While the transaction structure is designed to minimise the likelihood of the LLP becoming insolvent, there can be no assurance that the LLP will not become insolvent and/or the subject of insolvency proceedings and/or that the Covered Bondholders would not be adversely affected by the application of insolvency laws (including English insolvency laws) and, if appropriate, Scottish insolvency laws).

In addition, it should be noted that, to the extent that the assets of the LLP are subject only to a floating charge (including any fixed charge recharacterised by the courts as a floating charge), in certain circumstances under the provisions of Section 176A of the Insolvency Act 1986, certain floating charge realisations which would otherwise be available to satisfy the claims of Secured Creditors under the Deed of Charge may be used to satisfy any claims of unsecured creditors. While certain of the

covenants given by the LLP in the Transaction Documents are intended to ensure it has no significant creditors other than the secured creditors under the Deed of Charge, it will be a matter of fact as to whether the LLP has any other such creditors at any time. There can be no assurance that the Covered Bondholders will not be adversely affected by any such reduction in floating charge realisations upon the enforcement of the Security.

Pursuant to the modifications made by the RCB Regulations to (amongst other things) the Insolvency Act 1986, the provisions set out above in respect of Section 176A will not apply with respect to the LLP and its floating charge assets.

13.23 *U.S. insolvency proceedings and subordinated provisions*

There is uncertainty as to the validity and/or enforceability of a provision which (based on contractual and/or trust principles) subordinates certain payment rights of a creditor to the payment rights of other creditors of its counterparty upon the occurrence of insolvency proceedings relating to that creditor. In particular, recent cases have focused on provisions involving the subordination of a swap counterparty's payment rights in respect of certain termination payments upon the occurrence of insolvency proceedings or other default on the part of such counterparty (so-called "flip clauses"). Such provisions are similar in effect to the terms which will be included in the Transaction Documents relating to the Priority of Payments.

The English Supreme Court held in *Belmont Park Investments Pty Limited v BNY Corporate Trustee Services Ltd and Lehman Brothers Special Financing Inc* [2011] UKSC 38 (the **Belmont decision**) that a flip clause as described above is valid under English law. Contrary to this, however, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court has held that such a subordination provision is unenforceable under U.S. bankruptcy law and that any action to enforce such provision would violate the automatic stay which applies under such law in the case of a U.S. bankruptcy of the counterparty. The implications of this conflict remain unresolved, particularly as several subsequent challenges to the U.S. decision have been settled and certain other actions which raise similar issues are pending but have not progressed for some time.

If a creditor of the Issuer (such as a Swap Counterparty or a related entity) becomes subject to insolvency proceedings in any jurisdiction outside England and Wales (including, but not limited to, the U.S.), and it is owed a payment by the Issuer, a question arises as to whether the insolvent creditor or any insolvency official appointed in respect of that creditor could successfully challenge the validity and/or enforceability of the contractual subordination provisions included in the English law governed Transaction Documents such as a provision of the Priority of Payments which refers to the ranking of the swap counterparties' payment rights in respect of subordinated termination payments. In particular, based on the decision of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court referred to above, there is a risk that such contractual subordination provisions would not be upheld under U.S. bankruptcy laws. Such laws may be relevant in certain circumstances with respect to a range of entities which may act as swap counterparty, including U.S. established entities and certain non-U.S. established entities with assets or operations in the U.S. (although the scope of any such proceedings may be limited if the relevant non-U.S. entity is a bank with a licensed branch in a U.S. state). In general, if a subordination provision included in the Transaction Documents was successfully challenged under the insolvency laws of any relevant jurisdiction outside England and Wales and any relevant foreign judgment or order was recognised by the English courts, there can be no assurance that such actions would not adversely affect the rights of the Covered Bondholders, the market value of the Covered Bonds and/or the ability of the Issuer to satisfy its obligations under the Covered Bonds.

Lastly, given the general relevance of the issues under discussion in the judgments referred to above and that the Transaction Documents will include terms providing for the subordination of termination payments, there is a risk that the final outcome of the dispute in such judgments (including any recognition action by the English courts) may result in negative rating pressure in respect of the Covered Bonds. If any rating assigned to the Covered Bonds is lowered, put on negative credit watch or withdrawn, the market value of the Covered Bonds may be reduced.

13.24 *Implementation of and/or changes to the Basel III framework may affect the capital requirements and/or liquidity associated with a holding of the Covered Bonds for certain investors*

In Europe, the U.S. and elsewhere, there is significant focus on fostering greater financial stability through increased regulation of financial institutions, and their corresponding capital and liquidity positions. This has resulted in a number of regulatory initiatives which are currently at various stages of implementation and which may have an impact on the regulatory position for certain investors in covered bond exposures and/or on the incentives for certain investors to hold covered bonds, and may

thereby affect the liquidity of such securities. Investors in the Covered Bonds are responsible for analysing their own regulatory position and none of the Issuer, the LLP, the Lead Managers or the Arranger makes any representation to any prospective investor or purchaser of the Covered Bonds regarding the treatment of their investment on the Closing Date or at any time in the future.

In particular, it should be noted that the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) has approved significant changes to the Basel regulatory capital and liquidity framework (such changes being commonly referred to as "**Basel III**"). Basel III provides for a substantial strengthening of existing prudential rules, including new requirements intended to reinforce capital standards (with heightened requirements for global systemically important banks) and to establish a leverage ratio "backstop" for financial institutions and certain minimum liquidity standards (referred to as the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)). BCBS member countries agreed to implement Basel III from 1 January 2013, subject to transitional and phase-in arrangements for certain requirements (e.g. the LCR requirements refer to implementation from the start of 2015, with full implementation by January 2019, and the NSFR requirements refer to implementation from January 2018). As implementation of Basel III requires national legislation, the final rules and the timetable for its implementation in each jurisdiction, as well as the treatment of covered bonds (e.g. as LCR eligible assets or not), may be subject to some level of national variation. It should also be noted that changes to regulatory capital requirements are coming for insurance and reinsurance undertakings through national initiatives, such as the Solvency II framework in Europe.

Prospective investors should therefore make themselves aware of the requirements described above (and any corresponding implementing rules of their regulator), where applicable to them, in addition to any other applicable regulatory requirements with respect to their investment in the Covered Bonds. No predictions can be made as to the precise effects of such matters on any investor or otherwise.

13.25 *Covered Bonds where denominations involve integral multiples: definitive Covered Bonds*

In the case of Covered Bonds which have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, it is possible that Covered Bonds may be traded in amounts that are not integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination. In such a case, a Covered Bondholder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds a principal amount which (after deducting integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination) is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in his account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time, may not receive a definitive Covered Bond in respect of such holding (should definitive Covered Bonds be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Covered Bonds such that it holds an amount equal to one or more Specified Denominations.

If definitive Covered Bonds are issued, Covered Bondholders should be aware that definitive Covered Bonds that have a denomination that is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

13.26 *Pensions Act 2004*

Under the Pensions Act 2004 a person that is "connected with" or an "associate" of an employer under an occupational pension scheme can be subject to either a contribution notice or a financial support direction. The LLP may be treated as connected to one or more employers under an occupational pension scheme which is within Lloyds Bank Group.

A contribution notice could be served on the LLP if it was party to an act, or a deliberate failure to act: (a) which has caused a material detriment to the pension scheme (whether or not intentionally); or (b) the main purpose or one of the main purposes of which was either (i) to prevent the recovery of the whole or any part of a debt which was, or might become, due from the employer under section 75 of the Pensions Act 1995 or (ii) otherwise than in good faith, to prevent such a debt becoming due, to compromise or otherwise settle such a debt, or to reduce the amount of such a debt which would otherwise become due.

A financial support direction could be served on the LLP where the employer is either a service company or insufficiently resourced. An employer is insufficiently resourced if the value of its resources is less than 50 per cent. of the pension scheme's deficit calculated on an annuity buy-out basis and there is a connected or associated person whose resources at least cover that difference. A financial support direction can only be served where the Pensions Regulator considers it is reasonable to do so, having regard to a number of factors.

As a result of the recent Supreme Court decision in *Re Nortel, Re Lehman Companies* [2013] UKSC 52, if the Pensions Regulator issued a financial support direction or contribution notice against the LLP then, depending on when such a direction or notice was issued (and regardless of whether the LLP was in liquidation or administration, as the case may be, at that time), any corresponding liability would not be treated as an expense of the administration or liquidation (as the case may be). As a result, such a claim would be treated as an ordinary unsecured debt and such claim would not rank in priority to, or *pari passu* with, the rights and claims of the Security Trustee under the Deed of Charge with respect to any charged asset.

If a contribution notice or financial support direction were to be served on the LLP this could adversely affect the interests of the Covered Bondholders.

13.27 *Exchange rate risks and exchange controls*

The Issuer will pay principal and interest on the Covered Bonds and the LLP will make any payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee in the Specified Currency. This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currency unit other than the Specified Currency (the **Investor's Currency**). These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the Specified Currency or revaluation of the Investor's Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor's Currency may impose or modify exchange controls. An appreciation in the value of the Investor's Currency relative to the Specified Currency would decrease (1) the Investor's Currency-equivalent yield on the Covered Bonds, (2) the Investor's Currency-equivalent value of the principal payable on the Covered Bonds and (3) the Investor's Currency-equivalent market value of the Covered Bonds.

Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate or the ability of the Issuer to make payments in respect of the Covered Bonds. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal.

FORM OF THE COVERED BONDS

The Covered Bonds of each Series will be in either bearer form, with or without receipts, interest coupons and/or talons attached, or registered form, without receipts, interest coupons and/or talons attached. Bearer Covered Bonds will be issued outside the U.S. in reliance on Regulation S and Registered Covered Bonds may be issued both outside the U.S. in reliance on Regulation S and within the U.S. in reliance on Rule 144A or Section 4(2) under the Securities Act.

Bearer Covered Bonds

Each Tranche of Bearer Covered Bonds will be initially issued in the form of a temporary global covered bond without receipts and interest coupons attached (a **Temporary Global Covered Bond**) which will:

- (i) if the Bearer Global Covered Bonds (as defined below) are issued in new global covered bond (**NGCB**) form, as stated in the applicable Final Terms, be delivered on or prior to the issue date of the relevant Tranche to a common safekeeper (the **Common Safekeeper**) for Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (**Euroclear**) and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* (**Clearstream, Luxembourg**); and
- (ii) if the Bearer Global Covered Bonds are not issued in NGCB form, be delivered on or prior to the issue date of the relevant Tranche to a common depositary (the **Common Depositary**) for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Whilst any Bearer Covered Bond is represented by a Temporary Global Covered Bond, payments of principal, interest (if any) and any other amount payable in respect of the Bearer Covered Bonds due prior to the Exchange Date (as defined below) will be made (against presentation at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent of the Temporary Global Covered Bond if the Temporary Global Covered Bond is not issued in NGCB form) only to the extent that certification (in a form to be provided by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg) to the effect that the beneficial owners of interests in such Bearer Covered Bond are not U.S. persons or persons who have purchased for resale to any U.S. person, as required by U.S. Treasury regulations, has been received by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, has given a like certification (based on the certifications it has received) to the Principal Paying Agent.

On and after the date (the **Exchange Date**) which is 40 days after a Temporary Global Covered Bond is issued, interests in such Temporary Global Covered Bond will be exchangeable (free of charge) upon a request as described therein either for (a) interests in a permanent global covered bond without receipts and interest coupons attached (a **Permanent Global Covered Bond** and, together with the Temporary Global Covered Bonds, the **Bearer Global Covered Bonds** and each a **Bearer Global Covered Bond**) of the same Series or (b) for Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds of the same Series with, where applicable, receipts, interest coupons and talons attached (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms and subject, in the case of Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds, to such notice period as is specified in the applicable Final Terms), in each case against certification of non-U.S. beneficial ownership as described above unless such certification has already been given. Purchasers in the U.S. and certain U.S. persons will not be able to receive Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds or interests in the Permanent Global Covered Bond. The holder of a Temporary Global Covered Bond will not be entitled to collect any payment of interest, principal or other amount due on or after the Exchange Date unless, upon due certification, exchange of the Temporary Global Covered Bond for an interest in a Permanent Global Covered Bond or for Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds is improperly withheld or refused.

Payments of principal, interest (if any) or any other amounts on a Permanent Global Covered Bond will be made through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg against presentation or surrender at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent (as the case may be) of the Permanent Global Covered Bond (if the Permanent Global Covered Bond is not issued in NGCB form) without any requirement for certification.

The applicable Final Terms will specify that a Permanent Global Covered Bond will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds with, where applicable, receipts, interest coupons and talons attached upon either (a) provided the Covered Bonds have only one Specified Denomination, or have multiple Specified Denominations that are all integral multiples of the minimum Specified Denomination, not less than 60 days' written notice from Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Global Covered Bond) to the Principal Paying Agent as described therein or (b) upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, **Exchange Event** means that the Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, whether statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so

and no successor clearing system is available. The Issuer will promptly give notice to Covered Bondholders of each Series of Bearer Global Covered Bonds in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Global Covered Bond) or the Bond Trustee may give notice to the Principal Paying Agent requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Principal Paying Agent.

Bearer Global Covered Bonds, Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds and any Coupons, Talons or Receipts attached thereto will be issued pursuant to the Agency Agreement.

The following legend will appear on all Permanent Global Covered Bonds and Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds that have an original maturity of more than one year and on all receipts and interest coupons relating to such Permanent Global Covered Bonds and Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds:

"ANY UNITED STATES PERSON WHO HOLDS THIS OBLIGATION WILL BE SUBJECT TO LIMITATIONS UNDER THE UNITED STATES INCOME TAX LAWS, INCLUDING THE LIMITATIONS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 165(j) AND 1287(a) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE."

The sections referred to provide that U.S. holders, with certain exceptions, will not be entitled to deduct any loss on Bearer Covered Bonds, receipts or interest coupons and will not be entitled to capital gains treatment of any gain on any sale or other disposition in respect of such Bearer Covered Bonds, receipts or interest coupons.

Covered Bonds which are represented by a Bearer Global Covered Bond will only be transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be.

Registered Covered Bonds

The Registered Covered Bonds of each Tranche offered and sold in reliance on Regulation S will initially be represented by a global covered bond in registered form (a **Regulation S Global Covered Bond**). Prior to expiry of the Distribution Compliance Period applicable to each Tranche of Covered Bonds, beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Covered Bond may not be offered or sold to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. person save as otherwise provided in Condition 2 (*Transfers of Registered Covered Bonds*) and may not be held otherwise than through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, and such Regulation S Global Covered Bond will bear a legend regarding such restrictions on transfer (see *Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*).

The Registered Covered Bonds of each Tranche offered and sold in the U.S. or to U.S. persons will only be offered and sold in private transactions to QIBs who agree to purchase the Covered Bonds for their own account and not with a view to the distribution thereof.

The Registered Covered Bonds of each Tranche sold to QIBs will be represented by a global covered bond in registered form (a **Rule 144A Global Covered Bond** and, together with a Regulation S Global Covered Bond, the **Registered Global Covered Bonds**).

Registered Global Covered Bonds will either (i) be deposited with a custodian for DTC, and registered in the name of DTC or its nominee or (ii) be deposited with the Common Depositary for, and registered in the name of a common nominee of, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as specified in the applicable Final Terms. In the case of a Regulation S Global Covered Bond registered in the name of a nominee of DTC, prior to the end of the distribution compliance period (as defined in Regulation S) applicable to the Covered Bonds represented by such Regulation S Global Covered Bond, interests in such Regulation S Global Covered Bond may only be held through the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of either system, such as DTC. Persons holding beneficial interests in Registered Global Covered Bonds will be entitled or required, as the case may be, under the circumstances described below, to receive physical delivery of Definitive Covered Bonds in fully registered form.

Payments of principal, interest and any other amount in respect of the Registered Global Covered Bonds will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the person shown on the Register on the Relevant Record Date (as defined in Condition 5.4 (*Payments in respect of Registered Covered Bonds*)) as the registered holder of the Registered Global Covered Bonds. None of the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, any Paying Agent or the Registrar will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments or deliveries made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Registered Global Covered Bonds or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Payments of principal, interest or any other amount in respect of the Registered Covered Bonds in definitive form will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the persons shown on the Register on the relevant Record Date (as defined in Condition 5.4 (*Payments in respect of Registered Covered Bonds*)) immediately preceding the due date for payment in the manner provided in that Condition.

Interests in a Registered Global Covered Bond will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for Registered Definitive Covered Bonds without receipts, interest coupons or talons attached only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, **Exchange Event** means that (a) in the case of a Registered Global Covered Bond registered in the name of DTC or its nominee, either DTC has notified the Issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue to act as depositary for the Covered Bonds and no alternative clearing system is available or DTC has ceased to constitute a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act or (b) in the case of a Registered Global Covered Bond registered in the name of the Common Depositary or its nominee, the Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, whether statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and no successor clearing system is available. The Issuer will promptly give notice to Covered Bondholders of each Series of Registered Global Covered Bonds in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any registered holder of an interest in such Registered Global Covered Bond) or the Bond Trustee may give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than 10 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Registrar.

Definitive Rule 144A Covered Bonds will be issued only in minimum denominations of U.S.\$100,000 and integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000 in excess thereof (or the approximate equivalents in the applicable Specified Currency).

Transfer of Interests

Interests in a Registered Global Covered Bond may, subject to compliance with all applicable restrictions, be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such interest in another Registered Global Covered Bond with written certification from the transferor in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement. No beneficial owner of an interest in a Registered Global Covered Bond will be able to transfer such interest, except in accordance with the applicable procedures of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, in each case to the extent applicable. Registered Covered Bonds are also subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth therein and will bear a legend regarding such restrictions, see *Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*.

General

Pursuant to the Agency Agreement (as defined under *Terms and Conditions of the Covered Bonds*), the Principal Paying Agent shall arrange that, where a further Tranche of Covered Bonds is issued which is intended to form a single Series with an existing Tranche of Covered Bonds, the Covered Bonds of such further Tranche shall be assigned a common code and ISIN and, where applicable, a CUSIP and CINS number which are different from the common code, ISIN, CUSIP and CINS number assigned to Covered Bonds of any other Tranche of the same Series until at least the Exchange Date applicable to the Covered Bonds of such further Tranche.

Any reference herein to DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any successor operator and/or successor clearing system and/or additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms or as may otherwise be approved by the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent and the Bond Trustee.

No Covered Bondholder, Receiptholder or Couponholder shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer, or the LLP unless the Bond Trustee or, as the case may be, the Security Trustee, having become so bound to proceed, fails so to do within a reasonable period and the failure shall be continuing.

The Issuer may agree with any Dealer that Covered Bonds may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and the Conditions of the Covered Bonds, in which case (if such Covered Bonds are intended to be listed) a new Prospectus will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Covered Bonds.

The Issuer will notify the ICSDs and the Paying Agents upon issue whether the Covered Bonds are intended, or are not intended, to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility and deposited with one of the ICSDs as Common Safekeeper (and in the case of registered Covered Bonds, registered in the name of a

nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as Common Safekeeper). Where the Covered Bonds are not intended to be deposited with one of the ICSDs as Common Safekeeper upon issuance, should the Eurosystem eligibility criteria be amended in the future such that the Covered Bonds are capable of meeting such criteria, the Covered Bonds may then be deposited with one of the ICSDs as Common Safekeeper. Where the Covered Bonds are so deposited with one of the ICSDs as Common Safekeeper (and in the case of registered Covered Bonds, registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as Common Safekeeper) upon issuance or otherwise, this does not necessarily mean that the Covered Bonds will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem at issuance or at any time during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the European Central Bank being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.

FORM OF FINAL TERMS

[Date]

Lloyds Bank plc

Issue of Regulated[Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche] [Title of Covered Bonds]irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by
Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP
under the €[60] billion
Global Covered Bond Programme

PART A — CONTRACTUAL TERMS

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Terms and Conditions (the **Terms and Conditions**) set forth in the Prospectus dated 19 June 2015 which constitute[s] a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC) (as amended, which includes the amendments made by Directive 2010/73/EU to the effect that such amendments have been implemented in a relevant Member State) (the **Prospectus Directive**). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Covered Bonds described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive and must be read in conjunction with such Prospectus. Full information on the Issuer, the LLP and the offer of the Covered Bonds is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Prospectus [and the supplemental Prospectus dated [date]]. The Prospectus is available for viewing at [address] [and] [website] and copies may be obtained during normal business hours from Lloyds Bank plc, 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN.

[Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Terms and Conditions (the **Terms and Conditions**) set forth in the prospectus dated [●] which are incorporated by reference into the Prospectus dated 19 June 2015 which constitute[s] a base [prospectus (the **Prospectus**) for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC) (as amended, which includes the amendments made by Directive 2010/73/EU to the effect that such amendments have been implemented in a relevant Member State) (the **Prospectus Directive**) to the extent that such amendments have been implemented in a Member State). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Covered Bonds described herein for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive and must be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. Full information on the Issuer, the LLP and the offer of the Covered Bonds is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Prospectus dated [current date] [and the supplemental Prospectus dated [date]]. Copies of the Prospectus are available for viewing at [address] [and] [website] and copies may be obtained during normal business hours from Lloyds Bank plc, 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN.]

- | | | | |
|----|-------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | (i) | Issuer: | Lloyds Bank plc |
| | (ii) | LLP: | Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP |
| 2. | (i) | Series Number: | [●] |
| | (ii) | Tranche Number: | [●] |
| | (iii) | Series which Covered Bonds will be consolidated and form a single Series with: | [●]/[Not Applicable] |
| | (iv) | Date on which the Covered Bonds will be consolidated and form a single Series with the Series specified above; | [●]/[Issue Date]/[Not Applicable] |
| 3. | | Specified Currency or Currencies: | [●] |
| 4. | | Aggregate Amount of Covered Bonds to be issued: | [●] |
| 5. | | Aggregate Nominal Amount of Covered Bonds admitted to trading: | [●] |

- (i) Series: [●]
- (ii) Tranche: [●]
6. Issue Price: [●] per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount [plus accrued interest from [●]]
7. (i) Specified Denominations: [●]/ [€100,000 and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [€199,000]. No Covered Bonds in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above [€199,000]]/ At least [\$100,000 (and no less than the equivalent of €100,000) and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof (or the U.S. dollar equivalent for Rule 144A Covered Bonds issued in a currency other than U.S. dollars)].
- (ii) Calculation Amount: [●]
8. (i) Issue Date: [●]
- (ii) Interest Commencement Date: [●]/[Issue Date]/[Not Applicable]
9. (i) Final Maturity Date: [●]/[Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to [●]]
- (ii) Extended Due for Payment Date of Guaranteed Amounts corresponding to the Final Redemption Amount under the Covered Bond Guarantee: [●]/Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to [●]/[Not Applicable]
10. Interest Basis: [●] per cent. Fixed Rate]
[[●] [LIBOR/EURIBOR] +/- [●] per cent. Floating Rate]
[Zero Coupon]
11. Redemption/Payment Basis: [100] per cent. of the nominal value
12. Change of Interest or Redemption/Payment Basis: [●]/[in accordance with paragraphs 16 and 17 below]
13. Put/Call Options: [Investor Put Option]/[Issuer Call Option]/[Not Applicable]
14. [Date [Board] approval for issuance of Covered Bonds and Covered Bond Guarantee obtained: [●] [and [●], respectively]]
15. Listing: London

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

16. **Fixed Rate Covered Bond Provisions** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (i) [Fixed Rate(s) of Interest: [●] per cent. per annum payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date
- (ii) Interest Payment Date(s): [●] in each year up to and including the [Final Maturity Date] or the [Extended Due for Payment Date, if applicable]/(provided however that [after the Extension Determination Date, the Interest Payment

		Date shall be [monthly]]
(iii)	Business Day Convention:	[Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention]
(iv)	Business Day(s):	[●]
(v)	Additional Business Centre(s):	[●]/ [Not Applicable]
(vi)	Fixed Coupon Amount[(s)]:	[●] per Calculation Amount
(vii)	Initial Broken Amount(s):	[●] per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] [●]/[Not Applicable]
(viii)	Final Broken Amount:	[●]
(ix)	Day Count Fraction:	[●]
(x)	Determination Dates:	[●] in each year/[Not Applicable]
17.	Floating Rate Covered Bond Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
(i)	Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Date(s):	[●] (provided however that [prior to the Extension Determination Date,][the Specified Interest Payment Date shall be no more frequent than quarterly][, and provided further that] [after the Extension Determination Date, the Interest Payment Date shall be [monthly][quarterly]]) The first Interest Payment Date shall be [●].
(ii)	Business Day Convention:	[Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention]
(iii)	Additional Business Centre(s):	[●]/ [Not Applicable]
(iv)	Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined:	[Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination]
(v)	Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s) (if not the Principal Paying Agent):	[●]
(vi)	Screen Rate Determination:	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	– Reference Rate and Relevant Financial Centre:	Reference Rate: [●] month EURIBOR or LIBOR in respect of the Specified Currency Relevant Financial Centre: [London/Brussels/Stockholm/Hong Kong/Singapore/Tokyo/New York/Luxembourg/Frankfurt]
	– Interest Determination Date(s):	[●]
	– Relevant Screen Page:	[●]
(vii)	ISDA Determination:	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	– Floating Rate Option:	[●]
	– Designated Maturity:	[●]
	– Reset Date:	[●]
(viii)	Margin(s):	[+/-][●] per cent. per annum

(ix)	Minimum Rate of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum
(x)	Maximum Rate of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum
(xi)	Day Count Fraction:	[Actual/Actual (ISDA) Actual/365 (Fixed) Actual/365 (Sterling) Actual/360 30/360 360/360 30E/360 Eurobond Basis] 30/360(ISDA)
18.	Zero Coupon Covered Bond Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	Accrual Yield:	[●] per cent. per annum
	Reference Price:	[●]
(i)	Business Day Convention:	[Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention]
(ii)	Business Day(s):	[●]
	Additional Business Centre(s):	[●]/ [Not Applicable]
(iii)	Day Count Fraction in relation to Early Redemption Amounts and late payment:	[Conditions 4.5 (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) and 6.7(b) (<i>Early Redemption Amounts</i>) apply]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

19.	Issuer Call Option	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
(i)	Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●]
(ii)	Optional Redemption Amount(s) and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):	[●] per Calculation Amount
(iii)	If redeemable in part:	
(a)	Minimum Redemption Amount:	[●]
(b)	Maximum Redemption Amount:	[●]
20.	Investor Put Option	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
(i)	Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●]
(ii)	Optional Redemption Amount(s) and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):	[●] per Calculation Amount
21.	Final Redemption Amount	[Nominal Amount/[●] per Calculation Amount]
22.	Early Redemption Amount	
	Early Redemption Amount(s) payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on acceleration following an Issuer Event of Default or an LLP Event of Default:	[●] per Calculation Amount

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE COVERED BONDS

23. **Form of Covered Bonds**
- [Bearer Covered Bonds:
- [Temporary Global Covered Bond exchangeable for a Permanent Global Covered Bond which is exchangeable for Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds in definitive form after an Exchange Event [/ on not less than 60 days' notice]
- [Temporary Global Covered Bond exchangeable for Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds only after an Exchange Event]
- [Permanent Global Covered Bond exchangeable for Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds after an Exchange Event [/on not less than 60 days' notice]
- [Registered Covered Bonds:
- [Regulation S Global Covered Bond (U.S.\$[●] nominal amount) registered in the name of a nominee for [DTC/a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg/a common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg]/Rule 144A Global Covered Bond (U.S.\$[●] nominal amount) registered in the name of a nominee for [[DTC/ a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg]] (that is held under the New Safekeeping Structure /Rule 144A Global Covered Bond (U.S.\$[●] nominal amount) registered in the name of a nominee for [DTC/a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg/a common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg]/Definitive IAI Registered Covered Bond (specify nominal amounts))
24. New Global Covered Bond: [Yes][No]
25. Additional Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to payment dates: [Not Applicable]
26. Talons for future Coupons or Receipts to be attached to Definitive Covered Bonds (and dates on which such Talons mature): [Yes, as the Covered Bonds have more than 27 coupon payments, Talons may be required if, on exchange into definitive form, more than 27 coupons payments are still to be made /No.]
27. Details relating to Instalment Covered Bonds:
- Instalment Amount(s): [Not Applicable/●]
- Instalment Date(s): [Not Applicable/●]
28. Redenomination: [Not Applicable/The provisions in Condition [●] apply]

Signed on behalf of Lloyds Bank plc

Signed on behalf of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP

By:
Duly authorised

By:
Duly authorised

PART B — OTHER INFORMATION

1. LISTING

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| (i) | Admission to trading: | Application [is expected to/has] been made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Covered Bonds to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market and to the Official List of the UK Listing Authority with effect from [●] |
| (ii) | Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: | [●] |

2. RATINGS

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Ratings: | The Covered Bonds to be issued have been initially rated:

Fitch: [●]

Moody's: [●] |
|----------|---|

3. [INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE [ISSUE/OFFER]

[Save as discussed in "*Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*", so far as the Issuer and LLP are aware, no person involved in the issue of the Covered Bonds has an interest material to the offer. The [Managers/Dealers] and their affiliates have engaged and may in the future engage in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with and may perform other services for the Issuer and/or the LLP and/or it or their affiliates in the ordinary course of business.]

4. OPERATIONAL INFORMATION:

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| (i) | ISIN: | [●] |
| (ii) | Common Code: | [●] |
| (iii) | [(Insert here any other relevant codes such as CUSIP AND CINS codes): | [Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)] |
| (iv) | Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme and the relevant identification number(s): | |
| (v) | Names and addresses of additional Paying Agents | [●] |

5. YIELD (Fixed Rate Covered Bonds only) [●]

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Indication of yield: | The yield is calculated at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of future yield. |
|----------------------|---|

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE COVERED BONDS

With the exception of the N Covered Bonds, the following are the Terms and Conditions of the Covered Bonds which will be incorporated by reference into each Global Covered Bond (as defined below) and each Definitive Covered Bond, in the latter case only if permitted by the relevant stock exchange or other relevant authority (if any) and agreed by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer at the time of issue but, if not so permitted and agreed, such Definitive Covered Bond will have endorsed thereon or attached thereto such Terms and Conditions. The applicable Final Terms (or the relevant provisions thereof) will be endorsed upon, or attached to, each Global Covered Bond and Definitive Covered Bond. Reference should be made to "Form of the Covered Bonds" for a description of the content of the Final Terms which will specify which of such terms are to apply in relation to the relevant Covered Bonds.

This Covered Bond is one of a Series (as defined below) of Covered Bonds constituted by a trust deed dated 20 October 2008 (as supplemented by a first supplemental trust deed on 18 December 2008, by a second supplemental trust deed on 11 January 2010, by a third supplemental trust deed on 24 June 2010, a fourth supplemental trust deed on 7 August 2010, a fifth supplemental trust deed on 8 November 2010, a sixth supplemental trust deed on 7 June 2013, a seventh supplemental trust deed on 22 July 2013 and an eighth supplemental trust deed dated 7 April 2014) and as modified and/or supplemented and/or restated as at the date of issue of the Covered Bonds (the **Issue Date**), the **Trust Deed**) between Lloyds Bank plc (the **Issuer**), Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP (the **LLP**) and BNY Mellon Corporate Trustee Services Limited as the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee (the **Bond Trustee** and the **Security Trustee**), which expressions shall include all persons for the time being the bond trustee(s), or security trustee(s) respectively under the Trust Deed and the Deed of Charge (as defined below). These Terms and Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of the Trust Deed, which includes (amongst other things) the form of the Bearer Covered Bonds, Receipts, Coupons and Talons referred to below. An Agency Agreement dated 20 October 2008 as amended and restated on 8 November 2010, 7 June 2013 and 7 April 2014 (as modified and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the **Agency Agreement**) has been entered into in relation to the Covered Bonds between the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee, The Bank of New York Mellon Luxembourg S.A. as registrar and The Bank of New York Mellon as principal paying agent and the other agents named in it. The principal agent, the paying agents, the registrar, the exchange agents, the transfer agents and the calculation agent(s) for the time being (if any) are referred to below respectively as the **Principal Paying Agent**, the **Paying Agents** (which expression shall, where the context so permits, include the Principal Paying Agent), the **Registrar**, the **Exchange Agents**, the **Transfer Agents** (which expression shall, where the context so permits, include the Registrar) and the **Calculation Agent(s)**. Copies of the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement are available for inspection free of charge during usual business hours at the registered office of the Principal Paying Agent.

Save as provided for in Conditions 9 (*Events of Default, Acceleration and Enforcement*) and 14 (*Meetings of Covered Bondholders, Modification and Waiver*), references herein to the **Covered Bonds** shall be references to the Covered Bonds of this Series and shall mean:

- (a) any global covered bond representing Covered Bonds (a **Global Covered Bond**);
- (b) in relation to any Covered Bonds represented by a Global Covered Bond, units of each Specified Denomination in the Specified Currency;
- (c) any Definitive Covered Bonds in bearer form (**Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds**) issued in exchange for a Global Covered Bond in bearer form; and
- (d) any Definitive Covered Bonds in registered form (**Registered Definitive Covered Bonds** and, together with Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds, **Definitive Covered Bonds**) (whether or not issued in exchange for a Global Covered Bond in registered form).

The Final Terms for the Covered Bonds (or the relevant provisions thereof) attached to this Covered Bond supplements these Terms and Conditions (the **Terms and Conditions**). References to the **applicable Final Terms** are to the Final Terms (or the relevant provisions thereof) endorsed on or attached to this Covered Bond.

The Bond Trustee acts for the benefit of the holders for the time being of the Covered Bonds (the **Covered Bondholders**, which expression shall, in relation to any Covered Bonds represented by a Global Covered Bond, be construed as provided below), the holders of the receipts for the payment of instalments of principal (other than the final instalment) attached on issue to Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds repayable in instalments (the **Receipts**) (the **Receiptholders**) and the holders of the interest coupons in respect of Bearer Definitive Covered

Bonds (the **Coupons**) (the **Couponholders**, which expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include the holders of the talons for further Coupons in respect of interest-bearing Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds (the **Talons**)), and for the holders of each other Series of Covered Bonds in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed.

As used herein, **Tranche** means Covered Bonds which are identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading) and **Series** means a Tranche of Covered Bonds together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Covered Bonds which are (i) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (ii) identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading) except for their respective Issue Dates, Interest Commencement Dates and/or Issue Prices.

The LLP has, in the Trust Deed, irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed the due and punctual payment of the Guaranteed Amounts in respect of the Covered Bonds as and when the same shall become Due for Payment, but only after service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice on the Issuer (after the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default) or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice on the LLP (after the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default).

The security for the obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee and the other Transaction Documents to which it is a party has been created in and pursuant to, and on the terms set out in, a deed of charge (such deed of charge as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the **Deed of Charge**) dated on or about the Programme Date and made between the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee and certain other Secured Creditors.

These Terms and Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Deed of Charge and the Agency Agreement.

Copies of the Trust Deed, the Deed of Charge, the Master Definitions and Construction Agreement (as defined below), the Agency Agreement and each of the other Transaction Documents are available for inspection during normal business hours at the office for the time being of the Principal Paying Agent being at One Canada Square, London E14 5AL. Copies of the applicable Final Terms for all Covered Bonds of each Series (including in relation to unlisted Covered Bonds of any Series) are obtainable during normal business hours at the registered office of the Issuer and at the office of the Principal Paying Agent. The Covered Bondholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders are deemed to have notice of, are bound by, and are entitled to the benefit of, all the provisions of, and definitions contained in, the Trust Deed, the Deed of Charge, the Master Definitions and Construction Agreement, the Agency Agreement, each of the other Transaction Documents and the applicable Final Terms which are applicable to them and to have notice of each of the Final Terms relating to each other Series.

Except where the context otherwise requires, capitalised terms used and not otherwise defined in these Terms and Conditions (including the preceding paragraphs) shall bear the meanings given to them in the applicable Final Terms and/or the master definitions and construction agreement made between the parties to the Transaction Documents on or about the Programme Date (as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the **Master Definitions and Construction Agreement**), a copy of each of which may be obtained as described above.

1. Form, Denomination and Title

The Covered Bonds are in bearer form (each, a **Bearer Covered Bond**) or in registered form (each, a **Registered Covered Bond**) as specified in the applicable Final Terms and, in the case of Definitive Covered Bonds, serially numbered, in the Specified Currency and the Specified Denomination(s). Covered Bonds of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Covered Bonds of another Specified Denomination and Bearer Covered Bonds may not be exchanged for Registered Covered Bonds and *vice versa*.

This Covered Bond may be denominated in any Specified Currency.

Subject to confirmation from each of the Rating Agencies prior to the issuance of this Covered Bond that the then current rating of any outstanding Series of Covered Bonds will not be adversely affected by the issuance of this Covered Bond, this Covered Bond may, depending upon the Interest Basis shown in the applicable Final Terms, be a Fixed Rate Covered Bond, a Floating Rate Covered Bond or a Zero Coupon Covered Bond or a combination of any of the foregoing and may be an Instalment Covered Bond.

Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds are issued with Coupons attached, unless they are Zero Coupon Covered Bonds in which case references to Coupons and Couponholders in these Terms and Conditions are not applicable.

Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds are issued with Receipts, unless they are not Instalment Covered Bonds in which case references to Receipts and Receiptholders in these Terms and Conditions are not applicable.

Subject as set out below, title to the Bearer Covered Bonds, Receipts and Coupons will pass by delivery and title to the Registered Covered Bonds will pass upon registration of transfers in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement. The Issuer, the LLP, the Paying Agents, the Security Trustee and the Bond Trustee will (except as otherwise required by law) deem and treat the bearer of any Bearer Covered Bond, Receipt or Coupon and the registered holder of any Registered Covered Bond as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon or notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) for all purposes but, in the case of any Global Covered Bond, without prejudice to the provisions set out in the next succeeding paragraph.

For so long as any of the Covered Bonds is represented by a Global Covered Bond held on behalf of or, as the case may be, registered in the name of a common depositary or common safe keeper (as the case may be) for, Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (**Euroclear**), Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* (**Clearstream, Luxembourg**) or The Depository Trust Company (**DTC**) or its nominee, each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Covered Bonds (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC as to the nominal amount of such Covered Bonds standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error and any such certificate or other document may comprise any form of statement or print out of electronic records provided by the relevant clearing system (including, without limitation, Euroclear's EUCLID or Clearstream's Cedcom system) in accordance with its usual procedures and in which the holder of a particular nominal amount of the Covered Bonds is clearly identified with the amount of such holding) shall be treated by the Issuer, the LLP, the Paying Agents, the Security Trustee and the Bond Trustee as the holder of such nominal amount of such Covered Bonds for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest or other amounts on such nominal amount of such Covered Bonds, and, in the case of DTC or its nominee, voting, giving consents and making requests, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Bearer Global Covered Bond or the registered holder of the relevant Registered Global Covered Bond shall be treated by the Issuer, the LLP, any Paying Agent, the Security Trustee and the Bond Trustee as the holder of such nominal amount of such Covered Bonds in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Covered Bond and the expressions **Covered Bondholder** and **holder of Covered Bonds** and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

Covered Bonds which are represented by a Global Covered Bond will be transferable only in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and DTC or any other relevant clearing system, as the case may be.

References to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any successor operator and/or successor clearing system and/or any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms.

2. Transfers of Registered Covered Bonds

(a) *Transfer of Registered Covered Bonds*

Transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Global Covered Bonds will be effected by Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC, as the case may be, and, in turn, by other participants and, if appropriate, indirect participants in such clearing systems acting on behalf of beneficial transferors and transferees of such interests. The laws in some States within the United States require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer Covered Bonds represented by a Registered Global Covered Bond to such persons may depend upon the ability to exchange such Covered Bonds for Definitive Covered Bonds. Similarly, because DTC can only act on behalf of Direct Participants in the DTC system who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, the ability of a person having an interest in Covered Bonds represented by a Registered

Global Covered Bond accepted by DTC to pledge such Covered Bonds to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system or otherwise to take action in respect of such Covered Bonds may depend upon the ability to exchange such Covered Bonds for Definitive Covered Bonds. A beneficial interest in a Registered Global Covered Bond will, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory restrictions, be exchangeable for Registered Definitive Covered Bonds or for a beneficial interest in another Registered Global Covered Bond only in the authorised denominations set out in the applicable Final Terms and only in accordance with the rules and operating procedures for the time being of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC, as the case may be, and in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the Agency Agreement. Transfers of a Rule 144A Global Covered Bond registered in the name of a nominee for DTC shall be limited to transfers of such Rule 144A Global Covered Bond, in whole but not in part, to another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or to such successor's nominee.

(b) *Transfers of Registered Covered Bonds in definitive form*

Subject as provided in Conditions 2(c) (*Registration of transfer upon partial redemption*), 2(d) *Costs of registration*, 2(e) (*Transfers of interests in Regulation S Global Covered Bonds in the United States or to U.S. persons*) and 2(f) (*Transfers of interests in Rule 144A Covered Bonds*), upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Agency Agreement, a Registered Definitive Covered Bond may be transferred in whole or in part in the authorised denominations set out in the applicable Final Terms. In order to effect any such transfer (a) the holder or holders must (i) surrender the Registered Covered Bond for registration of the transfer of the Registered Covered Bond (or the relevant part of the Registered Covered Bond) at the specified office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent, with the form of transfer thereon duly executed by the holder or holders thereof or his or their attorney or attorneys duly authorised in writing, and (ii) complete and deposit such other certifications as may be required by the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent, and (b) the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent must, after due and careful enquiry, be satisfied with the documents of title and the identity of the person making the request.

Any such transfer will be subject to such reasonable regulations as the Issuer, the Bond Trustee and the Registrar may from time to time prescribe (the initial such regulations being set out in the Agency Agreement).

Subject as provided above, the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent will, within three business days (being for this purpose a day on which banks are open for business in the city where the specified office of the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent is located) of the request (or such longer period as may be required to comply with any applicable fiscal or other laws or regulations), authenticate and deliver, or procure the authentication and delivery of, at its specified office to the transferee or (at the risk of the transferee) send by uninsured mail to such address as the transferee may request, a new Registered Definitive Covered Bond of a like aggregate nominal amount to the Registered Definitive Covered Bond (or the relevant part of the Registered Definitive Covered Bond) transferred.

In the case of the transfer of part only of a Registered Definitive Covered Bond, a new Registered Definitive Covered Bond in respect of the balance of the Registered Definitive Covered Bond not transferred will (in addition to the new Registered Definitive Covered Bond in respect of the nominal amount transferred) be so authenticated and delivered or (at the risk of the transferor) sent by uninsured mail to the address specified by the transferor.

(c) *Registration of transfer upon partial redemption*

In the event of a partial redemption of Covered Bonds under Condition 6 (*Redemption and Purchase*), the Issuer shall not be required to register the transfer of any Registered Covered Bond, or part of a Registered Covered Bond, called for partial redemption.

(d) *Costs of registration*

Covered Bondholders will not be required to bear the costs and expenses of effecting any registration of transfer as provided above, except for any costs or expenses of delivery other than by regular uninsured mail and except that the Issuer, Registrar or Transfer Agent may require the payment of a sum sufficient to cover any stamp duty, taxes or any other governmental charge that may be imposed in relation to the registration.

(e) *Transfers of interests in Regulation S Global Covered Bonds in the United States or to U.S. persons*

Prior to expiry of the applicable Distribution Compliance Period, transfers by the holder of, or of a beneficial interest in, a Regulation S Global Covered Bond to a transferee in the United States or who is a U.S. person will only be made:

- (i) upon receipt by the Registrar of a written certification substantially in the form set out in the Agency Agreement, amended as appropriate with the consent of the Issuer (a **Transfer Certificate**), copies of which are available from the specified office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent, from the transferor of the Covered Bond or a holder of a beneficial interest therein to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, whereby such transferee may only take delivery through a Rule 144A Covered Bond; or
- (ii) otherwise pursuant to the Securities Act or an exemption therefrom, subject to receipt by the Issuer of such satisfactory evidence as the Issuer may reasonably require, which may include an opinion of U.S. counsel, that such transfer is in compliance with any applicable securities laws of any State of the United States,

and, in each case, in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any State of the United States or any other jurisdiction.

Prior to the end of the applicable Distribution Compliance Period beneficial interests in Regulation S Covered Bonds registered in the name of a nominee for DTC may only be held through the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. After expiry of the applicable Distribution Compliance Period (i) beneficial interests in Regulation S Global Covered Bonds registered in the name of a nominee for DTC may be held through DTC directly, by a participant in DTC, or indirectly through a participant in DTC and (ii) such certification requirements will no longer apply to such transfers.

(f) *Transfers of interests in Rule 144A Covered Bonds*

Transfers of Rule 144A Covered Bonds or beneficial interests therein may be made:

- (i) to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest through a Regulation S Covered Bond, upon receipt by the Registrar of a duly completed Transfer Certificate from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S and that, in the case of a Regulation S Global Covered Bond registered in the name of a nominee for DTC, if such transfer is being made prior to expiry of the applicable Distribution Compliance Period, the interests in the Covered Bonds being transferred will be held immediately thereafter through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg; or
- (ii) to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest through a Rule 144A Covered Bond, where the transferee is a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, without certification; or
- (iii) otherwise pursuant to the Securities Act or an exemption therefrom, subject to receipt by the Issuer of such satisfactory evidence as the Issuer may reasonably require, which may include an opinion of U.S. counsel, that such transfer is in compliance with any applicable securities laws of any State of the United States,

and, in each case, in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any State of the United States or any other jurisdiction.

Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of Rule 144A Covered Bonds, or upon specific request for removal of any United States securities law legend on Rule 144A Covered Bonds, the Registrar shall deliver only Rule 144A Covered Bonds or refuse to remove the legend, as the case may be, unless there is delivered to the Issuer such satisfactory evidence as may reasonably be required by the Issuer, which may include an opinion of U.S. counsel, that neither the legend nor the restrictions on transfer set forth therein are required to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Securities Act.

3. **Status and Security**

(a) *Status of the Covered Bonds*

The Covered Bonds and any relative Receipts and Coupons constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank *pari passu* without any preference among themselves and at least *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured and

unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, other than any obligations preferred by mandatory provisions of applicable law.

(b) *Status of the Covered Bond Guarantee*

The payment of Guaranteed Amounts in respect of the Covered Bonds when the same shall become Due for Payment has been unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the LLP pursuant to a guarantee (the **Covered Bond Guarantee**) in the Trust Deed. However, the LLP shall have no obligation under the Covered Bond Guarantee to pay any Guaranteed Amounts when the same shall become Due for Payment under the Covered Bonds or the Trust Deed until service of a Notice to Pay by the Bond Trustee on the Issuer and the LLP (which the Bond Trustee will be required to serve following the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default and service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice by the Bond Trustee on the Issuer) or, if earlier, the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice by the Bond Trustee on the LLP. The obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee are, subject as aforesaid, direct, unconditional and unsubordinated obligations of the LLP, which are secured as provided in the Deed of Charge.

Any payment made by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee shall (unless such obligation shall have been discharged as a result of the payment of Excess Proceeds to the Bond Trustee pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default, Acceleration and Enforcement*)) discharge *pro tanto* the obligations of the Issuer in respect of such payment under the Covered Bonds, Receipts and Coupons respectively, except to the extent that such payment by the LLP has been declared void, voidable or otherwise recoverable and recovered from the Bond Trustee or the Covered Bondholders.

(c) *Security*

As security for the LLP's obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee and the other Transaction Documents to which it is a party, the LLP has granted fixed and floating security over all of its assets under the Deed of Charge in favour of the Security Trustee (for itself and on behalf of the other Secured Creditors).

4. Interest and other Calculations

4.1. *Interest on Fixed Rate Covered Bonds*

Each Fixed Rate Covered Bond bears interest from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date at the rate(s) per annum equal to the Rate(s) of Interest. Interest will be payable, subject as provided in these Terms and Conditions, in arrear on the Interest Payment Date(s) in each year up to (and including) the Final Maturity Date, or, if applicable, the Extended Due for Payment Date.

If the Covered Bonds are in definitive form, except as provided in the applicable Final Terms, the amount of interest payable on each Interest Payment Date in respect of the Interest Period (as defined in Condition 4.5 (*Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments*)) ending on (but excluding) such date will amount to the Fixed Coupon Amount. Payments of interest on any Interest Payment Date will, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, amount to the Broken Amount so specified.

Except in the case of Covered Bonds where an applicable Fixed Coupon Amount or Broken Amount is specified in the applicable Final Terms, interest shall be calculated in respect of any period by applying the Rate of Interest to: (i) in the case of Fixed Rate Covered Bonds which are represented by a Global Covered Bond, the Principal Amount Outstanding (as defined in Condition 4.5 (*Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments*)) but subject to Condition 4.4 (*Accrual of interest*)) of the Fixed Rate Covered Bonds represented by such Global Covered Bond; or (ii) in the case of Fixed Rate Covered Bonds in definitive form, the Calculation Amount; and in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction (as defined in Condition 4.5 (*Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments*))), and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit (as defined in Condition 4.5 (*Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments*))) of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention. Where the Specified Denomination of a Fixed Rate Covered Bond in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the amount of interest payable in respect of such Fixed Rate Covered Bond shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for each Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination without any further rounding.

4.2. *Interest on Floating Rate Covered Bonds*

(a) Interest Payment Dates

Each Floating Rate Covered Bond bears interest from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and such interest will be payable in arrear on either:

- (i) the Specified Interest Payment Date(s) in each year specified in the applicable Final Terms; or
- (ii) if no Specified Interest Payment Date(s) is/are specified in the applicable Final Terms, each date (each such date, together with each Specified Interest Payment Date, an **Interest Payment Date**) which falls the number of months or other period specified as the Specified Period in the applicable Final Terms after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date.

Such interest will be payable in respect of each Interest Period.

(b) Rate of Interest

The Rate of Interest payable from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Covered Bonds will be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Final Terms.

(i) *ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Covered Bonds*

Where ISDA Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will be the relevant ISDA Rate plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms) the Margin (if any). For the purposes of this subparagraph (i), **ISDA Rate** for an Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Principal Paying Agent or other person specified in the applicable Final Terms under an interest rate swap transaction if the Principal Paying Agent or that other person were acting as Calculation Agent for that swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Covered Bonds (the **ISDA Definitions**), and under which:

- (A) the Floating Rate Option is as specified in the applicable Final Terms;
- (B) the Designated Maturity is the period specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (C) unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms, the relevant Reset Date is, if the applicable Floating Rate Option is based on LIBOR or EURIBOR for a currency, the first day of that Interest Period.

For the purposes of this subparagraph (i), **Floating Rate**, **Calculation Agent**, **Floating Rate Option**, **Designated Maturity** and **Reset Date** have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms, the Minimum Rate of Interest shall be deemed to be zero.

(ii) *Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Covered Bonds*

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

- (A) the offered quotation (if there is only one quotation on the Relevant Screen Page); or
- (B) the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate(s) which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.00 a.m. (Relevant

Financial Centre Time) on the Interest Determination Date in question plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Principal Paying Agent. If five or more offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of those quotations) shall be disregarded by the Principal Paying Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of the offered quotations.

If the Relevant Screen Page is not available or if, in the case of Condition 4.2(b)(ii)(A), no offered quotation appears or if, in the case of Condition 4.2(b)(ii)(B), fewer than three offered quotations appear, in each case as at the Specified Time, the Principal Paying Agent shall request each of the Reference Banks to provide the Principal Paying Agent with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate at approximately the Specified Time on the Interest Determination Date in question. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Principal Paying Agent with offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for the Interest Period shall be the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Principal Paying Agent.

If on any Interest Determination Date one only or none of the Reference Banks provides the Principal Paying Agent with an offered quotation as provided in the paragraph above, the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period shall be the rate per annum which the Principal Paying Agent determines as being the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the rates, as communicated to (and at the request of) the Principal Paying Agent by the Reference Banks or any two or more of them, at which such banks were offered, at approximately the Specified Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date, deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by leading banks in the London inter-bank market (if the Reference Rate is LIBOR) or the Euro-zone inter-bank market (if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR) plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any) or, if fewer than two of the Reference Banks provide the Principal Paying Agent with offered rates, the offered rate for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, or the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of the offered rates for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, at which, at approximately the Specified Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date, any one or more banks (which bank or banks is or are in the opinion of the Issuer suitable for the purpose) informs the Principal Paying Agent it is quoting to leading banks in the London inter-bank market (if the Reference Rate is LIBOR) or the Euro-zone inter-bank market (if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR) plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any), provided that, if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Clause, the Rate of Interest shall be determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin relating to the relevant Interest Period in place of the Margin relating to that last preceding Interest Period).

(c) Minimum Rate of Interest and/or Maximum Rate of Interest

If the applicable Final Terms for a Floating Rate Covered Bond specifies a Minimum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is less than such Minimum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Minimum Rate of Interest.

If the applicable Final Terms for a Floating Rate Covered Bond specifies a Maximum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such

Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is greater than such Maximum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Maximum Rate of Interest.

(d) Determination of Rate of Interest and calculation of Interest Amounts

The Principal Paying Agent, in the case of Floating Rate Covered Bonds will at or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, determine the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period.

The Principal Paying Agent will calculate the amount of interest (the **Interest Amount**) payable on the Floating Rate Covered Bonds for the relevant Interest Period by applying the Rate of Interest to:

- (i) in the case of Floating Rate Covered Bonds which are represented by a Global Covered Bond, the Principal Amount Outstanding (subject to Condition 4.4 (*Accrual of interest*)) of the Covered Bonds represented by such Global Covered Bond; or
- (ii) in the case of Floating Rate Covered Bonds in definitive form, the Calculation Amount,

and, in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention. Where the Specified Denomination of a Floating Rate Covered Bond in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the Interest Amount payable in respect of such Covered Bond shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination, without any further rounding.

(e) Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amounts

The Principal Paying Agent will cause the Rate of Interest and each Interest Amount for each Interest Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified in writing to the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Registrar, the other Paying Agents, the Covered Bondholders and to any stock exchange or other relevant competent authority or quotation system on which the relevant Floating Rate Covered Bonds are for the time being listed, quoted and/or traded or by which they have been admitted to listing or trading and to be published in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than (i) the commencement of the relevant Interest Period, if determined prior to such time, in the case of notification to such exchange of a Rate of Interest and Interest Amount, or (ii) in all other cases, the fourth Business Day (as defined in Condition 4.5 (*Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments*)) thereafter. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. Any such amendment or alternative arrangements will be promptly notified to the Bond Trustee and each stock exchange or other relevant authority on which the relevant Floating Rate Covered Bonds are for the time being listed, quoted and/or traded or by which they have been admitted to listing or trading and to Covered Bondholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*).

(f) Determination or Calculation by Bond Trustee

If for any reason at any relevant time after the Issue Date, the Principal Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the Calculation Agent defaults in its obligation to determine the Rate of Interest or the Principal Paying Agent defaults in its obligation to calculate any Interest Amount in accordance with subparagraph (b)(i) or (ii) above or as otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, as the case may be, and in each case in accordance with paragraph (d) above, the Bond Trustee shall determine the Rate of Interest at such rate as, in its absolute discretion (having such regard as it shall think fit to the foregoing provisions of this Condition, but subject always to any Minimum Rate of Interest or Maximum Rate of Interest specified in the applicable Final Terms), it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances or, as the case may be, the Bond Trustee shall calculate the Interest Amount(s) in such manner as it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances. In making any

such determination or calculation, the Bond Trustee may appoint and rely on a determination or calculation by a calculation agent (which shall be an investment bank or other suitable entity of international repute). Each such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Principal Paying Agent or the Calculation Agent, as the case may be.

(g) Certificates to be final

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this Condition 4.2, whether by the Principal Paying Agent, the Calculation Agent or the Bond Trustee shall (in the absence of wilful default, manifest error, negligence or fraud) be binding on the Issuer, the LLP, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar, the Calculation Agent, the other Paying Agents, the Bond Trustee and all Covered Bondholders, Receiptholders and Couponholders and (in the absence of wilful default, negligence or fraud) no liability to the Issuer, the LLP, the Covered Bondholders, the Receiptholders or the Couponholders shall attach to the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar, the Calculation Agent or the Bond Trustee in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions pursuant to such provisions.

(h) Interest on Zero Coupon Covered Bonds

Where a Covered Bond the Interest Basis of which is specified to be Zero Coupon is repayable prior to the Final Maturity Date and is not paid when due, the amount due and payable prior to the Final Maturity Date shall be the Early Redemption Amount of such Covered Bond.

4.3. *Interest following a Notice to Pay*

If a Notice to Pay is served on the LLP, the LLP shall, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed, pay Guaranteed Amounts corresponding to the amounts of interest described under Condition 4.1 (*Interest on Fixed Rate Covered Bonds*) or 4.2 (*Interest on Floating Rate Covered Bonds*) (as the case may be) under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of the Covered Bonds on the Original Due for Payment Dates and, if applicable, the Extended Due for Payment Date.

4.4. *Accrual of interest*

Interest (if any) will cease to accrue on each Covered Bond (or in the case of the redemption of part only of a Covered Bond, that part only of such Covered Bond) on the due date for redemption thereof unless, upon due presentation thereof (where presentation is so required) payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused or unless default is otherwise made in respect of payment, in which event, interest will continue to accrue at the Rate of Interest in the manner provided in this Condition 4 to (but excluding) the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 7).

4.5. *Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments*

(a) In these Terms and Conditions, **Business Day** means:

- (i) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London and any Additional Business Centre specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (ii) either (A) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency or (B) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET2) System or any successor thereto (the **TARGET2 System**) is open.

(b) If a **Business Day Convention** is specified in the applicable Final Terms and (x) if there is no numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which an Interest Payment Date should occur or (y) if any Interest Payment Date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is:

- (i) in any case where Specified Periods are specified in accordance with Condition 4.2(a)(ii) (*Interest on Floating Rate Covered Bonds*), the **Floating Rate Convention**, such Interest Payment Date (1) in the case of (x) above, shall be the last day that is a Business Day in the relevant month and the provisions of (II) below shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, or (2) in the case of (y) above, shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (I) such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day, and (II) each subsequent Interest Payment Date shall be the last Business Day in the month which falls the Specified Period after the preceding applicable Interest Payment Date occurred; or
 - (ii) the **Following Business Day Convention**, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day; or
 - (iii) the **Modified Following Business Day Convention**, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day; or
 - (iv) the **Preceding Business Day Convention**, such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.
- (c) **Day Count Fraction** means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest for any Interest Period:
- (i) if **Actual/Actual (ICMA)** is specified in the applicable Final Terms:
 - (A) in the case of Covered Bonds where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (the **Accrual Period**) is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period (as defined in Condition 4.6(d)) during which the Accrual Period ends, the number of days in such Accrual Period divided by the product of (I) the number of days in such Determination Period and (II) the number of Determination Dates (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) that would occur in one calendar year; or
 - (B) in the case of Covered Bonds where the Accrual Period is longer than one Determination Period, the sum of (I) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Accrual Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and (II) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year;
 - (ii) if **Actual/Actual** or **Actual/Actual (ISDA)** is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (i) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a leap year divided by 366, and (ii) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
 - (iii) if **Actual/365 (Fixed)** is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365;
 - (iv) if **Actual/365 (Sterling)** is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 or, in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366;
 - (v) if **Actual/360** is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360;

- (vi) if **30/360**, **360/360** or **Bond Basis** is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y1" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y2" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M1" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M2" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D1" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number is 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

"D2" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31 and D1 is greater than 29, in which case D2 will be 30;

- (vii) if **30E/360** or **Eurobond Basis** is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y1" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y2" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M1" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M2" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D1" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

"D2" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30;

- (viii) if **30E/360 (ISDA)** is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y1" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y2" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M1" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M2" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D1" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

"D2" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31 and D2 will be 30; or

(ix) such other Day Count Fraction as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

- (d) **Determination Period** means each period from (and including) a Determination Date (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) to (but excluding) the next Determination Date (including, where either the Interest Commencement Date or the final Interest Payment Date is not a Determination Date, the period commencing on the first Determination Date prior to, and ending on the first Determination Date falling after, such date).
- (e) **Interest Period** means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date.
- (f) **Principal Amount Outstanding** means in respect of a Covered Bond on any day the principal amount of that Covered Bond on the relevant Issue Date thereof less principal amounts received by the relevant Covered Bondholder in respect thereof on or prior to that day.
- (g) If **adjusted** is specified in the applicable Final Terms against the Day Count Fraction, interest in respect of the relevant Interest Period shall be payable in arrear on the relevant Interest Payment Date and calculated from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date, as each such Interest Payment Date shall, where applicable, be adjusted in accordance with the Business Day Convention.
- (h) If **not adjusted** is specified in the applicable Final Terms against the Day Count Fraction, interest in respect of the relevant Interest Period shall be payable in arrear on the relevant Interest Payment Date and calculated from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date, but such Interest Payment Dates shall not be adjusted in accordance with any Business Day Convention.
- (i) **sub-unit** means, with respect to any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to euro, euro 0.01.

4.6. *Other Calculations*

Provisions relating to the determination, calculation and/or notification of any Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount, Optional Redemption Amount or Instalment Amount shall be set out in Condition 6 (*Redemption and Purchase*).

5. **Payments**

5.1. *Method of payment*

Subject as provided below:

- (a) payments in a Specified Currency other than euro will be made by credit or transfer to an account in the relevant Specified Currency maintained by the payee with, or, at the option of the payee, by a cheque in such Specified Currency drawn on, a bank in the principal financial centre of the country of such Specified Currency; and
- (b) payments in euro will be made by credit or transfer to a euro account (or any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee or, at the option of the payee, by a euro cheque.

In the case of Bearer Covered Bonds, payments in U.S. Dollars will be made by transfer to a U.S. Dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank outside of the United States (which expression, as used in this Condition 5 (*Payments*), means the United States of America, including the States and the District of Columbia, its territories, its possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction), or by cheque drawn on a United States bank. In no event will payment in respect of Bearer Covered Bonds be made by a cheque mailed to an address in the United States. All payments of interest in respect of Bearer Covered Bonds will be made to accounts located outside the United States except as may be permitted by United States tax law in effect at the time of such payment without detriment to the Issuer.

Payments will be subject in all cases to (i) any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto in any jurisdiction but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 7 (*Taxation*), and (ii) any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the **Code**) or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, official interpretations thereof or any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto. References to Specified Currency will include any successor currency under applicable law.

5.2. *Presentation of Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds, Receipts and Coupons*

Payments of principal and interest (if any) will (subject as provided below) be made in accordance with Condition 5.1 (*Method of payment*) only against presentation and surrender of Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds, Receipts or Coupons (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement of the Bearer Definitive Covered Bond (or Coupon)), as the case may be, only at a specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (which expression, as used herein, means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia, its territories, its possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction)).

Payments of instalments (if any) of principal other than the final instalment, will (subject as provided below) be made in accordance with Condition 5.1 (*Method of payment*) only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part of any sum due, endorsement) of the relevant Receipt in accordance with the preceding paragraph. Payment of the final instalment will be made in accordance with Condition 5.1 (*Method of payment*) only against presentation or surrender (or, in the case of part of any sum due, endorsement) of the Definitive Covered Bond in accordance with the preceding paragraph. Each Receipt must be presented for payment of the relevant instalment together with the Bearer Definitive Covered Bond to which it appertains. If any Bearer Definitive Covered Bond is redeemed or becomes repayable prior to the stated maturity thereof, principal will be payable in accordance with Condition 5.1 (*Method of payment*) only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum, endorsement) of such Bearer Definitive Covered Bond together with all unmatured Receipts appertaining thereto. Receipts presented without the Bearer Definitive Covered Bond to which they appertain and unmatured Receipts do not constitute valid obligations of the Issuer or the LLP. On the date on which any Bearer Definitive Covered Bond becomes due and payable, unmatured Receipts (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment shall be made in respect of them.

Fixed Rate Covered Bonds in definitive bearer form (other than Long Maturity Covered Bonds) (as defined below) should be presented for payment together with all unmatured Coupons appertaining thereto (which expression shall include Coupons falling to be issued on exchange of matured Talons), failing which an amount equal to the face value of any missing unmatured Coupon (or, in the case of payment not being made in full, the same proportion of the amount of such missing unmatured Coupon as the sum so paid bears to the total amount due) will be deducted from the amount due for payment. Each amount of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of the relative missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of 10 years after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 7 (*Taxation*)) in respect of such principal (whether or not such Coupon would otherwise have become void under Condition 8 (*Prescription*)) or, if later, five years from the date on which such Coupon would otherwise have become due but in no event thereafter.

Upon amounts in respect of any Fixed Rate Covered Bond in definitive bearer form becoming due and repayable by the Issuer (in the absence of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice) or by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee (if a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice has been served) prior to its Final Maturity Date (or, as the case may be, Extended Due for Payment Date), all unmatured Talons (if any) appertaining thereto will become void and no further Coupons will be issued in respect thereof.

Upon the due date for redemption of any Floating Rate Covered Bond or Long Maturity Covered Bond in definitive bearer form, all unmatured Coupons and Talons (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment or, as the case may be, exchange for further Coupons shall be made in respect thereof. A **Long Maturity Covered Bond** is a Fixed Rate Covered Bond (other than a Fixed Rate Covered Bond which on issue had a Talon attached) whose nominal amount on issue is less than the aggregate interest payable thereon provided that such Covered Bond shall cease to be a Long Maturity Covered Bond on the Interest Payment Date on which the aggregate amount of interest remaining to be paid after that date is less than the Principal Amount Outstanding of such Covered Bond.

If the due date for redemption of any Bearer Definitive Covered Bond is not an Interest Payment Date, interest (if any) accrued in respect of such Covered Bond from (and including) the preceding Interest Payment Date or, as the case may be, the Interest Commencement Date shall be payable only against presentation and surrender of the relevant Bearer Definitive Covered Bond.

5.3. *Payments in respect of Bearer Global Covered Bonds*

Payments of principal and interest (if any) in respect of Covered Bonds represented by any Bearer Global Covered Bond will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner specified above in relation to Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds and otherwise in the manner specified in the relevant Bearer Global Covered Bond against presentation or surrender, as the case may be, of such Bearer Global Covered Bond if the Bearer Global Covered Bond is not intended to be issued in NGCB form at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States. On the occasion of each payment, (i) in the case of any Bearer Global Covered Bond which is not issued in NGCB form, a record of such payment made on such Bearer Global Covered Bond, distinguishing between any payment of principal and any payment of interest, will be made on such Bearer Global Covered Bond by the Paying Agent and such record shall be *prima facie* evidence that the payment in question has been made and (ii) in the case of any Global Covered Bond which is issued in NGCB form, the Paying Agent shall instruct Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg to make appropriate entries in their records to reflect such payment.

No payments of principal, interest or other amounts due in respect of a Bearer Global Covered Bond will be made by mail to an address in the United States or by transfer to an account maintained in the United States.

5.4. *Payments in respect of Registered Covered Bonds*

Payments of principal (other than instalments of principal prior to the final instalment) in respect of each Registered Covered Bond (whether or not in global form) will be made against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of the Registered Covered Bond at the specified office of the Registrar or any of the Paying Agents. Such payments will be made in accordance with Condition 5.1 (*Method of payment*) by transfer to the Designated Account (as defined below) of the holder (or the first named of joint holders) of the Registered Covered Bond appearing in the register of holders of the Registered Covered Bonds maintained by the Registrar (the **Register**) at the close of business on the fifteenth business day (**business day** being for the purposes of this Condition 5.4 a day on which banks are open for business in the city where the specified office of the Registrar is located) before the relevant due date (the **Record Date**). Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if (i) a holder does not have a Designated Account, or (ii) the principal amount of the Covered Bonds held by a holder is less than U.S.\$250,000 (or its approximate equivalent in any other Specified Currency), payment will instead be made by a cheque in the Specified Currency drawn on a Designated Bank (as defined below). For these purposes, **Designated Account** means the account (which, in the case of a payment in Yen to a non-resident of Japan, shall be a non-resident account) maintained by a holder with a Designated Bank and identified as such in the Register and **Designated Bank** means (in the case of payment in a Specified Currency other than euro) a bank in the principal financial centre of the country of such Specified Currency and (in the case of a payment in euro) any bank which processes payments in euro.

Payments of interest and payments of instalments of principal (other than the final instalment) in respect of each Registered Covered Bond (whether or not in global form) will be made by a cheque in the Specified Currency drawn on a Designated Bank and mailed by uninsured mail on the business day immediately preceding the relevant due date to the holder (or the first named of joint holders) of the Registered Covered Bond appearing in the Register at the close of business on the Record Date at the holder's address shown in the Register on the Record Date and at the holder's risk. Upon application of

the holder to the specified office of the Registrar not later than three business days after the Record Date for any payment of interest or an instalment of principal (other than the final instalment) in respect of a Registered Covered Bond, the payment may be made by transfer on the due date in the manner provided in the preceding paragraph. Any such application for transfer shall be deemed to relate to all future payments of interest (other than interest due on redemption) and instalments of principal (other than the final instalment) in respect of the Registered Covered Bonds which become payable to the holder who has made the initial application until such time as the Registrar is notified in writing to the contrary by such holder. Payment of the interest due in respect of each Registered Covered Bond on redemption and the final instalment of principal will be made in the same manner as payment of the principal in respect of such Registered Covered Bond.

Holders of Registered Covered Bonds will not be entitled to any interest or other payment for any delay in receiving any amount due in respect of any Registered Covered Bond as a result of a cheque posted in accordance with this Condition arriving after the due date for payment or being lost in the post. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to such holders by the Registrar in respect of any payments of principal or interest in respect of the Registered Covered Bonds.

All amounts payable to DTC or its nominee as registered holder of a Registered Global Covered Bond in respect of Covered Bonds denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars shall be paid by transfer by the Registrar (i) to an account specified in accordance with Condition 5.1 (*Method of payment*) identified to DTC by a participant in DTC in respect of its holding of such Covered Bonds, or (ii) to an account in the relevant Specified Currency of the Exchange Agent for conversion into and payment in U.S. dollars in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement.

None of the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee or the Agents will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Registered Global Covered Bonds or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

5.5. *General provisions applicable to payments*

The holder of a Global Covered Bond (or, as provided in the Trust Deed, the Bond Trustee) shall be the only person entitled to receive payments in respect of Covered Bonds represented by such Global Covered Bond and the obligations of the Issuer or the LLP will be discharged by payment to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Covered Bond (or the Bond Trustee, as the case may be) in respect of each amount so paid. Each of the persons shown in the records of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as the beneficial holder of a particular nominal amount of Covered Bonds represented by such Global Covered Bond must look solely to DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, for his share of each payment so made by the Issuer or the LLP to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Covered Bond (or the Bond Trustee, as the case may be). No person other than the holder of the relevant Global Covered Bond (or, as provided in the Trust Deed, the Bond Trustee) shall have any claim against the Issuer or the LLP in respect of any payments due on that Global Covered Bond.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Condition, payments of principal and/or interest in respect of Bearer Covered Bonds in U.S. Dollars will only be made at the specified office of a Paying Agent in the United States if:

- (a) the Issuer has appointed Paying Agents with specified offices outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents would be able to make payment in U.S. Dollars at such specified offices outside the United States of the full amount of principal and/or interest on the Bearer Covered Bonds in the manner provided above when due;
- (b) payment of the full amount of such principal and interest at such specified offices outside the United States is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions on the full payment or receipt of principal and interest in U.S. Dollars; and
- (c) such payment is then permitted under United States law without involving, in the opinion of the Issuer and the LLP, adverse tax consequences to the Issuer or the LLP.

5.6. *Payment Day*

If the date for payment of any amount in respect of any Covered Bond, Receipt or Coupon is not a Payment Day (as defined below), the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment of the relevant amount due until the next following Payment Day and shall not be entitled to any interest or other sum in respect of any such delay. In this Condition (unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms), **Payment Day** means any day which (subject to Condition 8 (*Prescription*)) is:

- (a) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in:
 - (i) the relevant place of presentation;
 - (ii) London; and
 - (iii) each Additional Financial Centre specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (b) either (i) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (if other than the place of presentation, London and any Additional Financial Centre) or as otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms or (ii) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the TARGET2 System is open; and
- (c) in the case of any payment in respect of a Registered Global Covered Bond denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars and registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and in respect of which an accountholder of DTC (with an interest in such Registered Global Covered Bond) has elected to receive any part of such payment in U.S. dollars, a day on which commercial banks are not authorised or required by law or regulation to be closed in New York City.

5.7. *Interpretation of principal and interest*

Any reference in these Terms and Conditions to principal in respect of the Covered Bonds shall be deemed to include, as applicable:

- (a) any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to principal under Condition 7 (*Taxation*) or under any undertakings or covenants given in addition thereto, or in substitution therefor, pursuant to the Trust Deed;
- (b) the Final Redemption Amount of the Covered Bonds;
- (c) the Early Redemption Amount of the Covered Bonds but excluding any amount of interest referred to therein;
- (d) the Optional Redemption Amount(s) (if any) of the Covered Bonds;
- (e) in relation to Covered Bonds redeemable in instalments, the Instalment Amounts;
- (f) in relation to Zero Coupon Covered Bonds, the Amortised Face Amount (as defined in Condition 6.7 (*Early Redemption Amounts*));
- (g) any premium and any other amounts (other than interest) which may be payable under or in respect of the Covered Bonds; and
- (h) any Excess Proceeds which may be payable by the Bond Trustee to the LLP in respect of the Covered Bonds.

Any reference in these Terms and Conditions to interest in respect of the Covered Bonds shall be deemed to include, as applicable, any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to interest under Condition 7 (*Taxation*) or under any undertakings given in addition thereto, or in substitution therefor, pursuant to the Trust Deed.

5.8. *Definitions*

In these Conditions, the following expressions have the following meanings:

Calculation Amount has the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms.

Established Rate means the rate for the conversion of the relevant Specified Currency (including compliance with rules relating to roundings in accordance with applicable European Community regulations) into euro established by the Council of the European Union pursuant to Article 123 of the Treaty.

euro means the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty.

Rate of Interest means the rate of interest payable from time to time in respect of Fixed Rate Covered Bonds and Floating Rate Covered Bonds, as determined in, or as determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Final Terms.

Treaty means the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended.

6. Redemption and Purchase

6.1. Final redemption

Unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled as specified below, each Covered Bond will be redeemed by the Issuer at its Final Redemption Amount in the relevant Specified Currency on the Final Maturity Date specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Without prejudice to Condition 9 (*Events of Default, Acceleration and Enforcement*), if an Extended Due for Payment Date is specified in the applicable Final Terms for a Series of Covered Bonds and the Issuer has failed to pay the Final Redemption Amount on the Final Maturity Date specified in the Final Terms (in each case after the expiry of the grace period set out in Condition 9.1 (*Issuer Events of Default*)) and following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP by no later than the date falling one Business Day prior to the Extension Determination Date, the LLP has insufficient moneys available to apply under the Guarantee Priority of Payments to pay the Guaranteed Amounts corresponding to the Final Redemption Amount in full in respect of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds on the date falling on the earlier of (a) the date which falls two Business Days after service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP or, if later, the Final Maturity Date (in each case after the expiry of the grace period set out in Condition 9.2 (*LLP Events of Default*)) and (b) the Extension Determination Date, under the Covered Bond Guarantee, then (subject as provided below) payment of the unpaid portion of the Final Redemption Amount by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee shall be deferred until the Extended Due for Payment Date, provided that any amount representing the Final Redemption Amount due and remaining unpaid on the earlier of (a) and (b) above will be paid by the LLP to the extent it has sufficient moneys available under the Guarantee Priority of Payments on any Interest Payment Date thereafter up to (and including) the relevant Extended Due for Payment Date.

The LLP shall notify the relevant Covered Bondholders (in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*)), the Rating Agencies, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent and (in the case of Registered Covered Bonds) the Registrar as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event at least one Business Day prior to the date specified in (a) or (b) of the preceding paragraph (as appropriate) of any inability of the LLP to pay in full the Guaranteed Amounts corresponding to the Final Redemption Amount in respect of a Series of Covered Bonds pursuant to the Covered Bond Guarantee. Any failure by the LLP to notify such parties shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the extension nor shall any rights accrue to any of them by virtue thereof.

In the circumstances outlined above, the LLP shall on the earlier of (a) the date falling two Business Days after service of a Notice to Pay or, if later, the Final Maturity Date (in each case after the expiry of the grace period set out in Condition 9.2 (*LLP Events of Default*)), and (b) the Extension Determination Date, under the Covered Bond Guarantee, apply the moneys (if any) available (after paying or providing for payment of higher ranking or *pari passu* amounts in accordance with the Guarantee Priority of Payments) *pro rata* in part payment of an amount equal to the Final Redemption Amount of each Covered Bond of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds and shall pay Guaranteed Amounts constituting the corresponding part of Scheduled Interest in respect of each such Covered Bond on such date. The obligation of the LLP to pay any amounts in respect of the balance of the Final Redemption Amount not so paid shall be deferred as described above. Such failure to pay by the LLP shall not constitute an LLP Event of Default.

Any discharge of the obligations of the Issuer as the result of the payment of Excess Proceeds to the Bond Trustee shall be disregarded for the purposes of determining the liabilities of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee in connection with this Condition 6.1.

6.2. *Redemption for taxation reasons*

The Covered Bonds may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, at any time (if the relevant Covered Bond is a Fixed Rate Covered Bond or a non interest bearing Covered Bond) or on any Interest Payment Date (if the relevant Covered Bond is a Floating Rate Covered Bond or any other interest bearing Covered Bond other than a Fixed Rate Covered Bond), on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Bond Trustee and, in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*), the Covered Bondholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), if the Issuer satisfies the Bond Trustee immediately before the giving of such notice that on the occasion of the next date for payment of interest on the relevant Covered Bonds, that the Issuer is or would be required to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 7 (*Taxation*). Covered Bonds redeemed pursuant to this Condition 6.2 will be redeemed at their Early Redemption Amount referred to in Condition 6.7 (*Early Redemption Amounts*) together (if appropriate) with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

6.3. *Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)*

If an Issuer Call is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer may, having given not less than five nor more than 30 days' notice (or such other period of notice as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms, which in the case of Covered Bonds that clear through DTC should not be less than 30 days nor more than 60 days) to the Bond Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar (in the case of the redemption of Registered Covered Bonds) and, in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*), the Covered Bondholders (which notice shall be irrevocable) redeem all or some only of the Covered Bonds then outstanding on any Optional Redemption Date(s) and at the Optional Redemption Amount(s) specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Final Terms together, if applicable, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date(s). The Issuer shall be bound to redeem the Covered Bonds on the date specified in the notice. In the event of a redemption of some only of the Covered Bonds, such redemption must be of a nominal amount not less than the Minimum Redemption Amount and not more than the Maximum Redemption Amount (if any) as specified in the applicable Final Terms. In the case of a partial redemption of Covered Bonds, the Covered Bonds to be redeemed (the **Redeemed Covered Bonds**) will be selected individually by lot, in the case of Redeemed Covered Bonds represented by Definitive Covered Bonds, and in accordance with the rules of DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, (to be reflected in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as either a pool factor or a reduction in nominal amount, at their discretion) in the case of Redeemed Covered Bonds represented by a Global Covered Bond, in each case, not more than 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (such date of selection being hereinafter called the **Selection Date**). In the case of Redeemed Covered Bonds represented by Definitive Covered Bonds, a list of the serial numbers of such Redeemed Covered Bonds will be published in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) not less than 15 days (or such shorter period as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms) prior to the date fixed for redemption. No exchange of the relevant Global Covered Bond will be permitted during the period from (and including) the Selection Date to (and including) the date fixed for redemption pursuant to this Condition 6.3 and notice to that effect shall be given by the Issuer to the Covered Bondholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) at least five days (or such shorter period as is specified in the applicable Final Terms) prior to the Selection Date.

6.4. *Redemption at the option of the Covered Bondholders (Investor Put)*

If Investor Put is specified as being applicable in the Final Terms (the **Investor Put**), then if and to the extent specified in the applicable Final Terms, upon the holder of this Covered Bond giving to the Issuer, in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*), not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' (or such other notice period specified in the applicable Final Terms) notice (which notice shall be irrevocable), the Issuer will, upon the expiry of such notice provided that the Cash Manager has notified the Bond Trustee in writing that there will be sufficient funds available to pay any termination payment due to the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider(s), redeem subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable Final Terms in whole (but not in part) such Covered Bond on the Optional Redemption Date and at the relevant Optional Redemption Amount as specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Final Terms, together, if applicable, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date. It may be that before an Investor Put can be exercised, certain conditions and/or circumstances will need to be satisfied and, where relevant, the provisions will be set out in the applicable Final Terms.

If the relevant Covered Bond is in definitive form, to exercise the right to require redemption of this Covered Bond, the holder of the relevant Covered Bond must (in the case of Bearer Covered Bonds) deliver such Covered Bond (together with all unmatured Receipts and Coupons and unexchanged Talons), on any Business Day falling within the above-mentioned notice period at the specified office of any Paying Agent, accompanied by a duly signed and completed notice of exercise of the Investor Put in the form (for the time being current) obtainable from any specified office of any Paying Agent (a **Put Notice**) within the notice period and in which the holder must specify a bank account (or, if payment is by cheque, an address) to which payment is to be made under this Condition 6.4. In the case of Registered Covered Bonds, the holder of the Covered Bond must deliver the certificate representing such Covered Bond to the Registrar or any Transfer Agent at its specified office, together with a duly signed and completed Put Notice in the form obtainable from any Paying Agent, the Registrar or any Transfer Agent (as applicable) within the above-mentioned notice period. No Covered Bond or certificate so deposited and option exercised may be withdrawn (except as provided in the Agency Agreement) without the prior consent of the Issuer.

6.5. *Redemption due to illegality or invalidity*

- (a) The Covered Bonds of all Series may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, at any time, on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Bond Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar (if applicable) and, in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*), all Covered Bondholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), if the Issuer satisfies the Bond Trustee immediately before the giving of such notice that it has, or will, before the next Interest Payment Date of any Covered Bond of any Series, become unlawful for the Issuer to make, fund or allow to remain outstanding any Term Advance made by it to the LLP under the Intercompany Loan Agreement, as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the applicable laws or regulations or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment has become or will become effective before the next such Interest Payment Date.
- (b) Covered Bonds redeemed pursuant to Condition 6.5(a) will be redeemed at their Early Redemption Amount referred to in Condition 6.7 (*Early Redemption Amounts*) together (if appropriate) with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

6.6. *General*

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to Conditions 6.2 (*Redemption for taxation reasons*) or 6.5(a) (*Redemption due to illegality or invalidity*), the Issuer shall deliver to the Bond Trustee a certificate signed by two Directors stating that the Issuer is entitled or required to effect such redemption in accordance with Conditions 6.2 (*Redemption for taxation reasons*) or 6.5(a) (*Redemption due to illegality or invalidity*) and the Bond Trustee shall be entitled to accept the certificate as sufficient evidence of the Issuer's rights or obligation (as applicable) under Conditions 6.2 (*Redemption for taxation reasons*) or 6.5(a) (*Redemption due to illegality or invalidity*) in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on all Covered Bondholders, Receiptholders and Couponholders.

6.7. *Early Redemption Amounts*

For the purpose of Conditions 6.2 (*Redemption for taxation reasons*) and 6.5(a) (*Redemption due to illegality or invalidity*) and Condition 9 (*Events of Default, Acceleration and Enforcement*), each Covered Bond will be redeemed (unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms) at its Early Redemption Amount calculated as follows:

- (a) in the case of a Covered Bond other than a Zero Coupon Covered Bond (but including an Instalment Covered Bond), at the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms or, if no such amount or manner is so specified in the applicable Final Terms, at its Principal Amount Outstanding, together with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption; and
- (b) in the case of a Zero Coupon Covered Bond, at an amount (the **Amortised Face Amount**) equal to the sum of:
 - (i) the Reference Price; and
 - (ii) the product of the Accrual Yield (compounded annually) being applied to the Reference Price from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the

Covered Bonds to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which such Covered Bond becomes due and repayable.

Where such calculation in paragraph (b) above is to be made for a period which is not a whole number of years, it shall be made (A) in the case of a Zero Coupon Covered Bond payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each, or (B) in the case of a Zero Coupon Covered Bond payable in euro, on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed divided by 365 (or, if any of the days elapsed falls in a leap year, the sum of (x) the number of those days falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (y) the number of those days falling in a non leap year divided by 365).

6.8. *Instalments*

Instalment Covered Bonds will be redeemed in the Instalment Amounts and on the Instalment Dates. In the case of early redemption, the Early Redemption Amount will be determined pursuant to Condition 6.7 (*Early Redemption Amounts*).

6.9. *Purchases*

The Issuer or any of its subsidiaries (including the LLP), or any holding company of the Issuer or any other subsidiary of any such holding company may at any time purchase or otherwise acquire Covered Bonds (provided that, in the case of Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds, all unmatured Receipts, Coupons and Talons appertaining thereto are attached thereto or surrendered therewith) at any price and in any manner. If purchases are made by tender, tenders must be available to all the Covered Bondholders alike. Such Covered Bonds may be held, reissued, resold or, at the option of the Issuer or the relevant subsidiary, surrendered to any Paying Agent and/or the Registrar for cancellation (except that any Covered Bonds purchased or otherwise acquired by the LLP must immediately be surrendered to any Paying Agent and/or the Registrar for cancellation).

6.10. *Cancellation*

All Covered Bonds which are redeemed will forthwith be cancelled (together with, in the case of Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds, all unmatured Receipts, Coupons and Talons attached thereto or surrendered therewith at the time of redemption). All Covered Bonds so cancelled and any Covered Bonds purchased and surrendered for cancellation pursuant to Condition 6.9 (*Purchases*) and cancelled (together with, in the case of Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds, all unmatured Receipts, Coupons and Talons cancelled therewith) shall be forwarded to the Principal Paying Agent and cannot be reissued or resold.

6.11. *Taxes*

The Issuer has undertaken in the Trust Deed to pay United Kingdom stamp and other duties or taxes (if any) on or in connection with the execution of the Trust Deed and United Kingdom, Belgian and Luxembourg stamp and other duties or taxes (if any) payable on or in connection with the constitution and original issue of any Covered Bonds and the Definitive Covered Bonds and the Receipts and the Coupons and stamp and other duties or taxes (if any) payable in the United Kingdom (but not elsewhere) solely by virtue of and in connection with any action properly taken by the Bond Trustee (or any Covered Bondholder, Couponholder, Receiptholder, or holder of Talons where permitted to do so under the Trust Deed) to enforce the provisions of the Covered Bonds, Receipts, Coupons, Talons or the Trust Deed, save that the Issuer shall not be liable to pay any such stamp or other duties or taxes to the extent that the obligation arises or the amount payable is increased by reason of the holder at the relevant time unreasonably delaying in producing any relevant document for stamping or similar process. Subject as aforesaid, the Issuer will not be otherwise responsible for stamp or other duties or taxes otherwise imposed and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) for any penalties arising on account of late payment where due by the holder at the relevant time. Any such stamp or other duties or taxes that might be imposed upon or in respect of Covered Bonds in global or definitive form or the Receipts, Coupons or Talons (in each case other than as aforesaid) shall be the liability of the relevant holders thereof.

7. Taxation

All payments of principal and interest (if any) in respect of the Covered Bonds, Receipts and Coupons by or on behalf of the Issuer or the LLP, as the case may be, will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, or other charges of whatsoever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the United Kingdom or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, unless such withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, or other charges is required by law. In that event, the Issuer will pay such additional amounts of principal and interest as will result (after such withholding or deduction) in receipts by the holders of the Covered Bonds, Receipts or Coupons of the sums which would otherwise have been receivable in respect of the Covered Bonds, Receipts or Coupons, as the case may be, in the absence of such withholding or deduction; except that no such additional amounts shall be payable with respect to any Covered Bond, Receipt or Coupon:

- (a) presented for payment in the United Kingdom; or
- (b) presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder who (i) is able to avoid such withholding or deduction by satisfying any statutory requirements or by making a declaration of non-residence or other claim for exemption to the relevant taxing authority but fails to do so, or (ii) is liable for such taxes, duties or other charges in respect of such Covered Bonds, Receipts or Coupons (as the case may be) by reason of his having some connection with the United Kingdom other than merely by reason of the holding of such Covered Bonds, Receipts or Coupons; or
- (c) presented for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date (as defined below) except to the extent that the holder thereof would have been entitled to an additional amount on presenting the same for payment on the last day of such period of 30 days; or
- (d) where such withholding or deduction is imposed on a payment to an individual and is required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of 26 to 27 November 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, any such Directive; or
- (e) presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder who would be able to avoid such withholding or deduction by presenting the relevant Covered Bond, Receipt or Coupon to another Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union; or
- (f) presented for payment by, or on behalf of a holder that is a partnership or a holder that is not the sole beneficial owner of the Covered Bond, Receipt or Coupon, or which holds the Covered Bond, Receipt or Coupon in a fiduciary capacity, to the extent that any of the members of the partnership, the beneficial owner or the settlor or beneficiary with respect to the fiduciary would not have been entitled to the payment of an additional amount had each of the members of the partnership, the beneficial owner, settlor or beneficiary (as the case may be) received directly his beneficial or distributive share of the payment.

As used herein, the **Relevant Date** means the date on which payment in respect of the Covered Bond, Receipt or Coupon first becomes due and payable but, if the full amount of the moneys payable on such date has not been received by the Principal Paying Agent or the Bond Trustee on or prior to such date, the **Relevant Date** shall be the date on which such moneys shall have been so received and notice to that effect has been given to Covered Bondholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*).

If any payments made by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee are or become subject to any withholding or deduction on account of any taxes, duties or other charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the United Kingdom or by any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, the LLP will not be obliged to pay any additional amounts as a consequence.

8. Prescription

The Covered Bonds (whether in bearer or registered form), Receipts and Coupons will become void unless presented for payment within 10 years (in the case of principal) and five years (in the case of interest) in each case from the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 7 (*Taxation*)) therefor, subject in each case to the provisions of Condition 5 (*Payments*).

The Issuer shall be discharged from its obligation to pay principal on a Registered Covered Bond to the extent that the relevant Registered Covered Bond certificate has not been surrendered to the Registrar

by, or a cheque which has been duly despatched in the Specified Currency remains uncashed at, the end of the period of 10 years from the Relevant Date for such payment.

The Issuer shall be discharged from its obligation to pay interest on a Registered Covered Bond to the extent that a cheque which has been duly despatched in the Specified Currency remains uncashed at the end of the period of five years from the Relevant Date in respect of such payment.

There shall not be included in any Coupon sheet issued on exchange of a Talon, any Coupon the claim for payment in respect of which would be void pursuant to this Condition or Condition 5 (*Payments*) or any Talon which would be void pursuant to Condition 5 (*Payments*).

9. Events of Default, Acceleration and Enforcement

9.1. *Issuer Events of Default*

The Bond Trustee at its discretion may, and if so requested in writing by the holders of at least 20 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds (which for this purpose and the purpose of any Extraordinary Resolution referred to in this Condition 9.1 means the Covered Bonds of this Series together with the Covered Bonds of all other Series (if any) constituted by the Trust Deed) then outstanding as if they were a single Series (with the Principal Amount Outstanding of Covered Bonds not denominated in Sterling converted into Sterling at the relevant Covered Bond Swap Rate) or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of all the Covered Bondholders shall (subject in each case to being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction), give notice (an **Issuer Acceleration Notice**) in writing to the Issuer that as against the Issuer (but not, for the avoidance of doubt, against the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee) each Covered Bond of each Series is, and each such Covered Bond shall thereupon immediately become, due and repayable at its Early Redemption Amount together with (to the extent not included in the Early Redemption Amount) accrued interest as provided in the Trust Deed if any of the following events (each an **Issuer Event of Default**) shall occur and be continuing:

- (a) if default is made by the Issuer for a period of 14 days or more in the payment of any interest or principal due in respect of the Covered Bonds;
- (b) if the Issuer fails to perform or observe any of its other obligations under the Covered Bonds, Receipts or Coupons of any Series or the Trust Deed or any other Transaction Documents to which the Issuer is a party (other than the Programme Agreement or any Subscription Agreement), but excluding any obligation of the Issuer to comply with the Asset Coverage Test and (except where the Bond Trustee, in its absolute discretion, considers such failure to be incapable of remedy when no such continuation or notice as is hereinafter referred to will be required) such failure continues for the period of 30 days (or such longer period as the Bond Trustee may permit) next following the service by the Bond Trustee on the Issuer of notice requiring the same to be remedied. For the avoidance of doubt, a breach by the Issuer of any of the representations or warranties provided under any of the Transaction Documents shall not constitute an Issuer Event of Default;
- (c) if an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding-up of the Issuer (otherwise than for the purposes of a reconstruction or amalgamation, on terms previously approved in writing by the Bond Trustee or by an Extraordinary Resolution of all the Covered Bondholders);
- (d) if the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test in respect of any Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds is breached during the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Breach Period, and the LLP has not cured the breach as described in the LLP Deed before the earlier to occur of:
 - (i) 10 Business Days from the date that the Seller and the LLP are notified of the breach of the Pre-Maturity Test; and
 - (ii) the Final Maturity Date of that Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds;
- (e) if an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice has been served and not revoked (in accordance with the terms of the Transaction Documents) on or before the third Calculation Date after service of such Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice; or
- (f) the Issuer shall be unable to pay its debts as they fall due (within the meaning of Section 23(1)(b) to (e) and Section 123(2) of the Insolvency Act (as those sections may be amended)) or shall admit inability to pay its debts as they fall due or shall stop making

payment in respect of any debts that are due (save, in the case of stopping making payments, in each case in respect of any obligation for the payment of principal or interest in respect of the Covered Bonds of any Series) or shall be adjudged or found bankrupt or insolvent,

provided that any condition, event or act described in paragraph (b) above shall only constitute an Issuer Event of Default if the Bond Trustee shall have certified in writing to the Issuer and the LLP that such condition, event or act is, in its opinion, materially prejudicial to the interests of the Covered Bondholders of any Series and provided also that a breach of any obligation to provide notices, reports or other information under the RCB Regulations and/or Regulated Covered Bonds Sourcebook (**RCB Sourcebook**) shall not be considered materially prejudicial to the interests of the Covered Bondholders by the Bond Trustee.

Upon the Covered Bonds becoming immediately due and payable against the Issuer pursuant to this Condition 9.1, the Bond Trustee shall forthwith serve a notice to pay (the **Notice to Pay**) on the LLP and the Issuer with a copy to the Principal Paying Agent pursuant to the Covered Bond Guarantee. If a Notice to Pay has been served, the LLP shall be required to make payments of Guaranteed Amounts when the same shall become Due for Payment in accordance with the terms of the Covered Bond Guarantee.

Following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice, the Bond Trustee may or shall take such proceedings against the Issuer in accordance with the first paragraph of Condition 9.3 (*Enforcement*).

The Trust Deed provides that all moneys received by the Bond Trustee from the Issuer or any administrator, administrative receiver, receiver, liquidator or other similar official appointed in relation to the Issuer following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice (the **Excess Proceeds**), shall be paid by the Bond Trustee on behalf of the Covered Bondholders of the relevant Series to the LLP for its own account, as soon as practicable, and shall be held by the LLP in the GIC Account and the Excess Proceeds shall thereafter form part of the Security and shall be used by the LLP in the same manner as all other moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the GIC Account pursuant to the Deed of Charge and the LLP Deed. Any Excess Proceeds received by the Bond Trustee shall discharge *pro tanto* the obligations of the Issuer in respect of the payment of the amount of such Excess Proceeds under the Covered Bonds, Receipts and Coupons. However, the obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee are (following service of a Notice to Pay) unconditional and irrevocable and the receipt by the Bond Trustee of any Excess Proceeds shall not reduce or discharge any of such obligations. By subscribing for Covered Bond(s), each Covered Bondholder shall be deemed to have irrevocably directed the Bond Trustee to pay the Excess Proceeds to the LLP in the manner as described above.

9.2. *LLP Events of Default*

The Bond Trustee at its discretion may, and if so requested in writing by the holders of at least 20 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds (which for this purpose and the purpose of any Extraordinary Resolution referred to in this Condition 9.2 means the Covered Bonds of this Series together with the Covered Bonds of all other Series (if any) constituted by the Trust Deed) then outstanding as if they were a single Series (with the Principal Amount Outstanding of Covered Bonds not denominated in Sterling converted into Sterling at the relevant Covered Bond Swap Rate) or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of all the Covered Bondholders shall (subject in each case to being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction), give notice (the **LLP Acceleration Notice**) in writing to the Issuer and the LLP, that (i) each Covered Bond of each Series is, and each Covered Bond of each Series shall as against the Issuer (if not already due and repayable against the Issuer following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice), thereupon immediately become, due and repayable at its Early Redemption Amount together with (to the extent not already included in the Early Redemption Amount) accrued interest, and (ii) all amounts payable by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee shall thereupon immediately become due and payable at the Guaranteed Amount corresponding to the Early Redemption Amount for each Covered Bond of each Series together with (to the extent not already included in the Early Redemption Amount) accrued interest, in each case as provided in the Trust Deed and thereafter the Security shall become enforceable if any of the following events (each an **LLP Event of Default**) shall occur and be continuing:

- (a) if default is made by the LLP for a period of seven days or more in the payment of any Guaranteed Amounts which are Due for Payment on the relevant Guaranteed Amounts Due Date in respect of the Covered Bonds of any Series except in the case of the payments of a Guaranteed Amount which is Due for Payment under Condition 6.1 (*Final redemption*) when

the LLP shall be required to make payments of Guaranteed Amounts which are Due for Payment on the dates specified therein; or

- (b) if default is made by the LLP in the performance or observance of any obligation, condition or provision binding on it (other than any obligation for the payment of Guaranteed Amounts in respect of the Covered Bonds of any Series) under the Trust Deed, the Deed of Charge or any other Transaction Document other than the Programme Agreement or any Subscription Agreement (other than the obligation to satisfy the Asset Coverage Test in accordance with Clause 11 of the LLP Deed) to which the LLP is a party and (except where such default is or the effects of such default are, in the opinion of the Bond Trustee, acting in its absolute discretion, not capable of remedy when no such continuation and notice as is hereinafter mentioned will be required), such default continues for 30 days (or such longer period as the Bond Trustee may permit) after written notice thereof has been given by the Bond Trustee to the LLP requiring the same to be remedied; or
- (c) if an order is made or an effective resolution passed for the liquidation or winding-up of the LLP; or
- (d) if the LLP ceases or threatens to cease to carry on its business or substantially the whole of its business; or
- (e) if the LLP is unable, or admits inability, to pay its debts generally as they fall due or shall be adjudicated or found bankrupt or insolvent; or
- (f) if proceedings are initiated against the LLP under any applicable liquidation, winding-up, insolvency, bankruptcy, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws (including, but not limited to, presentation of a petition or the filing of documents with a court or any registrar for its winding-up, administration or dissolution or the giving notice of the intention to appoint an administrator (whether out of court or otherwise)); or a receiver, administrator, trustee or other similar official shall be appointed (whether out of court or otherwise) in relation to the LLP or in relation to the whole or any part of its assets, or a distress, diligence or execution or other process shall be levied or enforced upon or sued out against the whole or any part of its assets, or if the LLP shall initiate or consent to judicial proceedings relating to itself under any applicable liquidation, winding-up, insolvency, bankruptcy, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws or shall make a conveyance, assignment or assignation for the benefit of, or shall enter into any composition with, its creditors generally; or
- (g) if there is a failure to satisfy the Amortisation Test (as set out in the LLP Deed) on any Calculation Date following service of a Notice to Pay,

provided that any condition, event or act described in paragraph (b) above shall only constitute an LLP Event of Default if the Bond Trustee shall have certified in writing to the Issuer and the LLP that such condition, event or act is, in its opinion, materially prejudicial to the interests of the Covered Bondholders of any Series.

Following service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, each of the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee may or shall take such proceedings or steps in accordance with the first and second paragraphs, respectively, of Condition 9.3 (*Enforcement*).

Upon service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the Covered Bondholders shall have a claim against the LLP, under the Covered Bond Guarantee, for an amount equal to the Early Redemption Amount in respect of each Covered Bond together with (to the extent not included in the Early Redemption Amount) accrued interest and any other amount due under such Covered Bonds (other than additional amounts payable under Condition 7 (*Taxation*)) as provided in the Trust Deed.

9.3. *Enforcement*

The Bond Trustee may at any time after service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice (in the case of the Issuer) or an LLP Acceleration Notice (in the case of the LLP), at its discretion and without further notice, take such proceedings against the Issuer or the LLP, as the case may be, and/or any other person as it may think fit to enforce the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons or any other Transaction Document to which it is a party, but it shall not be bound to take any such enforcement proceedings in relation to the Trust Deed, the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons or any other Transaction Document unless (i) it shall have been so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of all the Covered Bondholders of all Series (with the Covered Bonds of all

Series taken together as a single Series as aforesaid) or so requested in writing by the holders of not less than 20 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of all Series then outstanding (taken together as a single Series and (where appropriate) converted into Sterling at the relevant Covered Bond Swap Rate as aforesaid) and (ii) it shall have been indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

In exercising any of its powers, trusts, authorities and discretions under this Condition 9 the Bond Trustee shall only have regard to the interests of the Covered Bondholders of all Series together as a single Series and shall not have regard to the interests of any other Secured Creditors.

The Security Trustee may at any time after the Security has become enforceable, at its discretion and without further notice, take such proceedings against the LLP and/or any other person as it may think fit to enforce the provisions of the Deed of Charge or any other Transaction Document in accordance with its terms and take such proceedings or steps as it may think fit to enforce the Security, but it shall not be bound to take any such proceedings or steps unless (i) it shall have been so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of all the Covered Bondholders of all Series (with the Covered Bonds of all Series taken together as a single Series as aforesaid) or so requested in writing by the holders of not less than 20 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of all Series then outstanding (taken together and (where appropriate) converted into Sterling at the relevant Covered Bond Swap Rate as aforesaid), and (ii) it shall have been indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction. In exercising any of its powers, trusts, authorities and discretions under this paragraph the Security Trustee shall only have regard to the interests of the Covered Bondholders of all Series together as a single Series and shall not have regard to the interests of any other Secured Creditors.

No Covered Bondholder, Receiptholder or Couponholder shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer or the LLP or to take any action with respect to the Trust Deed, the Deed of Charge, any other Transaction Document, the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons, or the Security unless the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee, as applicable, having become bound so to proceed, fails so to do within a reasonable period and such failure shall be continuing. For the avoidance of doubt, no Covered Bondholder, Receiptholder or Couponholder shall be entitled to proceed if the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee, as the case may be, has notified the Covered Bondholder, the Receiptholder or Couponholder that it is considering whether or not to take the relevant action.

10. Replacement of Covered Bonds, Receipts, Coupons and Talons

If any Covered Bond, Receipt, Coupon or Talon is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent in London (in the case of Bearer Covered Bonds, Receipts or Coupons) or the Registrar (in the case of Registered Covered Bonds), or any other place approved by the Bond Trustee of which notice shall have been given to the Covered Bondholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) upon payment by the claimant of such costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence, security and indemnity (which may provide, *inter alia* that if the allegedly lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed Covered Bond Receipt, Coupon or Talon is subsequently presented for payment or, as the case may be, for exchange for further Coupons, there shall be paid to the Issuer on demand the amount payable by the Issuer in respect of such Covered Bond, Receipt, Coupon or Talon or further Coupon) and otherwise as the Issuer may require. Mutilated or defaced Covered Bonds, Receipts, Coupons or Talons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued. In addition, the Issuer may require the person requesting delivery of a replacement Covered Bond, Receipt, Coupon or Talon to pay, prior to delivery of such replacement Covered Bond, Receipt, Coupon or Talon, any stamp or other tax or governmental charges required to be paid in connection with such replacement. No replacement Covered Bond shall be issued having attached thereto any Receipt, Coupon, or Talon, claims in respect of which shall have become void pursuant to Condition 8 (*Prescription*).

11. Principal Paying Agent, Paying Agents, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Exchange Agent

The names of the initial Principal Paying Agent, the initial Registrar, the initial Transfer Agent, the initial Exchange Agent and their initial specified offices are set out below.

The Issuer is entitled, with the prior written approval of the Bond Trustee, to vary or terminate the appointment of any Agent and/or appoint additional or other Agents and/or approve any change in the specified office through which any Agent acts, provided that:

- (a) there will at all times be a Principal Paying Agent and a Registrar;

- (b) the Issuer will, so long as any Covered Bonds are outstanding, maintain a Paying Agent (which may be the Principal Paying Agent) having a specified office in a city approved by the Bond Trustee in Europe;
- (c) so long as any Covered Bond is listed on any stock exchange or admitted to listing or trading by any other relevant authority, there will at all times be a Paying Agent (in the case of Bearer Covered Bonds) which may be the Principal Paying Agent, and a Transfer Agent (in the case of Registered Covered Bonds) which may be the Registrar, with a specified office in such place as may be required by the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange or, as the case may be, other relevant authority;
- (d) so long as any of the Registered Global Covered Bonds payable in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars are registered in the name of DTC or its nominee, there will at all times be an Exchange Agent with a specified office in the United States; and
- (e) there will at all times be a Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union that shall not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income or any other Directive implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive, provided that the Issuer shall not, under any circumstances, be obliged to maintain a Paying Agent with a specified office in such Member State of the European Union unless at least one European Member State does not require a Paying Agent making payments through a specified office in that Member State to so withhold or deduct tax.

In addition, the Issuer shall forthwith appoint a Paying Agent having a specified office in the United States in the circumstances described in Condition 5.5 (*General provisions applicable to payments*). Any such variation, termination, appointment or change shall only take effect (other than in the case of insolvency, when it shall be of immediate effect) after not less than 30 nor more than 45 days' prior notice shall have been given to the Covered Bondholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*).

In acting under the Agency Agreement, the Agents act solely as agents of the Issuer and the LLP and, in certain circumstances specified therein, of the Bond Trustee and do not assume any obligation to, or relationship of agency or trust with, any Covered Bondholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders. The Agency Agreement contains provisions permitting any entity into which any Agent is merged or converted or with which it is consolidated or to which it transfers all or substantially all of its assets to become the successor agent.

12. Exchange of Talons

On and after the Interest Payment Date on which the final Coupon comprised in any Coupon sheet matures, the Talon (if any) forming part of such Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent or any other Paying Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet including (if such further Coupon Sheet does not include Coupons to (and including) the final date for the payment of interest due in respect of the Bearer Covered Bond to which it appertains) a further Talon, subject to the provisions of Condition 8 (*Prescription*).

Where:

- (a) a Talon (the **relevant Talon**) has become prescribed in accordance with Condition 8 (*Prescription*); and
- (b) the Covered Bond to which the relevant Talon pertains has not become void through prescription; and
- (c) no Coupon sheet (or part thereof, being (a) Coupon(s) and/or a Talon, hereinafter called a **part Coupon sheet**), which Coupon sheet would have been exchangeable for the relevant Talon or for any subsequent Talon bearing the same serial number pertaining to such Covered Bond, has been issued; and
- (d) either no replacement Coupon sheet or part Coupon sheet has been issued in respect of any Coupon sheet or part Coupon sheet referred to in (c) above or, in the reasonable opinion of the Issuer, there is no reasonable likelihood that any such replacement has been issued,

then upon payment by the claimant of the expenses incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity or security as the Issuer may reasonably require there may be obtained at the specified office of the Paying Agent (or such other place of which notice shall be given in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*)), a Coupon sheet or Coupon sheets or part Coupon sheet(s), as the circumstances may require, issued:

- (i) in the case of a Covered Bond that has become due for redemption (x) without any Coupon itself prescribed in accordance with Condition 8 (*Prescription*) or the Relevant Date for payment of which would fall after the Relevant Date for the redemption of the relevant Covered Bond, and (y) without any Talon or Talons, as the case may be; or
- (ii) in any other case, without any Coupon or Talon itself prescribed in accordance with Condition 8 (*Prescription*) and without any Talon pertaining to a Coupon sheet the Relevant Date of the final Coupon of which falls on or prior to the date when the Coupon sheet(s) or part Coupon sheet(s) is (are) delivered to or to the order of the claimant, but in no event shall any Coupon sheet be issued the original due date for exchange of which falls after the date of delivery of such Coupon sheet(s) as aforesaid.

For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of this Condition 12 (*Exchange of Talons*) shall not give, or revive, any rights in respect of any Talon that has become prescribed in accordance with Condition 8 (*Prescription*).

13. Notices

All notices regarding the Bearer Covered Bonds will be valid if published in one leading English language daily newspaper of general circulation in London (expected to be the *Financial Times*) or any other daily newspaper in London approved by the Bond Trustee. The Issuer or, in the case of a notice given by the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee, the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee (as the case may be) shall also ensure that notices are duly published in a manner which complies with the rules and regulations of any stock exchange or any other relevant authority on which the Bearer Covered Bonds are for the time being listed. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the date of the first publication or, where required to be published in more than one newspaper, on the date of the first publication in all required newspapers or where published in such newspapers on different dates, the last date of such first publication. If publication as provided above is not practicable, notice will be given in such other manner, and will be deemed to have been given on such date, as the Bond Trustee shall approve.

All notices regarding the Registered Covered Bonds will be deemed to be validly given if sent by first class mail or (if posted to an address overseas) by airmail to the holders (or the first named of joint holders) at their respective addresses recorded in the Register and will be deemed to have been given on the fourth day after mailing and, in addition, for so long as any Registered Covered Bonds are listed, quoted or traded on a stock exchange or are admitted to listing or trading by another relevant authority and the rules of that stock exchange or relevant authority so require, such notice will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the place or places required by those rules. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the date of such publication. If the giving of notice as provided above is not practicable, notice will be given in such other manner, and will be deemed to have been given on such date, as the Bond Trustee shall approve.

So long as the Covered Bonds are represented in their entirety by any Global Covered Bonds held on behalf of DTC and/or Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, there may be substituted for such publication in such newspaper(s) or such mailing, the delivery of the relevant notice to DTC and/or Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg for communication by them to the holders of the Covered Bonds provided that, in addition, for so long as any Covered Bonds are listed on a stock exchange or admitted to listing or trading by any other relevant authority and the rules of the stock exchange, or as the case may be, other relevant authority so require, such notice will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the place or places required by that stock exchange or, as the case may be, any other relevant authority. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the holders of the Covered Bonds on the third day after the day on which the said notice was given to DTC and/or Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as appropriate.

Notices to be given by any Covered Bondholder shall be in writing and given by lodging the same, together (in the case of any Covered Bond in definitive form) with the relevant Covered Bond or Covered Bonds, with the Principal Paying Agent (in the case of Bearer Covered Bonds) or the

Registrar (in the case of Registered Covered Bonds). Whilst any of the Covered Bonds are represented by a Global Covered Bond, such notice may be given by any holder of a Covered Bond to the Principal Paying Agent or the Registrar through DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, in such manner as the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar and DTC and/or Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, may approve for this purpose.

14. Meetings of Covered Bondholders, Modification and Waiver

Covered Bondholders, Receiptholders, Couponholders and other Secured Parties should note that the Issuer, the LLP and the Principal Paying Agent may without their consent or the consent of the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee agree to modify any provision of any Final Terms which is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a proven or manifest error or to comply with any mandatory provisions of law.

14.1. Meetings of Covered Bondholders

The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening meetings of the Covered Bondholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution of modifications to these Terms and Conditions or the provisions of the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons, the Trust Deed or any of the other Transaction Documents. Such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer, the LLP or the Bond Trustee and shall be convened by the Issuer at the request in writing of Covered Bondholders holding not less than 10 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds for the time being outstanding. The quorum at any such meeting in respect of Covered Bonds of any Series for the transaction of business other than the passing of an Extraordinary Resolution or a Programme Resolution is one or more persons holding or representing in the aggregate not less than one-twentieth of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of such Series for the time outstanding. The quorum at any such meeting in respect of any Covered Bonds of any Series for passing an Extraordinary Resolution is one or more persons holding or representing in the aggregate a clear majority of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of such Series for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned meeting one or more persons being or representing Covered Bondholders of such Series whatever the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of such Series so held or represented, except that at any meeting the business of which includes the modification of any Series Reserved Matter, the quorum shall be one or more persons holding or representing not less than two-thirds of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of such Series for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned such meeting one or more persons holding or representing not less than one-third of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of such Series for the time being outstanding. An Extraordinary Resolution passed at any meeting of the Covered Bondholders of a Series shall, subject as provided below, be binding on all the Covered Bondholders of such Series, whether or not they are present at the meeting, and on all Receiptholders and Couponholders in respect of such Series of Covered Bonds. A resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 75 per cent. in Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of a Series shall take effect as an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of the Covered Bonds of such Series. If and whenever the Issuer shall have issued and have outstanding Covered Bonds of more than one Series the above provisions shall have effect subject to the following modifications:

- (a) a resolution which in the opinion of the Bond Trustee affects the interests of the holders of the Covered Bonds of only one Series shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the Covered Bonds of that Series;
- (b) a resolution which in the opinion of the Bond Trustee affects the interests of the holders of the Covered Bonds of more than one Series but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of Covered Bonds of any of the Series so affected shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the holders of the Covered Bonds of all the Series so affected; and
- (c) a resolution which in the opinion of the Bond Trustee affects the interests of the holders of the Covered Bonds of more than one Series and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of the Covered Bonds of one Series or group of Series so affected and the holders of the Covered Bonds of another Series or group of Series so affected shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if passed at separate meetings of the holders of the Covered Bonds of each Series or group of Series so affected,

and the above provisions concerning quorum and voting shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such meeting or meetings.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the immediately preceding paragraph, any Extraordinary Resolution (A) (i) to direct the Bond Trustee to accelerate the Covered Bonds pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default, Acceleration and Enforcement*); (ii) to direct the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee to take any enforcement action pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default, Acceleration and Enforcement*) or (iii) to direct the Bond Trustee to make any such determination as is referred to in Clause 20.1(b)(B) of the Trust Deed or (B) in relation to the appointment of a new Bond Trustee or Security Trustee or the removal of the Bond Trustee or Security Trustee (each a **Programme Resolution**) shall only be capable of being passed at a single meeting of the holders of the Covered Bonds of all Series then outstanding (with the Covered Bonds of all Series taken together as a single Series as provided in Clause 2.8 (*Separate Series*) of the Trust Deed and, if applicable, converted into Sterling at the relevant Covered Bond Swap Rate). Any such meeting to consider a Programme Resolution may be convened by the Issuer, the LLP or the Bond Trustee or by Covered Bondholder, holding at least 20 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of all Series then outstanding. The quorum at any such meeting for passing a Programme Resolution is one or more persons holding or representing at least a clear majority of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of all Series for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned such meeting one or more persons holding or representing Covered Bonds of any Series whatever the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of such Series so held or represented. A Programme Resolution passed at any meeting of the Covered Bondholders of all Series shall be binding on all Covered Bondholders of all Series, whether or not they are present at the meeting, and on all related Receipholders and Couponholders in respect of such Covered Bonds.

In connection with any meeting of the holders of Covered Bonds of more than one Series where such Covered Bonds are not denominated in Sterling, the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds of any Series not denominated in Sterling shall be converted into Sterling at the relevant Covered Bond Swap Rate.

The Trust Deed and the Deed of Charge contain similar provisions to those described above in relation to requests in writing from Covered Bondholders upon which the Bond Trustee or, as the case may be, the Security Trustee is bound to act (including in relation to the matters described in Conditions 9.1 (*Events of Default, Acceleration and Enforcement*), 9.2 (*LLP Events of Default*), 9.3 (*Enforcement*) and 14.2 (*Modifications and Waivers*)).

14.2. *Modifications and Waivers*

The Bond Trustee may in the case of (a) and (b) below, and the Bond Trustee shall in the case of (c) below, agree and the LLP and the Issuer may also agree, without the consent of the Covered Bondholders, Receipholders or Couponholders of any Series and without the consent of the other Secured Creditors other than any Secured Creditor that is party to the relevant documents (and for this purpose the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee may disregard whether any such modification relates to a Series Reserved Matter),:

- (a) to any modification of the terms and conditions applying to Covered Bonds of one or more Series (including these Terms and Conditions), the related Receipts and/or Coupons or any Transaction Document provided that (i) in the sole opinion of the Bond Trustee such modification is not materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Covered Bondholders of any Series, and (ii) in the sole opinion of the Security Trustee such modification is not materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Covered Bondholders of any Series or the Covered Bond Swap Providers or the Interest Rate Swap Provider, except for any Covered Bond Swap Provider or the Interest Rate Swap Provider who is a member of the Lloyds Banking Group; or
- (b) to any modification of the terms and conditions applying to Covered Bonds of any one or more Series (including these Terms and Conditions), the related Receipts and/or Coupons or any Transaction Document which is in the sole opinion of the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee (as the case may be) of a formal, minor or technical nature or is to correct a manifest error or an error which is, in the sole opinion of the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee (as the case may be), proven, or is to comply with mandatory provisions of law;

- (c) following the redemption of all the Covered Bonds outstanding as of 7 June 2013 and any Covered Bonds issued on or after such date but which are to be consolidated and form a single Series with such Covered Bonds, and subject to receipt by the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee of a certificate of the Issuer or the LLP certifying to the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee that the requested amendments are to be made solely for the purpose of enabling the Issuer or the LLP to satisfy the relevant requirements, to any modifications of the terms and conditions applying to Covered Bonds of any one or more Series (including these Terms and Conditions), the related Receipts and/or Coupons or any Transaction Document as requested by the Issuer and/or the LLP in order to enable the Issuer and/or the LLP to comply with any requirements which apply to it under Regulation (EU) 648/2012 (the **European Market Infrastructures Regulation** or **EMIR**) in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed, and the Covered Bondholder shall be deemed to have instructed the Security Trustee to consider such amendments to the Transaction Documents and/or these Terms and Conditions to be not materially prejudicial for the purposes of making a determination under clause 22.7(a) of the Deed of Charge.

Notwithstanding the above, the Issuer, the LLP and the Principal Paying Agent may agree, without the consent of the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Covered Bondholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders or any of the other Secured Creditors, to any modification of any of the provisions of any Final Terms which is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a proven or manifest error or to comply with any mandatory provisions of law.

The Bond Trustee may also agree, without the consent of the Covered Bondholders of any Series, the related Receiptholders and/or Couponholders, to the waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of any of the provisions of the Covered Bonds, the Receipts or Coupons of any Series or any of the provisions of any of the Transaction Documents, or determine, without any such consent as aforesaid, that any Issuer Event of Default or LLP Event of Default or Potential Issuer Event of Default or Potential LLP Event of Default shall not be treated as such, provided that, in any such case, it is not, in the opinion of the Bond Trustee, materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Covered Bondholders of any Series and provided always that the Bond Trustee shall not exercise any powers conferred on it in contravention of any express direction given by Extraordinary Resolution. The Security Trustee may also agree, without the consent of the Covered Bondholders of any Series, the related Receiptholders and/or Couponholders or any other Secured Creditor, to the waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents, provided that, in any such case, it is not, in the sole opinion of the Security Trustee, materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Covered Bondholders of any Series, or the Covered Bond Swap Providers or the Interest Rate Swap Provider, except for any Covered Bond Swap Provider or the Interest Rate Swap Provider who is a member of the Lloyds Banking Group.

The Bond Trustee or, as the case may be, the Security Trustee shall be bound to agree to any modification of the terms and conditions applying to Covered Bonds of one or more Series (including these Terms and Conditions), the related Receipts and/or Coupons or any Transaction Document if it is directed by Extraordinary Resolution of the relevant Covered Bondholders or requested to do so in writing by the holders of at least 20 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Covered Bonds then outstanding and, in each case, only if it shall first be indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction against all liabilities to which it may thereby render itself liable or which it may incur by so doing and provided that, in the case of the Security Trustee, in its opinion, such modification is not materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Covered Bond Swap Providers or the Interest Rate Swap Provider, except for any Covered Bond Swap Provider or the Interest Rate Swap Provider who is a member of the Lloyds Banking Group.

The Bond Trustee or, as the case may be, the Security Trustee shall be bound to (i) waive or authorise any breach or proposed breach of any of the provisions of the Covered Bonds of any Series or any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents or (ii) in the case of the Bond Trustee, determine that any Issuer Event of Default, Potential Issuer Event of Default, LLP Event of Default or Potential LLP Event of Default shall not be treated as such if it is so directed by Extraordinary Resolution of the relevant Covered Bondholders or requested to do so in writing by the holders of at least 20 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Covered Bonds then outstanding (in the case of any such determination as is referred to in (ii) above, with the Covered Bonds of all Series taken together as a single Series as provided in Clause 2.8 of the Trust Deed and, if applicable, converted into Sterling at the relevant Covered Bond Swap Rate) and, in each case, only if it shall first

be indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction against all liabilities to which it may thereby render itself liable or which it may incur by so doing and provided that, in the case of the Security Trustee, in its opinion, such waiver or authorisation is not materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Covered Bond Swap Providers or the Interest Rate Swap Provider, except for any Covered Bond Swap Provider or the Interest Rate Swap Provider who is a member of the Lloyds Banking Group.

In relation to any such modification, waiver, authorisation or determination, the Trust Deed contains provisions (which are described in Condition 14.1 (*Meetings of Covered Bondholders*)) for determining which Series of Covered Bonds are relevant in any particular case and for determining whether separate Extraordinary Resolutions or requests of each relevant Series or a single Extraordinary Resolution or request of all relevant Series are/is required.

The Security Trustee or the Bond Trustee shall not agree to any modification or make or grant any authorisation, waiver or determination pursuant to this Condition 14 (*Meetings of Covered Bondholders, Modification and Waiver*), until it shall have received from the Issuer written confirmation that such modification, waiver, authorisation or determination, as applicable, would not result in a breach of the RCB Regulations and that either:

- (a) such modification, authorisation, waiver or determination would not require the FCA to be notified in accordance with Regulation 20 of the RCB Regulations; or
- (b) if such modification, authorisation, waiver or determination would require notification in accordance with Regulation 20 of the RCB Regulations, the Issuer has provided all information required to be provided to the FCA and the FCA have given their consent to such proposed modification, authorisation, waiver or determination.

Where the Security Trustee is unable to determine whether any such modification, waiver or authorisation is materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Covered Bond Swap Provider or the Interest Rate Swap Provider (except for any Covered Bond Swap Provider or Interest Rate Swap Provider who is a member of the Lloyds Banking Group), it shall give written notice to the Covered Bond Swap Provider and/or the Interest Rate Swap Provider (as the case may be), setting out the relevant details and requesting its consent thereto. The Covered Bond Swap Provider or Interest Rate Swap Provider (as the case may be), shall, within 10 Business Days of receipt of such notice (the **Relevant Period**), notify (in writing) the Security Trustee of:

- (a) its consent (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed) to such proposed modification, waiver or authorisation; or
- (b) its refusal to give such consent and reasons for such refusal (such refusal not to be unreasonably made and to be considered in the context of its security position under the Deed of Charge).

Any failure by the Covered Bond Swap Provider or Interest Rate Swap Provider to notify the Security Trustee as aforesaid within the Relevant Period shall be deemed to be a consent by the relevant Swap Provider to such proposed modification, waiver or authorisation.

The Security Trustee may (without further enquiry) rely upon the consent (including deemed consent) or refusal in writing of the Covered Bond Swap Provider or Interest Rate Swap Provider, as provided above and shall have no liability to the Covered Bond Swap Provider, Interest Rate Swap Provider or any other Secured Creditor for consenting or not consenting (as the case may be) to a modification, waiver or authorisation on the basis of any such consent or refusal in writing or any deemed consent as provided above.

Any such modification, waiver, authorisation or determination shall be binding on all Covered Bondholders of all Series of Covered Bonds, the related Receiptholders and the Couponholders and the other Secured Creditors, and unless the Security Trustee and the Bond Trustee otherwise agree, any such modification shall be notified by the Issuer to the Covered Bondholders of all Series of Covered Bonds for the time being outstanding and the other Secured Creditors in accordance with the relevant terms and conditions as soon as practicable thereafter.

In connection with the exercise by it of any of its trusts, powers, authorities and discretions (including, without limitation, any modification, waiver, authorisation or determination), the Bond Trustee and (where it is required to have regard to the interests of the Covered Bondholders) the Security Trustee shall have regard to the general interests of the Covered Bondholders of each Series as a class (but shall not have regard to any interests arising from circumstances particular to individual Covered

Bondholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders whatever their number) and, in particular but without limitation, shall not have regard to the consequences of any such exercise for individual Covered Bondholders, the related Receiptholders, Couponholders (whatever their number) resulting from their being for any purpose domiciled or resident in, or otherwise connected with, or subject to the jurisdiction of, any particular territory or any political sub-division thereof and the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee shall not be entitled to require, nor shall any Covered Bondholder, Receiptholder or Couponholder be entitled to claim, from the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee or any other person any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax or stamp duty consequences of any such exercise upon individual Covered Bondholders, Receiptholders and/or Couponholders, except to the extent already provided for in Condition 7 (*Taxation*) and/or in any undertaking or covenant given in addition to, or in substitution for, Condition 7 (*Taxation*) pursuant to the Trust Deed.

For the purposes hereof:

Potential Issuer Event of Default means any condition, event or act which, with the lapse of time and/or the issue, making or giving of any notice, certification, declaration, demand, determination and/or request and/or the taking of any similar action and/or the fulfilment of any similar condition, would constitute an Issuer Event of Default; and

Potential LLP Event of Default means any condition, event or act which, with the lapse of time and/or the issue, making or giving of any notice, certification, declaration, demand, determination and/or request and/or the taking of any similar action and/or the fulfilment of any similar condition, would constitute an LLP Event of Default.

15. Indemnification of the Bond Trustee and/or Security Trustee and Bond Trustee and/or Security Trustee Contracting with the Issuer and/or the LLP

If, in connection with the exercise of its powers, trusts, authorities or discretions, the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee is of the opinion that the interests of the holders of the Covered Bonds of any one or more Series would be materially prejudiced thereby, the Bond Trustee or the Security Trustee, as the case may be, shall not exercise such power, trust, authority or discretion without the approval of such Covered Bondholders by Extraordinary Resolution or by a direction in writing of such Covered Bondholders of at least 20 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of Covered Bonds of the relevant Series then outstanding.

The Trust Deed and the Deed of Charge contain provisions for the indemnification of the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee and for their relief from responsibility, including provisions relieving them from taking any action unless indemnified and/or secured to their satisfaction.

The Trust Deed and the Deed of Charge also contain provisions pursuant to which each of the Bond Trustee and Security Trustee, respectively, is entitled, *inter alia*, (i) to enter into contracts, financial or other transactions with the Issuer, the LLP and/or any of their respective Subsidiaries and affiliates, holding companies or any person or body corporate associated with the Issuer and to act as trustee for the holders of any other securities issued or guaranteed by, or relating to, the Issuer, the LLP and/or any of their respective Subsidiaries and affiliates, holding companies or any other person or body corporate as aforesaid, (ii) to exercise and enforce its rights, comply with its obligations and perform its duties under or in relation to any such transactions or, as the case may be, any such trusteeship without regard to the interests of, or consequences for, the Covered Bondholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders or any other Secured Creditors, and (iii) to retain and not be liable to account for any profit made or any other amount or benefit received thereby or in connection therewith.

Neither the Bond Trustee nor the Security Trustee will be responsible for any loss, expense or liability, which may be suffered as a result of any Loans or Related Security, or any deeds or documents of title thereto, being uninsured or inadequately insured or being held by clearing organisations or their operators or by intermediaries such as banks, brokers or other similar persons on behalf of the Bond Trustee and/or the Security Trustee. Neither the Bond Trustee nor the Security Trustee will be responsible for (i) supervising the performance by the Issuer, the LLP or any other party to the Transaction Documents of their respective obligations under the Transaction Documents and the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee will be entitled to assume, until they each have received written notice to the contrary, that all such persons are properly performing their duties; (ii) considering the basis on which approvals or consents are granted by the Issuer, the LLP or any other party to the Transaction Documents under the Transaction Documents; (iii) monitoring the Portfolio, including, without limitation, compliance with the Asset Coverage Test, the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test or the

Amortisation Test; or (iv) monitoring whether Loans and Related Security satisfy the Eligibility Criteria. Neither the Bond Trustee nor the Security Trustee will be liable to any Covered Bondholder or other Secured Creditor for any failure to make or to cause to be made on their behalf the searches, investigations and enquiries which would normally be made by a prudent chargee in relation to the Security and have no responsibility in relation to the legality, validity, sufficiency and enforceability of the Security and the Transaction Documents.

16. Limited Recourse

The Covered Bondholders agree with the LLP and the Security Trustee that, notwithstanding any other provision of any Transaction Document, all obligations of the LLP to the Covered Bondholders in respect of the Secured Obligations owing to the Covered Bondholders are limited in recourse to the Charged Property and, upon the Security Trustee giving written notice to the Covered Bondholders that:

- (a) it has determined in its sole opinion that there is no reasonable likelihood of there being any further realisations in respect of the Charged Property (whether arising from enforcement of the Security or otherwise) which would be available to pay amounts outstanding under the Transaction Documents; and
- (b) all amounts available to be applied to pay amounts owing under the Transaction Documents have been so applied in accordance with the Transaction Documents,

the Covered Bondholders shall have no further claim against the LLP in respect of any amounts owing to them which remain unpaid and such unpaid amounts shall be deemed to be discharged in full.

17. Further Issues

The Issuer shall be at liberty from time to time (but subject always to the provisions of the Trust Deed and the Deed of Charge) without the consent of the Covered Bondholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders to create and issue further Covered Bonds (whether in bearer or registered form) having terms and conditions the same as the Covered Bonds of any Series or the same in all respects and guaranteed by the LLP save for the amount and date of the first payment of interest thereon, issue date and/or issue price and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with the outstanding Covered Bonds of such Series.

18. Ratings Confirmations

- 18.1. By subscribing for or purchasing Covered Bond(s), each Covered Bondholder shall be deemed to have acknowledged and agreed that a credit rating of a Series of Covered Bonds is an assessment of credit risk and does not address other matters that may be of relevance to Covered Bondholders, including, without limitation, in the case of a confirmation by a Rating Agency that any action proposed to be taken by the Issuer, the LLP, the Seller, the Servicer, the Cash Manager, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee or any other party to a Transaction Document will not have an adverse effect on the then current rating of the Covered Bonds or cause such rating to be withdrawn (a **Rating Agency Confirmation**), whether such action is either (i) permitted by the terms of the relevant Transaction Document or (ii) in the best interests of, or not prejudicial to, some or all of the Covered Bondholders.
- 18.2. In being entitled to have regard to the fact that a Rating Agency has confirmed that the then current rating of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds would not be adversely affected or withdrawn, each of the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee and the Secured Creditors (including the Covered Bondholders) is deemed to have acknowledged and agreed that a Rating Agency Confirmation does not impose or extend any actual or contingent liability on the Rating Agencies to the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Secured Creditors (including the Covered Bondholders) or any other person or create any legal relations between the Rating Agencies and the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Secured Creditors (including the Covered Bondholders) or any other person whether by way of contract or otherwise.
- 18.3. By subscribing for or purchasing Covered Bond(s) each Covered Bondholder shall be deemed to have acknowledged and agreed that:
 - (a) a Rating Agency Confirmation may or may not be given at the sole discretion of each Rating Agency;
 - (b) depending on the timing of delivery of the request and any information needed to be provided as part of any such request, it may be the case that a Rating Agency cannot provide a Rating

Agency Confirmation in the time available, or at all, and the Rating Agency shall not be responsible for the consequences thereof;

- (c) a Rating Agency Confirmation, if given, will be given on the basis of the facts and circumstances prevailing at the relevant time, and in the context of cumulative changes to the transaction of which the Covered Bond forms a part; and
- (d) a Rating Agency Confirmation represents only a restatement of the opinions given, and shall not be construed as advice for the benefit of any Covered Bondholder or any other party.

19. Substitution, Consolidation, Merger, Amalgamation or Transfer of the Issuer

- 19.1. If so requested by the Issuer, the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee shall, without the consent of the Covered Bondholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders or any other Secured Creditor, agree with the Issuer and the LLP to the substitution in place of the Issuer (or of the previous substitute under this Condition) as the principal debtor under the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and all other Transaction Documents of any Subsidiary of the Issuer or any holding company of the Issuer or any other subsidiary of any such holding company, in each case incorporated or to be incorporated in any country in the world or to the resubstitution of the Issuer (such substituted issuer being hereinafter called the **New Company**) PROVIDED THAT in each case a trust deed is executed and other forms of undertaking are given by the New Company in the form and manner satisfactory to the Bond Trustee, agreeing to be bound by the provisions of the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other Transaction Documents to which the Issuer is a party and with any consequential amendments which the Bond Trustee may deem appropriate as fully as if the New Company had been named in the trust presents, the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other Transaction Documents as the principal debtor in place of the Issuer (or of the previous substitute under this Condition). Further conditions shall apply to such substitution above as set out in the Trust Deed.
- 19.2. Any such trust deed executed and/or undertakings given pursuant to this Condition shall, if so expressed, operate to release the Issuer or the previous substitute as aforesaid from all of its obligations as principal debtor under the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other Transaction Documents to which it is a party. Not later than 14 days after the execution of such documents and compliance with such requirements, the New Company shall give notice thereof in a form previously approved by the Bond Trustee to the Covered Bondholders in the manner provided in Condition 13 (*Notices*). Upon the execution of such documents and compliance with such requirements, the New Company shall be deemed to be named in the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other Transaction Documents in place of the Issuer (or in each case in place of the previous substitute) under the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other Transaction Documents and the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other Transaction Documents shall be deemed to be modified in such manner as shall be necessary to give effect to the above provisions and, without limitation, references in the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other Transaction Documents to the Issuer shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be deemed to be or include references to the New Company.
- 19.3. The Issuer may (without the consent of the Covered Bondholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders of any Series or any other Secured Creditor (including the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee) where the new entity is a corporation organised under the laws of the United Kingdom) consolidate with, merge or amalgamate into or transfer its assets substantially as an entirety to any corporation (where the surviving entity or transferee company is not the Issuer, such surviving entity or transferee company shall be referred to as the **New Entity**). Further conditions shall apply to such consolidation, merger or amalgamation as set out in the Trust Deed.
- 19.4. Any such trust deed executed and/or undertakings given pursuant to this Condition shall, if so expressed, operate to release the Issuer (as the case may be) or the previous substitute as aforesaid from all of its obligations under the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other Transaction Documents. Not later than 14 days after such consolidation, merger, amalgamation and/or transfer, the New Entity shall give notice thereof in a form previously approved by the Bond Trustee to the Covered Bondholders in the manner provided in Condition 13 (*Notices*). Upon the execution of such documents and compliance with such requirements, the New Entity shall be deemed to be named in the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other Transaction Documents to which the Issuer is a party as the principal debtor in place of the Issuer (where the New Entity is the successor entity or transferee company of the Issuer) (or in each case in place of the previous substitute under this Condition) under the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other Transaction Documents and the Covered

Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other relevant Transaction Documents shall be deemed to be modified in such manner as shall be necessary to give effect to the above provisions and, without limitation, references in the trust presents, the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other relevant Transaction Documents to the Issuer shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be deemed to be or include references to the New Entity.

20. Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999

No person (other than the Rating Agencies in respect of Condition 18 (*Ratings Confirmations*)) shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of this Covered Bond under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999, but this does not affect any right or remedy of any person which exists or is available apart from that Act.

21. Governing Law

The Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement, the Corporate Services Agreement, the Covered Bonds, the Receipts, the Coupons and the other Transaction Documents (other than each Scottish Declaration of Trust and certain documents to be granted pursuant to the Deed of Charge) are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law unless specifically stated to the contrary. Each Scottish Declaration of Trust is governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, Scots law. Certain documents to be granted pursuant to the Deed of Charge will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, Scots law.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The gross proceeds (or the Sterling Equivalent thereof) from each issue of Covered Bonds will be used by the Issuer to make available Term Advances to the LLP pursuant to the terms of the Intercompany Loan Agreement, which in turn shall be used by the LLP (after exchanging the proceeds of the Term Advances into Sterling, if necessary) either to (i) acquire Loans and their Related Security or (ii) to invest the same in Substitution Assets up to the prescribed limit to the extent required to meet the requirements of Regulations 17(2)(b) and 24(1)(a)(ii) of the RCB Regulations and the Asset Coverage Test and thereafter may be applied by the LLP:

- (a) to acquire Loans and their Related Security or to invest the same in Substitution Assets up to the prescribed limit;
- (b) if an existing Series, or part of an existing Series, of Covered Bonds is being refinanced by such issue of Covered Bonds, to repay the Term Advance(s) corresponding to the Covered Bonds being so refinanced;
- (c) subject to complying with the Asset Coverage Test, to make Capital Distributions to one or more Members; and/or
- (d) (if not denominated in Sterling, upon exchange into Sterling under the applicable Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap) to make a deposit in the GIC Account (including, without limitation, to fund the Reserve Amount to an amount not exceeding the prescribed limit).

LLOYDS BANK GROUP

Overview

The businesses of Lloyds Banking Group are in or owned by the Issuer and the Issuer is wholly owned by the Company. Accordingly, set out below is information relating to the Lloyds Banking Group, the Group and the Issuer which is necessary in order for investors to understand the business of the Issuer.

The Group is a leading provider of financial services to individual and business customers in the UK.

History and Development of Lloyds Banking Group

The history of the Group can be traced back to the 18th century when the banking partnership of Taylors and Lloyds was established in Birmingham, England. Lloyds Bank Plc was incorporated in 1865 and during the late 19th and early 20th centuries entered into a number of acquisitions and mergers, significantly increasing the number of banking offices in the UK. In 1995, it continued to expand with the acquisition of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society (C&G).

TSB Group plc became operational in 1986 when, following UK Government legislation, the operations of four Trustee Savings Banks and other related companies were transferred to TSB Group plc and its new banking subsidiaries. By 1995, the TSB Group had, either through organic growth or acquisition, developed life and general insurance operations, investment management activities, and a motor vehicle hire purchase and leasing operation to supplement its retail banking activities.

In 1995, TSB Group plc merged with Lloyds Bank Plc. Under the terms of the merger, the TSB and Lloyds Bank groups were combined under TSB Group plc, which was re-named Lloyds TSB Group plc, with Lloyds Bank Plc, which was subsequently re-named Lloyds TSB Bank plc, the principal subsidiary. In 1999, the businesses, assets and liabilities of TSB Bank plc, the principal banking subsidiary of the TSB Group prior to the merger, and its subsidiary Hill Samuel Bank Limited were vested in Lloyds TSB Bank plc, and in 2000, Lloyds TSB Group acquired Scottish Widows. In addition to already being one of the leading providers of banking services in the UK, the acquisition of Scottish Widows also positioned Lloyds TSB Group as one of the leading suppliers of long-term savings and protection products in the UK.

HBOS plc and its subsidiary and associated undertakings (the **HBOS Group** or **HBOS**) had been formed in September 2001 by the merger of Halifax plc and Bank of Scotland. The Halifax business began with the establishment of the Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society in 1852; the society grew through a number of mergers and acquisitions including the merger with Leeds Permanent Building Society in 1995 and the acquisition of Clerical Medical in 1996. In 1997 the Halifax converted to plc status and floated on the London stock market. Bank of Scotland was founded in July 1695, making it Scotland's first and oldest bank.

On 18 September 2008, with the support of the UK Government, the boards of Lloyds TSB Group plc and HBOS plc announced that they had reached agreement on the terms of a recommended acquisition by Lloyds TSB Group plc of HBOS plc. The shareholders of Lloyds TSB Group plc approved the acquisition at the Company's general meeting on 19 November 2008. On 16 January 2009, the acquisition was completed and Lloyds TSB Group plc changed its name to Lloyds Banking Group plc.

Pursuant to two placing and open offers which were completed by the Company in January and June 2009 and the Rights Issue completed in December 2009 (the **Rights Issue**), the UK Government acquired 43.4 per cent. of the Company's issued ordinary share capital. As at 16 December 2014, the UK Government held approximately 17.8 billion shares in the Lloyds Banking Group, representing a stake of approximately 24.9 per cent., following a sale of 4,282 million shares on 20 September 2013, a further sale of 5,555 million shares on 31 March 2014 and the effect of issues of ordinary shares. On 17 December 2014, the UK Government announced a pre-arranged six month trading plan with Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc (**Morgan Stanley**) which provides Morgan Stanley with full discretion to effect a measured and orderly sell down of shares in the Lloyds Banking Group on behalf of the UK Government. The trading plan will terminate no later than 30 June 2015 and the UK Government has instructed Morgan Stanley that up to but no more than 15 per cent. of the aggregate total trading volume in the Lloyds Banking Group is to be sold over the duration of the trading plan. On 10 June 2015, the UK Government notified the Lloyds Banking Group that its holding had reduced to 17.90 per cent. or approximately 12.7 billion shares as a result of the trading plan. The UK Government's shareholding may have reduced further following the notification on 10 June 2015, though their shareholding remains above 17 per cent. at 19 June 2015.

Pursuant to its decision approving state aid to the Lloyds Banking Group, the European Commission required the Lloyds Banking Group to dispose of a retail banking business meeting minimum requirements for the number of branches, share of the UK personal current accounts market and proportion of the Lloyds Banking Group's mortgage assets. This business was rebranded as TSB in September 2013 and commenced operating separately within the Lloyds Banking Group. In 2014 the Lloyds Banking Group commenced the sale of shares in TSB Banking Group plc (the holding company for the TSB business), selling a 35 per cent. interest in June 2014 following an IPO, 3.5 per cent. in July 2014 as a result of exercising the overallotment option in connection with the IPO and a further 11.5 per cent. in September 2014 through an institutional placing so that, at 31 December 2014, the Lloyds Banking Group retained an interest of approximately 50 per cent. in TSB. On 20 March 2015 the Lloyds Banking Group announced that it had agreed to sell a 9.99 per cent. interest in TSB to Sabadell, S.A. (**Sabadell**), and the Lloyds Banking Group entered into an irrevocable undertaking to accept the terms of the recommended cash offer for TSB by Sabadell pursuant to which Sabadell will acquire the entire issued and to be issued share capital of TSB (the **Offer**) in respect of its entire remaining 40.01 per cent. shareholding in TSB. The sale of the 9.99 per cent interest completed on 24 March 2015. The Offer is conditional upon, amongst other things, the PRA consenting to the acquisition by Sabadell of control of TSB. The Lloyds Banking Group is required to sell down its remaining stake before 31 December 2015.

Ratings

As at the date of this Prospectus: (i) long-term senior obligations of the Issuer are rated “A” by S&P, “A1” by Moody's and “A+” by Fitch; and (ii) short-term obligations of the Issuer are rated “A-1” by S&P, “P-1” by Moody's and “F1” by Fitch. Each of Fitch, Moody's and S&P is established in the European Union and is registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies.

Expected ratings in relation to Covered Bonds issued by the Issuer under the Programme

The Covered Bonds issued under the Programme are expected on issue to be assigned an “AAA” rating by Fitch and an “Aaa” rating by Moody's.

A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to change, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

For detail on credit ratings risks see “*Risk Factors — Financial soundness related risks*”. In particular, see “*Risk Factors — Financial soundness related risks — The Group's borrowing costs and access to the capital markets is dependent on a number of factors, including any reduction in the Group's longer-term credit rating, and increased costs or reduction in access could materially adversely affect the Group's results of operations, financial condition or prospects*”.

Strategy of Lloyds Bank Group

The Group is a leading provider of financial services to individual and business customers in the UK. The Group's main business activities are retail and commercial banking, long-term savings, protection and investment. Services are provided through a number of well recognised brands including Lloyds Bank, Halifax, Bank of Scotland, and Scottish Widows and through a range of distribution channels, including the largest branch network in the UK and a comprehensive digital proposition.

The Group operates a simple, low-risk, customer-focused retail and commercial banking business primarily in the UK. The Group's corporate strategy is built around being the best bank for individual and business customers across the UK and creating value by investing in areas that make a real difference to these customers.

Following the successful delivery of the Group's 2011 strategy that underpinned the Group's low cost, low risk, customer focused, UK retail and commercial banking business model, the Group outlined the next phase of its strategy in October 2014. The Group's strategy is focused upon delivering value and high quality experiences for customers alongside superior and sustainable financial performance within a prudent risk and conduct framework. This will be achieved through three new strategic priorities which will be consistently applied across all divisions:

Creating the best customer experience

The Group's ambition is to create the best customer experience through its multi brand, multi channel approach, combining comprehensive online and mobile capabilities with face to face services. This involves transforming

the Group's digital presence while sustaining extensive customer reach through a branch network focused on delivering high quality service and the right outcomes for customers.

Becoming simpler and more efficient

The Group is focused on creating operational capability which is simpler and more efficient than today and will become more responsive to changing customer expectations while maintaining its cost leadership amongst UK high street banks. This includes a second phase of the simplification programme to achieve run-rate savings of £1 billion per annum by the end of 2017. In order to achieve these savings, the Group will invest around £1.6 billion over three years on initiatives to simplify processes and increase automation.

Delivering sustainable growth

As the UK economy continues to recover, the Group will seek Group-wide growth opportunities whilst maintaining its prudent risk appetite. This will be achieved by maintaining market leadership in its key retail business lines while also focusing on areas where the Group is currently under represented.

Summary

The Group is creating a simpler, more agile, efficient and responsive customer focused organisation which operates sustainably and responsibly and helps Britain prosper. The Group believes that the successful execution of the next phase of its strategy will enable delivery of strong and sustainable returns for shareholders.

Businesses and Activities of Lloyds Bank Group

At 31 December 2014, the Group's activities were organised into five financial reporting segments: Retail; Commercial Banking; Consumer Finance; Insurance and TSB.

Retail

Retail offers a broad range of financial service products, including current accounts, savings, personal loans and mortgages, to UK personal customers, including Wealth and small business customers. It is also a distributor of insurance, protection and credit cards, and a range of long-term savings and investment products. Its aim is to be the best bank for customers in the UK, by building deep and enduring relationships that deliver real value to customers, and by providing them with greater choice and flexibility. It will maintain its multi-brand and multi-channel strategy, and continue to simplify the business and provide more transparent products, helping to improve service levels and reduce conduct risks.

Commercial Banking

Commercial Banking supports UK businesses from SMEs to large corporates and financial institutions.

It has a client led, low risk strategy targeting sustainable returns on risk-weighted assets above 2 per cent. by the end of 2015 and 2.4 per cent. by the end of 2017, whilst simplifying operating processes, building digital capability and maintaining capital discipline. Commercial Banking aims to be the best bank for clients delivering a through-the-cycle relationship approach that provides affordable, simple and transparent finance, as well as support for complex needs and access to Government funding schemes.

Consumer Finance

At the beginning of 2014, the Wealth, Asset Finance and International division was replaced by Consumer Finance. This new division provides asset finance solutions, credit cards and merchant services to consumers and commercial customers.

Consumer Finance aims to extend its market leadership in Asset Finance by building its digital capability and creating new propositions in both its Black Horse and Lex Autolease businesses. In Credit Cards, better use will be made of Group customer relationships and insight to seek growth within its current risk profile from both franchise and non-franchise customers.

Insurance

Insurance provides a broad range of insurance, protection and retirement products to retail and corporate customers, either direct or through the Group's banking branches or through intermediary networks.

Life, Pensions and Investments

The Life, Pensions and Investments business provides long-term savings, investment and protection products distributed through intermediaries, direct channels of Scottish Widows and bancassurance through Lloyds Bank, Halifax and Bank of Scotland brands.

In common with other life assurance companies in the UK, the life and pensions business of each of the life assurance companies in the Group is written in a long-term business fund. The main long-term business funds are divided into one or both of With Profit and Non-Profit sub-funds.

With-profits life and pensions products are written from the respective With Profit sub-funds in the Group. The benefits accruing from these policies are designed to provide a smoothed return to policyholders who hold their policies to maturity through a mix of annual and final (or terminal) bonuses added to guaranteed basic benefits. The guarantees generally only apply on death or maturity. The actual bonuses declared will reflect the experience of the With Profit sub-fund.

Other life and pensions products are generally written from Non-Profit sub-funds.

Examples include unit-linked policies, annuities, term assurances and health insurance (under which a predetermined amount of benefit is payable in the event of an insured event such as being unable to work through sickness). The benefits provided by linked policies are wholly or partly determined by reference to a specific portfolio of assets known as unit-linked funds.

General Insurance

The General Insurance business is a leading provider of home insurance in the UK, with products sold through the branch network, direct channels and strategic corporate partners. The business also has brokerage operations for personal and commercial insurances. It operates primarily under the Lloyds Bank, Halifax and Bank of Scotland brands.

TSB

TSB is a separately listed multi-channel retail banking business with branches in England, Wales and Scotland. It serves retail and small business customers; providing a full range of retail banking products. The Lloyds Banking Group has agreed to sell its remaining stake in TSB to Sabadell, as per the announcement on 20 March 2015.

Material Contracts

The Company, the Issuer and their subsidiaries are party to various contracts in the ordinary course of business.

For information relating to the Company's and the Issuer's relationship with the UK Government see "*Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – Information about the Lloyds Banking Group's relationship with the UK Government*". For information relating to the Lloyds Banking Group's relationship with the TSB Group see "*Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – Information about the Lloyds Banking Group's relationship with the TSB Group*".

Competitive Environment

The Group provides financial services to individual and business customers, predominantly in the UK but also overseas. The main business activities of the Group are retail, commercial and corporate banking, general insurance and life, pensions and investment provision.

In the retail banking market, the Group competes with banks and building societies, major retailers and internet-only providers. In the mortgage market, competitors include the traditional banks and building societies and specialist mortgage providers. The Group competes with both UK and foreign financial institutions in the commercial banking markets and with bancassurance, life assurance and general insurance companies in the UK insurance market.

The markets for UK financial services, and the other markets within which the Group operates, are competitive, and management expects such competition to continue or intensify in response to competitor behaviour, including non-traditional competitors, consumer demand, technological changes such as the growth of digital banking, and the impact of regulatory actions and other factors.

For more information see “*Risk Factors — Business and economic risks — The Group’s businesses are conducted in competitive environments, with increased competition scrutiny, and the Group’s financial performance depends upon management’s ability to respond effectively to competitive pressures.*”

Regulation

Regulatory approach of the FCA

As per the Financial Services Act 2012, the FCA has a strategic function to ensure that the relevant markets function well. In support of this, the FCA has three operational objectives: to secure an appropriate degree of protection for consumers, to protect and enhance the integrity of the UK financial system and to promote effective competition in the interests of consumers.

The FCA Handbook sets out rules and guidance across a range of conduct issues with which financial institutions are required to comply including high level principles of business and detailed conduct of business standards and reporting standards.

Regulatory approach of the PRA

As per the Financial Services Act 2012, the PRA has two statutory objectives: to promote the safety and soundness of the firms which it supervises and, with respect to insurers, to contribute to the securing of an appropriate degree of protection for policyholders. The PRA’s regulatory and supervisory approach incorporates three key characteristics: to take a judgement-based approach, a forward-looking approach, and a focused-approach.

The PRA has largely inherited the prudential aspects of the former FSA Handbook, including regulations and guidance relating to capital adequacy and liquidity among several other things. A PRA Rulebook is also in development which will replace the PRA Handbook and will only apply to PRA-authorised firms.

Other bodies impacting the regulatory regime

The Bank of England and HM Treasury

The agreed framework for co-operation in the field of financial stability in the financial markets is detailed in the Memorandum of Understanding published jointly by HM Treasury, the FCA (formerly the FSA) and the Bank of England (now including the PRA) (together, the **Tripartite Authorities**). The Bank of England has specific responsibilities in relation to financial stability, including: (i) ensuring the stability of the monetary system; (ii) oversight of the financial system infrastructure, in particular payments systems in the UK and abroad; and (iii) maintaining a broad overview of the financial system through its monetary stability role. The Bank of England also wholly incorporates the PRA. The Tripartite Authorities work together to achieve stability in the financial markets.

UK Financial Ombudsman Service (the FOS)

The FOS provides consumers with a free and independent service designed to resolve disputes where the customer is not satisfied with the response received from the regulated firm. The FOS resolves disputes for eligible persons that cover most financial products and services provided in (or from) the UK. The jurisdiction of the FOS extends to include firms conducting activities under the CCA. Although the FOS takes account of relevant regulation and legislation, its guiding principle is to resolve cases on the basis of what is fair and reasonable; in this regard, the FOS is not bound by law or even its own precedent. The decisions made by the FOS are binding on regulated firms.

The Financial Services Compensation Scheme (the FSCS)

The FSCS was established under the FSMA and is the UK’s statutory fund of last resort for customers of authorised financial services firms. Companies within the Group are responsible for contributing to compensation schemes in respect of banks and other authorised financial services firms that are unable to meet their obligations to customers. The FSCS can pay compensation to customers if a firm is unable, or likely to be unable, to pay claims against it. The FSCS is funded by levies on firms authorised by the PRA and the FCA, including companies within the Group.

Lending Standards Board

The Lending Standards Board (formerly the Banking Code Standards Board) is responsible for monitoring and enforcing compliance with the voluntary Lending Code introduced on 1 November 2009 (as last amended in October 2014), which relates to certain lending (current account overdrafts, loans and credit cards) to consumers, micro-enterprises and charities with an income of less than £1 million.

The CMA

Since 1 April 2014 the competition functions previously exercised by the OFT and the Competition Commission have been transferred to the new CMA or the FCA. The CMA's regulatory and enforcement powers impact the banking sector in a number of ways, including powers to investigate and prosecute a number of criminal offences under competition law. In addition, the CMA is now the lead enforcer under the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999.

UK Information Commissioner's Office

The UK Information Commissioner's Office is responsible for overseeing implementation of the Data Protection Act 1998. This Act regulates, among other things, the retention and use of data relating to individual customers. The Freedom of Information Act 2000 (the **FOIA**) sets out a scheme under which any person can obtain information held by, or on behalf of, a 'public authority' without needing to justify the request. A public authority will not be required to disclose information if certain exemptions set out in the FOIA apply.

Independent Commission on Banking (the ICB)

The Government appointed the ICB to review possible measures to reform the banking system and promote stability and competition. The ICB published its final report on the 12 September 2011 putting forward recommendations to require ring-fencing of the retail activities of banks from their investment banking activities and additional capital requirements beyond those required under current drafts of the Capital Requirements Directive IV. The report also made recommendations in relation to the competitiveness of the UK banking market, including enhancing the competition remit of the new FCA, implementing a new industry-wide switching solution by September 2013, and improving transparency. The ICB, which following the final report completed its remit, had the authority only to make recommendations, which the Government could choose to accept or reject.

The ICB specifically recommended in relation to the Group's disposal of the retail banking business (**Project Verde**), that to create a strong challenger in the UK banking market, the entity which results from the divestment should have, or have the capability to achieve, a share of the personal current account (**PCA**) market of at least 6 per cent. (although this does not need to arise solely from the current accounts acquired from the Group) and a funding position at least as strong as its peers. The ICB did not specify a definitive timeframe for the divested entity to achieve a 6 per cent. market share of PCAs but recommended that a market investigation should be carefully considered by competition authorities if "a strong and effective challenger" has not resulted from the Group's divestment by 2015. The ICB did not recommend explicitly that the Group should increase the size of the Project Verde disposal agreed with the European Commission but recommended that the Government prioritise the emergence of a strong new challenger over reducing market concentration through a "substantially enhanced" divestment by the Group. The Government stated that the execution of the divestment is a commercial matter, and that it has no intention of using its shareholding to deliver an enhancement.

The Government published its response to the ICB recommendations on 19 December 2011 and a White Paper in June 2012. The Government has endorsed the ICB's proposals to ring-fence retail banking operations as part of a wider regulatory framework including capital and liquidity and effective macro- and micro-prudential supervision, which aims to remove any implicit taxpayers' guarantee for the ring-fenced entities. The White Paper suggests that a broader range of customers, products and geographies could be allowed inside the ring-fenced bank and recommends 2019 as an implementation deadline. The Government no longer considers it necessary to give authorities the power to impose a separate resolution buffer to ensure that banks have adequate loss-absorbing capacity. The Group believes it will be important for any transition period to be flexible in order to minimise any impact on economic growth, and to implement the required structural changes.

The ICB also recommended that ring-fenced banks should hold a common equity capital base of at least 10 per cent. and primary loss-absorbing capacity of at least 17 per cent. to absorb the impact of potential losses or financial crises.

On 18 December 2013, the Banking Reform Act was passed. The Act implements the recommendations of the ICB and the Parliamentary Commission on Banking Standards (**PCBS**). The Act notably contains the ring-fencing measures recommended by the ICB, and goes on to introduce a bail-in tool to ensure that banks are better able to absorb losses. Furthermore, the Banking Reform Act helps to ensure accountability for the most important responsibilities within banks, with the introduction of a Senior Persons Regime, as well as a new criminal offence for senior managers, punishable for a maximum of seven years with a fine, for taking a decision which causes a financial institution to fail.

Competition regulation

The Group is working with the competition regulators who are conducting a number of competition related market studies.

The Banking Reform Act provided for the FCA to gain competition law powers from April 2015. The FCA, with its new competition objective, announced a programme of work where it will look across financial services markets and assess whether or not competition is working effectively in the best interests of consumers, with particular focus on cash savings, credit cards, general insurance, annuities and wholesale sectors. Its 2015 plan also mentions market studies into non-advised sales of investment and protection products; use of big data in insurance; retirement products and sales practices; mortgages and asset management. It also conducted a review of the current account switching service and the costs and benefits of account number portability. The CMA has been created to replace the Office of Fair Trading and the Competition Commission from April 2014 and in November 2014 it commenced a Phase 2 competition investigation into personal and SME banking. The new Payment Systems Regulator (**PSR**), created under the FCA is now operational in respect of UK payment systems. Its statutory objectives are to promote effective competition, innovation and to ensure that payment systems are operated and developed in a way that takes account of, and promotes, the interests of users and likely users. It also has concurrent competition law powers. In discharging its general functions, the PSR must have regard to, among other things, the importance of confidence in, and the stability of, the UK financial system. The UK payments regulator can set fees for all designated payment schemes. The PSR is conducting market reviews into indirect access and infrastructure provision of payment systems. From 1 March 2014 the PRA also has a secondary objective under the Banking Reform Act to, so far as reasonably possible, act in a way which facilitates effective competition.

The UK Government has a continuing interest in competition and has issued a Ministerial Strategic Steer to the CMA for 2014-2017. The Strategic Steer provides that “the CMA should assess specific sectors where enhanced competition could contribute to faster growth (for example, knowledge intensive sectors, financial services and infrastructure sectors including energy) – working with the responsible regulator where appropriate”.

The new regulatory regime may lead to greater UK Government and regulatory scrutiny in the future and to proposals or initiatives to increase competition, ranging from enforced product and service developments and payment system changes to significant structural changes (in addition to previously announced developments, including the Project Verde divestment and the account switching service). This increase in competition scrutiny could have a significant effect on the Group’s operations, financial condition or the business of the Group.

For more information see ‘*Risk Factors — Regulatory and legal risks — The Group and its businesses are subject to substantial regulation, and regulatory and framework oversight. Adverse legal or regulatory developments could have a significant material adverse effect on the Group’s results of operations, financial condition or prospects*’ and ‘*Regulation – Other bodies impacting the regulatory regime.*’

EU regulation

A High Level Expert Group, chaired by Erkki Liikanen (the **Liikanen Report**), considered whether there is a need for structural reforms of the EU banking sector and to make relevant proposals as appropriate, with the objective of establishing a stable and efficient banking system serving the needs of citizens, the economy and the internal market. The High Level Expert Group presented its recommendations to the EU Commissioner on 2 October 2012. They recommended a set of five measures that augment and complement the set of regulatory reforms already enacted or proposed by the EU, the Basel Committee and national governments. First, proprietary trading and other significant trading activities should be assigned to a separate legal entity if the activities to be separated amount to a significant share of the bank’s business. This would ensure that trading activities beyond the threshold are carried out on a stand-alone basis and separate from the deposit bank. The other measures include: emphasising the need for banks to draw up and maintain effective and realistic recovery and resolution plans; supporting the use of designated bail out instruments; applying more robust weights in the determination of minimum capital standards; and augmenting existing corporate governance reforms such as

strengthening boards and management, promoting the risk management function, rein in compensation for bank management and staff, improving risk disclosure and strengthening sanctioning powers.

On 17 January 2014, the European Commission published a press release confirming that it intends to make a proposal for the reform of the structure of banking in the EU, which will be based on the Liikanen Report. The objective of the reforms will be to make the financial sector as a whole more robust and resilient, to reduce the impact of potential bank failures, and ensure the financial sector is at the service of the real economy. In doing so, the reforms will aim to eliminate the concept of banks being “too big to fail”.

The UK is subject to the directives introduced under the Financial Services Action Plan. However, these directives are regularly reviewed at EU level and could be subject to change. The Group will continue to monitor the progress of these initiatives, provide specialist input on their drafting and assess the likely impact on its business.

CRD IV implements the Basel III agreement in the EU, and has introduced significant changes in the prudential regulatory regime applicable to banks including: increased minimum capital ratios, changes to the definition of capital and the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the introduction of new measures relating to leverage, liquidity and funding. CRD IV also makes changes to rules on corporate governance, including remuneration, and introduce standardised EU regulatory reporting requirements which will specify the information that must be reported to supervisors in areas such as own funds, large exposures and financial information.

U.S. regulation

In the U.S., Lloyds Bank maintains a branch in New York, licensed and subject to regulation and examination by the New York State Department of Financial Services. Bank of Scotland plc maintains a state licensed branch in New York and maintains representative offices in Chicago and Houston. The branches and representative offices of Lloyds Bank and Bank of Scotland plc are subject to extensive federal and state supervision and regulation relating to their operations.

The licensing authority of each U.S. branch has the authority, in certain circumstances, to take possession of the business and property of Lloyds Bank and Bank of Scotland plc located in the state of the office it licenses. Such circumstances generally include violations of law, unsafe business practices and insolvency.

The existence of branches and representative offices in the U.S. subjects the Company and its subsidiaries doing business or conducting activities in the U.S. to oversight by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the **Federal Reserve Board**).

Each of the Company, Lloyds Bank, HBOS plc and Bank of Scotland plc is a foreign banking organisation treated as a bank holding company within the meaning of the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (the **BHC Act**) in accordance with the provisions of the International Banking Act of 1978 and has elected to be treated as a financial holding company under the BHC Act.

Financial holding companies may engage in a broader range of financial and related activities than are permitted to bank holding companies that do not maintain financial holding company status, including underwriting and dealing in all types of securities. To maintain financial holding company status, the Company, Lloyds Bank, HBOS plc and Bank of Scotland plc are required to meet certain capital ratios and be deemed to be “well managed” for purposes of the Federal Reserve Board’s regulations. The Group’s direct and indirect activities and investments in the U.S. are limited to those that are “financial in nature” or “incidental” or “complementary” to a financial activity, as determined by the Federal Reserve Board. The Group is also required to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board before acquiring, directly or indirectly, the ownership or control of more than 5 per cent. of any class of the voting shares of any U.S. bank or bank holding company.

The Group’s U.S. broker dealer, Lloyds Securities Inc., is subject to regulation and supervision by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority with respect to its securities activities, including sales methods, trade practices, use of safekeeping of customers’ funds and securities, capital structure, recordkeeping, the financing of customers’ purchases and conduct of directors, officers and employees.

A major focus of U.S. governmental policy relating to financial institutions in recent years has been combating money laundering and terrorist financing and enforcing compliance with U.S. economic sanctions, with serious legal and reputational consequences for any failures arising in these areas. The Group engages, or has engaged, in a limited amount of business with counterparties in certain countries which the U.S. State Department currently designates as state sponsors of terrorism, including Iran, Syria, Cuba and Sudan. The Group continues

to reduce its outstanding exposures to such states which have arisen through historical business activity. In accordance with this, the Group intends to engage only in new business in such jurisdictions only in very limited circumstances where the Group is satisfied concerning legal, compliance and reputational issues.

As at 31 December 2014, the Group does not believe the Group's business activities relating to countries designated as state sponsors of terrorism were material to its overall business.

The Group estimates that the value of the Group's business in respect of such states represented less than 0.01 per cent. of the Group's total assets and, for the twelve months ended 31 December 2014, the Group believes that the Group's revenues from all activities relating to such states were less than 0.001 per cent. of its total income, net of insurance claims. This information has been compiled from various sources within the Group, including information manually collected from relevant business units, and this has necessarily involved some degree of estimate and judgement.

Dodd-Frank Act

In July 2010, the U.S. enacted the Dodd-Frank Act, which provides a broad framework for significant regulatory changes that extend to almost every area of U.S. financial regulation. The Dodd-Frank Act addresses, among other issues, systemic risk oversight, bank capital standards, the resolution of failing systemically significant financial institutions in the U.S., OTC derivatives, restrictions on the ability of banking entities to engage in proprietary trading activities and make investments in and sponsor certain private equity funds and hedge funds (known as the **Volcker Rule**), asset securitisation activities and securities market conduct and oversight. U.S. regulators have implemented many provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act through detailed rulemaking. Although the majority of required rules and regulations have now been finalised, there remain many still in proposed form or yet to be proposed, the substance and impact of which may not fully be known until the final rules are published.

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, entities that are swap dealers and major swap participants must register with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the **CFTC**), and entities that are security-based swap dealers or major security-based swap participants will be required to register with the SEC. The CFTC has promulgated its registration rules for swap dealers and major swap participants, but the SEC has yet to finalise its registration rules for security-based swap dealers and major security-based swap participants. The Issuer provisionally registered as a swap dealer in 2013 and as such, is subject to regulation and supervision by the CFTC and the National Futures Association with respect to its swap activities, including risk management, practices, trade documentation and reporting, business conduct and recordkeeping, among other things.

The New York branch of the Issuer is subject to the swap "push-out" provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, which will require monitoring to ensure the Group conducts its derivatives activities in conformity with the implementing regulations. In December 2014, the swap "push out" provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act were amended such that fewer swap activities need to be pushed out of covered depository institutions.

Furthermore, the Dodd-Frank Act requires the SEC to cause issuers with listed securities, which may include foreign private issuers such as the Group, to establish a "clawback" policy to recoup previously awarded employee compensation in the event of an accounting restatement. The Dodd-Frank Act also grants the SEC discretionary rule-making authority to impose a new fiduciary standard on brokers, dealers and investment advisers, and expands the extraterritorial jurisdiction of U.S. courts over actions brought by the SEC or the U.S. with respect to violations of the antifraud provisions of the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **Securities Act**), the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

In December 2013, US regulators adopted final rules implementing the Volcker Rule. Banking entities, including foreign banking organisations subject to the BHC Act, such as the Company, the Issuer, HBOS plc and Bank of Scotland plc, are subject to the final rules. The final rules require banking entities to conform to the restrictions on proprietary trading activities, hedge fund and private equity activities and certain other enumerated investment restrictions, subject to a number of exclusions and exemptions that substantially limit their extraterritorial reach. Certain foreign banking entities are permitted to engage in proprietary trading from outside the U.S. if the trade lacks the requisite US nexus and the foreign banking entity complies with the various conditions of the exemption. Investments in, and sponsorship of certain retail investment funds organised outside the U.S. and publicly offered predominantly outside the U.S., and certain retirement and pension funds organised and administered outside the U.S. for the benefit of non-US residents are generally permitted under the final rules. Certain foreign banking entities, but not any US branch, agency or subsidiary of a foreign banking entity, nor any non-US affiliate controlled by such a US branch, agency or subsidiary, are also permitted to invest in and sponsor certain funds in which ownership interests are not offered for sale or sold inside the U.S. or to US residents and subject to other conditions. The final rules impose significant compliance

and reporting obligations on banking entities. Banking entities have until 21 July 2015 to bring their activities and investments into conformity with the Volcker Rule, however, on 18 December 2014, the Federal Reserve issued an order extending the Volcker Rule's conformance period until 21 July 2016 for investments in and relationships with certain covered funds and certain foreign funds that were in place on or prior to 31 December 2013.

In February 2014, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act's systemic risk regulation provisions, the Federal Reserve Board adopted final rules that will apply enhanced prudential standards to the US operations of large foreign banking organisations, including the Group. Under the Federal Reserve Board's final rules, a number of large foreign banking organisations will be required to establish a separately capitalised top-tier US intermediate holding company (**IHC**) that will hold all of the large foreign banking organisation's US bank and non-bank subsidiaries, except its US branches and agencies and specified types of subsidiaries. However, this requirement will not apply to a large foreign banking organisation with combined US assets of less than \$50 billion, excluding assets held by its US branches and agencies. The Group does not anticipate that the requirement to form an IHC, will apply to the Group. In addition, under the final rules, effective 1 July 2016, US branches and agencies of foreign banking organisations with \$50 billion or more in total global consolidated assets, such as the Group, will be subject to liquidity home country capital certification and, in certain circumstances, asset maintenance requirements. These foreign banking organisations must also maintain a US Risk Committee as of 1 July 2016. However, final rules for single counterparty credit limits and for early remediation have yet to be finalised. The Dodd-Frank Act and related rules and regulations will result in additional costs and impose certain limitations and restrictions on the way that the Group conducts its business, although uncertainty remains about some of the final details, impact and timing of the implementing regulations.

Legal Actions and Regulatory Matters

During the ordinary course of business the Group is subject to threatened or actual legal proceedings and regulatory reviews and investigations both in the UK and overseas. Set out below is a summary of the more significant matters.

Interchange fees

On 8 June 2015, Regulation (EU) 2015/751 on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions will come into force.

Amongst other things, this regulation introduces a cap on the level of interchange fees that can be charged in four-party payment card schemes. Certain provisions of this regulation will enter into force six months after 8 June 2015.

Prior to the entry into force of the above regulation, VISA had agreed with the EU Commission, to reduce the level of interchange fees for cross-border card transactions to: 30 basis points (for credit) and 20 basis points (for debit). VISA has also changed a number of its rules in relation to cross-border acquiring. MasterCard unilaterally undertook, amongst other things, to reduce the level of cross-border interchange fees to the same levels as agreed between the European Commission and VISA.

However, the European Commission continues to pursue other competition investigations into MasterCard and Visa probing, amongst other things, interchange paid in respect of cards issued outside the EEA.

Litigation continues in the English High Court against both Visa and MasterCard. This litigation has been brought by several retailers who are seeking damages for allegedly 'overpaid' multilateral interchange fee (**MIF**).

The UK Competition and Markets Authority has announced that it will not reopen its investigation into domestic interchange levels due to the adoption of the regulation mentioned above. However, it should be noted that a new UK Payment Systems Regulator (**PSR**) has been created under the Banking Reform Act 2013. This regulator operates as a subsidiary of the FCA but has separate duties and powers. It cannot be ruled out that the PSR may in the future wish to investigate and potentially regulate domestic interchange fees in the UK.

The ultimate impact on the Group of the above investigations, regulatory or legislative developments and the litigation against VISA and MasterCard can only be known at the conclusion of these matters.

Payment Protection Insurance

Following the unsuccessful legal challenge by the British Bankers' Association (the **BBA**) against the FSA (now the FCA) and the FOS, the Group made provisions totalling £9,825 million to 31 December 2013 against the costs of paying redress to customers in respect of past sales of PPI policies, including the related administrative expenses.

During 2014 customer initiated complaints have continued to fall albeit slower than expected. The proactive mailings have been substantially completed and remediation of previously defended cases commenced. A further £2,200 million has been added to the provision in 2014, which brings the total amount provided to £12,025 million, of which approximately £2,520 million relates to anticipated administrative expenses.

As at 31 December 2014, £2,549 million of the provision remained unutilised (21 per cent. of total provision) relative to an average monthly spend including administration costs in 2014 of approximately £205 million. The main drivers of the provision are as follows:

Volumes of customer initiated complaints (after excluding complaints from customers where no PPI policy was held).

At 31 December 2013, the provision assumed a total of 3.0 million complaints would be received. During 2014, complaint volumes were 22 per cent. lower than 2013, but continue to be higher than expected. As a result, the Group is forecasting a slower decline in future volumes than previously expected, largely due to more sustained Claims Management Company (**CMC**) activity; non-CMC complaints have declined sharply. This has resulted in a further provision of approximately £1,080 million. At 31 December 2014, approximately 3 million complaints have been received, with the provision assuming approximately a further 0.6 million complaints will be received in the future.

Proactive mailings resulting from past business reviews (PBR)

The Group is proactively mailing customers where it has been identified that there was a risk of potential misale. At 31 December 2014 mailing of the original scope has been completed. During 2014, as a result of ongoing monitoring, some limited additional mailings have been added to the PBR scope. In addition, PBR responses to mailings have been higher than expected resulting in a further provision for PBR of approximately £300 million added during 2014.

Uphold rates

Uphold rates have increased following changes to the complaint handling policy. The impact to date and going forward resulted in a £110 million increase to the provision.

Average redress

Average redress per policy has increased, reversing the trend seen in the first three quarters of 2014. This higher level is expected to continue going forward and has resulted in an additional provision for the year of £40 million.

Re-review of previously handled cases

Approximately 0.6 million cases were included within the scope of remediation at 31 December 2013. These largely related to previously defended complaints which are being reviewed again to ensure consistency with the current complaint handling policy, now in operation. This exercise has commenced and is expected to be substantially complete by the end of June 2015, albeit with payments made in the second half of 2015 for some cases. The Group expects to uphold more of these cases due to the recent increase in uphold rates. Further cases have also been added to the remediation scope and relate to previously upheld cases. These cases have previously received redress and may receive a top-up payment. Given the increase in uphold rates and additional volumes to the scope, this has resulted in a further provision for the year of £250 million.

Expenses

The Group expects to maintain the PPI operation on its current scale for longer than previously expected given the update to volume related assumptions and the re-review of previously handled cases continuing into 2015. The estimate for administrative expenses, which comprise litigation and complaint handling costs as well as costs arising from cases subsequently referred to the FOS, has increased by approximately £420 million in 2014.

The Group has reached a settlement with the FCA totalling £117 million in relation to its investigation into aspects of the Group's PPI complaint handling process during the period March 2012 to May 2013.

The Group estimates that it has sold approximately 16 million policies since 2000. These include policies that were not misold as they were suitable for, and appropriately disclosed to, the customer. Since the commencement of the PPI redress programme in 2011 the Group estimates that it has contacted, settled or provided for approximately 45 per cent. of the policies sold since 2000, covering both customer-initiated complaints and actual and expected proactive mailings undertaken by the Group.

The total amount provided for PPI represents the Group's best estimate of the likely future costs, albeit a number of risks and uncertainties remain, including complaint volumes, uphold rates, average redress paid, the scope and cost of proactive mailings and remediation, litigation costs and the outcome of the FCA enforcement investigation. The cost of these factors could differ materially from the Group's estimates and the assumptions underpinning them and could result in a further provision being required.

The provision remains sensitive to future trends; as an example, were reactive complaint levels in the first two quarters of 2015 to remain broadly in line with the fourth quarter of 2014 then the revised modelled total complaints and associated administration costs would increase the provision by approximately £700 million.

Investigation and litigation relating to interbank offered rates, and other references rates

LIBOR and other trading rates

During 2014, the Group charged £225 million to the income statement in respect of this matter. In July, the Group announced that it had reached settlements totalling £217 million (at 30 June 2014 exchange rates) to resolve with UK and US federal authorities legacy issues regarding the manipulation several years ago of Group companies' submissions to the BBA London Interbank Offered Rate (**LIBOR**) and Sterling Repo Rate.

On LIBOR, the Group has reached settlements with the FCA in the UK, the CFTC and the United States Department of Justice (the **DOJ**) in relation to investigations into submissions between May 2006 and 2009 and related systems and controls failings.

The settlements in relation to LIBOR are part of an industry-wide investigation into the setting of interbank offered rates across a range of currencies. Under the settlement, the Group has paid £35 million, £62 million and £50 million to the FCA, CFTC and DOJ respectively. As part of the settlement with the DOJ, the Group has also entered into a two-year Deferred Prosecution Agreement in relation to one count of wire fraud relating to the setting of LIBOR.

In relation to the BBA Sterling Repo Rate, the Group has reached a settlement with the FCA regarding submissions made between April 2008 and September 2009. This issue involved four individuals who the FCA has concluded manipulated BBA Repo Rate submissions to reduce fees payable under the Special Liquidity Scheme (the **SLS**). The issue was proactively brought to the FCA's attention when it was identified by the Group as part of its internal investigation into the LIBOR issues.

The Group has paid £70 million to the FCA in connection with the resolution of the BBA Repo Rate issue and related systems and controls failings. Both the CFTC and DOJ settlements are in respect of LIBOR only and neither agency has taken action regarding the BBA Repo Rate.

The BBA Repo Rate was used by the Bank of England to calculate the fees for the SLS. During the period that the Issuer and HBOS used the SLS they paid £1,278 million in fees, just under half of all the fees payable by the industry under the scheme. As a result of the actions of the four individuals involved, the Group has paid nearly £8 million to compensate the Bank of England for amounts underpaid (by the Issuer and HBOS and the other banks that used the SLS).

The Group continues to cooperate with various other government and regulatory authorities, including the Serious Fraud Office, the European and Swiss Competition Commissions, and a number of U.S. State Attorneys General, in conjunction with their investigations into submissions made by panel members to the bodies that set LIBOR and various other interbank offered rates.

Certain Group companies, together with other panel banks, have also been named as defendants in private lawsuits, including purported class action suits, in the U.S. in connection with their roles as panel banks contributing to the setting of U.S. Dollar and Japanese Yen LIBOR. The claims have been asserted by plaintiffs claiming to have had an interest in various types of financial instruments linked to U.S. Dollar and Japanese Yen LIBOR. The allegations in these cases, the majority of which have been coordinated for pre-trial purposes in multi-district litigation proceedings (**MDL**) in the U.S. Federal Court for the Southern District of New York (the

District Court), are substantially similar to each other. The lawsuits allege violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (**RICO**) and the Commodity Exchange Act (**CEA**), as well as various state statutes and common law doctrines. Certain of the plaintiffs' claims have been dismissed by the District Court.

The Group is also reviewing its activities in relation to the setting of certain foreign exchange daily benchmark rates and related matters, following the FCA's publicised initiation of an investigation into other financial institutions in relation to this activity. The Group is co-operating with the FCA and other regulators and is providing information about the Group's review to those regulators. In addition, the Group, together with a number of other banks, was named as a defendant in several actions filed in the District Court between late 2013 and February 2014, in which the plaintiffs alleged that the defendants manipulated WM/Reuters foreign exchange rates in violation of US antitrust laws. On 31 March 2014, plaintiffs effectively withdrew their claims against the Group (but not against all defendants) by filing a superseding consolidated and amended pleading against a number of other defendants without naming any Group entity as a defendant.

It is currently not possible to predict the scope and ultimate outcome on the Group of the outstanding regulatory investigations not encompassed by the settlements, any private lawsuits or any related challenges to the interpretation or validity of any of the Group's contractual arrangements, including their timing and scale.

Litigation in relation to insurance branch business in Germany

Clerical Medical Investment Group Limited (**CMIG**) has received a number of claims in the German courts, relating to policies issued by CMIG but sold by independent intermediaries in Germany, principally during the late 1990s and early 2000s. Following decisions in July 2012 from the Federal Court of Justice (**FCJ**) in Germany the Group recognised provisions totalling £400 million in 2012 and 2013. Volumes of claims have not decreased as quickly as expected and as a result the Group has recognised a further £120 million during 2014 bringing the total provision to £520 million. The remaining unutilised provision as at 31 December 2014 is £199 million.

The validity of the claims facing CMIG depends upon the facts and circumstances in respect of each claim. As a result the ultimate financial effect, which could be significantly different from the current provision, will only be known once all relevant claims have been resolved.

Interest rate hedging products

In June 2012, a number of banks, including the Group, reached an agreement with the FSA (now the FCA) to carry out a review of sales made since 1 December 2001 of interest rate hedging products (**IRHP**) to certain small and medium-sized businesses. As at 31 March 2015 the Group had identified 1,683 sales of IRHPs to customers within scope of the agreement with the FCA which have opted in and are being reviewed and, where appropriate, redressed. The Group agreed that on conclusion of this review it would provide redress to any in-scope customers where appropriate. The Group continues to review the remaining cases within the scope of the agreement with the FCA but has met all of the regulator's requirements to date.

During 2014, the Group has charged a further £150 million in respect of estimated redress costs, increasing the total amount provided for redress and related administration costs for in-scope customers to £680 million (31 December 2013: £530 million). This increase relates to an extension in the timetable for customers being able to opt-in to the review and the volume and complexity of claims. As at 31 March 2015, the Group has utilised £592 million (31 March 2014: £288 million), with £88 million (31 March 2014: £242 million) of the provision remaining.

Provisions for other legal actions and regulatory matters

In the course of its business, the Group is engaged in discussions with the PRA, FCA and other UK and overseas regulators and other governmental authorities on a range of matters. The Group also receives complaints and claims from customers in connection with its past conduct and, where significant, provisions are held against the costs expected to be incurred as a result of the conclusions reached. In 2014 the provision was increased by a further £430 million, in respect of a number of matters affecting the Retail, Commercial Banking and Consumer Finance divisions, including potential claims and remediation in respect of products sold through the branch network and continuing investigation of matters highlighted through industry-wide regulatory reviews, as well as legacy product sales and historical systems and controls such as those governing legacy incentive schemes. This brings the total amount charged to £730 million of which £209 million had been utilised at 31 December 2014. This increase reflected the Group's assessment of a limited number of matters under discussion, none of which currently is individually considered financially material in the context of the Group.

UK shareholder litigation

In August 2014, the Lloyds Banking Group and a number of former directors were named as defendants in a claim filed in the English High Court by a number of claimants who held shares in Lloyds TSB Group plc prior to the acquisition of HBOS plc, alleging breaches of fiduciary and tortious duties in relation to information provided to shareholders in connection with the acquisition and the recapitalisation of Lloyds TSB Group plc. The claim is at an early stage and so it is currently not possible to determine the ultimate impact on the Group (if any), but it intends to defend the claim vigorously.

Financial Services Compensation Scheme

The FSCS is the UK's independent statutory compensation fund of last resort for customers of authorised financial services firms and pays compensation if a firm is unable or likely to be unable to pay claims against it. The FSCS is funded by levies on the authorised financial services industry. Each deposit-taking institution contributes towards the FSCS levies in proportion to their share of total protected deposits on 31 December of the year preceding the scheme year, which runs from 1 April to 31 March.

Following the default of a number of deposit takers in 2008, the FSCS borrowed funds from HM Treasury to meet the compensation costs for customers of those firms. At the end of the latest FSCS scheme year (31 March 2014), the principal balance outstanding on these loans was £16,591 million (31 March 2013: £17,246 million). Although the substantial majority of this loan will be repaid from funds the FSCS receives from asset sales, surplus cash flow or other recoveries in relation to the assets of the firms that defaulted, any shortfall will be funded by deposit-taking participants of the FSCS. The amount of future levies payable by the Group depends on a number of factors including the amounts recovered by the FSCS from asset sales, the Group's participation in the deposit-taking market at 31 December, the level of protected deposits and the population of deposit-taking participants.

Investigation into Bank of Scotland and report on HBOS

The FSA's enforcement investigation into Bank of Scotland plc's Corporate division between 2006 and 2008 concluded with the publication of a Final Notice on 9 March 2012. No financial penalty was imposed on the Group or Bank of Scotland plc. On 12 September 2012 the FSA confirmed it was starting work on a public interest report on HBOS. That report is now being produced as a joint PRA / FCA report. Although the Terms of Reference for the HBOS review (issued on 11 July 2014) stated an aim to publish the final report by the end of 2014, the report has not yet been published.

U.S.-Swiss tax programme

The DOJ and the Swiss Federal Department of Finance announced on 29 August 2013 a programme for Swiss banks to obtain resolution concerning their status in connection with on-going investigations by the DOJ into individuals and entities that use foreign (i.e. non-US) bank accounts to evade US taxes and reporting requirements, and individuals and entities that facilitate or have facilitated the evasion of such taxes and reporting requirements. Swiss banks that chose to participate notified the DOJ of their election to categorise their relevant banking operations according to one of a number of defined categories under the programme.

The Group carried out private banking operations in Switzerland with assets under management of approximately £7 billion. Those operations were sold in November 2013. Therefore, as a protective measure, in December 2013 the Group notified the DOJ of its intent to participate in the programme. Having completed due diligence under the terms of the programme, the Group has concluded that its further participation in the programme is not warranted and it has communicated to the DOJ its decision to withdraw from the programme.

Tax authorities

The Group provides for potential tax liabilities that may arise on the basis of the amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities. This includes open matters where Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) adopt a different interpretation and application of tax law which might lead to additional tax. The Lloyds Banking Group has an open matter in relation to a claim for group relief of losses incurred in its former Irish banking subsidiary, which ceased trading on 31 December 2010. In the second half of 2013 HMRC informed the Lloyds Banking Group that their interpretation of the UK rules, permitting the offset of such losses, denies the claim; if HMRC's position is found to be correct management estimate that this would result in an increase in current tax liabilities of approximately £600 million and a reduction in the Lloyds Banking Group's deferred tax asset of approximately £400 million. The Lloyds Banking Group does not agree with HMRC's position and, having taken appropriate advice, does not consider that this is a case where additional tax will ultimately fall due.

Residential mortgage repossessions

In August 2014, the Northern Ireland High Court handed down judgment in favour of the borrowers in relation to three residential mortgage test cases, concerning certain aspects of the Group's practice with respect to the recalculation of contractual monthly instalments of customers in arrears. The Group is reviewing the issues raised by the judgment and will respond as appropriate to any investigations or proceedings that may in due course be instigated as a result of these issues.

Contingent liabilities in respect of other legal actions and regulatory matters

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

Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

Major Shareholders

On 10 June 2015, the Company was notified that the Solicitor for the Affairs of HM Treasury had a direct interest of 17.90 per cent. (12,775,794,742 ordinary shares) in the Company's issued share capital with rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings. As at 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012, the Company had received notification from HM Treasury that it had a direct interest of 24.9 per cent., 32.7 per cent. and 39.7 per cent. respectively in the Company's issued ordinary share capital. On 13 May 2015, the Company was notified by BlackRock, Inc. that it had increased its indirect interest in the Company's ordinary shares to 5.04 per cent. and held a 0.09 per cent. interest in the Company through other financial instruments. As at 19 June 2015 no other notification has been received that anyone has an interest of 3 per cent. or more in the Company's issued ordinary share capital. Further information on HM Treasury's shareholding in the Company is provided in "*Information about the Lloyds Banking Group's relationship with the UK Government and Business*" and "*History and Development of Lloyds Banking Group*".

All shareholders within a class of the Company's shares have the same voting rights.

Related Party Transactions

The Group, as at 31 December 2014, had related party transactions with 23 key management personnel, certain of its pension funds, collective investment schemes and joint ventures and associates and TSB Banking Group plc and TSB Bank plc. In addition, material contracts with TSB Banking Group plc and TSB Bank plc are described in "*Information about the Lloyds Banking Group's relationship with the TSB Group*" below and material contracts with HM Treasury are described in "*Information about the Lloyds Banking Group's relationship with the UK Government*" below.

Following the initial public offering in June 2014 TSB Banking Group plc and TSB Bank plc became related parties of the Lloyds Banking Group. The Lloyds Banking Group has entered into a number of contracts with TSB Banking Group plc and TSB Bank plc for the provision of a range of banking operations services.

The UK Government through HM Treasury became a related party of the Lloyds Banking Group in January 2009, and continues to be a related party of the Lloyds Banking Group for the purposes of the Listing Rules (but ceased to be a related party of the Lloyds Banking Group for the purposes of IAS 24 from such time as HM Treasury ceased to hold more than 20 per cent. of the Company's ordinary share capital). The Lloyds Banking Group regards the Bank of England and entities controlled by the UK Government, including The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, NRAM plc and Bradford & Bingley plc, as related parties for the purposes of the Listing Rules.

Except as described below under "*Information about the Lloyds Banking Group's relationship with the UK Government*", there are no transactions to which the Lloyds Banking Group is a party involving the UK

Government or any body controlled by the UK Government which are material to the Lloyds Banking Group or, to the Lloyds Banking Group's knowledge, to the UK Government or any UK Government-controlled body, that were not made in the ordinary course of business, or that are unusual in their nature or conditions. However, considering the nature and scope of the bodies controlled by the UK Government, it may be difficult for the Lloyds Banking Group to know whether a transaction is material for such a body.

To the best of the Lloyds Banking Group's knowledge, any outstanding loans made by the Lloyds Banking Group to or for the benefit of the UK Government, any body controlled by the UK Government or other related parties, were made (i) in the ordinary course of business, (ii) on substantially the same terms, including interest rate and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons, (iii) did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavourable features, and (iv) on an arm's length basis.

The Lloyds Banking Group also engages in numerous transactions on arm's length commercial terms in the ordinary course of its business with the UK Government and its various departments and agencies, as well as with other companies in which the UK Government has invested. This includes financings, lending, banking, asset management and other transactions with UK financial institutions in which the UK Government has invested. During 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 the Lloyds Banking Group made use of these measures in order to maintain and improve a stable funding position.

Information about the Lloyds Banking Group's Relationship with the TSB Group

On 9 June 2014, an initial public offering of ordinary shares of one pence each in the capital of TSB Banking Group plc was made (the **TSB Share Offer**) and such ordinary shares issued were admitted to the premium listing segment of the Official List of the FCA and to trading on the London Stock Exchange plc's main market for listed securities (together, the **TSB Admission**). At the time of the TSB Share Offer, TSB Banking Group plc had one principal subsidiary, TSB Bank plc, a company incorporated in Scotland which carried on a retail banking business operating in the UK. Until the TSB Admission, TSB Banking Group plc was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Issuer which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Pursuant to the Offer, the Issuer sold 192,500,000 ordinary shares in the capital of TSB, representing 38.5 per cent. of the ordinary share capital of TSB. On 26 September 2014, the Lloyds Banking Group announced that it had sold a further 57.5 million ordinary shares in TSB, representing approximately 11.5 per cent. of TSB's ordinary share capital, reducing the Lloyds Banking Group's holding in TSB to approximately 50 per cent. of TSB's ordinary share capital. On 20 March 2015 the Lloyds Banking Group announced that it had agreed to sell a 9.99 per cent. interest in TSB to Sabadell, S.A. (**Sabadell**), and the Lloyds Banking Group entered into an irrevocable undertaking to accept the terms of the recommended cash offer for TSB by Sabadell pursuant to which Sabadell will acquire the entire issued and to be issued share capital of TSB (the **Offer**) in respect of its entire remaining 40.01 per cent. shareholding in TSB. The sale of the 9.99 per cent interest completed on 24 March 2015. The Offer is conditional upon, amongst other things, the PRA consenting to the acquisition by Sabadell of control of TSB. The deadline for full divestment of all shares in TSB is 31 December 2015 (with this date extendable to June 2016 or December 2016 in certain circumstances).

Pursuant to the terms of the TSB Share Offer, certain agreements, discussed below, were entered into by the Company and other parties, which became effective on the TSB Admission.

Separation Agreement

TSB Banking Group plc, TSB Bank plc and the Issuer entered into a separation agreement on 9 June 2014 (the **Separation Agreement**). The Separation Agreement governs the separation of the TSB Bank plc, its consolidated subsidiaries and subsidiary undertakings from time to time (together **TSB Group**) from the Company and certain aspects of the relationship between the TSB Group and the Company following the TSB Admission, including (amongst other things) the allocation of certain pre-TSB Admission liabilities, including liability for breach of law and regulation and of customer terms and conditions.

Under the terms of the Separation Agreement, Lloyds Bank agreed to provide each member of the TSB Group with indemnity protections in respect of historical, pre-TSB Admission issues (including issues in relation to the period between 9 September 2013, when TSB launched as a stand-alone bank, and the TSB Admission). This protection includes a broad and, save in certain limited respects, uncapped indemnity in respect of losses arising from pre-TSB Admission acts or omissions that constitute breaches of law and regulation relating to customer agreements or the relevant security interest securing liability under such agreements (the **Conduct Indemnity**). The Conduct Indemnity provides TSB Group with economic protection against a wide range of types of losses resulting from historical conduct issues, including the costs of handling and settling customer claims and

managing regulatory actions and investigations, the payment of regulatory or court imposed fines and penalties, the costs of any required customer redress, the costs of implementing required changes to systems and procedures and, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the costs of remedial marketing activity.

The Conduct Indemnity also provided the TSB Group with a limited period of continued protection for actions or omissions between the TSB Admission and 31 December 2014. Further indemnities were included in the Separation Agreement in respect of losses arising from certain persistent or systemic breaches and certain liabilities in respect of certain employment related litigation and in relation to Lloyds Banking Group pension schemes.

Transitional Services Agreement

TSB Bank plc and Lloyds Bank entered into a transitional services agreement (**TSA**) and a Long Term Services Agreement (the **LTSA**) on 9 June 2014. Under the TSA, Lloyds Bank provides certain IT and operational services to TSB Banking Group plc, on a transitional basis, for a term of up to the end of 31 December 2016 with certain services (including the IT services) continuing to be provided by Lloyds Bank to TSB on and from 1 January 2017 for a term of up to seven and a half years under the LTSA.

TSB Bank plc pays a core monthly service charge that includes an agreed baseline of service volumes. TSB Bank plc may terminate the TSA or the LTSA (or services thereunder) for cause or for convenience before its expiry date subject to minimum notice requirements. Lloyds Bank may only terminate the TSA or LTSA if required to do so by a regulatory authority or by law, or for non-payment of material charges by TSB Bank plc.

The LTSA outlines the respective responsibilities of each of TSB Bank plc and Lloyds Bank in relation to exit and provides a mechanism for the parties to continue to define and agree their respective obligations in detailed technical and commercial exit plans during the 12 months following the TSB Admission. Due to the critical nature of the IT services, Lloyds Bank and TSB Bank plc have defined in advance some specific transfer and migration options for TSB Banking Group plc's IT operations and data to a third party provider or another financial institution with whom TSB Banking Group plc enters into a merger or acquisition, as the case may be, to operate on TSB Banking Group plc's behalf. Lloyds Bank would assume the cost of creating and transferring a clone operating system to a third party operator, subject to a £50 million contribution from TSB Banking Group plc or, alternatively, if TSB Banking Group plc exits the IT services via another migration option, Lloyds Bank has agreed to make a £450 million contribution to TSB Banking Group plc's costs of undertaking the migration, and TSB Banking Group may elect to spend some or all of the £450 million obtaining exit assistance services from Lloyds Bank. With certain exceptions, Lloyds Bank has agreed to support the exit of the services (including both IT services and non-IT services) on a time and materials at cost basis.

Mortgage Sale and Servicing Agreements

On 4 March 2014, TSB Bank plc and Bank of Scotland plc entered into a mortgage sale agreement in relation to the equitable assignment (which took effect from 28 February 2014) of a portfolio of residential mortgages (**Additional Mortgages**) transferred by Bank of Scotland plc to TSB Bank plc (**MSA**) as well as a mortgage servicing agreement (**Servicing Agreement**). Pursuant to the MSA, TSB Bank plc purchased the equitable interest of Bank of Scotland plc in the Additional Mortgages for approximately £3.4 billion (being equal to the fair value of the Additional Mortgages at the time of transfer). Under the terms of the MSA, legal title in the Additional Mortgages has remained and will remain with Bank of Scotland plc unless a perfection event occurs (namely an insolvency event in relation to Bank of Scotland plc, specified material breach by Bank of Scotland plc of its obligations under the MSA or following termination of the appointment of Bank of Scotland plc as servicer under the MSA at the option of TSB Bank plc). Unless and until any such perfection event occurs, the Additional Mortgage customers remain customers of Bank of Scotland plc. In the Servicing Agreement, Bank of Scotland plc agreed to service the Additional Mortgages, including all aspects of the customer relationship, in return for the payment by TSB Bank plc of a monthly servicing fee equivalent to 0.12 per cent. per annum of the outstanding balance of the Additional Mortgages (subject to a minimum monthly fee of £175,000 from 1 July 2018).

RMBS Funding Facility Agreements

On 20 May 2014, TSB Bank plc and a special purpose vehicle established by TSB Bank plc (**TSB RMBS SPV**) and others entered into the RMBS Mortgage Sale Agreement, and the same parties, together with Lloyds Bank and others entered into a variable funding note issuance deed (**VFNID**) and other ancillary documents in relation to the securitisation structure by which TSB Banking Group plc part-funds the Additional Mortgages (the **RMBS Funding Facility**).

Under the terms of the VFNI, senior funding is raised by TSB RMBS SPV through a combination of drawings on a variable funding note (VFNI) issued by TSB RMBS SPV to Lloyds Bank (the **Lloyds VFNI**), and TSB Bank. Subject to certain conditions, up until 17 December 2018, TSB RMBS SPV has the option to repay and redraw the Lloyds VFNI (in whole or in part).

Information about the Lloyds Banking Group's relationship with the UK Government

HM Treasury Shareholding

On 10 June 2015, the Solicitor for the Affairs of HM Treasury formally notified the Company that HM Treasury's holding had reduced to 17.90 per cent. of the Company's issued share capital with rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings. HM Treasury's percentage holding has reduced from 32.7 per cent. at 31 December 2013 by way of an accelerated bookbuilding process to institutional investors and a pre-arranged trading plan.

HM Treasury's shareholding in the Company is a consequence of its subscription for equity securities of the Company and of HBOS (prior to the acquisition of HBOS by the Company) in a placing and open offer and preference share subscription, the concomitant placing and open offer by HBOS, the 2009 placing and open offer and the Company's 2009 Rights Issue.

HM Treasury's shareholding in the Company is currently managed by UKFI on behalf of HM Treasury. This relationship falls within the scope of the revised framework document between HM Treasury and UKFI published on 1 October 2010 – for more information see “*Risk Factors – Government related risks – The Solicitor for the Affairs of HM Treasury is the largest shareholder of the Company. Through its shareholding in, and other relationships with, the Company, HM Treasury is in a position to exert significant influence over the Group and its business*”.

The goals of the framework document are consistent with the stated public policy aims of HM Treasury, as articulated in a variety of public announcements. In the publication “*An Introduction: Who We Are, What We Do and the Framework Document Which Governs the Relationship Between UKFI and HM Treasury*”, it is stated that UKFI is to “develop and execute an investment strategy for disposing of the investments in the banks in an orderly and active way through sale, redemption, buy-back or other means within the context of an overarching objective of protecting and creating value for the taxpayer as shareholder, paying due regard to the maintenance of financial stability and to acting in a way that promotes competition”. It further states that UKFI will manage the shareholdings of UK financial institutions in which HM Treasury holds an interest ‘on a commercial basis and will not intervene in day-to-day management decisions of the Investee Companies (as defined therein) (including with respect to individual lending or remuneration decisions)’. The Company and HM Treasury in January 2009 entered into a registration rights agreement granting customary demand and ‘piggyback’ registration rights in the U.S. under the Securities Act, to HM Treasury with respect to any ordinary shares of the Group held by HM Treasury. The agreement was amended in June 2009 to include as registrable securities the new shares subscribed for by HM Treasury in the 2009 Placing and Open Offer, any other securities in the Company called by HM Treasury to be issued by any person and any securities issued by HM Treasury which are exchangeable for, convertible into, give rights over or are referable to any such securities. The Company also in June 2009 entered into a resale rights agreement with HM Treasury in which it agreed to provide its assistance to HM Treasury in connection with any proposed sale by HM Treasury of ordinary shares, other securities held by HM Treasury in the Company or any securities of any description caused by HM Treasury to be issued by any person which are exchangeable for, convertible into, give rights over or are referable to such ordinary shares or other securities issued by the Group, to be sold in such jurisdictions (other than the U.S.) and in such manner as HM Treasury may determine.

Other related party transactions with the UK Government

Government and central bank facilities

During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group participated in a number of schemes operated by the UK Government and central banks and made available to eligible banks and building societies.

National Loan Guarantee Scheme

The Group has participated in the UK Government's National Loan Guarantee Scheme, which was launched on 20 March 2012. Through the scheme, the Group is providing eligible UK businesses with discounted funding, subject to continuation of the scheme and its financial benefits, and based on the Group's existing lending

criteria. Eligible businesses who have taken up the funding benefit from a 1 per cent. discount on their funding rate for a pre-agreed period of time.

Business Growth Fund

In May 2011 the Group agreed, together with The Royal Bank of Scotland plc (and three other non-related parties), to commit up to £300 million of equity investment by subscribing for shares in the Business Growth Fund plc which is the company created to fulfil the role of the Business Growth Fund as set out in the British Bankers' Association's Business Taskforce Report of October 2010. At 31 December 2014, the Group had invested £118 million (31 December 2013: £64 million) in the Business Growth Fund and carried the investment at a fair value of £105 million (31 December 2013: £52 million).

Big Society Capital

In January 2012 the Group agreed, together with The Royal Bank of Scotland plc (and two other non-related parties), to commit up to £50 million each of equity investment into the Big Society Capital Fund. The Fund, which was created as part of the Project Merlin arrangements, is a UK social investment fund. The Fund was officially launched on 3 April 2012 and the Group had invested £23 million in the Fund by 31 December 2013 and invested a further £8 million during the year ended 31 December 2014.

Funding for Lending

In August 2012, the Group announced its support for the UK Government's Funding for Lending Scheme and confirmed its intention to participate in the scheme. The Funding for Lending Scheme represents a further source of cost effective secured term funding available to the Group. The initiative supported a broad range of UK based customers, providing householders with more affordable housing finance and businesses with cheaper finance to invest and grow. In November 2013, the Group entered into extension letters with the Bank of England to take part in the extension of the Funding for Lending Scheme until the end of January 2015. The extension of the Funding for Lending Scheme focuses on providing businesses with cheaper finance to invest and grow. £10 billion has been drawn down under this extension. In December 2014, the Bank of England announced a further extension to the end of January 2016 with an increased focus on supporting small businesses. At 31 December 2014, the Group had drawn down £20 billion under the Funding for Lending Scheme.

Enterprise Finance Guarantee

The Group participates in the Enterprise Finance Guarantee Scheme which was launched in January 2009 as a replacement for the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme. The scheme is a UK Government-backed loan guarantee, which supports viable businesses with access to lending where they would otherwise be refused a loan due to a lack of lending security. The Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (formerly the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform) provides the lender with a guarantee of up to 75 per cent. of the capital of each loan subject to the eligibility of the customer within the rules of the scheme. As at 31 December 2014, the Group had offered 6,250 loans to customers, worth over £500 million. The Group entities, Lloyds Bank plc, TSB Bank plc, Lloyds Commercial Finance Limited and Bank of Scotland plc contracted with The Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills.

Help to Buy

On 7 October 2013, Bank of Scotland plc entered into an agreement with The Commissioners of HM Treasury by which it agreed that the Halifax Division of Bank of Scotland plc would participate in the Help to Buy Scheme with effect from 11 October 2013 and that the Issuer would participate from 3 January 2014. The Help to Buy Scheme is a scheme promoted by the UK Government and is aimed to encourage participating lenders to make mortgage loans available to customers who require higher loan-to-value mortgages. Halifax and Lloyds are currently participating in the scheme whereby customers borrow between 90 per cent. and 95 per cent. of the purchase price.

In return for the payment of a commercial fee, HM Treasury has agreed to provide a guarantee to the lender to cover a proportion of any loss made by the lender arising from a higher loan-to-value loan being made. £1,950 million of outstanding loans at 31 December 2014 had been advanced under this scheme.

HM Treasury expenses

During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group paid for expenses amounting to £1 million incurred by or on behalf of HM Treasury in connection with the sale or proposed sale of shares by HM Treasury in the Company. The expenses were incurred in accordance with the Resale Rights Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement entered into with HM Treasury in 2009. The performance by the Company of the Resale Rights Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement was approved by shareholders of the Company at the 2014 Annual General Meeting.

Central bank facilities

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

Other Government-related entities

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

Government asset protection scheme (GAPS) Withdrawal Deed

In November 2009, following its withdrawal from its proposed participation in GAPS, the Company entered into the GAPS Withdrawal Deed with HM Treasury pursuant to which, among other matters, the Company paid HM Treasury £2,500 million in recognition of the benefits to the Group's trading operations arising as a result of HM Treasury proposing to make GAPS available to the Group and, in addition, reimbursed HM Treasury various costs.

The GAPS Withdrawal Deed contained certain undertakings given by the Group to HM Treasury in connection with the state aid approval obtained from the European Commission (on which see the sub-section entitled "*State aid*" below) and its withdrawal from its proposed participation in GAPS.

In particular, the Group is required to do all acts and things necessary to ensure the UK Government's compliance with its obligations under the European Commission decision approving state aid to the Group. This undertaking includes an obligation to: (i) comply with the restructuring measures that the Group agreed to undertake; (ii) comply with the terms of the Restructuring Plan; and (iii) provide certain information to HM Treasury and do such acts as are necessary to enable compliance with the state aid approval to be monitored. The GAPS Withdrawal Deed also provides for the Group's restructuring obligations to be modified in certain limited circumstances (without prejudice to any challenge to such state aid modifications). However, HM Treasury has undertaken that it will not, without the consent of the Company, agree modifications to the Group's undertakings with respect to state aid which are significantly more onerous to the Company than those granted in order to obtain the state aid approval.

It was also agreed that if the European Commission adopted a decision that the UK must recover any state aid, the Group would repay all such state aid (subject to the Group's right to challenge any such decision in the European courts).

The GAPS Withdrawal Deed included a number of other commitments given by the Company to HM Treasury. The Company, among other things:

- (i) acknowledged its commitment to the principle that it should be at the leading edge of implementing the G20 principles, the FSA Code on remuneration and any remuneration provisions accepted by the Government from the Walker Review, provided that this principle shall always be applied in such a way as to allow the Company to operate on a level playing field with its competitors;
- (ii) reaffirmed its lending commitments;
- (iii) agreed to implement a (now published) customer charter for lending to businesses;
- (iv) committed:
 - (a) to ensure that its public financial statements comply with best industry practice; and
 - (b) to enter into discussions with HM Treasury with a view to ensuring that such public financial statements: (A) enable investors to assess the quality of the assets and liabilities of banking institutions, the financial position and performance of banking institutions and the nature and

extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which banking institutions are exposed; and (B) are comparable as between similar banking institutions;

- (v) agreed to develop with the FSA, and implement, a medium term funding plan aimed at reducing dependence on short term funding to be regularly reviewed by the FSA (now the FCA), the Bank of England (now including the PRA) and HM Treasury;
- (vi) agreed to implement any measures relating to personal current accounts agreed between the OFT and the UK banking industry: (i) as detailed in the OFT's report "Personal current accounts in the UK – a follow up report, October 2009" and (ii) relating to fees and charges, and the terms and conditions of personal current accounts where any such measures are within the scope of current negotiations with respect thereto; and

On 13 May 2014, HM Treasury and the Group agreed an amendment to the GAPS withdrawal deed in light of the new state aid approval decision of the European Commission (on which see the sub-section entitled "*State aid*" below).

State aid

As part of the European Commission's decision approving state aid to the Lloyds Banking Group, the Lloyds Banking Group was required to submit a Restructuring Plan to the European Commission in the context of a state aid review. The plan was required to support the long-term viability of the Lloyds Banking Group, and remedy any distortion of competition and trade in the European Union arising from the state aid received by the Lloyds Banking Group. The College of Commissioners announced its formal approval of the state aid on 18 November 2009 and concluded that the Restructuring Plan was appropriate to achieve the aforementioned aims.

The Restructuring Plan consists of the following principal elements: (i) the disposal of a retail banking business with at least 600 branches, a 4.6 per cent. share of the personal current accounts market in the UK and up to 19.2 per cent. of the Lloyds Banking Group's mortgage assets; (ii) an asset reduction programme to achieve £181 billion reduction in certain parts of its balance sheet by the end of 2014; and (iii) behavioural commitments, including commitments which restrict the Lloyds Banking Group's ability to make certain acquisitions for approximately three to four years and not to make discretionary payments of coupons or to exercise voluntary call options on hybrid securities from 31 January 2010 until 31 January 2012, which prevented the Company from paying dividends on its ordinary shares for the same duration.

The Lloyds Banking Group continues to work closely with the European Commission, HM Treasury and the Monitoring Trustee appointed by the European Commission to ensure the implementation of the Restructuring Plan. In line with strengthening of the balance sheet, the Lloyds Banking Group has made excellent progress against its asset reduction commitment and reached the reduction total required in December 2012, two years ahead of the mandated completion date. The Lloyds Banking Group has now received formal confirmation from the European Commission that it is released from this commitment.

In June 2011 the Lloyds Banking Group issued an Information Memorandum to potential bidders for the Lloyds Banking Group's retail banking business in Project Verde, which the European Commission confirmed met the requirements to commence the formal sale process no later than 30 November 2011. In December 2011 the Lloyds Banking Group announced that, having reviewed the formal offers made, its preferred option was for a direct sale and that it was entering exclusive discussions with The Co-operative Group (the **Co-operative**). On 19 July 2012 the Lloyds Banking Group announced that it had agreed non-binding heads of terms with the Co-operative for the Project Verde business disposal. The Lloyds Banking Group worked with the Co-operative to agree a sale and purchase agreement, with completion of the divestment expected by the end of November 2013, but in April 2013 the Board of the Co-operative announced that it had decided that it would no longer proceed with a purchase of the Project Verde business. The Lloyds Banking Group announced that it intended instead to divest the Project Verde business through an IPO, subject to European Commission and regulatory approval, having maintained plans for this fall back option throughout the direct sale process, should the proposed divestment to the Co-operative not complete.

On 13 May 2014, the College of Commissioners announced its formal agreement to change the perimeter of the divested entity as compared to the original Restructuring Plan and make other enhancements (consistent with the Lloyds Banking Group's conditional agreement with HM Treasury in September 2013). This enabled the IPO of the Project Verde business in June 2014, with the support of HM Treasury. The IPO enabled the Lloyds Banking Group to sell a 35 per cent. interest in June 2014, then a further 3.5 per cent. interest in July 2014 as a result of the exercise of the over allotment option, and is a significant step in the Lloyds Banking Group's completion of its state aid commitments. The size of the IPO was increased from the originally contemplated 25

per cent. of TSB Banking Group plc's ordinary share capital due to demand from both institutional and retail investors. On 26 September 2014, the Lloyds Banking Group announced that it had sold a further 57.5 million ordinary shares in TSB Banking Group plc, representing approximately 11.5 per cent. of TSB Banking Group plc's ordinary share capital, reducing the Lloyds Banking Group's holding in TSB Banking Group plc to approximately 50 per cent. of TSB Banking Group plc's ordinary share capital. The deadline for full divestment of all shares in TSB Banking Group plc is 31 December 2015 (with this date extendable to June 2016 or December 2016 in certain circumstances). For detail on recent developments in relation to the Lloyds Banking Group's sell down of TSB see "*Lloyds Bank – Information about the Lloyds Banking Group's Relationship with the TSB Group*" above.

Other relationships with the UK Government

The Group, in common with other financial institutions, is also working closely with a number of Government departments and agencies on various industry-wide initiatives that are intended to support the Government's objective of economic recovery and greater stability in the wider financial system.

For more detail on industry-wide initiatives see "*Business Growth Fund*" and "*Big Society Capital*" above.

Other related party transactions

On 25 June 2014 Lloyds Bank entered into an agreement for the exclusive provision of conveyancing panel services with ULS, which is a related party of the Company by virtue of ULS Technology plc, ULS's parent, being an investee company of Lloyds Development Capital, the UK regional private equity provider which is part of the Group. This agreement, which followed a similar agreement entered into between the same parties in 2011, entails £nil cost to Lloyds Bank, as the conveyancing fees are payable by customers, but it contains a fee sharing arrangement (47 per cent. ULS/53 per cent. Lloyds Bank), pursuant to which Lloyds Bank received income of £4.1 million in the year to 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: £3.4 million; and 31 December 2012: £2.0 million). Lloyds Bank is disclosing this contract as it is material to the related party.

Directors of the Issuer

The directors of the Issuer, the business address of each of whom is 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN, England, and their respective principal outside activities, where significant to the Group, are as follows:

Name	Principal outside activities
Lord Blackwell	
Chairman	Chairman of Interserve plc.
Executive directors	
António Horta-Osório	
Group Chief Executive	A non-executive director of Fundação Champalimaud and Sociedade Francisco Manuel dos Santos in Portugal, a member of the Board of Stichting INPAR, a Governor of the London Business School and Chairman of the Wallace Collection.
Juan Colombás	
Chief Risk Officer	Member of the International Financial Risk Institute Executive Committee.
George Culmer	
Chief Financial Officer	None
Non-executive directors	
Alan Dickinson	Non-executive Director of Willis Limited and Chairman of its Risk Committee, Senior Independent Director of Urban & Civic plc and a Governor of Motability.
Carolyn Fairbairn	Non-executive director of Capita plc and the Vitec Group plc and is the Chairman of both their Remuneration Committees. A trustee of

Marie Curie and a non-executive director of the Competition and Markets Authority and of the UK Statistics Authority.

Anita Frew

(Deputy Chairman)

Senior Independent Director of IMI plc and Non-Executive Director and Chairman Designate of Croda International Plc.

Simon Henry

Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director of Royal Dutch Shell plc. Member of Main Committee of the 100 Group of UK FTSE CFOs and Chair of European Round Table CFO Taskforce. Also a member of the Advisory Panel of CIMA, the Multi Practitioner Panel Steering Committee – UK Fair and Effective Markets Review and of the Advisory Board of the Centre for European Reform.

Dyfrig John CBE

Member of the Welsh Rugby Union's Audit Committee.

Nicholas Luff

Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer of Reed Elsevier.

Nick Prettejohn

Member of the BBC Trust, Chairman of the Britten-Pears Foundation and Chairman of the Royal Northern College of Music.

Anthony Watson CBE

(Senior Independent Director)

Senior Independent Director of Hammerson and Witan Investment Trust. Chairman of Lincoln's Inn investment committee and member of the Norges Bank Investment Management Corporate Governance Advisory Board.

Sara Weller

Non-executive director of United Utilities Group plc and Chair of its Remuneration Committee and a Governing Council Member of Cambridge University. Also Chair of the Planning Inspectorate, Lead Non-Executive Director at the Department of Communities and Local Government and Board member at the Higher Education Funding Council.

None of the directors of the Issuer has any actual or potential conflict between their duties to the Issuer and their private interests or other duties as listed above.

THE LLP

Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP (formerly known as Lloyds TSB Covered Bonds LLP) (the **LLP**) was incorporated on 12 September 2008 in England and Wales as a limited liability partnership (with registered number OC340094) under the LLPA, with Lloyds Bank plc and Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited (the **Liquidation Member**) as its Members. The LLP changed its name from Lloyds TSB Covered Bonds LLP to Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP on 23 September 2013.

The LLP's registered office is at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP. The telephone number of the LLP's registered office is 0207 398 6300.

The LLP forms a group with its Members and has no subsidiaries. The LLP is dependent on (i) Lloyds Bank plc to provide certain services to it on the terms of the Transaction Documents and (ii) on the Corporate Services Provider to provide certain corporate administration services.

The principal activities of the LLP are set out in the LLP Deed and include, *inter alia*, the ability to carry on the business of acquiring the Loans and their Related Security pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement with a view to profit, to borrow money and to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the carrying on of that business.

The LLP has not engaged since incorporation, and will not engage whilst the Covered Bonds or any Term Advance remains outstanding, in any material activities other than activities incidental to its incorporation under the LLPA, activities contemplated under the Transaction Documents to which it is or will be a party, filing a notification under the DPA and other matters which are incidental or ancillary to the foregoing.

Members

The Members of the LLP as at the date of this Prospectus and their registered offices are:

Name	Registered Office
Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP
Lloyds Bank plc	25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN

The directors of each of Lloyds Bank plc and Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited are set out below.

Directors of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited

The following table sets out the directors of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited and their respective businesses addresses and occupations at the date of this Prospectus.

Name	Business Address	Business Occupation
SFM Directors Limited	35 Great St. Helen's, London, EC3A 6AP	Corporate company director of special purpose companies
SFM Directors (No.2) Limited	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Corporate company director of special purpose companies
Gary Staines	10 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AE	Director, Asset Backed Solutions, Lloyds Banking Group

Further, the directors of SFM Directors Limited and SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited and their principal activities or business occupations are:

Name	Business address	Principal Activities
Jonathan Keighley	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Managing Director, Structured Finance Management Limited
Robert Berry	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director, Structured Finance Management Limited
Claudia Wallace	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director, Structured Finance Management Limited
Paivi Helena Whitaker	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director, Structured Finance Management Limited
John Paul Nowacki	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director, Structured Finance Management Limited
Vinoy Nursiah	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director, Structured Finance Management Limited
Debra Parsall	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director, Structured Finance Management Limited
Susan Abrahams	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director, Structured Finance Management Limited

Directors of Lloyds Bank plc

The directors of Lloyds Bank plc are set out under "*Lloyds Banking Group – Directors*" above.

No potential conflicts of interest exist between any duties to the LLP of the directors of the Members, as described above, and their private interests or other duties in respect of their management roles.

LLP Management Board

The Members have appointed the LLP Management Board to act on all matters relating to the LLP, other than those specific matters which require the unanimous decision of the Members (as set out in the LLP Deed). Any decision by the LLP Management Board relating to the admission of a New Member, any change in the LLP's business, any change to the LLP's name and any decision not to indemnify the LLP, will be made, whilst any Covered Bonds are outstanding, with the consent of the Security Trustee.

At the date of this Prospectus, the following are the members of the LLP Management Board:

Position in the LLP	Name	Principal Activities outside the LLP
Member of the Management Board	Gavin Parker	Head of Securitisation and Collateral, Group Corporate Treasury, Lloyds Banking Group
Member of the Management Board	Gary Staines	Director, Securitised Products Group, Lloyds Banking Group
Member of the Management Board	Richard Shrimpton	Group Capital Markets Issuance Director, Lloyds Banking Group
Member of the Management Board	Ian Stewart	Head of Mortgage Funding, Lloyds Banking Group

The business address of all the members of the LLP Management Board listed above with the exception of Ian Stewart is 10 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AE. The business address of Ian Stewart is Lovell Park Road, Leeds LS1 1NS.

The LLP has no employees.

There are no potential conflicts of interest between, on the one hand, any duties of the members of the LLP Management Board to the LLP and, on the other hand, their private interests or other duties.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the LLP is controlled by Lloyds Bank plc. To ensure that such control is not abused, the Members of the LLP and the LLP, *inter alios*, have entered into the LLP Deed which governs the operation of the LLP.

In the event of the appointment of a liquidator or an administrator to Lloyds Bank plc or Lloyds Bank plc disposing of any of the shares of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited (such that it ceases to hold at least 20 per cent. of Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited without any necessary consents), Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited would take control of the LLP.

The LLP's accounting reference date is 31 December, with the first accounting reference date being 31 December 2009.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS

Trust Deed

The Trust Deed, made between the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee on the Programme Date, is the principal agreement governing the Covered Bonds. The Trust Deed contains provisions relating to, *inter alia*:

- the constitution of the Covered Bonds and the terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds (as more fully set out under *Terms and Conditions of the Covered Bonds* above);
- the covenants of the Issuer and the LLP;
- the terms of the Covered Bond Guarantee (as described below);
- the enforcement procedures relating to the Covered Bonds and the Covered Bond Guarantee; and
- the appointment, powers and responsibilities of the Bond Trustee and the circumstances in which the Bond Trustee may resign, or retire or be removed.

Covered Bond Guarantee

Under the terms of the Covered Bond Guarantee, if the Issuer defaults in the payment on the due date of any moneys due and payable under or pursuant to the Trust Deed or the Covered Bonds or any Receipts or Coupons, or if any other Issuer Event of Default occurs (other than by reason of non-payment), and, in either case, if the Bond Trustee has served an Issuer Acceleration Notice, the LLP has agreed (subject as described below) to pay or procure to be paid (following service of a Notice to Pay) unconditionally and irrevocably to or to the order of the Bond Trustee (for the benefit of the Covered Bondholders) an amount equal to that portion of the Guaranteed Amounts which shall become Due for Payment but would otherwise be unpaid, as of any Original Due for Payment Date or, if applicable, the Extended Due for Payment Date, by the Issuer. Payment by the LLP of the Guaranteed Amounts pursuant to the Covered Bond Guarantee will be made on the later of (a) the day which is two Business Days following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP and (b) the day on which the Guaranteed Amounts are otherwise Due for Payment (the **Guaranteed Amounts Due Date**). In addition, the LLP shall, to the extent it has funds available to it, make payments in respect of the unpaid portion of the Final Redemption Amount on any Original Due for Payment Date up until the Extended Due for Payment Date (where an Extended Due for Payment Date is provided for in the relevant Final Terms). The Bond Trustee will be required to serve a Notice to Pay on the LLP and the Issuer with a copy to the Principal Paying Agent following the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default and service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice.

Under the Covered Bond Guarantee, the Guaranteed Amounts will become due and payable on any earlier date on which, following the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default, an LLP Acceleration Notice is served in accordance with Condition 9.2 (*LLP Events of Default*). Following service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the Covered Bonds will (if an Issuer Acceleration Notice has not already been served) become immediately due and payable as against the Issuer and the obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee will be accelerated.

All payments of Guaranteed Amounts by or on behalf of the LLP shall be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties or other charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the UK or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, unless such withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties or other charges is required by law. In that event the LLP will pay the Guaranteed Amounts net of such withholding or deduction and shall account to the appropriate tax authority for the amount required to be withheld or deducted. The LLP will not be obliged to pay any amount to the Bond Trustee or any holder of Covered Bonds in respect of the amount of such withholding or deduction.

Under the terms of the Covered Bond Guarantee, the LLP agrees that its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee shall be as principal debtor and not merely as surety and shall be absolute and unconditional (subject to a Notice to Pay or LLP Acceleration Notice having been served), irrespective of, and unaffected by, any invalidity, irregularity or unenforceability of, or defect in, any provisions of the Trust Deed or the Covered Bonds or Receipts or Coupons or the absence of any action to enforce the same or the waiver, modification or consent by the Bond Trustee or any of the Covered Bondholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders in respect of any provisions of the same or the obtaining of any judgment or decree against the Issuer or any action to enforce

the same or any other circumstances which might otherwise constitute a legal or equitable discharge or defence of a guarantor.

Subject to the grace period specified in Condition 9.2 (*LLP Events of Default*) of the Terms and Conditions, failure by the LLP to pay the Guaranteed Amounts which are Due for Payment on the relevant Guaranteed Amounts Due Date will result in an LLP Event of Default.

The Trust Deed provides that any Excess Proceeds shall be paid by the Bond Trustee on behalf of the Covered Bondholders of the relevant Series to the LLP for its own account, as soon as practicable, and shall be held by the LLP in the GIC Account and the Excess Proceeds shall thereafter form part of the Security and shall be used by the LLP in the same manner as all other moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the LLP Accounts and shall be applied as Available Principal Receipts. Any Excess Proceeds received by the Bond Trustee shall discharge *pro tanto* the obligations of the Issuer in respect of the Covered Bonds, Receipts and Coupons. However, the obligations of the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee are (following service of a Notice to Pay) unconditional and irrevocable and the receipt by the Bond Trustee of any Excess Proceeds shall not reduce or discharge any of such obligations.

By subscribing for Covered Bond(s), each Covered Bondholder shall be deemed to have irrevocably directed the Bond Trustee to pay the Excess Proceeds to the LLP in the manner as described above.

Fees and expenses

The LLP, will pay certain fees to the Bond Trustee and will reimburse it for all its costs and expenses properly incurred in acting as Bond Trustee and in addition shall indemnify it in respect of all claims, actions, proceedings, demands, liabilities, losses, damages, costs and expenses suffered as a result of the Issuer (or, following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP, the LLP) failing to perform any of its obligations under the Transaction Documents.

Any remuneration, costs and expenses paid by the LLP to the Bond Trustee shall be paid subject to and in accordance with the relevant Priorities of Payments, as applicable.

Neither the Issuer nor the LLP will be responsible under the Trust Deed for any liabilities, losses, damages, costs or expenses resulting from the fraud, gross negligence or wilful default on the part of the Bond Trustee or any of its officers, employees and advisers.

Retirement and removal

The Bond Trustee may retire at any time on giving not less than three months' prior written notice to the Issuer, the LLP and the Security Trustee. The Covered Bondholders may by Extraordinary Resolution of all the Covered Bondholders of all Series taken together as a single Series remove any Bond Trustee. The retirement or removal of the Bond Trustee who is the sole Bond Trustee shall not become effective until a successor bond trustee is appointed.

Governing law

The Trust Deed is governed by English law.

Intercompany Loan Agreement

On each Issue Date, the Issuer will use the proceeds of the Covered Bonds issued under the Programme to lend on that date an amount equal to the nominal value of the issue of the related Covered Bonds (or the Sterling Equivalent thereof) to the LLP by way of a Term Advance pursuant to the Intercompany Loan Agreement. Each Term Advance will be made in either Sterling or in the Specified Currency of the relevant Series or Tranche, as applicable, of the Covered Bonds, as set out in the applicable Final Terms. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Covered Bond Swap in relation to the relevant Series or Tranche is a Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap, the Term Advance will be made in Sterling. Each Term Advance which is made in a currency other than Sterling will be exchanged by the LLP into Sterling pursuant to the relevant Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap Agreement. The Sterling Equivalent of each Term Advance will be used by the LLP:

- (a) as consideration (in whole or in part) for the acquisition of Loans and their Related Security from the Seller pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement, as described under – *Mortgage Sale Agreement – Sale by the Seller of the Loans and Related Security*; and/or
- (b) to invest in Substitution Assets in an amount not exceeding the prescribed limit,

to the extent required to meet the Asset Coverage Test and the requirement of Regulation 17(2)(b) and 24(1)(a)(ii) of the RCB Regulations and thereafter may be applied by the LLP:

- (i) as consideration in part for the acquisition of Loans and their Related Security from the Seller pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement; and/or
- (ii) to invest in Substitution Assets in an amount not exceeding the prescribed limit; and/or
- (iii) (subject to satisfying the Asset Coverage Test), to make a Capital Distribution to a Member; and/or
- (iv) if an existing Series, or part of an existing Series, of Covered Bonds is being refinanced by such issue of Covered Bonds, to repay the Term Advances corresponding to the Covered Bonds being so refinanced; and/or
- (v) to make a deposit in the GIC Account (including, without limitation, to fund the Reserve Fund to an amount not exceeding the prescribed limit).

Each Term Advance which is made in the Specified Currency of the relevant Series or Tranche of Covered Bonds will bear interest at a rate of interest equal to the rate of interest payable on the corresponding Series or Tranche, as applicable, of Covered Bonds. Each Term Advance which is made in Sterling will bear interest at a rate of interest equal to LIBOR for one month Sterling deposits plus a margin or such other rate or for such other interest period as may be agreed by the parties to the Intercompany Loan Agreement.

The Issuer will not be relying on repayment of any Term Advance in order to meet its repayment obligations under the Covered Bonds. The LLP will pay amounts due in respect of Term Advances(s) in accordance with the relevant Priorities of Payments. Provided no Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding, prior to service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP, amounts due in respect of each Term Advance will be paid by the LLP to, or as directed by, the Issuer on each Interest Payment Date, subject to paying all higher ranking amounts in the Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments or, as applicable, the Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments. The Issuer may (but is not required to) use the proceeds of the Term Advances to pay amounts due on the Covered Bonds; any failure by the LLP to pay any amounts due on the Term Advances, however, will not affect the liability of the Issuer to pay the relevant amount due on the Covered Bonds. For so long as an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding, the LLP may not borrow any new Term Advances from the Issuer under the Intercompany Loan Agreement.

The amounts owed by the LLP to the Issuer under the Term Advances will be reduced by (i) any amounts paid by the LLP under the terms of the Covered Bond Guarantee and (ii) the Principal Amount Outstanding of any Covered Bonds (the proceeds of which were originally applied to make such Term Advances) purchased by the Issuer or the LLP and cancelled in accordance with Condition 6.9 (*Purchases*). If a Term Advance is denominated in Sterling but the related Covered Bonds are denominated in another currency, the amount of the reduction shall be the Sterling Equivalent of the amount paid by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee or the Sterling Equivalent of the Principal Amount Outstanding of Covered Bonds so purchased and cancelled.

The Intercompany Loan Agreement is governed by English law.

Mortgage Sale Agreement

The Seller

Loans and their Related Security will be sold to the LLP from time to time pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement entered into on the Programme Date between Lloyds Bank plc (in its capacity as Seller), the LLP and the Security Trustee.

Sale by the Seller of the Loans and Related Security

The Portfolio will consist of the Loans and their Related Security sold from time to time by the Seller to the LLP in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement. The types of Loans forming the Portfolio will vary over time provided that the Eligibility Criteria (as described below) in respect of such Loans are met on the relevant Sale Date. Accordingly, the Portfolio may, at any time, include Loans with different characteristics from Loans that were included in the Portfolio or being offered to Borrowers on previous Sale Dates.

Prior to the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default and service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice or an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the LLP will acquire the Loans and their Related Security from the Seller in certain circumstances, including the three circumstances described below.

- (a) *First*, in relation to the issue of Covered Bonds from time to time in accordance with the Programme, the Issuer will make Term Advances to the LLP, the proceeds of which may be applied in whole or in part by the LLP to acquire Loans and their Related Security from the Seller.
- (b) *Second*, the LLP will, in certain circumstances, use the Available Principal Receipts to acquire Loans and their Related Security from the Seller and/or Substitution Assets (in the case of any Substitution Assets, up to the prescribed limit) on each LLP Payment Date.
- (c) *Third*, the LLP and the Seller are required to ensure that the Portfolio is maintained at all times in compliance with the Asset Coverage Test (as determined by the Cash Manager on each Calculation Date). If on any Calculation Date there is a breach of the Asset Coverage Test, the Seller will use all reasonable endeavours to offer to sell to the LLP sufficient New Loans and their Related Security on or before the next Calculation Date to ensure compliance with the Asset Coverage Test as at the next Calculation Date.

If an Issuer Event of Default has occurred but no liquidator or administrator has been appointed to the Seller, Loans and their Related Security may only be acquired from the Seller if the Seller has provided a solvency certificate to the LLP and the Security Trustee.

In exchange for the sale of the Loans and their Related Security to the LLP, the Seller will receive an amount equal to the Current Balance of those Loans sold by it as at the Sale Date, which will be satisfied by one or a combination of:

- (i) a cash payment to be made by the LLP from the Sterling Equivalent of the proceeds of the relevant Term Advance and/or from Available Principal Receipts;
- (ii) the Seller being treated as having made a Capital Contribution in Kind in an amount equal to the difference between the Current Balance of the New Loans sold by the Seller as at the relevant Sale Date and the cash payment (if any) made by the LLP in accordance with (i) above; and/or
- (iii) Deferred Consideration (including any Postponed Deferred Consideration) which shall be paid by the LLP on each LLP Payment Date (provided there are available funds) in accordance with the relevant Priorities of Payments.

If Selected Loans and their Related Security are sold by or on behalf of the LLP as described below under *LLP Deed – Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security following service of a Notice to Pay remains outstanding* and *Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security following service of a Notice to Pay*, the obligations of the Seller insofar as they relate to those Selected Loans and their Related Security will cease to apply.

The Seller will also be required to repurchase Loans and their Related Security sold to the LLP in the circumstances described below under – *Repurchase of Loans*.

Eligibility Criteria

The sale of Loans and their Related Security to the LLP will be subject to various conditions (the **Eligibility Criteria**) being satisfied on the relevant Sale Date. These are as follows:

- (a) there shall have been neither an Issuer Event of Default and service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice nor an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice as at the relevant Sale Date;
- (b) the LLP, acting on the advice of the Cash Manager, is not aware, and could not reasonably be expected to be aware, that the proposed purchase by the LLP of the relevant Loans and their Related Security on the relevant Sale Date would adversely affect the then current rating by Moody's or Fitch of the Covered Bonds;
- (c) the yield on the Loans in the Portfolio together with the yield of the New Loans to be sold to the LLP on the relevant Sale Date is at least 0.15 per cent. greater than LIBOR for one-month sterling deposits as at the relevant Sale Date, after taking into account the weighted average yield on the Relevant Loans and the margins on the Swaps, in each case as at the relevant Sale Date;
- (d) no Loan that is proposed to be sold to the LLP on the relevant Sale Date has a Current Balance of more than £1,000,000;
- (e) if the Loans that are proposed to be sold to the LLP on the relevant Sale Date include New Loan Types or Loans in relation to which the relevant Borrower grants a mortgage or standard security over a property which is subject to a shared ownership lease, the LLP has obtained written confirmation from

each of the Rating Agencies that if such New Loan Types were to be sold to the LLP, such sale of the New Loan Types to the LLP would not have an adverse effect on the then current ratings by the Rating Agencies of the Covered Bonds; and

- (f) no Loan that is proposed to be sold to the LLP on the relevant Sale Date relates to a Property which is not a residential property.

On the relevant Sale Date, the Representations and Warranties (described below in – *Representations and Warranties*) will be given by the Seller in respect of the Loans and their Related Security sold by the Seller to the LLP.

If the Seller accepts an application from, or makes an offer (which is accepted) to, a Borrower for a Product Switch or Further Advance which constitutes an unconditional obligation on the part of the Seller to make such Product Switch or a Further Advance, then the Seller may offer to repurchase the relevant Loan and the Related Security to which the Product Switch or Further Advance relates, subject to certain criteria being satisfied. As set out in the Servicing Agreement, Lloyds Bank plc (in its capacity as Servicer) may not agree to a Product Switch or to make a Further Advance to a Borrower if to do so would cause the LLP to be in contravention of the FSMA, although the Seller may agree to such Product Switch or Further Advance if it repurchases the Loan that is subject to such Product Switch or Further Advance and if by so doing the LLP would not thereby be in contravention of the FSMA.

Transfer of title to the Loans to the LLP

English Loans will be sold by the Seller to the LLP by way of equitable assignment. Scottish Loans will be sold by the Seller on the First Sale Date by way of a Scottish Declaration of Trust and, in relation to Scottish Loans sold by the Seller to the LLP after the First Sale Date, by further Scottish Declarations of Trust under which the beneficial interest in such Scottish Loans will be transferred to the LLP. In relation to Scottish Loans, references in this document to a sale or equitable assignment of Loans or to Loans having been sold or equitably assigned are to be read as references to the making of such Scottish Declarations of Trust in respect of Scottish Loans. For the avoidance of doubt, in relation to Scottish Loans, references in this document to a legal assignment of Loans or to Loans having been legally assigned are to be read as references to the granting of assignments of such Scottish Loans pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement. Such beneficial interest (as opposed to the legal title) cannot be registered or recorded in the Registers of Scotland. As a result, legal title to all of the Loans and their Related Security will remain with the relevant Originator until legal assignments or assignments (as appropriate) are effected by the Seller to the LLP and notice of the sale is given by the Seller to the Borrowers. Legal assignment or assignment (as appropriate) of the Loans and their Related Security (including, where appropriate, their registration or recording in the relevant property register) to the LLP will be deferred and will only take place in the limited circumstances described in the paragraph below.

The assignments, assignments, transfers or conveyances (as appropriate) of the Loans and their Related Security (or, where specified, the Selected Loans and their Related Security) to the LLP shall be perfected by the Seller (or, as the case may be, the LLP or the Security Trustee pursuant to powers granted under the Seller Power of Attorney or the BOS Power of Attorney (in respect of the Halifax Loans included in the Portfolio)) on or before the 20th London Business Day after the earliest to occur of:

- (a) service of a Notice to Pay (unless the Seller or BOS has notified the LLP that it will accept the offer set out in the Selected Loan Offer Notice within the prescribed time) or an LLP Acceleration Notice;
- (b) in respect of Selected Loans only, at the request of the LLP following the acceptance of any offer to sell the Selected Loans and their Related Security to any person who is not the Seller or BOS;
- (c) the Seller and/or the LLP being required to perfect legal title to the Loans and their Related Security, or procure any or all of the acts referred to in Clause 6 of the Mortgage Sale Agreement, by an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or by a regulatory authority to which the Seller or BOS is subject or any organisation whose members comprise, but are not necessarily limited to, mortgage lenders with whose instructions it is customary for the Seller, or BOS as the case may be, to comply;
- (d) it becoming necessary by law to take such actions;
- (e) the Security Trustee giving notice that, in its opinion, the property, assets and rights of the LLP comprised in the Security constituted by the Deed of Charge or any material part thereof are in jeopardy and that the doing of any or all of the acts referred to herein is necessary in order to materially reduce such jeopardy;

- (f) the Seller or BOS calling for perfection by serving notice in writing to the LLP and the Security Trustee;
- (g) the date on which the Seller or BOS ceases to be assigned a long-term unsecured, unsubordinated debt obligation rating from Moody's of at least Baa3 or a long-term unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed credit rating by Fitch of at least BBB-; or
- (h) the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to the Seller or BOS.

Pending completion of the transfer, the right of the LLP to exercise the powers of the legal owner of, or (in Scotland) the heritable creditor under, the Mortgages will be secured by, or (in Scotland) supported by, an irrevocable power of attorney granted by the relevant Originator in favour of the LLP and the Security Trustee.

The Title Deeds (if any) and Customer Files relating to the Loans in the Portfolio will be held by or to the order of the Seller, BOS or by solicitors, licensed conveyancers or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancers acting for the Seller or BOS in connection with the creation of the Loans and their Related Security, save for Title Deeds (if any) held at the Land Registry or the Registers of Scotland or the Registry of Deeds. The Seller will undertake that all the Customer Files and Title Deeds relating to the Loans in the Portfolio which are at any time in its possession or under its control or held to its order will be held to the order of the Security Trustee or as the Security Trustee may direct. BOS will similarly undertake, in the Intercompany Mortgage Sale Agreement, that all the Customer Files and Title Deeds relating to the Loans in the Portfolio which are at any time in its possession or under its control or held to its order will be held to the order of the Security Trustee or as the Security Trustee may direct.

Representations and Warranties

None of the LLP, the Security Trustee or the Bond Trustee has made or has caused to be made on its behalf any enquiries, searches or investigations in respect of the Loans and their Related Security to be sold to the LLP. Instead, each is relying entirely on the Representations and Warranties by the Seller contained in the Mortgage Sale Agreement. The parties to the Mortgage Sale Agreement may, with the prior written consent of the Security Trustee (which consent will only be given if the Security Trustee is satisfied, acting reasonably, that there will be no adverse effect on the then current ratings of the Covered Bonds as a result thereof), amend or waive the Representations and Warranties in the Mortgage Sale Agreement. The material Representations and Warranties are as follows and are given on the relevant Sale Date in respect of the Loans and Related Security to be sold to the LLP only on that date:

- each Loan was originated by the Seller, C&G or another member of the Lloyds Banking Group, that has previously sold such loans to the Seller in pounds Sterling and is denominated in pounds Sterling (or was originated and is denominated in euro if the euro has been adopted as the lawful currency for the time being of the UK);
- no Loan has a Current Balance of more than £1,000,000;
- prior to the making of each advance under a Loan, the Lending Criteria and all preconditions to the making of that advance were satisfied in all material respects subject only to exceptions made on a case by case basis as would be acceptable to a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender;
- so far as the Seller is aware, other than with respect to Monthly Payments, no Borrower is or has, since the date of the execution of the relevant Mortgage, been in material breach of any obligation owed in respect of the relevant Loan or its Related Security and accordingly no steps have been taken by the Seller to enforce any Related Security;
- the total amount of interest or principal in arrears, including any fees, commissions and premiums payable at the same time as that interest payment or principal repayment, on any Loan is not, on the relevant Sale Date in respect of any Loan, more than the amount of the Monthly Payment then due;
- all of the Borrowers are individuals (and not partnerships) and were aged 18 years or older at the date of execution of the Mortgage;
- at least one Monthly Payment has been made in respect of each Loan or, for the avoidance of doubt, in case of a Product Switch, Flexible Loan or Further Advance, the original advance;
- the whole of the Current Balance on each Loan is secured by the relevant Mortgage;
- no loan is originated under a dedicated staff scheme;

- save in relation to any Right to Buy Loan secured over a Property situated in England or Wales where (if there is one year or less to run of the statutory repayment period) that statutory charge may take priority, each Mortgage constitutes a valid and subsisting first charge by way of legal mortgage (or in Scotland) first ranking standard security over the relevant Property, and subject only in certain appropriate cases to applications for registrations or recordings at the Land Registry of England and Wales or in the Registers of Scotland which, where required, have been made and are pending and in relation to such cases the Seller is not aware of any notice or any other matter that would prevent such registration or recording;
- each Loan and its Related Security is, save in relation to any term of a Loan or of its Related Security which is not binding by virtue of the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994 or (as the case may be) the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999, valid and binding and enforceable in accordance with its terms and is non-cancellable. To the best of the Seller's knowledge, none of the terms of any Loan or of its Related Security, save for any term which relates to Early Repayment Charges, the power to vary closing administration charges and the power to recover indemnity costs is unfair within the meaning of the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994 or (as the case may be) the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999;
- all of the Properties are located in England, Wales or Scotland;
- in respect of Loans originated from applications received on or after 6 February 2006 for purchases not more than 12 months prior to the execution of such Mortgage (or such longer period as may be acceptable to a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender) the Seller, C&G or another member of the Lloyds Banking Group has received a Valuation Report from a valuer on the relevant Property. In respect of Loans originated from applications received before 6 February 2006 and in respect of remortgages and further advances the Seller will either have obtained a valuation report or other evidence of value, the contents of which were such as would be acceptable to a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender; or in appropriate cases (as would be acceptable to a Reasonable Prudent Mortgage Lender) relied on the relevant Borrower's estimate of value;
- the benefit of all Valuation Reports and Certificates of Title which were provided to the Seller or C&G or another member of the Lloyds Banking Group not more than two years prior to the date of the Mortgage Sale Agreement can be validly assigned to the LLP without obtaining the consent of the relevant valuer, solicitor or licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer;
- prior to the taking of each Mortgage (other than a remortgage), the Seller, C&G or another member of the Lloyds Banking Group (a) instructed its solicitor or licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer to carry out an investigation of title to the relevant Property and to undertake such other searches, investigations, enquiries and other actions on its behalf in accordance with the instructions which the Seller or C&G or another member of the Lloyds Banking Group issued to the relevant solicitor or licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer as are set out in the case of English Loans in the CML's Lenders' Handbook for England and Wales (or, for Mortgages taken before the CML's Lenders' Handbook for England and Wales was adopted in 1999, Cheltenham & Gloucester plc's Mortgage Practice Notes) and, in the case of Scottish Loans, the CML's Lenders Handbook for Scotland (or, for Scottish Mortgages taken before the CML's Lender's Handbook for Scotland was adopted in 2000, Cheltenham & Gloucester plc's Mortgage Practice Notes) or such other comparable, predecessor or successor instructions and/or guidelines as may for the time being be in place, subject only to such variations made on a case-by-case basis as would have been acceptable to a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender at the relevant time; and (b) received a Certificate of Title from the solicitor or licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer referred to in paragraph (a) relating to the Property, the contents of which were such as would have been acceptable to a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender at that time;
- so far as the Seller is aware, buildings insurance cover for such Property is available under a policy arranged by the Borrower or by or on behalf of the Seller or a buildings insurance policy arranged by the relevant landlord or the Properties in Possession Cover;
- the Originator has good title to, and is the absolute unencumbered legal and beneficial owner of, all property, interests, rights and benefits agreed to be sold by it to the LLP pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement free and clear of all Security Interests, claims and equities (including, without limitation, rights of set-off or counterclaim and unregistered dispositions which override first registration and unregistered interests which override registered dispositions (as listed in Schedule 1 and Schedule 3

respectively to the Land Registration Act 2002) in the case of any property, interests or rights governed by English law) and the Seller is not in breach of any covenant implied by reason of its selling the relevant Portfolio with full title guarantee or with absolute warrandice or as beneficial owner, as the case may be;

- either the Seller or C&G or any other member of the Lloyds Banking Group has, since the making of or acquisition of each Loan, kept or procured the keeping of full and proper accounts, books and records showing clearly all variations in the relevant financial terms and conditions, transactions, payments, payment holidays, receipts, proceedings and notices relating to such Loan; and
- there are no authorisations, approvals, licences or consents required as appropriate for the Seller to enter into or to perform its obligations under the Mortgage Sale Agreement or to make the Mortgage Sale Agreement legal, valid, binding, enforceable and admissible in evidence.

Each Loan and its Related Security will be **eligible property** for the purposes of Regulation 2 of the RCB Regulations.

The Seller will make Representations and Warranties (subject to appropriate adjustments) in relation to each Loan which is subject to a Product Switch or Further Advance that remains in the Portfolio on the date on which the relevant Product Switch or Further Advance (as the case may be) is made.

If New Loan Types are proposed to be sold to the LLP, then the Representations and Warranties in the Mortgage Sale Agreement may be modified as required, with the prior consent of the Security Trustee, to accommodate these New Loan Types. The prior consent of the Covered Bondholders to the requisite amendments will not be required to be obtained.

Repurchase of Loans

If the Seller receives a Loan Repurchase Notice from the LLP identifying a Loan or its Related Security in the Portfolio which did not, as at the relevant Sale Date, materially comply with the Representations and Warranties set out in the Mortgage Sale Agreement, then the Seller will be required to repurchase (a) any such Loan and its Related Security and (b) any other Loan secured or intended to be secured by that Related Security or any part of it. The repurchase price payable upon the repurchase of any such Loan is an amount (not less than zero) equal to the Current Balance of such Loan(s). The repurchase proceeds received by the LLP will be applied in accordance with the Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments (see *Cashflows* below).

General ability to repurchase

Prior to the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default and service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice or an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the Seller may from time to time offer to repurchase a Loan and its Related Security from the LLP for a purchase price (not less than zero) equal to the Current Balance of such Loan(s) as at the date of repurchase. The LLP may accept such offer at its discretion. If an Issuer Event of Default has occurred, the Seller's right to repurchase Loans and their Related Security will be conditional upon the delivery by the Seller of a solvency certificate to the LLP and the Security Trustee.

Defaulted Loans

Defaulted Loans will be attributed a reduced weighting in the calculation of the Asset Coverage Test and the Amortisation Test as at the relevant Calculation Date. Prior to the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default and service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice or an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the Seller may, at its option, offer to repurchase a Defaulted Loan and its Related Security from the LLP for an amount equal to its aggregate Current Balance of such Loans as at the date of repurchase. The LLP may accept such offer at its discretion. If an Issuer Event of Default has occurred, the Seller's right to repurchase Defaulted Loans and their Related Security will be conditional upon the delivery by the Seller of a solvency certificate to the LLP and the Security Trustee.

Right of pre-emption

Under the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Seller has a right of pre-emption in respect of any sale, in whole or in part, of Selected Loans and their Related Security.

The LLP will serve on the Seller a Selected Loan Offer Notice offering to sell those Selected Loans and their Related Security for an offer price in aggregate equal to (a) where the Selected Loans are offered for sale whilst an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding but prior to service of a Notice to Pay, the then Current

Balance of the Selected Loans and (b) where the Selected Loans are offered for sale following service of a Notice to Pay, the greater of the then Current Balance of the Selected Loans and the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount, in each case subject to the offer being accepted by the Seller within 10 London Business Days from and including the date of the Selected Loan Offer Notice. If an Issuer Event of Default has occurred, the Seller's right to accept the offer (and therefore its right of pre-emption) will be conditional upon the delivery by the Seller of a solvency certificate to the LLP and the Security Trustee. If the Seller rejects the LLP's offer or fails to accept it in accordance with the foregoing, the LLP will offer to sell the Selected Loans and their Related Security to other Purchasers (as described under – *LLP Deed – Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security following service of a Notice to Pay* below).

If the Seller validly accepts the LLP's offer to sell the Selected Loans and their Related Security, the LLP will, within three London Business Days of such acceptance, serve a Selected Loan Repurchase Notice on the Seller. The Seller will sign and return a duplicate copy of the Selected Loan Repurchase Notice and will repurchase from the LLP free from the Security created by and pursuant to the Deed of Charge the relevant Selected Loans and their Related Security (and any other Loan secured or intended to be secured by that Related Security or any part of it) referred to in the relevant Selected Loan Repurchase Notice. Completion of such repurchase shall take place on the LLP Payment Date next occurring after receipt by the Seller of such Selected Loan Repurchase Notice or such other date as the LLP may direct in the Selected Loan Repurchase Notice (provided that such date, where a Notice to Pay has been served, shall not be later than the earlier to occur of the date which is (a) 10 London Business Days after receipt by the LLP of the returned Selected Loan Repurchase Notice or (b) the Final Maturity Date of, as applicable, the Hard Bullet Covered Bonds or the Earliest Maturing Covered Bonds).

The pre-emption rights offered to the Seller (as described above) are extended to BOS but only after the occurrence of any of the events set out in paragraphs (c) or (f) of the definition of "Issuer Event of Default", and in such circumstances, the right of pre-emption offered to BOS will apply to all Selected Loans and their Related Security regardless of whether they are Halifax Loans or not.

Product Switches, Further Advances and Flexible Loan Drawings

The Seller is solely responsible for funding all Further Advances and Flexible Loan Drawings in respect of Loans sold by the Seller to the LLP, if any. The Seller will be treated as having made a Capital Contribution in Kind (or in the case of a Payment Holiday funded by the Seller, a Cash Capital Contribution) in an amount equal to the relevant increase of the Current Balance of the Loan, as set out in the LLP Deed.

The LLP may require the Seller to repurchase any Loan and its Related Security in the event of a material breach of any of the Representations or Warranties or if any of those Representations or Warranties proves to be materially untrue in relation to that Loan. If a Loan is subject to a Product Switch or an offer of a Further Advance, then the Seller may offer to repurchase the Loan or Loans under the relevant Mortgage Account and the Related Security from the LLP and the LLP may at its absolute discretion accept such offer. In either case, the sale price will be equal to the aggregate Current Balance of such Loans as at the date of repurchase.

A Loan will be subject to a **Product Switch** if there is a variation in the financial terms and conditions applicable to the relevant Borrower's Loan other than:

- any variation agreed with a Borrower to control or manage arrears on the Loan;
- any variation in the maturity of the Loan;
- any variation imposed by statute; or
- any variation in the frequency with which the interest payable in respect of the Loan is charged.

New Sellers

In the future, New Sellers may accede to the Programme and sell loans and their related security to the LLP. Any such New Seller will be required to enter into a New Mortgage Sale Agreement, which will be in substantially the same form and contain substantially the same provisions as the Mortgage Sale Agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the Seller, the LLP and the Security Trustee. The sale of New Seller Loans and their Related Security by New Sellers to the LLP will be subject to certain conditions, including the following:

- each New Seller accedes to the terms of the LLP Deed as Member (with such subsequent amendments as may be agreed by the parties thereto) so that it has, in relation to those New Seller Loans and their Related Security to be sold by the relevant New Seller, substantially the same rights and obligations as

the Seller had in relation to those Loans and their Related Security comprised in the Initial Portfolio under the LLP Deed;

- each New Seller enters into a New Mortgage Sale Agreement with the LLP and the Security Trustee, in each case so that it has, in relation to those New Seller Loans and their Related Security to be sold by such New Seller, substantially the same rights and obligations as the Seller had in relation to those Loans and their Related Security comprised in the Initial Portfolio under the Mortgage Sale Agreement;
- each New Seller accedes to such Transaction Documents and enters into such other documents as may be required by the Security Trustee, the Bond Trustee, the Cash Manager and/or the LLP (in each case acting reasonably) to give effect to the addition of such New Member to the transactions contemplated under the Programme;
- any New Seller Loans and their Related Security sold by a New Seller to the LLP comply with the Eligibility Criteria set out in the New Mortgage Sale Agreement;
- either the Servicer services the New Seller Loans and their Related Security sold by the New Member on the terms set out in the Servicing Agreement (with such subsequent amendments as may be agreed by the parties thereto) or the New Member (or its nominee) enters into a servicing agreement with the LLP and the Security Trustee which sets out the servicing obligations of the New Member (or its nominee) in relation to the New Seller Loans and their Related Security and which is on terms substantially similar to the terms set out in the Servicing Agreement (such that any fees payable to the Servicer or the New Member (or its nominee) acting as servicer of such New Seller Loans and their Related Security would be determined on the date of the accession of such New Member to the Programme); and
- the Security Trustee is satisfied that any modification of the Transaction Documents in order to accommodate the accession of the New Seller to the Programme will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the relevant Secured Creditors and has obtained a Rating Agency Confirmation in relation thereto.

If the above conditions are met, the consent of Covered Bondholders will not be required in relation to the accession of a New Seller to the Programme.

The Seller may from time to time purchase mortgages originated by another originator which it may on-sell to the LLP in accordance with the Mortgage Sale Agreement.

The Mortgage Sale Agreement is governed by English law (other than certain aspects relating to the Scottish Loans and their Related Security, which are governed by Scots law).

Servicing Agreement

On the Programme Date, C&G was appointed by the LLP as servicer of the Loans in the Portfolio pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement to administer the Loans and their Related Security in the Portfolio.

Pursuant to the Deed of Novation, C&G transferred its role as Servicer to Lloyds Bank plc on 20 April 2012. Currently, Lloyds Bank plc has delegated such functions to C&G (in respect of Loans which are not Halifax Loans) and BOS (in respect of Halifax Loans) each as sub-servicers to continue to perform such duties under the Servicing Agreement. Lloyds Bank plc is not released or discharged from any liability as a result of such delegation and remains liable for the performance or non-performance or breach by C&G or BOS as sub-servicers of the duties so delegated by Lloyds Bank plc.

Pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the Seller, the LLP, the Servicer and the Security Trustee, the Servicer has agreed to service, on behalf of the LLP, the Loans and their Related Security comprised in the Portfolio.

The Servicer will be required to manage the Loans and their Related Security in accordance with the Servicing Agreement:

- (a) as if the Loans and their Related Security sold by the Seller to the LLP had not been sold to the LLP but remained with the Seller or BOS (in respect of the Halifax Loans); and
- (b) in accordance with the Originator's servicing, arrears and enforcement policies and procedures forming part of the Seller's policy from time to time as they apply to those Loans.

The Servicer's actions in servicing the Loans in accordance with its procedures will be binding on the LLP, the Seller and the other Secured Creditors.

The Servicer will have the power to exercise the rights, powers and discretions and to perform the duties of the LLP and the Seller (according to their respective estates and interests) in relation to the Loans and their Related Security that it is servicing pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement, and to do anything which it reasonably considers necessary, convenient or incidental to the management of the Loans and their Related Security.

Right of delegation by the Servicer

The Servicer may from time to time sub-contract or delegate the performance of its duties under the Servicing Agreement, provided that it will nevertheless remain responsible for the performance of those duties to the LLP and the Security Trustee and, in particular, will remain liable at all times for servicing the Loans and their Related Security and for the acts or omissions of any delegate or sub-contractor. Any such sub-contracting or delegation may be varied or terminated at any time by the Servicer.

Undertakings of the Servicer

Pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement (and as noted below in item 8, the Cash Management Agreement), the Servicer will undertake in relation to those Loans and their Related Security that it is servicing, *inter alia*, to:

- keep records and books of account on behalf of the LLP in relation to the Loans and their Related Security;
- keep any records necessary for the purposes of all Taxation, including, without limitation, VAT;
- maintain approvals, authorisations, permissions, consents and licences required in order properly to service the loans and their related security and to perform or comply with its obligations under the Servicing Agreement, and to prepare and submit all necessary applications and requests for any further approvals, authorisations, permissions, consents and licences required in connection with the provision of services under the servicing agreement, and in particular any necessary registrations under the DPA, permissions under the FSMA and licences under the CCA;
- to the extent so required by the relevant Mortgage Conditions and applicable law, notify Borrowers of any change in interest rates, whether due to a change in the LLP Standard Variable Rate or any other Discretionary Rate (defined below) or margin in relation to any Loan sold by the Seller to the LLP and in the Portfolio or as a consequence of any provisions of the Mortgage Conditions. Any change in the LLP Standard Variable Rate or any other Discretionary Rate or margin in relation to any Loan shall be notified in writing to each of the LLP, the Seller and the Security Trustee as soon as reasonably practicable and the Servicer shall, upon receipt of a request from any of such parties, notify such requesting party of any changes in the Monthly Payments in relation to the Loans sold by the Seller to the LLP;
- act as collection agent for the LLP for the purpose of collecting amounts due from Borrowers under the Loans and their Related Security sold by the Seller to the LLP and comprised in the Portfolio. It will deliver to the bankers automated clearing system or to the Account Bank such instructions as may be necessary for the debit of the account of each Borrower in respect of which there is a direct debit mandate with the Monthly Payment due from such Borrower and for the amount of such monthly payment to be credited to the GIC Account. Under certain circumstances, alternative payment arrangements that ensure timely payment of monthly payments due from the Borrower may be agreed between the Servicer and the Borrower;
- keep the Customer Files and Title Deeds in its possession in safe custody and maintain records necessary to enforce each Mortgage and to provide the LLP and the Security Trustee with access to the Title Deeds (if any), the Customer Files and other records relating to the management of the Loans and their Related Security in its possession;
- keep and maintain records in respect of the Portfolio for the purposes of identifying amounts paid by each Borrower, any amount due from a Borrower and the Current Balance of each Loan and such other records as would be kept by a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender;

- assist the Cash Manager in the preparation of an Asset Coverage and Investor Report substantially in the form set out in the Cash Management Agreement which will include information on the Loans and payments in arrears;
- provide to the LLP, the Security Trustee and the Rating Agencies a report on a quarterly basis containing information about the Loans and their Related Security comprised in the Portfolio, and a report on a quarterly basis, in a form agreed with the LLP, the Security Trustee and the Rating Agencies, containing certain information about the individual Loans in the Portfolio;
- provide to the Authorities such information on the composition of the Loans and their Related Security contained in the Portfolio and/or such other information as the Authorities may direct pursuant to the RCB Regulations;
- take all reasonable steps, in accordance with the usual procedures undertaken by a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender, to recover all sums due to the LLP including, without limitation, the institution of proceedings and/or the enforcement of any Loan sold by the Seller to the LLP comprised in the Portfolio or its Related Security; and
- enforce any Loan which is in default in accordance with the Seller's enforcement procedures or, to the extent that such enforcement procedures are not applicable having regard to the nature of the default in question, with the procedures that would be undertaken by a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender on behalf of the LLP.

The Servicer (in its capacity as the servicer of the Loans and their Related Security in the Portfolio on behalf of the LLP) will undertake not to agree to a Product Switch or make, or permit to be made, a Further Advance to a Borrower if to do so would cause the LLP to be in contravention of the FSMA. The Seller (in its capacity as such) may agree to a Product Switch or make a Further Advance if it repurchases the Loan that is the subject of the Product Switch or Further Advance in accordance with the Mortgage Sale Agreement and if by doing so the LLP would not thereby be in contravention of the FSMA.

The Servicer also undertakes that, upon the Servicer ceasing to be assigned a long-term, unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligation rating by Moody's of at least Baa3 or by Fitch of at least BBB- it will use reasonable endeavours to enter into a new or a master servicing agreement (in such form as the LLP and the Security Trustee shall reasonably require) with a third party within 60 days under which such third party will undertake the servicing obligations in relation to the Portfolio.

Setting of LLP Discretionary Rates

In addition to the undertakings described above, the Servicer has also undertaken in the Servicing Agreement to determine and set, in relation to the Loans in the Portfolio, the LLP Standard Variable Rate and any other Discretionary Rates or margins applicable in relation to the Loans comprising the Portfolio from time to time, except in the limited circumstances described below when the LLP will be entitled to do so. The Servicer will not (except in limited circumstances) at any time set or maintain:

- the LLP Standard Variable Rate applicable to any Variable Rate Loan in the Portfolio at a rate which is higher than (although it may be lower than or equal to) the then prevailing Lloyds Bank Standard Variable Rate or the Halifax Standard Variable Rate (in respect of those Halifax Loans included in the Portfolio) which applies to Loans beneficially owned by the Seller or BOS (in respect of the Halifax Loans) outside the Portfolio; or
- any other discretionary rate (together with the Standard Variable Rate, the **Discretionary Rates**) or margin in respect of any other Loan in the Portfolio which is higher than (although it may be lower than or equal to) the interest rate or margin of the Seller, which applies to that type of Loan beneficially owned by the Seller or BOS outside the Portfolio.

In particular, the Servicer shall determine on each Calculation Date immediately preceding each LLP Payment Date, having regard to the aggregate of:

- the revenue which the LLP would expect to receive during the next succeeding LLP Payment Period (the **Relevant LLP Payment Period**);
- the LLP Standard Variable Rate and any other Discretionary Rates or margins applicable in respect of the Loans which the Servicer proposes to set for the relevant LLP Payment Period under the Servicing Agreement; and

- (iii) the other resources available to the LLP including those under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreements and the Reserve Fund,

whether the LLP would receive an amount of revenue during the relevant LLP Payment Period which, when aggregated with the funds otherwise available to it, is less than the amount which is the aggregate of: (1) the amount in respect of interest which would be payable (or provisioned to be paid) under the Intercompany Loan Agreement or, if a Notice to Pay has been served, the Covered Bond Guarantee on each LLP Payment Date falling at the end of the Relevant LLP Payment Period and relevant amounts payable (or provisioned to be paid) to the Covered Bond Swap Providers under the Covered Bond Swap Agreements in respect of all Covered Bonds on the LLP Payment Date falling at the end of the Relevant LLP Payment Period and (2) the other amounts payable by the LLP ranking in priority thereto in accordance with the relevant Priority of Payments applicable prior to an LLP Event of Default (the **Interest Rate Shortfall Test**). If the Servicer determines that there will be any shortfall on such Calculation Date (the **Interest Rate Shortfall**), the Interest Rate Shortfall Test shall not be met.

If the Servicer determines that the Interest Rate Shortfall Test will not be met on such Calculation Date, it will within one London Business Day of such determination give written notice to the LLP, the Seller and the Security Trustee of the amount of such Interest Rate Shortfall and of the LLP Standard Variable Rate and/or any other Discretionary Rates or margins applicable which would (taking into account the applicable Mortgage Conditions), in the Servicer's reasonable opinion, need to be set in order for no Interest Rate Shortfall to arise and the Interest Rate Shortfall Test to be met, having regard to the date(s) (which shall be specified in the notice) on which such change to the LLP Standard Variable Rate and/or any other Discretionary Rates or margins would take effect, and at all times acting in accordance with the standards of a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender, subject to the terms of the underlying Mortgage Conditions, as regards the competing interests of Borrowers with Variable Rate Loans and Borrowers with other relevant Loans. For the avoidance of doubt, any action taken by the Servicer to set the LLP Standard Variable Rate and/or any other applicable Discretionary Rates or margins which are lower than that of the competitors of the Seller will be deemed to be in accordance with the standards of a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender, subject to the terms of the underlying Mortgage Conditions.

If the LLP notifies the Servicer (copied to the Seller) that, having regard to the obligations of the LLP, the LLP Standard Variable Rate and/or any other Discretionary Rates or margins should be increased, the Servicer shall take all steps which are necessary, including publishing any notice which is required in accordance with the Mortgage Conditions, to effect such change in the LLP Standard Variable Rate and/or any other Discretionary Rates or margins on the date(s) specified in the notice referred to in the paragraph above. In these circumstances the Servicer shall have the right to set the Lloyds Bank Standard Variable Rate and/or the Halifax Standard Variable Rates and/or Discretionary Rates or margins of the Seller or BOS, as the case may be.

In addition, the Servicer shall determine on each Calculation Date following an Issuer Event of Default and if it remains outstanding, having regard to the aggregate of:

- (a) the LLP Standard Variable Rate and any other applicable Discretionary Rate or margin which the Servicer proposes to set for the Relevant LLP Payment Period under the Servicing Agreement; and
- (b) the other resources available to the LLP under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement,

whether the LLP would receive an aggregate amount of interest on the Loans and amounts under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement during the relevant LLP Payment Period which would give an annual yield on the Loans in the Portfolio of at least LIBOR plus 0.15 per cent. (the **Yield Shortfall Test**).

If the Servicer determines that the Yield Shortfall Test will not be met on such Calculation Date, it will within one London Business Day of such determination give written notice to the LLP, the Seller and the Security Trustee of the amount of the shortfall and of the LLP Standard Variable Rate and/or any other Discretionary Rates or margins applicable which would (taking into account the applicable Mortgage Conditions), in the Servicer's reasonable opinion, need to be set in order for no shortfall to arise and the Yield Shortfall Test to be met, having regard to the date(s) (which shall be specified in the notice) on which such change to the LLP Standard Variable Rate and/or any other Discretionary Rates or margins applicable in relation to any other Loan sold by the Seller to the LLP and in the Portfolio would take effect, and at all times acting in accordance with the standards of a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender, subject to the terms of the underlying Mortgage Conditions, as regards the competing interests of Borrowers with Variable Rate Loans and Borrowers with other relevant Loans. For the avoidance of doubt, any action taken by the Servicer to set the LLP Standard Variable Rates and/or any other applicable Discretionary Rates or margins which are lower than that of the competitors of

the Seller will be deemed to be in accordance with the standards of a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender, subject to the terms of the underlying Mortgage Conditions.

If the LLP notifies the Servicer that, having regard to the obligations of the LLP, the LLP Standard Variable Rate and/or any other Discretionary Rates or margins in relation to any Loans sold by the Seller to the LLP and in the Portfolio should be increased, the Servicer shall take all steps which are necessary, including publishing any notice which is required in accordance with the relevant Mortgage Conditions, to effect such change in the LLP Standard Variable Rate and/or any other Discretionary Rates or margins on the date(s) specified in the notice referred to above. In these circumstances the Servicer shall have the right to set the Lloyds Bank Standard Variable Rate and/or the Halifax Standard Variable Rate and/or Discretionary Rates or margins of the Seller, subject to the terms of the underlying Mortgage Conditions.

The LLP and/or the Security Trustee may terminate the authority of or any direction to the Servicer to determine and set the LLP Standard Variable Rate and any other applicable Discretionary Rates or margins in relation to any Loans in the Portfolio on or after the occurrence of a Servicer Termination Event as defined under *Removal or resignation of the Servicer* below, in which case the LLP will set the LLP Standard Variable Rate and any other applicable Discretionary Rates or margins in relation to any such Loans in the Portfolio.

Remuneration

The LLP shall pay to the Servicer an administration fee (inclusive of VAT) for its services (the **Administration Fee**). Such Administration Fee shall be calculated in relation to each Calculation Period and shall be payable to the Servicer in arrear on each LLP Payment Date.

Removal or resignation of the Servicer

The LLP (subject to the prior written notice of the Security Trustee) may, upon written notice to the Servicer, terminate the Servicer's appointment under the Servicing Agreement if any of the following events (each a **Servicer Termination Event**) occurs and while such event continues:

- the Servicer defaults in the payment on the due date of any payment due and payable by it under the Servicing Agreement and such default continues unremedied for a period of seven London Business Days after the earlier of the Servicer becoming aware of such default and receipt by the Servicer of written notice from the Security Trustee or the LLP, as the case may be, requiring the same to be remedied;
- the Servicer defaults in the performance or observance of any of its other covenants and obligations under the Servicing Agreement, which failure in the reasonable opinion of the Security Trustee is materially prejudicial to the interests of the Covered Bondholders, and the Servicer does not remedy that failure within 20 London Business Days after the earlier of the Servicer becoming aware of the failure or of receipt by the Servicer of written notice from the LLP or the Security Trustee requiring the Servicer's non-compliance to be remedied;
- an Insolvency Event occurs in relation to the Servicer; or
- the LLP resolves, after due consideration and acting reasonably, that the appointment of the Servicer should be terminated.

Subject to the fulfilment of a number of conditions, the Servicer may voluntarily resign by giving not less than 12 months' written notice to the Security Trustee and the LLP (or such shorter time as may be agreed between the Servicer, the LLP and the Security Trustee) provided that a substitute servicer qualified to act as such under the FSMA and the CCA and with a management team with experience of administering residential mortgages in the UK has been appointed and enters into a servicing agreement with the LLP substantially on the same terms as the Servicing Agreement. The resignation of the Servicer is conditional on the resignation having no adverse effect on the then current ratings of the Covered Bonds unless the Covered Bondholders agree otherwise by Extraordinary Resolution.

If the appointment of the Servicer is terminated or the Servicer resigns, the Servicer must deliver the Title Deeds and Customer Files relating to the Loans comprised in the Portfolio in its possession to, or at the direction of, the LLP. The Servicing Agreement will terminate at such time as the LLP has no further interest in any of the Loans or their Related Security serviced under the Servicing Agreement that have been comprised in the Portfolio.

Neither the Bond Trustee nor the Security Trustee is obliged to act as servicer in any circumstances.

The Servicing Agreement is governed by English law and will be made by way of deed.

Asset Monitor Agreement

Under the terms of the Asset Monitor Agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the Asset Monitor, the LLP, the Cash Manager, the Servicer and the Security Trustee, the Asset Monitor has agreed, subject to due receipt of the information to be provided by the Cash Manager to the Asset Monitor, to act as asset pool monitor (as defined in the RCB Regulations) and to conduct tests in respect of the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations performed by the Cash Manager, prior to service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice, on the Calculation Date immediately prior to each anniversary of the Programme Date or at such other additional times as may be agreed from time to time with a view to confirmation of compliance by the LLP with the Asset Coverage Test on that Calculation Date. If and for so long as the long-term ratings of the Cash Manager are below Baa3/BBB- (by Moody's or Fitch, respectively) or whilst an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding, the Asset Monitor will, subject to receipt of the relevant information from the Cash Manager, be required to conduct such tests following each Calculation Date. Following service of a Notice to Pay (but prior to an LLP Event of Default or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice), the Asset Monitor will also be required to test the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations performed by the Cash Manager in respect of the Amortisation Test.

Following a determination by the Asset Monitor of any errors in the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations performed by the Cash Manager such that the Asset Coverage Test or the Amortisation Test has been failed on the applicable Calculation Date (where the Cash Manager had recorded it as being satisfied) or the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount or the Amortisation Test Aggregate Loan Amount is mis-stated by an amount exceeding one per cent. of the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount or the Amortisation Test Aggregate Loan Amount, as applicable (as at the date of the relevant Asset Coverage Test or the relevant Amortisation Test), the Asset Monitor will be required to conduct such tests following each Calculation Date for a period of six months thereafter.

The Asset Monitor is entitled, except in certain limited circumstances, to assume that all information provided to it by the Cash Manager for the purpose of conducting such tests is true and correct and is complete and not misleading, and is not required to conduct an audit or other similar examination in respect of or otherwise take steps to verify the accuracy of any such information. The Asset Monitor Report will be delivered to the Cash Manager, the LLP, the Issuer, the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee.

As at the Programme Date, the LLP will pay to the Asset Monitor an agreed upon amount for the tests to be performed by the Asset Monitor.

The LLP may, at any time, but subject to the prior written consent of the Security Trustee, terminate the appointment of the Asset Monitor by giving at least 30 days' prior written notice to the Asset Monitor, provided that such termination may not be effected unless and until a replacement asset monitor has been found by the LLP (such replacement to be approved by the Security Trustee (such approval to be given if the replacement is an accountancy firm of national standing)) which agrees to perform the duties of the Asset Monitor set out in the Asset Monitor Agreement (or substantially similar duties).

The Asset Monitor may, at any time, resign by giving at least 30 days' prior written notice to the LLP and the Security Trustee, and may resign by giving immediate notice in the event of a professional conflict of interest caused by the action of any recipient of its reports.

Upon the Asset Monitor giving notice of resignation, the LLP shall immediately use all reasonable endeavours to appoint a replacement (such replacement to be approved by the Security Trustee) which agrees to perform the duties of the Asset Monitor set out in the Asset Monitor Agreement. If a replacement is not appointed by the date which is 30 days prior to the date when tests are to be carried out in accordance with the terms of the Asset Monitor Agreement, then the LLP shall use all reasonable endeavours to appoint an accountancy firm to carry out the relevant tests on a one-off basis (such replacement to be approved by the Security Trustee unless the replacement is an accountancy firm of national standing).

Neither the Bond Trustee nor the Security Trustee will be obliged to act as Asset Monitor in any circumstances.

The Asset Monitor Agreement is governed by English law.

LLP Deed

The Members of the LLP have agreed to operate the business of the LLP in accordance with the terms of a limited liability partnership deed entered into on the Programme Date between the LLP, the Seller, the

Liquidation Member, the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee (as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the **LLP Deed**). A management board comprised as of the Programme Date of directors, officers and/or employees of the Lloyds Banking Group will manage and conduct the business of the LLP and will have all the rights, power and authority to act at all times for and on behalf of the LLP, subject to certain decisions reserved to the Members in the LLP Deed.

Members

As at the Programme Date, each of the Seller and the Liquidation Member is a member (each a **Member**, and together with any other members from time to time, the **Members**) of the LLP. The Seller and the Liquidation Member are designated members (each a **Designated Member**, and together with any other designated members from time to time, the **Designated Members**) of the LLP. The Designated Members shall have such duties as are specified in the LLPA or otherwise at law and in the LLP Deed. The LLP Deed requires that there will at all times be at least two Designated Members of the LLP.

For so long as Covered Bonds are outstanding, if an administrator or a liquidator is appointed to the Seller or if the Seller disposes of its interest in the Liquidation Member such that the Seller holds less than 20 per cent. of the share capital of the Liquidation Member (without the consent of the LLP and, whilst any Covered Bonds are outstanding, the Security Trustee), the Seller will automatically cease to be a Member of the LLP and the outstanding balance of the Seller's Capital Contribution to the LLP will be converted into a subordinated debt obligation (the **Issuer Subordinated Loan**) owed by the LLP to Lloyds Bank plc. In these circumstances, the Liquidation Member (acting on behalf of itself and the other Members) will admit a new Member to the LLP (which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Liquidation Member) and will appoint such New Member as a Designated Member pursuant to the terms of the LLP Deed (in each case with the prior written consent of the Security Trustee).

Any New Seller that wishes to sell New Seller Loans and their Related Security to the LLP will, amongst other things, be required to become a Member of the LLP and accede to the LLP Deed, amongst other documents. Other than in the case of a New Seller or the replacement of the Seller as a Member in the circumstances outlined in the previous paragraph, no New Member may be appointed without the consent of the Security Trustee and the receipt by the LLP or the Security Trustee of a Rating Agency Confirmation.

Capital Contributions

From time to time the Seller (in its capacity as a Member) will make Capital Contributions to the LLP. Capital Contributions may be made in cash or in kind (e.g. through a contribution of Loans to the LLP). The Capital Contributions of the Seller shall be calculated in Sterling on each Calculation Date as the difference between (a) the Current Balance of Loans in the Portfolio as at the last day of the immediately preceding Calculation Period plus Principal Receipts standing to the credit of the Principal Ledger of the GIC Account plus the principal amount of Substitution Assets and Authorised Investments as at the last day of the immediately preceding Calculation Period and (b) the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding under the Covered Bonds as at the last day of the immediately preceding Calculation Period. The LLP Deed does not impose any limit on the amount of Capital Contributions the Seller (in its capacity as a Member) may make to the LLP from time to time. Cash Capital Contributions will normally be credited to the Principal Ledger on the GIC Account and be applied as Available Principal Receipts. However, the Seller shall be entitled to require that the LLP credits Cash Capital Contributions to the Reserve Ledger on the GIC Account so that they may be applied as Available Revenue Receipts.

The Liquidation Member will not make any Capital Contributions to the LLP.

Capital Contributions or returns on Capital Contributions shall only be paid to Members after the LLP has paid or, as applicable, provided for all higher ranking amounts in the relevant Priority of Payments.

Asset Coverage Test

Under the terms of the LLP Deed, the LLP and the Members (other than the Liquidation Member) must ensure that, on each Calculation Date prior to service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice, the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount is in an amount at least equal to the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date.

If on any Calculation Date the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount is less than the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of all Covered Bonds as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date, then the LLP (or the Cash Manager on its behalf) shall notify in writing the Members, the Bond Trustee and the

Security Trustee thereof and each Member (other than the Liquidation Member) will use all reasonable endeavours to sell sufficient further Loans and their Related Security to the LLP in accordance with the Mortgage Sale Agreement (see *Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement – Sale by the Seller of the Loans and Related Security*), transfer Substitution Assets or provide Cash Capital Contributions in an aggregate amount sufficient to ensure that the Asset Coverage Test is met on the next following Calculation Date. If the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount is less than the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of all Covered Bonds on the next following Calculation Date, the Asset Coverage Test will be breached and the Bond Trustee will serve an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice on the LLP and shall send notice of the same to the Authorities pursuant to the RCB Regulations. The Bond Trustee shall revoke an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice if, on any Calculation Date falling on or prior to the third Calculation Date following the service of an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice, the Asset Coverage Test is subsequently satisfied and neither a Notice to Pay nor an LLP Acceleration Notice has been served.

For so long as an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding:

- (a) the LLP will be required to sell Selected Loans (as described further under *LLP Deed – Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security whilst an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice remains outstanding*);
- (b) prior to the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default and service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice or, if earlier, the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments and the Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments will be modified as more particularly described in *Allocation and distribution of Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts following service of an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice* below; and
- (c) the Issuer will not be permitted to make to the LLP and the LLP will not be permitted to borrow from the Issuer any new Term Advances under the Intercompany Loan Agreement.

If an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice has been served and not revoked on or before the third Calculation Date after service of such Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice, then an Issuer Event of Default shall occur and pursuant to Condition 9.1 (*Issuer Events of Default*) the Bond Trustee shall be entitled (and, in certain circumstances may be required) to serve an Issuer Acceleration Notice. On the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default, the Bond Trustee shall give notice of the same to the Authorities pursuant to the RCB Regulations. Following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice, the Bond Trustee will be required to serve a Notice to Pay on the LLP.

For the purposes hereof:

Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount means the amount calculated on each Calculation Date as follows:

$$A + B + C + D + E - (X + Y + Z)$$

where,

A = the lower of (a) and (b), where:

- (a) = the sum of the **Adjusted Current Balance** of each Loan in the Portfolio as at the end of the relevant Calculation Period, which shall be the lower of:
 - (i) the Current Balance of the relevant Loan in the Portfolio as calculated as at the end of the relevant Calculation Period; and
 - (ii) the Indexed Valuation relating to that Loan multiplied by M (where for all Loans that are not Defaulted Loans, M = 0.75, for all Loans that are Defaulted Loans and have a Current Balance to Indexed Valuation ratio of less than or equal to 75 per cent., M = 0.40 and for all Loans that are Defaulted Loans and have a Current Balance to Indexed Valuation ratio of more than to 75 per cent., M = 0.25),

minus

the aggregate sum of the following deemed reductions to the aggregate Adjusted Current Balance of the Loans in the Portfolio if any of the following occurred during the previous Calculation Period:

- (1) a Loan or its Related Security was, in the immediately preceding Calculation Period, identified as being in breach of the Representations and

Warranties contained in the Mortgage Sale Agreement or subject to any other obligation of the Seller to repurchase the relevant Loan and its Related Security, and in each case the Seller has not repurchased the Loan or Loans of the relevant Borrower and its or their Related Security to the extent required by the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement. In this event, the aggregate Adjusted Current Balance of the Loans in the Portfolio (as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date) will be deemed to be reduced by an amount equal to the Adjusted Current Balance of the relevant Loan or Loans (as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date) of the relevant Borrower; and/or

- (2) the Seller, in the preceding Calculation Period, was in breach of any other material warranty under the Mortgage Sale Agreement and/or the Servicer was, in the preceding Calculation Period, in breach of a material term of the Servicing Agreement. In this event, the aggregate Adjusted Current Balance of the Loans in the Portfolio (as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date) will be deemed to be reduced by an amount equal to the resulting financial loss incurred by the LLP in the immediately preceding Calculation Period (such financial loss to be calculated by the Cash Manager without double counting and to be reduced by any amount paid (in cash or in kind) to the LLP by the Seller and/or the Servicer to indemnify the LLP for such financial loss);

AND

(b) = the aggregate **Arrears Adjusted Current Balance** of the Loans in the Portfolio as at the end of the relevant Calculation Period which shall be the lower of:

- (i) the Current Balance of the relevant Loan in the Portfolio as at the end of the relevant Calculation Period; and
- (ii) the Indexed Valuation relating to that Loan multiplied by N (where for all Loans that are not Defaulted Loans, N = 1, for all Loans that are Defaulted Loans and have a Current Balance to Indexed Valuation ratio of less than or equal to 75 per cent., N = 0.40 and for all Loans that are Defaulted Loans and have a Current Balance to Indexed Valuation ratio of more than 75 per cent., N = 0.25);

minus

the aggregate sum of the following deemed reductions to the aggregate Arrears Adjusted Current Balance of the Loans in the Portfolio if any of the following occurred during the previous Calculation Period:

- (1) a Loan or its Related Security was, in the immediately preceding Calculation Period, identified as being in breach of the Representations and Warranties contained in the Mortgage Sale Agreement or subject to any other obligation of the Seller to repurchase the relevant Loan and its Related Security, and in each case the Seller has not repurchased the Loan or Loans of the relevant Borrower and its or their Related Security to the extent required by the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement. In this event, the aggregate Arrears Adjusted Current Balance of the Loans in the Portfolio (as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date) will be deemed to be reduced by an amount equal to the Arrears Adjusted Current Balance of the relevant Loan or Loans (as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date) of the relevant Borrower; and/or
- (2) the Seller, in any preceding Calculation Period, was in breach of any other material warranty under the Mortgage Sale Agreement and/or the Servicer was, in the immediately preceding Calculation Period, in breach of a material term of the Servicing Agreement. In this event, the aggregate Arrears Adjusted Current Balance of the Loans in the Portfolio (as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date) will be deemed to be reduced by an amount equal to the resulting financial loss incurred by the LLP in the

immediately preceding Calculation Period (such financial loss to be calculated by the Cash Manager without double counting and to be reduced by any amount paid (in cash or in kind) to the LLP by the Seller and/or the Servicer to indemnify the LLP for such financial loss),

the result of which is multiplied by the Asset Percentage (as defined below);

- B = the aggregate amount of any Principal Receipts on the Loans in the Portfolio up to the end of the immediately preceding Calculation Period (as recorded in the Principal Ledger) which have not been applied as at the relevant Calculation Date to acquire further Loans and their Related Security or otherwise applied in accordance with the LLP Deed and/or the other Transaction Documents (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any amount then standing to the credit of the GIC Account and any Authorised Investments (but without double counting));
- C = the aggregate amount of any Cash Capital Contributions made by the Members (as recorded in the Capital Account Ledger of each Member) or proceeds of Term Advances which have not been applied as at the relevant Calculation Date to acquire further Loans and their Related Security or otherwise applied in accordance with the LLP Deed and/or the other Transaction Documents;
- D = the aggregate principal amount of any Substitution Assets as at the relevant Calculation Date;
- E = the amount of any Sale Proceeds or Capital Contributions (to the extent not falling within "C" above) otherwise standing to the credit of the GIC Account and credited to the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger as at the relevant Calculation Date;
- X = Nil or:
from and after the date that is the earliest of (i) the Issuer's long-term credit rating by Moody's falling below A2; or (ii) the Issuer's long-term credit rating by Fitch falling below A-, 5.0 per cent. (such percentage to be reviewed annually by the Issuer) of the aggregate Current Balance of the Loans in the Portfolio, as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date (or such other percentage as may be set, subject to the Issuer obtaining a Rating Agency Confirmation and notifying the Security Trustee from time to time). As at the date of this Prospectus, the Issuer has notified the Security Trustee in accordance with the terms of the LLP Deed that the percentage referred to above is 0.6 per cent.;
- Y = 8 per cent. **multiplied by** the Flexible Draw Capacity (as defined below) **multiplied by** 3;
- Z = the weighted average remaining maturity of all Covered Bonds (expressed in years) then outstanding **multiplied by** the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds **multiplied by** the Negative Carry Factor where the **Negative Carry Factor** is a percentage calculated by reference to the weighted average post Covered Bond Swap margin of the Covered Bonds plus the margin below the LIBOR payable on the GIC Account and will, in any event, be not less than 0.50 per cent.

Unless otherwise agreed with Fitch and Moody's, the **Asset Percentage** on any Calculation Date shall be the lowest of:

- (a) 93.0 per cent.;
- (b) the percentage figure as selected by the LLP (or the Cash Manager acting on its behalf), being the asset percentage that is necessary to ensure that the Covered Bonds maintain the then current rating assigned to them by Fitch; or
- (c) the percentage figure as selected by the LLP (or the Cash Manager acting on its behalf) and notified to Moody's and the Security Trustee on such Calculation Date or, where the LLP (or the Cash Manager acting on its behalf) has not notified Moody's and the Security Trustee of the minimum percentage figure on the relevant Calculation Date, on the last date of such notification, as applicable, being the percentage figure that is necessary to ensure that the Covered Bonds achieve an Aaa rating by Moody's using Moody's expected loss methodology (regardless of the actual Moody's rating of the Covered Bonds at the time).

Flexible Draw Capacity means, on a Calculation Date, the amount equal to the excess of (1) the maximum amount that Borrowers may draw under Flexible Loans included in the Portfolio (whether or not drawn) over (2) the aggregate Current Balance in respect of Flexible Loans in the Portfolio on such Calculation Date.

In addition, the LLP or the Cash Manager acting on its behalf may, from time to time, send notification to Moody's and the Security Trustee of the percentage figure selected by it, being the difference between 100 per cent. and the amount of credit enhancement required to ensure that the Covered Bonds achieve an "Aaa" rating by Moody's using Moody's expected loss methodology.

Save where otherwise agreed with Fitch, the Asset Percentage will be adjusted in accordance with the various methodologies to ensure that sufficient credit enhancement will be maintained. Notwithstanding the above, the Asset Percentage may not, at any time, exceed 93.0 per cent. unless otherwise agreed with Fitch.

There is no obligation on the LLP to ensure that an "Aaa" rating is maintained by Moody's and the LLP is under no obligation to change the figure selected by it and notified to Moody's and the Security Trustee in line with the level of credit enhancement required to ensure an "Aaa" rating by Moody's, using Moody's expected loss methodology.

Amortisation Test

The LLP and the Members (other than the Liquidation Member) must ensure that on each Calculation Date following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP (but prior to service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security) the Amortisation Test Aggregate Loan Amount will be in an amount at least equal to the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date.

If on any Calculation Date following service of a Notice to Pay, the Amortisation Test Aggregate Loan Amount is less than the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds as calculated on such Calculation Date, then the Amortisation Test will be deemed to be breached and an LLP Event of Default will occur. The LLP or the Cash Manager, as the case may be, will immediately notify the Members, the Security Trustee and, whilst Covered Bonds are outstanding, the Bond Trustee of any breach of the Amortisation Test.

The **Amortisation Test Aggregate Loan Amount** will be calculated on each Calculation Date as follows:

$$A + B + C - Z$$

where,

A = the aggregate **Amortisation Test Current Balance** of each Loan, which shall be the lower of:

- (a) the Current Balance of the relevant Loan as at the end of the relevant Calculation Period **multiplied by M**; and
- (b) 100 per cent. of the Indexed Valuation **multiplied by M**,

where for all Loans that are not Defaulted Loans $M = 1$ or for all the Loans that are Defaulted Loans $M = 0.7$;

B = the sum of the amount of any cash standing to the credit of the GIC Account and the principal amount of any Authorised Investments (excluding any Revenue Receipts received in the immediately preceding Calculation Period);

C = the aggregate principal amount of any Substitution Assets; and

Z = the weighted average remaining maturity of all Covered Bonds (expressed in years) then outstanding **multiplied by** the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds **multiplied by** the Negative Carry Factor.

Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security if the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test is breached

The LLP Deed provides for sales of Selected Loans and their Related Security in circumstances where the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test has been breached and the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger is not funded by a Cash Capital Contribution by the Seller. The Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test will be breached if the ratings of the Issuer fall below a specified level and a Hard Bullet Covered Bond is due for repayment within a specified period of time thereafter (see further *Credit Structure – Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test* below). The LLP will be obliged to sell the Selected Loans and their Related Security to Purchasers, subject to the rights of pre-emption in favour of the Seller or BOS (but only after the occurrence of any of the events set out in paragraphs (c) or (f) of the definition of "Issuer Event of Default") to buy the Selected Loans and their Related Security pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement, in accordance with the procedure summarised in – *Method of Sale of Selected Loans* below and subject to any Cash Capital Contribution made by the Members (other than the

Liquidation Member). If the Issuer fails to repay any Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds on the Final Maturity Date thereof, then following the service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP, the proceeds from any sale of Selected Loans or the Cash Capital Contributions standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger will be applied to repay the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds. Otherwise, the proceeds will be applied as set out in *Credit Structure – Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test* below.

Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security whilst an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice remains outstanding

After service of an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice and for so long as such Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice remains outstanding but prior to service of a Notice to Pay and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security, the LLP will be obliged to sell Selected Loans in the Portfolio and their Related Security in accordance with the LLP Deed (as described below), subject to the rights of pre-emption in favour of the Seller or BOS (but only after the occurrence of any of the events set out in paragraphs (c) or (f) of the definition of "Issuer Event of Default") to buy the Selected Loans and their Related Security pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement and subject to any Cash Capital Contribution made by the Members. The proceeds from any such sale will be credited to the GIC Account and applied as set out in *Allocation and Distribution of Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts whilst an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding and prior to service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay, an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security* below.

Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security following service of a Notice to Pay

After service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP, but prior to service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security, the LLP shall sell Selected Loans and their Related Security in the Portfolio in accordance with the LLP Deed (as described below), subject to the rights of pre-emption in favour of the Seller or BOS (but only after the occurrence of any of the events set out in paragraphs (c) or (f) of the definition of "Issuer Event of Default") to buy the Selected Loans and their Related Security pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement. The proceeds from any such sale will be credited to the GIC Account and applied as set out in the Guarantee Priority of Payments.

Method of Sale of Selected Loans

If the LLP is required to sell Selected Loans in the Portfolio and their Related Security to Purchasers following a breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test, whilst an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice remains outstanding or following service of a Notice to Pay, the LLP will be required to ensure that:

- (a) the Selected Loans have been selected from the Portfolio on a random basis as described in the LLP Deed; and
- (b) the Selected Loans have an aggregate Current Balance in an amount (the **Required Current Balance Amount**) which is as close as possible to the amount calculated as follows:
 - (i) following the service of an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice (but prior to service of a Notice to Pay), such amount that would ensure that, if the Selected Loans were sold at their Current Balance, the Asset Coverage Test would be satisfied on the next Calculation Date taking into account the payment obligations of the LLP on the LLP Payment Date immediately following that Calculation Date (assuming for this purpose that the Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is not revoked on or before the next Calculation Date); or
 - (ii) following a breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test or service of a Notice to Pay:

$$N \times \frac{\text{Current Balance of all Loans in the Portfolio}}{\text{the Sterling Equivalent of the Required Redemption Amount in respect of each Series of Covered Bonds then outstanding}}$$

where N is an amount equal to:

- (A) in respect of Selected Loans being sold following a breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test, the Sterling Equivalent of the Required Redemption Amount of the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds less amounts standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger that are not otherwise required to provide liquidity

for any Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds which mature prior to or on the same date as the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds; or

- (B) in respect of the Selected Loans being sold following the service of a Notice to Pay, the Sterling Equivalent of the Required Redemption Amount of the Earliest Maturing Covered Bonds less amounts standing to the credit of the LLP Accounts and the principal amount of any Substitution Assets or Authorised Investments (excluding all amounts to be applied on the next following LLP Payment Date to repay higher ranking amounts in the Guarantee Priority of Payments and those amounts that are required to repay any Series of Covered Bonds which mature prior to or on the same date as the relevant Series of Covered Bonds).

For the avoidance of doubt, the entire Portfolio may comprise Selected Loans.

For the purposes hereof:

Required Redemption Amount means, in respect of a Series of Covered Bonds, the amount calculated as follows:

the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds \times (1+ Negative Carry Factor \times (days to maturity of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds/365))

The LLP will offer the Selected Loans and their Related Security for sale to Purchasers for the best price reasonably available but in any event:

- (i) whilst an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding (but prior to service of a Notice to Pay), for an amount not less than the Current Balance of the Selected Loans; and
- (ii) following a breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test or service of a Notice to Pay, for an amount not less than the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount.

For the purposes hereof:

Adjusted Required Redemption Amount means the Sterling Equivalent of:

- (a) the Sterling Equivalent of Required Redemption Amount; plus or minus
- (b) the Sterling Equivalent of any swap termination amounts (if any) payable under the Covered Bond Swap Agreement by the LLP in respect of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds less (where applicable):
 - (i) in respect of a sale of Loans in connection with the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test, amounts standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger that are not otherwise required to provide liquidity for any Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds which mature prior to or on the same date as the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds; or
 - (ii) in respect of a sale of Loans following service of a Notice to Pay, amounts standing to the credit of the LLP Accounts and the Sterling Equivalent of the principal balance of any Substitution Assets and Authorised Investments (excluding all amounts to be applied on the next following LLP Payment Date to pay or repay higher ranking amounts in the Guarantee Priority of Payments and those amounts that are required to repay any Series of Covered Bonds which mature prior to or on the same date as the relevant Series of Covered Bonds; plus or minus;
- (c) any swap termination amounts payable to or by the LLP under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement in respect of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds.

Following a breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test or a service of the Notice to Pay, if the Selected Loans have not been sold (in whole or in part) in an amount at least equal to the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount by the date which is six months prior to, as applicable, the Final Maturity Date of the Earliest Maturing Covered Bonds (where the Earliest Maturing Covered Bonds are not subject to an Extended Due for Payment Date in respect of the Covered Bond Guarantee), or the Extended Due for Payment Date in respect of the Earliest Maturing Covered Bonds (after taking into account all payments, provisions and credits to be made in priority thereto) (where the Earliest Maturing Covered Bonds are subject to an Extended Due for Payment Date in respect of the Covered Bond Guarantee) or the Final Maturity Date of the relevant Series of Hard Bullet

Covered Bonds in respect of a sale in connection with the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test, then the LLP will offer the Selected Loans for sale for the best price reasonably available notwithstanding that such amount may be less than the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount.

Following service of a Notice to Pay, in addition to offering Selected Loans for sale to Purchasers in respect of the Earliest Maturing Covered Bonds, the LLP (subject to the rights of pre-emption in favour of the Seller or BOS (but only after the occurrence of any of the events set out in paragraphs (c) or (f) of the definition of "Issuer Event of Default") pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement) is permitted to offer for sale a portfolio of Selected Loans, in accordance with the provisions summarised above, in respect of other Series of Covered Bonds, provided that any such sale of Selected Loans is for an amount not less than the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount in respect of that Series of Covered Bonds or, where the sale occurs within six months prior to the Final Maturity Date or Extended Due for Payment Date (as applicable) for that Series of Covered Bonds, the best price reasonably available in accordance with the above paragraph.

The LLP is also permitted to offer for sale to Purchasers part of any portfolio of Selected Loans (a **Partial Portfolio**). Except in circumstances where the portfolio of Selected Loans is being sold within six months prior to the Final Maturity Date or, as applicable, if the Covered Bonds subject to an Extended Due for Payment Date in respect of the Series of Covered Bonds to be repaid from such proceeds or, in respect of a sale in connection with the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test, the Final Maturity Date of the relevant series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds, the sale price of the Partial Portfolio (as a proportion of the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount) shall be at least equal to the proportion that the Partial Portfolio bears to the relevant portfolio of Selected Loans.

The LLP will through a tender process appoint a portfolio manager of recognised standing approved by the Security Trustee (the **Portfolio Manager**) on a basis intended to incentivise the portfolio manager to achieve the best price for the sale of the Selected Loans (if such terms are commercially available in the market) to advise it in relation to the sale of the Selected Loans in accordance with the LLP Deed to Purchasers (except where the Seller or BOS (but only after the occurrence of any of the events set out in paragraphs (c) or (f) of the definition of "Issuer Event of Default") is buying the Selected Loans in accordance with its right of pre-emption in the Mortgage Sale Agreement). The terms of the agreement giving effect to the appointment of the Portfolio Manager shall be in such form as is approved by the Security Trustee. The Security Trustee shall approve the appointment of the Portfolio Manager if (i) the Portfolio Manager is an investment bank or accountant of recognised standing and (ii) two authorised signatories of the LLP have certified to the Security Trustee that such appointment is on a basis intended to incentivise the Portfolio Manager to achieve the best price for the sale of the Selected Loans (on terms that are commercially available in the market), which certificate shall be conclusive and binding on all parties.

In respect of any sale or refinancing of Selected Loans and their Related Security for so long as an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding or following service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay, the LLP will instruct the Portfolio Manager to use all reasonable endeavours to procure that Selected Loans are sold as quickly as reasonably practicable and in accordance with its recommendations (which shall take into account the market conditions at that time and the scheduled repayment dates of the Covered Bonds and the terms of the LLP Deed).

The terms of any sale and purchase agreement with respect to the sale or refinancing of Selected Loans and their Related Security will be subject to the prior written approval of the Security Trustee. The Security Trustee will not be required to release the Selected Loans from the Security unless the conditions relating to the release of the Security (as described under – *Deed of Charge – Release of Security* below) are satisfied.

If Purchasers accept the offer or offers from the LLP or the portfolio manager on its behalf so that some or all of the Selected Loans and their Related Security shall be sold prior to the Final Maturity Date of the Earliest Maturing Covered Bonds or the Hard Bullet Covered Bonds or, if the Covered Bonds are subject to an Extended Due for Payment Date in respect of the Covered Bond Guarantee, the Extended Due for Payment Date in respect of the Earliest Maturing Covered Bonds, then the LLP will, subject to the foregoing paragraph, enter into a sale and purchase agreement with the relevant Purchasers which will require, *inter alia*, a cash payment from the relevant Purchasers. Any such sale will not include any representations and warranties from the LLP or the Seller in respect of the Loans and their Related Security unless expressly agreed by the Security Trustee and unless otherwise agreed with the Seller.

Covenants of the LLP and the Members

Each of the Members covenants that (amongst other things), subject to the terms of the Transaction Documents, it will not sell, transfer, convey, create or permit to arise any security interest on, declare a trust over, create any

beneficial interest in or otherwise dispose of its interest in the LLP without the prior written consent of the LLP and, whilst the Covered Bonds are outstanding, the Security Trustee. Whilst any amounts are outstanding in respect of the Covered Bonds, each of the Members undertakes not to dissolve or purport to dissolve the LLP or institute any winding-up, administration, insolvency or similar proceedings against the LLP.

The LLP covenants that (amongst other things) it will not, save with the prior written consent of the LLP Management Board (and, for so long as any Covered Bonds are outstanding, the consent of the Security Trustee) or as envisaged by or pursuant to the Transaction Documents:

- (a) create or permit to subsist any Security Interest (unless arising by operation of law) upon the whole or any part of its assets or undertakings, present or future;
- (b) sell, assign, transfer, convey, lend, part with, charge, declare a trust over, create any beneficial interest in or otherwise dispose of, or deal with, or grant any option or present or future right to acquire any of the Charged Property or any of its interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein or thereto or agree or attempt to purport to do so;
- (c) have an interest in a bank account other than the LLP Accounts, unless such account or interest therein is charged to the Security Trustee on terms acceptable to it;
- (d) incur any indebtedness in respect of borrowed money whatsoever or give any guarantee or indemnity in respect of any such indebtedness;
- (e) consolidate or merge with any person or convey or transfer its property or assets substantially as an entirety to any other person;
- (f) have any employees, premises or subsidiaries;
- (g) acquire assets;
- (h) engage in any activities in the U.S. (directly or through agents) or derive any income from the U.S. sources as determined under the U.S. income tax principles or hold any property if doing so would cause it to be engaged or deemed to be engaged in a trade or business within the U.S.;
- (i) enter into any contracts, agreements or other undertakings;
- (j) compromise, compound or release any debt due to it;
- (k) commence, defend, settle or compromise any litigation or other claims relating to it or any of its assets; or
- (l) be a member of any VAT group.

The LLP and each of the Members further covenants that it will, amongst other things:

- (a) ensure that the Asset Pool will only comprise of those assets set out in items (a) to (h) of Regulation 3(1) (Asset Pool) of the RCB Regulations;
- (b) ensure that the Loans and the Related Security, the Substitution Assets and the Authorised Investments contained in the Asset Pool comply with the definition of **eligible property** in Regulation 2 (*Eligible Property*) of the RCB Regulations;
- (c) keep a record of those assets that form part of the Asset Pool which, for the avoidance of doubt, shall not include any Swap Collateral; and
- (d) at all times comply with its obligations under the RCB Regulations and/or the Regulated Covered Bond Sourcebook.

Limit on Investing in Substitution Assets and Authorised Investments

Provided no Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding and prior to the service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay, the LLP will be permitted to invest Available Revenue Receipts, Available Principal Receipts and the proceeds of Term Advances in Substitution Assets, provided that the aggregate amount so invested in such Substitution Assets does not exceed 10 per cent. of the total assets of the LLP at any one time and provided that such investments are made in accordance with the terms of the Cash Management Agreement. Placing such amounts in any LLP Account will not constitute an investment in Substitution Assets for these purposes.

For so long as an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding or following service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay, all Substitution Assets must be sold by the LLP (or the Cash Manager on its behalf) as quickly as

reasonably practicable and the proceeds credited to the GIC Account and the LLP will be permitted to invest all available moneys in Authorised Investments, provided that such investments are made in accordance with the terms of the Cash Management Agreement.

There is no limit on the amounts that the LLP shall be entitled to invest in Authorised Investments.

Other Provisions

The allocation and distribution of Revenue Receipts, Principal Receipts and all other amounts received by the LLP is described under *Cashflows* below.

The LLP Management Board, comprised as at the Programme Date of directors, officers and/or employees of the Lloyds Banking Group, will act on behalf of the LLP to which (other than certain specified decisions which require a unanimous decision of the Members, including (without limitation) any decision to appoint or remove the auditors of the LLP and determine the remuneration of such auditors, approve the audited accounts of the LLP and the payment of distributions, to make a resolution for the voluntary winding-up of the LLP or to contribute to the losses of the LLP) the Members delegate all matters. Any decision by the LLP Management Board relating to waiving certain indemnities provided to the LLP, any transfer of the whole or any part of or any change in the LLP's business and any change to the LLP's name will be made, whilst any Covered Bonds are outstanding, with the consent of the Security Trustee.

For so long as any Covered Bonds are outstanding, each Member has agreed that it will not dissolve or purport to dissolve the LLP or institute any winding-up, administration, insolvency or other similar proceedings against the LLP. Furthermore, the Members have agreed, *inter alia*, not to demand or receive payment of any amounts payable by the LLP (or the Cash Manager on its behalf) or the Security Trustee unless all amounts then due and payable by the LLP to all other creditors ranking higher in the relevant Priorities of Payments have been paid in full or appropriate provisions have been made for their payment.

Each Member will be responsible for the payment of its own tax liabilities and will be required to indemnify the LLP and the other Members from any liabilities which they incur as a result of the relevant Member's non-payment.

Following the appointment of a liquidator to the Seller or the disposal by the Seller of its interest in the shares of the Liquidation Member (other than with the consent of the LLP and, for as long as any Covered Bonds are outstanding, the Security Trustee), any decisions of the LLP that are reserved to the Members in the LLP Deed shall be made by the Liquidation Member only, the Seller shall cease to be a Member of the LLP and the Liquidation Member shall become entitled to appoint a Subsidiary of the Liquidation Member as a Member of the LLP.

The LLP Deed is governed by English law.

Cash Management Agreement

The Cash Manager will provide certain cash management services to the LLP pursuant to the terms of the Cash Management Agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the LLP, C&G in its capacity as the Cash Manager and the Security Trustee. On 20 April 2012, C&G novated its role as Cash Manager to Lloyds Bank plc pursuant to the Deed of Novation.

The Cash Manager's services include but are not limited to:

- (a) maintaining the Ledgers on behalf of the LLP;
- (b) maintaining records of all Authorised Investments and/or Substitution Assets, as applicable;
- (c) distributing the Revenue Receipts and the Principal Receipts in accordance with the Priorities of Payment described under *Cashflows* below;
- (d) determining whether the Asset Coverage Test is satisfied on each Calculation Date in accordance with the LLP Deed, as more fully described under *Credit Structure – Asset Coverage Test* below;
- (e) determining whether the Amortisation Test is satisfied on each Calculation Date following the service of a Notice to Pay in accordance with the LLP Deed, as more fully described under *Credit Structure – Amortisation Test* below;
- (f) on each London Business Day, determining whether the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test for each Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds is satisfied as more fully described under *Credit Structure – Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test* below;

- (g) providing the Authorities with information on the composition of any Substitution Assets and/or Authorised Investments comprised in the assets of the LLP and/or such other information as may be required in accordance with the RCB Regulations; and
- (h) preparation of the Asset Monitor and Investor Report for the Covered Bondholders, the Rating Agencies and the Bond Trustee.

In certain circumstances the LLP and the Security Trustee will each have the right to terminate the appointment of the Cash Manager and to appoint a substitute (the identity of which will be subject to the Security Trustee's written approval). Any substitute cash manager will have substantially the same rights and obligations as the Cash Manager (although the fee payable to the substitute cash manager may be higher).

The Cash Management Agreement is governed by English law.

Interest Rate Swap Agreement

Some of the Loans in the Portfolio from time to time will pay a variable rate of interest for a period of time that may (subject to the Servicer's ability to set the LLP Standard Variable Rate, as to which see *Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement*) either be linked to the Lloyds Bank Standard Variable Rate or the Halifax Standard Variable Rate or linked to an interest rate other than the Lloyds Bank Standard Variable Rate or the Halifax Standard Variable Rate, such as Sterling LIBOR or a rate that tracks the Bank of England base rate. Other Loans will pay a fixed rate of interest for a period of time. However, the Sterling payments to be made by the LLP under each of the Covered Bond Swaps will be based on Sterling LIBOR and, in addition, the LLP's obligations to make interest payments under the outstanding Term Advances, or (following service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice) the Covered Bond Guarantee, may be based on Sterling LIBOR. To provide a hedge against the possible variance between:

- (a) the rates of interest payable on the Loans in the Portfolio; and
- (b) Sterling LIBOR,

the LLP, the Interest Rate Swap Provider and the Security Trustee will enter into an Interest Rate Swap in respect of all Series of Covered Bonds under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

Under the terms of the Interest Rate Swap, in the event that the relevant rating of the Interest Rate Swap Provider or any guarantor of the Interest Rate Swap Provider's obligations is downgraded by a Rating Agency below the rating specified in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement (in accordance with the requirements of the Rating Agencies) for the Interest Rate Swap Provider or any guarantor of the Interest Rate Swap Provider's obligations, the Interest Rate Swap Provider will, in accordance with the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, be required to take certain remedial measures which may include providing collateral for its obligations under the Interest Rate Swap, arranging for its obligations under the Interest Rate Swap to be transferred to an entity with ratings required by the relevant Rating Agency, procuring another entity with the ratings required by the relevant Rating Agency to become co-obligor or guarantor in respect of its obligations under the Interest Rate Swap, or taking such other action (as confirmed by the relevant Rating Agency) as will result in the rating of the Covered Bonds then outstanding following the taking of such action being maintained at, or restored to, the level it was immediately prior to such ratings downgrade. A failure to take such steps will allow the LLP to terminate the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

The Interest Rate Swap Agreement may also be terminated in certain other circumstances, including (without limitation) pursuant to any other events of default and termination events set out in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement (each referred to as an **Interest Rate Swap Early Termination Event**), including:

- at the option of any party to the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, if there is a failure by the other party to make timely payments of any amounts due under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement; and
- upon the occurrence of the insolvency of the Interest Rate Swap Provider or any guarantor of the Interest Rate Swap Provider's obligations, or the merger of the Interest Rate Swap Provider without an assumption of its obligations under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

Upon the termination of the Interest Rate Swap pursuant to an Interest Rate Swap Early Termination Event, the LLP or the Interest Rate Swap Provider may be liable to make a termination payment to the other in accordance with the provisions of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

The amount of this termination payment will be calculated and made in Sterling. Any termination payment made by the Interest Rate Swap Provider to the LLP in respect of the Interest Rate Swap will first be used (prior to the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the

commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security) to pay a replacement Interest Rate Swap Provider to enter into a replacement Interest Rate Swap with the LLP, unless a replacement Interest Rate Swap has already been entered into on behalf of the LLP. Any premium received by the LLP from a replacement Interest Rate Swap Provider in respect of a replacement Interest Rate Swap will first be used to make any termination payment due and payable by the LLP with respect to the previous Interest Rate Swap, unless such termination payment has already been made on behalf of the LLP. If the LLP or a Member of the LLP receives any Tax Credits in respect of an Interest Rate Swap prior to the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, payments in respect of such Tax Credits will be used, to the extent provided for in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, to reimburse the Interest Rate Swap Provider for any gross up in respect of any withholding or deduction made under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

Any Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts in respect of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement will be paid to the Interest Rate Swap Provider subject to the terms of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

If a withholding or deduction for or on account of taxes is imposed on payments made by the Interest Rate Swap Provider to the LLP under the Interest Rate Swap, the Interest Rate Swap Provider shall always be obliged to gross up those payments so that the amount received by the LLP is equal to the amount which would have been received in the absence of such withholding or deduction. If a withholding or deduction for or on account of taxes is imposed on payments made by the LLP to the Interest Rate Swap Provider under the Interest Rate Swap, the LLP shall not be obliged to gross up those payments.

The Interest Rate Swap Provider may transfer all its interest and obligations in and under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement to a transferee with the minimum ratings required by each of the Rating Agencies, without any prior written consent of the Security Trustee, subject to certain conditions, including, in certain circumstances, confirmation from the Rating Agencies that the then current ratings of the relevant Series of the Covered Bonds will not be adversely affected.

If the LLP is required to sell Selected Loans in the Portfolio in order to remedy a breach of the Asset Coverage Test following service of an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice or in order to provide liquidity in respect of any Series of the Covered Bonds (other than any Series which is fully collateralised by amounts standing to the credit of the GIC Account) that are Hard Bullet Covered Bonds or has or have the earliest Final Maturity Date as specified in the applicable Final Terms (ignoring any acceleration of amounts due under the Covered Bonds prior to service of an LLP Acceleration Notice) following breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test or service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice, then the LLP may either:

- (a) require, by written notice given not more than 20 and not less than 5 local Business Days in advance of the date of the relevant sale, that the Interest Rate Swap in connection with such Selected Loans will partially terminate and any breakage costs payable by or to the LLP in connection with such termination will be taken into account in calculating the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount for the sale of the Selected Loans; or
- (b) request that the Interest Rate Swap be partially novated to the Purchaser of such Selected Loans, such that each Purchaser of Selected Loans will thereby become party to a separate interest rate swap transaction with the Interest Rate Swap Provider.

Under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, recourse in respect of the LLP's obligations are limited to the Charged Property.

The Interest Rate Swap Agreement is (and each Interest Rate Swap thereunder will be) governed by English law.

Covered Bond Swap Agreements

Where Covered Bonds are issued in a currency and/or on an interest rate basis different from the Interest Rate Swap, the LLP will enter into one or more Covered Bond Swaps with one or more Covered Bond Swap Providers and the Security Trustee under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement. Each Covered Bond Swap may be either a **Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap** or a **Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap** and will be governed by a **Covered Bond Swap Agreement** with each such Covered Bond Swap Provider that only governs Covered Bond Swaps related to the relevant Series of Covered Bonds (such Covered Bond Swap Agreements, together, the **Covered Bond Swap Agreements**). Where the LLP enters into a Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap, the Term Advances made under the Intercompany Loan will be made in Sterling, regardless of the currency of the relevant Series or Tranche, as applicable, of Covered Bonds.

Each Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap will provide a hedge (after service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security) against certain interest rate, currency and/or other risks in respect of amounts received by the LLP under the Loans and the Interest Rate Swap and amounts payable by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of the Covered Bonds.

Each Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap will provide a hedge against certain interest rate, currency and/or other risks in respect of amounts received by the LLP under the Loans and the Interest Rate Swap and amounts payable by the LLP under the Intercompany Loan Agreement (prior to service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice) and under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of the Covered Bonds (after service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice).

Where required to hedge such risks, there will be one (or more) Covered Bond Swap Agreement(s) and Covered Bond Swap(s) in relation to each Series or Tranche, as applicable, of Covered Bonds.

Under the Forward Starting Covered Bond Swaps, the Covered Bond Swap Provider will pay to the LLP on each Interest Payment Date, after service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, an amount equal to the relevant portion of the amounts that are payable by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of interest and principal payable under the relevant Series or Tranche of Covered Bonds. In return, the LLP will periodically pay to the Covered Bond Swap Provider on each Interest Payment Date, after service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, an amount in Sterling calculated by reference to Sterling LIBOR plus a spread.

Under the Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swaps on the relevant Issue Date, the LLP will (where the relevant Series or Tranche is denominated in a currency other than Sterling) pay to the Covered Bond Swap Provider an amount equal to the relevant portion of the amount received by the LLP under the applicable Term Advance (being the aggregate nominal amount of such Series or Tranche, as applicable, of Covered Bonds) and in return the Covered Bond Swap Provider will pay to the LLP the Sterling Equivalent of that amount. Thereafter, the Covered Bond Swap Provider will pay to the LLP on each Interest Payment Date an amount equal to the relevant portion of the amounts that would be payable by the LLP under either the applicable Term Advance in accordance with the terms of the Intercompany Loan Agreement or the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of interest and principal payable under the relevant Series or Tranche of Covered Bonds. In return, the LLP will periodically pay to the Covered Bond Swap Provider an amount in Sterling calculated by reference to Sterling LIBOR plus a spread and, where relevant, the Sterling Equivalent of the relevant portion of any principal due to be repaid in respect of the relevant Term Advance in accordance with the Intercompany Loan Agreement.

However, under the terms of each Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap and each Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap, in the event that the Issuer fails to pay the principal amount payable to the Covered Bondholders in respect of a Series of Covered Bonds on the Final Maturity Date of such Series and the Series has a period of extension (whereby the principal amount due on such series of Covered Bonds is deferred for up to one year), then the LLP will pay an amount to the Covered Bond Swap Provider by reference to Sterling LIBOR payable on the monthly Interest Payment Date and the Covered Bond Swap Provider will pay to the LLP on each monthly Interest Payment Date an amount equal to the relevant portion of the amounts that would be payable by the LLP under either the applicable Term Advance in accordance with the terms of the Intercompany Loan Agreement or the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of interest and principal payable under the relevant Series of Covered Bonds.

Under the terms of each Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap and each Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap, in the event that the relevant rating of the Covered Bond Swap Provider or any guarantor of the Covered Bond Swap Provider's obligations is downgraded by a Rating Agency below the rating specified in the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement (in accordance with the requirements of the Rating Agencies) for the Covered Bond Swap Provider or any guarantor of the Covered Bond Swap Provider's obligations, the Covered Bond Swap Provider will, in accordance with the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement, be required to take certain remedial measures which may include providing collateral for its obligations under the Covered Bond Swap, arranging for its obligations under the Covered Bond Swap to be transferred to an entity with the ratings required by the relevant Rating Agency, procuring another entity with the ratings required by the relevant Rating Agency to become co-obligor or guarantor in respect of its obligations under the Covered Bond Swap Agreement, or taking such other action (which may include taking no action) as will result in the rating of the Covered Bonds then outstanding following the taking of such action being maintained at, or restored to, the level it was at immediately prior to such ratings downgrade. In addition, if the net exposure of the LLP against the Covered Bond Swap Provider under the relevant Covered Bond Swap exceeds the threshold specified in the

relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement, the Covered Bond Swap Provider may be required to provide collateral for its obligations. A failure to take such steps will, subject to certain conditions, allow the LLP to terminate the Covered Bond Swap(s).

A Covered Bond Swap Agreement may also be terminated in certain other circumstances, including (without limitation) pursuant to any other events of default and termination events set out in the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement (each referred to as a **Covered Bond Swap Early Termination Event**), including:

- at the option of any party to the Covered Bond Swap Agreement, if there is a failure by the other party to make timely payments of any amounts due under such Covered Bond Swap Agreement; and
- upon the occurrence of an insolvency of the Covered Bond Swap Provider or any guarantor of the Covered Bond Swap Provider's obligations, or the merger of the Covered Bond Swap Provider without an assumption of its obligations under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement.

Upon the termination of a Covered Bond Swap, the LLP or the Covered Bond Swap Provider may be liable to make a termination payment to the other in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement. The amount of this termination payment will be calculated and made in the termination currency specified in the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement. Any termination payment made by the Covered Bond Swap Provider to the LLP in respect of a Covered Bond Swap will first be used (prior to the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security) to pay a replacement Covered Bond Swap Provider to enter into a replacement Covered Bond Swap with the LLP, unless a replacement Covered Bond Swap has already been entered into on behalf of the LLP. Any premium received by the LLP from a replacement Covered Bond Swap Provider in respect of a replacement Covered Bond Swap will first be used to make any termination payment due and payable by the LLP with respect to the previous Covered Bond Swap, unless such termination payment has already been made on behalf of the LLP. If the LLP or a Member of the LLP receives any Tax Credits in respect of a Covered Bond Swap, payments in respect of such Tax Credits will be used, to the extent provided for in the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement, to reimburse the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider for any gross up in respect of any withholding or deduction made under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement.

Any Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts in respect of a Covered Bond Swap Agreement will be paid to the Covered Bond Swap Provider subject to the terms of the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement.

If a withholding or deduction for or on account of taxes is imposed on payments made by the Covered Bond Swap Provider to the LLP under a Covered Bond Swap, the Covered Bond Swap Provider shall always be obliged to gross up those payments so that the amount received by the LLP is equal to the amount which would have been received in the absence of such withholding or deduction. If a withholding or deduction for or on account of taxes is imposed on payments made by the LLP to the Covered Bond Swap Provider under a Covered Bond Swap, the LLP shall not be obliged to gross up those payments.

The Covered Bond Swap Provider may transfer all its interest and obligations in and under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement to a transferee with the minimum ratings required by each of the Rating Agencies, without any prior written consent of the Security Trustee, subject to certain conditions, including, in certain circumstances, confirmation from the Rating Agencies that the then current ratings of the relevant Series of the Covered Bonds will not be adversely affected.

In the event that the Covered Bonds are redeemed and/or cancelled in accordance with the Terms and Conditions, the Covered Bond Swap(s) in connection with such Covered Bonds will terminate or partially terminate, as the case may be. Any breakage costs payable by or to the LLP in connection with such termination will be taken into account in calculating:

- (a) the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount for the sale of Selected Loans; and
- (b) the purchase price to be paid for any Covered Bonds purchased by the LLP in accordance with Condition 6.9.

Under any Covered Bond Swap Agreement, recourse in respect of the LLP's obligations will be limited to the Charged Property.

The Covered Bond Swap Agreements are (and each Covered Bond Swap thereunder, will be) governed by English law.

Bank Account Agreement

Pursuant to the terms of the Bank Account Agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the LLP, the Account Bank, the Cash Manager, the GIC Provider and the Security Trustee, the LLP will maintain with the GIC Provider the GIC Account and with the Account Bank a Transaction Account and (where appropriate) the Swap Collateral Account(s), which will be operated in accordance with the Cash Management Agreement, the LLP Deed, the Deed of Charge and the relevant Swap Agreements. The GIC Provider has agreed to pay interest on the moneys standing to the credit of the GIC Account at specified rates determined in accordance with the Bank Account Agreement and the Guaranteed Investment Contract.

All amounts received from Borrowers in respect of Loans in the Portfolio will be paid into the GIC Account and credited to the Revenue Ledger or the Principal Ledger, as the case may be and as set out in the Cash Management Agreement. On each LLP Payment Date, as applicable, amounts required to meet the claims of the LLP's various creditors and amounts to be distributed to the Members under the LLP Deed will be transferred from the Revenue Ledger, the Principal Ledger, the Reserve Ledger or the Capital Account Ledger, as applicable, to the Transaction Account and applied by the Cash Manager pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement and in accordance with the Priorities of Payments described below under *Cashflows*.

The GIC Account, the Transaction Account and the Swap Collateral Accounts may be required to be transferred to an alternative bank in certain circumstances, including if the Account Bank fails to have any of the Account Bank Required Ratings.

The Bank Account Agreement is governed by English law.

Corporate Services Agreement

The LLP, the Liquidation Member and Holdings have entered into a Corporate Services Agreement with Structured Finance Management Limited (as Corporate Service Provider) on the Programme Date, pursuant to which the Corporate Services Provider has agreed to provide corporate services to the LLP, the Liquidation Member and Holdings respectively.

The Corporate Services Agreement is governed by English law.

Issuer-ICSDs Agreement

The Issuer has entered into an Issuer-ICSDs Agreement with Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. and Clearstream Banking SA (the **ICSDs**) in respect of any Covered Bonds issued in NGCB form. The Issuer-ICSDs Agreement provides that the ICSDs will, in respect of any such NGCBs, maintain their respective portion of the issue outstanding amount through their records.

The Issuer-ICSDs Agreement is governed by English law.

Deed of Charge

Pursuant to the terms of the Deed of Charge entered into on the Programme Date by the LLP, the Security Trustee and the other Secured Creditors, the obligations of the LLP under or pursuant to the Transaction Documents to which it is a party are secured, *inter alia*, by the following security (the **Security**) over the following property, assets and rights (the **Charged Property**):

- (a) a first ranking fixed charge (which may take effect as a floating charge) over the LLP's interest in the English Loans and their Related Security and other related rights comprised in the Portfolio;
- (b) an assignation in security of the LLP's interest in the Scottish Loans and their Related Security (comprising the LLP's beneficial interest under the trusts declared by the Seller pursuant to the Scottish Declarations of Trust);
- (c) an assignment by way of first fixed security over all of the LLP's interests, rights and entitlements under and in respect of the Transaction Documents (other than the Deed of Charge and any Scottish Declaration of Trust) to which it is a party;
- (d) a first fixed charge (which may take effect as a floating charge) over the rights and benefits of the LLP in the LLP Accounts (including the Excess Proceeds) and any other account of the LLP and all amounts standing to the credit of the LLP Accounts and such other accounts;

- (e) a first fixed charge (which may take effect as a floating charge) over the rights and benefits of the LLP in respect of all Authorised Investments and Substitution Assets purchased from time to time from amounts standing to the credit of the LLP Accounts;
- (f) a first floating charge over (i) all the assets and undertaking of the LLP governed by English law and not, from time to time, subject to any fixed charge in favour of the Security Trustee pursuant to the Deed of Charge and (ii) all the assets and undertaking of the LLP located in or governed by Scots law (whether or not subject to any fixed charge as aforesaid); and
- (g) an assignment by way of first fixed security (or to the extent not assignable, charges by way of first fixed charge) over all of its rights, title, interest and benefit in the CCA Trust Property.

In respect of the property, rights and assets referred to in paragraph (b) above, fixed security will be created over such property, rights and assets sold to the LLP after the Programme Date by means of Scottish Supplemental Charges pursuant to the Deed of Charge. In the event of the delivery of Scottish transfers pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement, the LLP will deliver Scottish Sub-Securities in respect of the Scottish Loans and their related Scottish Mortgages then in the Portfolio to the Security Trustee.

Release of Security

In the event of any sale of Loans (including Selected Loans) and their Related Security by the LLP pursuant to and in accordance with the Transaction Documents, the Security Trustee will (subject to the written request of the LLP and at the cost and expense of the Seller), release those Loans and their Related Security from the Security created by and pursuant to the Deed of Charge on the date of such sale but only if:

- (i) in the case of the sale of Selected Loans, the Security Trustee provides its prior written consent to the terms of such sale as described under – *LLP Deed – Method of Sale of Selected Loans* above;
- (ii) the LLP provides a certificate to the Security Trustee that such sale of Loans and their Related Security has been made in accordance with the terms of the Transaction Documents; and
- (iii) in the case of the sale of Selected Loans, the LLP provides to the Security Trustee a certificate confirming that the Selected Loans being sold have been selected on a random basis.

In the event of the repurchase of a Loan and its Related Security by the Seller pursuant to and in accordance with the Transaction Documents, the Security Trustee will (subject to the written request of the Servicer, acting on behalf of the LLP and at the cost and expense of the Issuer) release that Loan and its Related Security from the Security created by and pursuant to the Deed of Charge on or prior to the date of the repurchase.

Enforcement

If an LLP Acceleration Notice is served on the LLP, the Security Trustee shall be entitled to, and shall if so directed by the Bond Trustee (for so long as any Covered Bonds are outstanding), appoint a Receiver, and/or enforce the Security constituted by the Deed of Charge (including selling the Portfolio), and/or take such steps as it shall deem necessary, subject in each case to being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction. All proceeds (other than any Tax Credit (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any amounts received by the LLP from a Member in respect of Tax Credits), Third Party Amount, Swap Provider Tax Payment or Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts) received by the Security Trustee or any Receiver from the enforcement or realisation of the Security will be applied in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments described under *Cashflows*.

Fees and expenses

The Issuer and, after the service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP, the LLP, will pay certain fees to the Security Trustee and will reimburse it for all its costs and expenses properly incurred in acting as Security Trustee and in addition shall indemnify it in respect of all claims, actions, proceedings, demands, liabilities, losses, damages, costs and expenses suffered as a result of the Issuer (or, following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP, the LLP) failing to perform any of its obligations under the Transaction Documents.

Any remuneration, costs and expenses paid by the LLP to the Security Trustee shall be paid subject to and in accordance with the relevant Priorities of Payments, as applicable.

The Security Trustee may, in certain circumstances undertake duties of an exceptional nature or otherwise outside the scope of its normal duties as set out in the Deed of Charge, in which case the Issuer or the LLP shall

pay to the Security Trustee such additional remuneration as shall be agreed between the Security Trustee and the LLP.

Neither the Issuer nor the LLP will be responsible under the Deed of Charge for any liabilities, losses, damages, costs or expenses resulting from the fraud, gross negligence or wilful default on the part of the Security Trustee or any of its officers, employees and advisers.

Retirement and removal

The Security Trustee may retire at any time upon giving not less than three calendar months' prior notice to the LLP, provided, however, that the retirement or removal of any Security Trustee shall not become effective unless there remains at least one Security Trustee in office upon such retirement or removal. The power of appointing a new Security Trustee and removing the Security Trustee or any new Security Trustee shall be vested in the LLP, provided that such appointment or removal must be approved by (i) an Extraordinary Resolution of the Covered Bondholders of all Series taken together as a single Series and (ii) each Secured Creditor. Any appointment of a new Security Trustee and any retirement or removal of an existing Security Trustee under the Deed of Charge shall as soon as practicable thereafter be notified by the LLP to the Secured Creditors.

Governing Law

The Deed of Charge is governed by English law (other than the assignment in security referred to in paragraph (b) above and any Scottish Supplemental Charge granted after the Programme Date pursuant and supplemental to the Deed of Charge and any Scottish Sub-Security which will, in each case, be governed by Scots law).

Intercompany Mortgage Sale Agreement

Halifax Loans and their Related Security will be sold by BOS to Lloyds Bank plc from time to time pursuant to the terms of the Intercompany Mortgage Sale Agreement entered into on or about 20 April 2012 between Bank of Scotland plc, Lloyds Bank plc, the LLP and the Security Trustee. Lloyds Bank plc may from time to time then on-sell such Halifax Loans and their Related Security to the LLP in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement.

Transfer of title of the Halifax Loans to Lloyds Bank plc

English Loans which are Halifax Loans will be sold by BOS to Lloyds Bank plc by way of equitable assignment. Scottish Loans which are Halifax Loans will be sold by BOS to Lloyds Bank plc by way of a Scottish Declaration of Trust, on the first date such Scottish Loans which are Halifax Loans are sold by BOS to Lloyds Bank plc and, in relation to Scottish Loans which are Halifax Loans sold by BOS to Lloyds Bank plc after such first sale date, by further Scottish Declarations of Trust under which the beneficial interest in such Scottish Loans which are Halifax Loans will be transferred to Lloyds Bank plc. In relation to Scottish Loans which are Halifax Loans, references in this document to a sale or equitable assignment of Halifax Loans or to Halifax Loans having been sold or equitably assigned are to be read as references to the making of such Scottish Declarations of Trust in respect of Scottish Loans which are Halifax Loans. For the avoidance of doubt, in relation to Scottish Loans which are Halifax Loans, references in this document to a legal assignment of Halifax Loans or to Halifax Loans having been legally assigned are to be read as references to the granting of assignments of such Scottish Loans which are Halifax Loans pursuant to the Intercompany Mortgage Sale Agreement. The beneficial title to all of the Halifax Loans and their Related Security (as opposed to the legal title) cannot be registered at the Land Registry or, as applicable, recorded in the Registers of Scotland. As a result, legal title to all of the Halifax Loans and their Related Security will remain with BOS until legal assignments or assignments (as appropriate) are effected by BOS to Lloyds Bank plc or, as the case may be, the LLP and notice of the sale is given by BOS to the underlying borrowers. Legal assignment or assignment (as appropriate) of the Halifax Loans and their Related Security (including, where appropriate, their registration or recording in the relevant property register) to Lloyds Bank plc or, as the case may be, the LLP will be deferred and will only take place in the limited circumstances described in the paragraph below. The Intercompany Mortgage Sale Agreement provides that, in the limited circumstances described in the paragraph below, where Lloyds Bank plc has given notice to BOS that Lloyds Bank plc has on-sold such Halifax Loans and their Related Security to the LLP under the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement, legal assignment or assignment (as appropriate) of such on-sold Halifax Loans and their Related Security will be made directly to the LLP (rather than Lloyds Bank plc).

The assignments, assignations, transfers or conveyances (as appropriate) of the Halifax Loans and their Related Security to Lloyds Bank plc shall be perfected by BOS or (pursuant to powers granted under the BOS Power of Attorney) Lloyds Bank plc or (where certain Halifax Loans and their Related Security have been sold by Lloyds Bank plc to the LLP in accordance with the Mortgage Sale Agreement) the LLP and/or the Security Trustee, as the case may be, on or before the 20th London Business Day after the earliest to occur of:

- (a) any of BOS, the LLP or the Security Trustee being required to perfect legal title to the Halifax Loans and their Related Security, or procure any or all of the acts referred to in Clause 6 of the Intercompany Mortgage Sale Agreement, by an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or by a regulatory authority to which the BOS is subject or any organisation whose members comprise, but are not necessarily limited to, mortgage lenders with whose instructions it is customary for BOS to comply;
- (b) it becoming necessary by law to take such actions;
- (c) BOS calling for perfection by serving notice in writing to that effect on Lloyds Bank plc and/or the LLP and the Security Trustee, where BOS has been notified by Lloyds Bank plc of the assignment or transfer by Lloyds Bank plc of its rights in the relevant Mortgages to the LLP in accordance with the Mortgage Sale Agreement;
- (d) the date on which the Seller or BOS ceases to be assigned a long-term unsecured, unsubordinated debt obligation rating from Moody's of at least Baa3 or a long-term unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed credit rating by Fitch of at least BBB-; or
- (e) the occurrence of either an Insolvency Event in relation to the Seller or BOS.

Pending completion of the transfer, the right of Lloyds Bank plc (or the LLP, where Lloyds Bank plc has on-sold such Halifax Loans to the LLP in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement) to exercise the powers of the legal owner of, or (in Scotland) the heritable creditor under, the Loans will be secured by, or (in Scotland) supported by, an irrevocable power of attorney granted by BOS in favour of Lloyds Bank plc and (but only in respect of those Halifax Loans and their Related Security which have been subsequently sold to the LLP in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement) the LLP and the Security Trustee.

The Title Deeds (if any) and Customer Files relating to the Loans in the Portfolio will be held by or to the order of BOS or by solicitors, licensed conveyancers or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancers acting for BOS in connection with the creation of the Halifax Loans and their Related Security, save for Title Deeds (if any) held at the Land Registry or the Registers of Scotland or the Registry of Deeds. BOS will undertake that all the Customer Files and Title Deeds relating to the Loans in the Portfolio which are at any time in its possession or under its control or held to its order will be held to the order of the Security Trustee or as the Security Trustee may direct.

The Intercompany Mortgage Sale Agreement is governed by English law (other than certain aspects relating to the Scottish Loans and their Related Security, which are governed by Scots law).

CREDIT STRUCTURE

The Covered Bonds will be direct, unsecured, unconditional obligations of the Issuer. The LLP has no obligation to pay the Guaranteed Amounts under the Covered Bond Guarantee until service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP following service by the Bond Trustee of an Issuer Acceleration Notice or, if earlier, following the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service by the Bond Trustee of an LLP Acceleration Notice. The Issuer will not be relying on payments by the LLP in respect of the Term Advances or receipt of Revenue Receipts or Principal Receipts from the Portfolio in order to pay interest or repay principal under the Covered Bonds.

There are a number of features of the Programme which enhance the likelihood of timely and, as applicable, ultimate payments to Covered Bondholders, as follows:

- the Covered Bond Guarantee provides credit support to the Issuer;
- the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test is intended to provide liquidity to the LLP in respect of principal due on the Final Maturity Date of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds;
- the Asset Coverage Test is intended to test the asset coverage of the LLP's assets in respect of the Covered Bonds outstanding at all times;
- the Amortisation Test is intended to test the asset coverage of the LLP's assets in respect of the Covered Bonds following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP;
- if the Issuer's short-term ratings fall below F1+ by Fitch or P-1 by Moody's, Available Revenue Receipts will be trapped in the Reserve Fund; and
- under the terms of the Guaranteed Investment Contract, the GIC Provider has agreed to pay a variable rate of interest on all amounts held by the LLP in the GIC Account at a rate of LIBOR for one-month Sterling deposits less 0.20 per cent. or such other amount as the LLP and the GIC Provider may agree from time to time.

Certain of these factors are considered more fully in the remainder of this section.

In addition, the Issuer is required to comply with certain statutory tests pursuant to the RCB Regulations, as to which see further "*Description of the UK Covered Bond Regime*".

Covered Bond Guarantee

The Covered Bond Guarantee provided by the LLP under the Trust Deed guarantees payment of Guaranteed Amounts when the same become Due for Payment in respect of all Covered Bonds issued under the Programme. The Covered Bond Guarantee will not guarantee any amount becoming payable for any other reason, including any payment obligation of the Issuer being accelerated pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default, Acceleration and Enforcement*) following the service of a Notice to Pay. In this circumstance (and until an LLP Event of Default occurs and an LLP Acceleration Notice is served), the LLP's obligations will only be to pay the Guaranteed Amounts as they fall Due for Payment. However, should any payments made by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee be subject to any withholding or deduction on account of taxes, duties, or other charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the UK or by any authority therein or thereof having the power to tax, the LLP will not be obliged to pay any additional amount as a consequence.

See further *Summary of the Principal Documents – Trust Deed* as regards the terms of the Covered Bond Guarantee. See further *Cashflows – Guarantee Priority of Payments* as regards the payment of amounts payable by the LLP to Covered Bondholders and other Secured Creditors following service of a Notice to Pay.

Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test

Certain Series of Covered Bonds are scheduled to be redeemed in full on the Final Maturity Date therefor without any provision for scheduled redemption other than on the Final Maturity Date (the **Hard Bullet Covered Bonds**). The applicable Final Terms will identify whether any Series of Covered Bonds is a Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds. The Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test is intended to provide liquidity for the Hard Bullet Covered Bonds when the Issuer's credit ratings fall to a certain level. On each Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Date prior to the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default or the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default, the LLP or the Cash Manager on its behalf will determine whether the Issuer is in compliance with the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test in respect of any Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds, and if it is not, it shall immediately notify

the Members, the Seller and the Security Trustee thereof and if the Cash Manager makes such determination on the LLP's behalf, the Cash Manager shall immediately notify the LLP.

The Issuer will fail and be in breach of the **Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test** on a Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Date if:

- (a) the Issuer's (i) long-term credit rating by Moody's is lower than A2; and (ii) short-term credit rating by Moody's is lower than P-1 and in either case the Final Maturity Date of the Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds occurs within 12 months from the relevant Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Date; or
- (b) the Issuer's short-term credit rating by Fitch is lower than F1 and the Final Maturity Date of the Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds occurs within 12 months from the relevant Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Date.

Following a breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test in respect of a Series of Covered Bonds, the LLP shall offer to sell Selected Loans and their Related Security to Purchasers, subject to:

- (a) any Cash Capital Contribution made by the Members (other than the Liquidation Member) from time to time; and
- (b) any right of pre-emption in favour of the Seller and BOS pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement,

provided that an Issuer Event of Default shall occur if the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test in respect of any Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds is breached during the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Breach Period, and the relevant parties have not taken the required actions (as described above) following that breach within the earlier to occur of (i) 10 Business Days from the date that the Seller and the LLP are notified of the breach of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test and (ii) the Final Maturity Date of that Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds, such that by the end of such period, there shall be an amount equal to the Sterling Equivalent of the Required Redemption Amount of that Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger (after taking into account the Sterling Equivalent of the Required Redemption Amount of all other Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds which mature prior to or on the same date as the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds). The method for selling Selected Loans and their Related Security is described in *Summary of the Principal Documents - The LLP Deed - Sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security if the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test is breached* above. The proceeds of sale of Selected Loans and their Related Security and/or the proceeds of any Cash Capital Contribution as described above, will be recorded to the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger or the relevant Capital Account Ledger(s), respectively, on the GIC Account.

In certain circumstances, Available Revenue Receipts will also be available to repay a Hard Bullet Covered Bond, as described in *Cashflows - Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments* below.

Failure by the Issuer and/or the LLP to pay the full amount due in respect of a Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds on the Final Maturity Date thereof will constitute an Issuer Event of Default. Following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP, the LLP shall apply funds standing to the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger to repay the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds. If the Issuer fully repays the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds on the Final Maturity Date thereof, cash standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger on the GIC Account shall be applied by the LLP in accordance with the Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments, unless:

- (a) the Issuer is failing the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test in respect of any other Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds, in which case the cash will remain on the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger in order to provide liquidity for that other Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds; or
- (b) the Issuer is not failing the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test, but the LLP Management Board elects to retain the cash on the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger in order to provide liquidity for any future Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds.

Amounts standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger following the repayment of the Hard Bullet Covered Bonds as described above may, except where the LLP Management Board has elected or is required to retain such amounts on the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger, also be used to repay the corresponding Term Advance and distribute any excess Available Principal Receipts back to the Members on dates other than LLP Payment Dates, subject to the LLP making provision for higher ranking items in the Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments. **Asset Coverage Test**

The Asset Coverage Test is intended to ensure that the LLP can meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee and senior ranking expenses which will include costs relating to the maintenance, administration and

winding-up of the Asset Pool whilst the Covered Bonds are outstanding. Under the LLP Deed, the LLP and its Members (other than the Liquidation Member) must ensure that on each Calculation Date the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount will be in an amount equal to or in excess of the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date. If on any Calculation Date the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount is less than the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds each Member of the LLP (other than the Liquidation Member) will use all reasonable endeavours to sell sufficient further Loans and their Related Security to the LLP in accordance with the Mortgage Sale Agreement (see *Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement – Sale by the Seller of the Loans and Related Security*), transfer in Substitution Assets or provide Cash Capital Contributions in an aggregate amount sufficient to ensure that the Asset Coverage Test is met on the next following Calculation Date. If the Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount is not equal to, or greater than, the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds on the next following Calculation Date, the Asset Coverage Test will be breached and the Bond Trustee will serve an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice on the LLP. The Asset Coverage Test is a formula which adjusts the Current Balance of each Loan in the Portfolio and has further adjustments to take account of (i) other assets owned by the LLP, (ii) set-off on a Borrower's current or deposit accounts held with the relevant Originator, (iii) set-off associated with drawings made by Borrowers under Flexible Loans, (iv) the potential carry cost if the Loans and their Related Security were sold and cash proceeds thereof were invested in the GIC Account until the maturity of the relevant Covered Bonds and (v) failure by the Seller, in accordance with the Mortgage Sale Agreement, to repurchase Defaulted Loans or Loans that do not materially comply with the Representations and Warranties on the relevant Sale Date. See further *Summary of the Principal Documents – LLP Deed – Asset Coverage Test*, above.

An Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice will be revoked if, on any Calculation Date falling on or prior to the third Calculation Date following the service of the Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice, the Asset Coverage Test is satisfied and neither a Notice to Pay nor an LLP Acceleration Notice has been served.

If an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice has been served and not revoked on or before the third Calculation Date after service of such Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice, then an Issuer Event of Default shall occur and the Bond Trustee shall be entitled (and, in certain circumstances, may be required) to serve an Issuer Acceleration Notice. Following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice, the Bond Trustee must serve a Notice to Pay on the LLP.

The Issuer is additionally required to ensure that the principal amount of the eligible property in the Asset Pool is greater than 108 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds in accordance with the terms of the RCB Regulations. The Issuer must also ensure that over a twelve month period the interest received on the eligible property must be equal to or greater than interest due on the Covered Bonds. See further "*Description of the UK Regulated Covered Bond Regime*".

Amortisation Test

The Amortisation Test is intended to ensure that if, following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP (but prior to service on the LLP of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security), the assets of the LLP available to meet its obligations under the Covered Bond Guarantee fall to a level where Covered Bondholders may not be repaid, an LLP Event of Default will occur and all amounts owing under the Covered Bonds may be accelerated. Under the LLP Deed, the LLP and its Members (other than the Liquidation Member) must ensure that, on each Calculation Date following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP, the Amortisation Test Aggregate Loan Amount will be in an amount at least equal to the Sterling Equivalent of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds as calculated on the relevant Calculation Date. The Amortisation Test is a formula which adjusts the Current Balance of each Loan in the Portfolio and has further adjustments to take account of Loans in arrears, other assets held by the LLP and the potential carry cost if the Loans and their Related Security were sold and cash proceeds thereof were invested in the GIC Account until the maturity of the relevant Covered Bonds. See further *Summary of the Principal Documents – LLP Deed – Amortisation Test* above.

Reserve Fund

If at any time prior to the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default, the Issuer's short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations cease to be rated F1+ by Fitch or P-1 by Moody's, the LLP will be required to credit Available Revenue Receipts to the Reserve Fund up to an amount equal to the Reserve Fund Required Amount. The LLP will not be required to maintain the Reserve Fund following the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default and service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice.

The Reserve Fund Required Amount will be funded from Available Revenue Receipts after the LLP has paid all of its obligations in respect of items ranking higher than the Reserve Ledger in the Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments on each LLP Payment Date.

A Reserve Ledger will be maintained by the Cash Manager to record the balance from time to time of the Reserve Fund. Following the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default, service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice and service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP, amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund will be added to certain other income of the LLP in calculating Available Revenue Receipts.

The Seller may also direct the LLP to credit any Cash Capital Contributions it makes to the LLP to the Reserve Ledger. The balance on the Reserve Ledger in excess of the Reserve Fund Required Amount will form part of Available Revenue Receipts and be applied accordingly.

CASHFLOWS

As described above under *Credit Structure*, until a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice is served on the LLP, the Covered Bonds will be obligations of the Issuer only. The Issuer is liable to make payments when due on the Covered Bonds, whether or not it has received any corresponding payment (whether under a corresponding Term Advance or otherwise) from the LLP.

This section summarises the Priorities of Payments of the LLP, as to the allocation and distribution of amounts standing to the credit of the LLP Accounts and their order of priority:

- (a) prior to service on the LLP of an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice, a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security;
- (b) for so long as an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice remains outstanding, but prior to service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security;
- (c) following service of a Notice to Pay, but prior to service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the realisation of the Security and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings in respect of the LLP; and
- (d) following service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, the realisation of the Security and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP.

Allocation and distribution of Available Revenue Receipts whilst no Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding and prior to the service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security

Provided no Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding, prior to the service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security and whilst amounts are outstanding in respect of the Covered Bonds, Available Revenue Receipts shall be applied as described below.

On the Calculation Date immediately preceding each LLP Payment Date, the LLP, or the Cash Manager on its behalf, shall calculate:

- (a) the amount of Available Revenue Receipts available for distribution on the immediately following LLP Payment Date;
- (b) the Reserve Fund Required Amount; and
- (c) where the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test has been breached in respect of a Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds, on each Calculation Date falling in the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Breach Period, whether or not the amount standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger at such date is less than the Sterling Equivalent of the Required Redemption Amount for the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds at such date (after deducting from the balance standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger such amounts as are then required to repay any Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds which mature prior to or on the same date as the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds).

Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments

On each LLP Payment Date, the LLP (or the Cash Manager on its behalf) will transfer Available Revenue Receipts from the Revenue Ledger and the Reserve Ledger, as applicable, to the Transaction Account, in an amount equal to the lower of (a) the amount required to make the payments described below (taking into account any Available Revenue Receipts standing to the credit of the Transaction Account) and (b) the amount of Available Revenue Receipts standing to the credit of the GIC Account.

Provided no Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding, prior to the service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security and whilst amounts are outstanding in respect of Covered Bonds, Available Revenue Receipts as calculated on the immediately preceding Calculation Date shall be applied by the LLP (or the Cash Manager on its behalf) on each LLP Payment Date (except for amounts due to the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee or to other third parties by the LLP or the Issuer under paragraphs (a) and (b) or Third Party

Amounts, which shall be paid when due) in making the following payments and provisions (the **Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments**) (in each case only if and to the extent that payments or provisions of a higher priority have been made in full):

- (a) *first*, in or towards satisfaction *pro rata* and *pari passu* according to the respective amounts thereof of:
 - (i) all amounts then due and payable or to become due and payable to the Bond Trustee in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period (including remuneration payable to it) under the provisions of the Trust Deed together with interest and applicable VAT (or other similar taxes) thereto to the extent provided therein; and
 - (ii) all amounts then due and payable or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the Security Trustee (including remuneration payable to it) under the provisions of the Deed of Charge together with interest and applicable VAT (or other similar taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein;
- (b) *second*, in or towards satisfaction *pro rata* and *pari passu* according to the respective amounts thereof of:
 - (i) any amounts then due and payable by the LLP to third parties and incurred without breach by the LLP of the Transaction Documents to which it is a party (and for which payment has not been provided for elsewhere in the relevant Priorities of Payments) and to provide for any such amounts expected to become due and payable by the LLP in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period and to pay or discharge any liability of the LLP for Taxes and stamp duties; and
 - (ii) any remuneration and other amounts (including costs and expenses) due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the Agents pursuant to the terms of the Agency Agreement, together with applicable VAT (or other similar taxes) thereof to the extent provided therein;
- (c) *third*, in or towards payment *pro rata* and *pari passu* according to the respective amounts thereof of:
 - (i) any remuneration then due and payable to the Servicer and any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses then due and payable or to become due and payable to the Servicer under the provisions of the Servicing Agreement in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period, together with applicable amounts in respect of VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon as provided therein;
 - (ii) any remuneration then due and payable to the Cash Manager and any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses then due and payable or to become due and payable to the Cash Manager under the provisions of the Cash Management Agreement in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period, together with applicable VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon as provided therein;
 - (iii) amounts (if any) then due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the Account Bank and GIC Provider (including costs) pursuant to the terms of the Bank Account Agreement or to the GIC Provider pursuant to the Guaranteed Investment Contract together with applicable VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein;
 - (iv) amounts then due and payable or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the Corporate Services Provider pursuant to the terms of the Corporate Services Agreement together with applicable VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein;
 - (v) amounts (if any) due and payable to the Authorities in respect of fees owed to the Authorities under the RCB Regulations (other than the initial registration fees); and
 - (vi) amounts then due and payable or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the Asset Monitor pursuant to the terms of the Asset Monitor Agreement (other than the amounts referred to in paragraph (i) below), together with applicable amounts in respect of VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein;
- (d) *fourth*, in or towards payment on the LLP Payment Date or to provide for payment on such date in the future of such proportion of the relevant payment falling due in the future as the Cash Manager may

reasonably determine, of any amount due or to become due and payable to the Interest Rate Swap Provider (including any termination payment due and payable by the LLP under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, but excluding any Excluded Swap Termination Amount) (except to the extent that such amounts have been paid out of any premium received from the relevant replacement Interest Rate Swap Provider) pursuant to the terms of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement;

- (e) *fifth*, in or towards payment *pro rata* or *pari passu* on the LLP Payment Date or to provide for payment on such date in the future of such proportion of the relevant payment falling due in the future as the Cash Manager may reasonably determine (and in the case of any such payment or provision, after taking into account any provisions previously made and any amounts received or receivable from the Interest Rate Swap Provider under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement and, if applicable, any amounts (other than principal) received or receivable from a Covered Bond Swap Provider under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement on the LLP Payment Date or such date in the future as the Cash Manager may reasonably determine), of:
 - (i) any amounts then due or to become due and payable to the relevant Covered Bond Swap Providers (other than in respect of principal) *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of each relevant Covered Bond Swap (including any termination payment due and payable by the LLP under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement, but excluding any Excluded Swap Termination Amount) (except to the extent that such amounts have been paid out of any premiums received from the relevant replacement Covered Bond Swap Providers) pursuant to the terms of the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement; and
 - (ii) any amounts due or to become due and payable in the next LLP Payment Period (excluding principal amounts), *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of each relevant Term Advance, to the Issuer pursuant to the terms of the Intercompany Loan Agreement;
- (f) *sixth*, if the LLP is required to make a deposit to the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger in accordance with the LLP Deed, towards a credit to the GIC Account with a corresponding credit to that Ledger of an amount up to but not exceeding the difference between:
 - (i) the Sterling Equivalent of the Required Redemption Amount as calculated on the immediately preceding Calculation Date for the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds; and
 - (ii) any amounts standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger on the immediately preceding Calculation Date after deducting from that Ledger the Sterling Equivalent of the Required Redemption Amounts of all other Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds as calculated on that Calculation Date which mature prior to or on the same date as the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds;
- (g) *seventh*, if a Servicer Termination Event has occurred, all remaining Available Revenue Receipts to be credited to the GIC Account (with a corresponding credit to the Revenue Ledger) until such Servicer Termination Event is either remedied or waived by the Security Trustee or a new servicer is appointed to service the Portfolio (or the relevant part thereof);
- (h) *eighth*, in or towards a credit to the Reserve Ledger on the GIC Account of an amount up to but not exceeding the amount by which the Reserve Fund Required Amount exceeds the existing balance on the Reserve Ledger as calculated on the immediately preceding Calculation Date;
- (i) *ninth*, in or towards payment *pro rata* and *pari passu* in accordance with the respective amounts thereof of any Excluded Swap Termination Amounts due and payable by the LLP to each Covered Bond Swap Provider under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement and to the Interest Rate Swap Provider under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement;
- (j) *tenth*, in or towards payment *pro rata* and *pari passu* in accordance with the respective amounts thereof of any indemnity amount due to the Members pursuant to the LLP Deed and certain costs, expenses and indemnity amounts due to the Asset Monitor pursuant to the Asset Monitor Agreement;
- (k) *eleventh*, to pay all remaining Available Revenue Receipts except for an amount equal to the profit to be paid to the Members in accordance with paragraph (l) below to the Seller in or towards payment of Deferred Consideration due to the Seller for the transfer of the Loans and their Related Security to the LLP; and
- (l) *twelfth*, towards payment *pro rata* and *pari passu* to the Members of a certain sum (specified in the LLP Deed) by way of fees and as their profit for their respective interests as Members in the LLP.

Any amounts (other than Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts) received by the LLP under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement on or after the LLP Payment Date but prior to the next following LLP Payment Date will be applied, together with any provision for such payments made on any preceding LLP Payment Date, to make payments (other than in respect of principal) due and payable *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of each relevant Covered Bond Swap to each relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider under each relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement or, as the case may be, to the Issuer in respect of each relevant Term Advance under the Intercompany Loan Agreement or otherwise to make provision for such payments on such date in the future of such proportion of the relevant payment falling due in the future as the Cash Manager may reasonably determine unless an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice has been served and remains outstanding in which case the provisions under *Allocation and Distribution of Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts whilst an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding and Prior to Service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay, an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of Winding-Up Proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security* shall apply.

Any amounts (other than in respect of principal and other than Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts) received by the LLP under a Covered Bond Swap on or after the LLP Payment Date but prior to the next following LLP Payment Date will be applied, together with any provision for such payments made on any preceding LLP Payment Date, to make payments (other than principal) due and payable to the Issuer in respect of each relevant Term Advance under the Intercompany Loan Agreement or otherwise to make provision for such payments on such date in the future of such proportion of the relevant payment falling due in the future as the Cash Manager may reasonably determine unless an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice has been served and remains outstanding.

Any amounts (other than Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts) received by the LLP under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement and any amounts (other than in respect of principal and other than Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts) received by the LLP under the Covered Bond Swap Agreements on or after the LLP Payment Date but prior to the next following LLP Payment Date which are not put towards a payment or provision in accordance with paragraph (e)(ii) above or the preceding two paragraphs will be credited to the Revenue Ledger on the GIC Account and applied as Available Revenue Receipts on the next succeeding LLP Payment Date.

If any Swap Collateral Available Amounts are received by the LLP on an LLP Payment Date, such amounts shall be applied by the LLP or by the Cash Manager on its behalf on that LLP Payment Date in the same manner as it would have applied the receipts which such Swap Collateral Available Amounts replace.

For the avoidance of doubt, an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice will be "outstanding" from the time it is served on the LLP until the time it is revoked.

Allocation and distribution of Available Principal Receipts whilst no Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding and prior to the service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security

Provided no Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding, prior to the service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay, an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security, Available Principal Receipts will be applied as described below.

On each Calculation Date, the LLP (or the Cash Manager on its behalf) shall calculate the amount of Available Principal Receipts available for distribution on the immediately following LLP Payment Date.

On each LLP Payment Date, the LLP (or the Cash Manager on its behalf) will transfer funds from the GIC Account to the Transaction Account, in an amount equal to the lower of (a) the amount required to make the payment or credits described below (taking into account any Available Principal Receipts standing to the credit of the Transaction Account) and (b) the amount of Available Principal Receipts standing to the credit of the GIC Account.

If an LLP Payment Date is an Interest Payment Date, then distribution of Available Principal Receipts under the Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments will be delayed until the Issuer has made Scheduled Interest and/or principal payments under the Covered Bonds on that Interest Payment Date save as provided in the LLP Deed.

Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments

Provided no Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding, prior to the service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security, all Available Principal Receipts (other than those Cash Capital Contributions

made from time to time by the Seller in its capacity as Member which are to be applied as Revenue Receipts) as calculated on the immediately preceding Calculation Date will be applied by or on behalf of the LLP on each LLP Payment Date in making the following payments or provisions or credits in the following order of priority (the **Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments**) (in each case only if and to the extent that payments or provisions of a higher priority have been paid in full):

- (a) *first*, if the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test is breached in respect of a Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds, to credit all Principal Receipts to the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger in an amount up to but not exceeding the difference between:
 - (i) the Sterling Equivalent of the Required Redemption Amount calculated on the immediately preceding Calculation Date for the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds; and
 - (ii) any amounts standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger on the immediately preceding Calculation Date after deducting from that Ledger the Sterling Equivalent of the Required Redemption Amounts of all other Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds as calculated on that Calculation Date which mature prior to or on the same date as the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds;
- (b) *second*, to acquire New Loans and their Related Security offered to the LLP by the Seller in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement and/or to acquire Substitution Assets in an amount sufficient to ensure that, taking into account the other resources available to the LLP, the LLP will be in compliance with the Asset Coverage Test on the next Calculation Date;
- (c) *third*, to deposit the remaining Available Principal Receipts in the GIC Account (with a corresponding credit to the Principal Ledger) in an amount sufficient to ensure that, taking into account the other resources available to the LLP, the LLP will be in compliance with the Asset Coverage Test on the next Calculation Date;
- (d) *fourth*, in or towards repayment *pro rata* or *pari passu* on the LLP Payment Date or to provide for repayment on such date in the future of such proportion of the relevant payment falling due in the future as the Cash Manager may reasonably determine (and in the case of any such payment or provision, after taking into account any provisions previously made and, if applicable, any principal amounts received or receivable from a Covered Bond Swap Provider under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement on the LLP Payment Date or such date in the future as the Cash Manager may reasonably determine):
 - (i) the amounts (in respect of principal) due or to become due and payable to the relevant Covered Bond Swap Providers *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of each relevant Covered Bond Swap (but, for the avoidance of doubt, excluding any Excluded Swap Termination Amount) pursuant to the terms of the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement; and
 - (ii) any amounts (in respect of principal) due or to become due and payable, *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of each relevant Term Advance, to the Issuer pursuant to the terms of the Intercompany Loan Agreement;
- (e) *fifth*, to acquire (or to provide for the acquisition of) New Loans and their Related Security offered to the LLP by the Seller in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement and/or to acquire Substitution Assets and/or credit the GIC Account as the Cash Manager may determine; and
- (f) *sixth*, subject to complying with the Asset Coverage Test, to make a Capital Distribution *pro rata* and *pari passu* to each Member (other than the Liquidation Member) in proportion to each such Member's Capital Contribution as calculated on the immediately preceding Calculation Date (or, if Lloyds Bank plc is not then a Member, towards repayment of the Issuer Subordinated Loan) in accordance with the LLP Deed.

Any amounts in respect of principal received by the LLP under a Covered Bond Swap on or after the LLP Payment Date but prior to the next following LLP Payment Date will be applied, together with any provision for such payments made on any preceding LLP Payment Date (provided that all principal amounts outstanding under the related Series of Covered Bonds which have fallen due for repayment on such date have been repaid in full by the Issuer), to make payments in respect of principal due and payable to the Issuer in respect of the corresponding Term Advance under the Intercompany Loan Agreement or otherwise to make provision for such payments on such date in the future of such proportion of the relevant payment falling due in the future as the Cash Manager may reasonably determine, unless an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice has been served on the LLP and remains outstanding. Any amounts of principal (other than Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts)

received by the LLP under the Covered Bond Swap Agreements on the LLP Payment Date or any date prior to the next succeeding LLP Payment Date which are not put towards a payment or provision in accordance with paragraph (c) above or the preceding sentence will be credited to the Principal Ledger on the relevant LLP Account and applied as Available Principal Receipts on the next succeeding LLP Payment Date.

Any Cash Capital Contributions made by Lloyds Bank plc (in its capacity as Member) other than those deemed to be Revenue Receipts or Principal Receipts from time to time shall, unless an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice has been served and remains outstanding, be distributed to Lloyds Bank plc as a Capital Distribution.

Allocation and Distribution of Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts whilst an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding and prior to service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay, an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security

For so long as an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice is outstanding, but prior to the service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay, an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security, all Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts will continue to be applied in accordance with the Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments and the Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments, respectively, save that, whilst any Covered Bonds remain outstanding, no moneys will be applied under paragraph (e)(ii) (to the extent only that such amounts are payable to the Members), (j), (k) or (l) of the Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments or paragraphs (b), (d)(ii), (e) or (f) of the Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments.

Allocation and distribution of Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts following service of a Notice to Pay

At any time after service of a Notice to Pay, but prior to service on the LLP of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings in respect of the LLP, and/or realisation of the Security, and whilst amounts are outstanding in respect of Covered Bonds, all Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts standing to the credit of the LLP Accounts will be applied as described below under *Guarantee Priority of Payments*.

On each LLP Payment Date, the LLP (or the Cash Manager on its behalf) will transfer Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts from the Revenue Ledger, the Reserve Ledger, the Principal Ledger or the Capital Account Ledger, as the case may be, to the Transaction Account, in an amount equal to the lower of (a) the amount required to make the payments set out in the Guarantee Priority of Payments and (b) the amount of all Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts standing to the credit of such ledgers on the LLP Accounts.

The LLP (or the Cash Manager on its behalf) shall create and maintain ledgers for each Series of Covered Bonds and record amounts allocated to such Series of Covered Bonds in accordance with paragraph (e) and (f) of the *Guarantee Priority of Payments* below, and such amounts, once allocated, will only be available to pay amounts due under the Covered Bond Guarantee and amounts due under the Covered Bond Swap in respect of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds on the scheduled payment dates therefor.

Guarantee Priority of Payments

As set out in the Cash Management Agreement, if a Notice to Pay is served on the LLP in connection with the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test (as set out in the LLP Deed), the LLP shall on the relevant Final Maturity Date apply all moneys standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger (and transferred to the Transaction Account on the relevant LLP Payment Date) to repay the relevant Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds in accordance with the LLP Deed (as described in *Credit Structure — Pre Maturity Liquidity*). Subject thereto, on each LLP Payment Date after the service on the LLP of a Notice to Pay but prior to service on the LLP of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings in respect of the LLP and/or realisation of the Security, the LLP (or the Cash Manager on its behalf) will apply Available Revenue Receipts and Available Principal Receipts as calculated on the immediately preceding Calculation Date to make the following payments and provisions in the following order of priority (the **Guarantee Priority of Payments**) (in each case only if and to the extent that payments or provisions of a higher priority have been made in full):

- (a) *first*, in or towards payment *pro rata* and *pari passu* according to the respective amounts thereof of:
 - (i) all amounts then due and payable or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the Bond Trustee (including remuneration payable to it)

under the provisions of the Trust Deed together with interest and applicable amounts in respect of VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein; and

- (ii) all amounts due and payable or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the Security Trustee (including remuneration payable to it) under the provisions of the Deed of Charge together with interest and applicable amounts in respect of VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein;
- (b) *second*, in or towards payment *pro rata* and *pari passu* according to the respective amounts thereof of:
- (i) any remuneration and other amounts (including costs and expenses) then due and payable or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the Agents pursuant to the Agency Agreement together with applicable VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein; and
 - (ii) any amounts then due and payable by the LLP to third parties and incurred without breach by the LLP of the Transaction Documents to which it is a party (and for which payment has not been provided for elsewhere in the relevant Priorities of Payments) and to provide for any such amounts expected to become due and payable by the LLP in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period and to pay or discharge any liability of the LLP for taxes;
- (c) *third*, in or towards payment *pro rata* and *pari passu* according to the respective amounts thereof of:
- (i) any remuneration then due and payable to the Servicer and any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses then due and payable or to become due and payable to the Servicer pursuant to the terms of the Servicing Agreement in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period together with applicable amounts in respect of VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein;
 - (ii) any remuneration then due and payable to the Cash Manager and any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses then due and payable or to become due and payable to the Cash Manager pursuant to the terms of the Cash Management Agreement in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period together with applicable VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein;
 - (iii) amounts (if any) due and payable or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the Account Bank and the GIC Provider (including any costs) pursuant to the terms of the Bank Account Agreement and the Guaranteed Investment Contract, together with applicable VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein;
 - (iv) amounts due and payable or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the Corporate Services Provider pursuant to the Corporate Services Agreement together with applicable VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein;
 - (v) amounts (if any) due and payable to the Authorities in respect of fees owed to the Authorities under the RCB Regulations (other than the initial registration fees) together with applicable VAT (or other similar taxes) thereon; and
 - (vi) amounts due and payable or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the Asset Monitor pursuant to the terms of the Asset Monitor Agreement (other than the amounts referred to in paragraph (k) below), together with applicable VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein;
- (d) *fourth*, in or towards payment of any amount due to the Interest Rate Swap Provider (including any termination payment due or to become due and payable by the LLP under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, but excluding any Excluded Swap Termination Amount) (except to the extent that such amounts have been paid out of any premiums received from the relevant replacement Interest Rate Swap Provider) pursuant to the terms of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement;
- (e) *fifth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu* according to the respective amounts thereof, of:
- (i) the amounts due or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period to the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider (other than in respect of principal) *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of each relevant Covered Bond Swap (including any

termination payment due and payable by the LLP under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreements, but excluding any Excluded Swap Termination Amount) (except to the extent that such amounts have been paid out of any premiums received from the relevant replacement Covered Bond Swap Provider) pursuant to the terms of the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement; and

- (ii) to the Bond Trustee or (if so directed by the Bond Trustee) the Principal Paying Agent on behalf of the Covered Bondholders *pro rata* and *pari passu* Scheduled Interest that is Due for Payment (or will become Due for Payment in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period) under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of each Series of Covered Bonds,

but, in the case of any such payment or provision, after taking into account any amounts received or receivable from the Interest Rate Swap Provider in respect of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement and, if applicable, any amounts (other than principal) received or receivable from a Covered Bond Swap Provider under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement on the LLP Payment Date or in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period provided that if the amount available for distribution under this paragraph (e) (excluding any amounts received or to be received from the relevant Covered Bond Swap Providers) would be insufficient to pay the Sterling Equivalent of the Scheduled Interest that is or will be Due for Payment in respect of each Series of Covered Bonds under sub-paragraph (ii) above, the shortfall shall be divided amongst all such Series of Covered Bonds on a *pro rata* basis and the amount payable by the LLP to the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider in respect of each relevant Covered Bond Swap under sub-paragraph (i) above shall be reduced by the amount of the shortfall applicable to the Series Covered Bonds in respect of which such payment is to be made;

- (f) *sixth*, to pay or provide for *pro rata* and *pari passu* according to the respective amounts thereof, of:

- (i) the amounts (in respect of principal) due or to become due and payable to the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider (or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period) *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of each relevant Covered Bond Swap (but for the avoidance of doubt excluding any Excluded Swap Termination Amount) (except to the extent that such amounts have been paid out of any premiums received from the relevant replacement Swap Providers) pursuant to the terms of the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement; and
- (ii) to the Bond Trustee or (if so directed by the Bond Trustee) the Principal Paying Agent on behalf of the Covered Bondholders *pro rata* and *pari passu* Scheduled Principal that is Due for Payment (or will become Due for Payment in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period) under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of each Series of Covered Bonds,

but, in the case of any payment or provision, after taking into account any principal amounts received or receivable from a Covered Bond Swap Provider under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement on the LLP Payment Date or in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period, provided that if the amount available for distribution under this paragraph (f) (excluding any amounts received or to be received from the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider) would be insufficient to pay the Sterling Equivalent of the Scheduled Principal that is or will be Due for Payment in respect of each Series of Covered Bonds under sub-paragraph (ii) above, the shortfall shall be divided amongst all such Series of Covered Bonds on a *pro rata* basis and the amount payable by the LLP to the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement in respect of each relevant Series of Covered Bonds under sub-paragraph (i) above shall be reduced by the amount of the shortfall applicable to the Covered Bonds in respect of which such payment is to be made;

- (g) *seventh*, in respect of any Series of Covered Bonds to which an Extended Due for Payment Date applies and whose Final Redemption Amount was not paid in full by the Extension Determination Date (the **Extended Covered Bonds**) and any relevant Covered Bonds Swap in respect thereof, on a *pro rata* and *pari passu* basis according to the respective amounts thereof:

- (i) the amounts (in respect of principal) due and payable (or to become due and payable in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period) to each relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of each relevant Covered Bond Swap (but for the avoidance of doubt excluding any Excluded Termination Amount) pursuant to the terms of the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement; and
- (ii) to the Bond Trustee or (if so directed by the Bond Trustee) the Principal Paying Agent on behalf of the Covered Bondholders *pro rata* and *pari passu* the Final Redemption Amount or

the relevant proportion thereof under the relevant Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of each relevant Series of Extended Covered Bonds,

but, in the case of any such payment, after taking into account any amounts (in respect of principal) received or receivable from the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider in respect of the relevant Covered Bond Swap corresponding to the Extended Covered Bonds on the LLP Payment Date or in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period, provided that if the amount available for distribution under this paragraph (g) (excluding any amounts received or to be received from the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider) would be insufficient to pay the Sterling Equivalent of the Final Redemption Amount in respect of each relevant Series of Extended Covered Bonds under sub-paragraph (ii) above, the shortfall shall be divided amongst all such Series of Extended Covered Bonds on a *pro rata* basis and the amount payable by the LLP to the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider under each relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement in respect of each relevant Series of Extended Covered Bonds under sub-paragraph (g)(i) above shall be reduced by the amount of the shortfall applicable to the Covered Bonds in respect of which such payment is to be made;

- (h) *eighth*, to deposit the remaining moneys in the GIC Account for application on the next following LLP Payment Date in accordance with the priority of payments described in paragraphs (a) to (g) (inclusive) above, until the Covered Bonds have been fully repaid or provided for (such that the Required Redemption Amount has been accumulated in respect of each outstanding Series of Covered Bonds);
- (i) *ninth*, in or towards payment *pro rata* and *pari passu* in accordance with the respective amounts thereof of any Excluded Swap Termination Amounts due and payable by the LLP to each Covered Bond Swap Provider under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement and to the Interest Rate Swap Provider under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement;
- (j) *tenth*, after the Covered Bonds have been fully repaid or provided for (such that the Required Redemption Amount has been accumulated in respect of each outstanding Series of Covered Bonds) any remaining moneys will be applied in and towards repayment in full of amounts outstanding under the Intercompany Loan Agreement;
- (k) *eleventh*, in or towards payment *pro rata* and *pari passu* according to the respective amounts thereof of any indemnity amount due to the Members pursuant to the LLP Deed (and, if Lloyds Bank plc is not then a Member of the LLP, towards repayment of the Issuer Subordinated Loan) and certain costs, expenses and indemnity amounts due by the LLP to the Asset Monitor pursuant to the Asset Monitor Agreement; and
- (l) *twelfth*, thereafter any remaining moneys will be applied in accordance with Clause 21 of the LLP Deed.

Any amounts (other than Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts) received by the LLP under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement after the LLP Payment Date but prior to the next following LLP Payment Date will be applied, together with any provision for such payment made on any preceding LLP Payment Date, to make payments (other than in respect of principal) due and payable *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of each relevant Covered Bond Swap to the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreements or, as the case may be, to the Issuer in respect of Scheduled Interest that is Due for Payment (or will become Due for Payment) under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of each relevant Series of Covered Bonds.

Any amounts (other than Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts) received by the LLP under a Covered Bond Swap Agreement (whether or not in respect of principal) on or after the LLP Payment Date but prior to the next following LLP Payment Date will be applied, together with any provision for such payment made on any preceding LLP Payment Date, to make payments of interest or principal, as the case may be, in respect of the relevant Series of Covered Bonds under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

Any amounts (other than Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts) received under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement or any Covered Bond Swap Agreement on or after the LLP Payment Date but prior to the next following LLP Payment Date which are not put towards a payment or provision in accordance with paragraph (e), (f) or (g) above or the preceding two paragraphs will be credited to the Revenue Ledger or the Principal Ledger (as appropriate) on the GIC Account (as appropriate) and applied as Available Revenue Receipts or Available Principal Receipts, as the case may be, on the next succeeding LLP Payment Date.

If any Swap Collateral Available Amounts are received by the LLP on an LLP Payment Date, such moneys shall be applied by the LLP or by the Cash Manager on its behalf on that LLP Payment Date in the same manner as it would have applied the receipts which such Swap Collateral Available Amounts replace.

Termination payments received in respect of Swaps, premiums received in respect of replacement Swaps and Tax Credits received in respect of Swaps

If the LLP receives any termination payment from a Swap Provider in respect of a Swap, such termination payment will first be used (prior to the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP and/or realisation of the Security) to pay a replacement Swap Provider to enter into a replacement Swap with the LLP, unless a replacement Swap has already been entered into on behalf of the LLP. If the LLP receives any premium from a replacement Swap Provider in respect of a replacement Swap, such premium will first be used to make any termination payment due and payable by the LLP with respect to the previous Swap, unless such termination payment has already been made on behalf of the LLP.

Application of moneys received by the Security Trustee following service of an LLP Acceleration Notice and enforcement or realisation of the Security and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP

Under the terms of the Deed of Charge, all moneys received or recovered by the Security Trustee or any Receiver (other than any Tax Credit, Third Party Amount, Swap Provider Tax Payment or Swap Collateral Excluded Amount) following the enforcement or realisation of the Security and/or the commencement of winding-up proceedings against the LLP, shall be held on trust to be applied (save to the extent required otherwise by law), in the following order of priority (the **Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments**) (in each case only if and to the extent that payments or provisions of a higher priority have been made in full):

- (a) *first*, in or towards satisfaction *pro rata* and *pari passu* according to the respective amounts thereof of:
 - (i) all amounts due and payable or to become due and payable to:
 - (A) the Bond Trustee under the provisions of the Trust Deed together with interest and applicable amounts in respect of VAT (or other similar Taxes) chargeable on the supply in respect of which the payment is made to the extent provided therein; and
 - (B) the Security Trustee and any Receiver appointed by the Security Trustee under the provisions of the Deed of Charge together with interest and applicable amounts in respect of VAT (or other similar Taxes) chargeable on the supply in respect of which the payment is made to the extent provided therein;
 - (ii) any remuneration then due and payable to the Agents under or pursuant to the Agency Agreement together with applicable VAT (or other similar Taxes) thereon to the extent provided therein;
 - (iii) amounts in respect of:
 - (A) any remuneration then due and payable to the Servicer and any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses then due or to become due and payable to the Servicer in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period under the provisions of the Servicing Agreement, together with applicable amounts in respect of VAT (or other similar Taxes) chargeable on the supply in respect of which the payment is made to the extent provided therein;
 - (B) any remuneration then due and payable to the Cash Manager and any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses then due or to become due and payable to the Cash Manager in the immediately succeeding LLP Payment Period under the provisions of the Cash Management Agreement, together with applicable amounts in respect of VAT (or other similar Taxes) chargeable on the supply in respect of which the payment is made to the extent provided therein;
 - (C) amounts due to the Account Bank and the GIC Provider (including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses) pursuant to the terms of the Bank Account Agreement and the Guaranteed Investment Contract, together with applicable amounts in respect of VAT (or other similar Taxes) chargeable on the supply in respect of which the payment is made to the extent provided therein; and
 - (D) amounts (including costs and expenses) due to the Corporate Services Provider pursuant to the terms of the Corporate Services Agreement together with applicable

amounts in respect of VAT (or other similar Taxes) chargeable on the supply in respect of which the payment is made to the extent provided therein;

- (iv) any amounts due and payable to the Interest Rate Swap Provider (including any termination payment, but excluding any Excluded Swap Termination Amount) pursuant to the terms of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement;
- (v) all amounts due and payable:
 - (A) to the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of each relevant Covered Bond Swap (including any termination payment due and payable by the LLP under the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement, but excluding any Excluded Swap Termination Amount) in accordance with the terms of the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement; and
 - (B) the amounts due and payable under the Covered Bond Guarantee, to the Bond Trustee or (if so directed by the Bond Trustee) the Principal Paying Agent on behalf of the Covered Bondholders *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of interest and principal due and payable on each Series of Covered Bonds,

provided that if the amount available for distribution under this paragraph (v) (excluding any amounts received from any Covered Bond Swap Provider) would be insufficient to pay the Sterling Equivalent of the amounts due and payable under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of each Series of Covered Bonds under sub-paragraph (B) above, the shortfall shall be divided amongst all such Series of Covered Bonds on a *pro rata* basis and the amount payable by the LLP to the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider in respect of each relevant Series of Covered Bond Swap under sub-paragraph (A) above shall be reduced by the amount of the shortfall applicable to the Covered Bonds in respect of which such payment is to be made;

- (b) *second*, in or towards satisfaction *pro rata* and *pari passu* according to the respective amounts thereof, of any Excluded Swap Termination Amounts due and payable by the LLP under the Covered Bond Swap Agreements and the Interest Rate Swap Agreement;
- (c) *third*, in or towards payment of all amounts outstanding under the Intercompany Loan Agreement *pro rata* and *pari passu* in respect of each relevant Term Advance;
- (d) *fourth*, in or towards payment of any indemnity amount due to the Members pursuant to the LLP Deed; and
- (e) *fifth*, in or towards payment to the Members (and, if Lloyds Bank plc is not then a Member of the LLP, towards repayment of the Issuer Subordinated Loan) pursuant to the LLP Deed.

If the LLP receives any Tax Credits in respect of a Swap Agreement following the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, such Tax Credits will be used to reimburse the relevant Swap Provider for any gross-up in respect of any withholding or deduction made under the relevant Swap Agreement. Following the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default and service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, any Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts in respect of a Swap Agreement will be returned to the relevant Swap Provider subject to the terms of the relevant Swap Agreement, and any Third Party Amounts will be returned to the Seller.

The above Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments is subject to the provisions of Regulations 28 and 29 of the RCB Regulations. In particular, costs properly incurred by a receiver, liquidator, provisional liquidator or manager of the LLP in relation to:

- (i) persons providing services for the benefit of Covered Bondholders (which is likely to include the persons listed in paragraph (a) above (excluding the Swap Providers));
- (ii) the Swap Providers in respect of amounts due to them under paragraph (a) above; and
- (iii) any other persons providing a loan to the LLP to enable it to meet the claims of Covered Bondholders or the costs of the people described in (i) and (ii) above (e.g. liquidity loans),

shall be expenses which shall be payable out of the proceeds of realisation of the Security (in the case of a receivership) or the assets of the LLP (in the case of an administration, winding-up or provisional liquidation) and shall rank equally among themselves in priority to all other expenses (including the claims of Covered Bondholders). See further *Risk Factors – Expenses of insolvency officeholders*.

THE PORTFOLIO

The Initial Portfolio and each New Portfolio acquired by the LLP (the **Portfolio**) consist of Loans and their Related Security sold by the Seller to the LLP from time to time, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement, as more fully described under *Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement*.

For the purposes hereof:

Initial Portfolio means the portfolio of Loans and their Related Security, particulars of which are set out in the Mortgage Sale Agreement (other than any Loan and its Related Security redeemed in full on or before the First Sale Date), and all rights, title, interest and benefit of the Seller in and to:

- (a) all payments of principal and interest and other sums due or to become due in respect of such Loans and Related Security including, without limitation, the right to demand, sue for, recover and give receipts for all principal moneys, interest and costs and the right to sue on all covenants and undertakings made or expressed to be made in favour of the relevant Originator under the applicable Mortgage Conditions;
- (b) subject where applicable to the subsisting rights of redemption of Borrowers, all Deeds of Consent, Deeds of Postponement, MH/CP Documentation, guarantees or any collateral security for the repayment of the relevant Loans;
- (c) the right to exercise all the powers of the relevant Originator in relation thereto subject to and in accordance with the applicable Mortgage Conditions;
- (d) all the estate and interest in the relevant Properties vested in the relevant Originator;
- (e) to the extent they are assignable, each Certificate of Title and Valuation Report (in each case where available) and any right of action of the relevant Originator against any solicitor, licensed conveyancer, qualified conveyancer, valuer or other person in connection with any report, valuation, opinion, certificate or other statement of fact or opinion given in connection with such Loans and Related Security, or any part thereof or affecting the decision of the relevant Originator to make or offer to make any such Loan or part thereof; and
- (f) the proceeds of all claims made by or on behalf of the relevant Originator or to which the relevant Originator is entitled under the Block Buildings Insurance and the Properties in Possession Cover in relation to any such Loan.

New Portfolio means each portfolio of Loans and their Related Security (other than any Loans and their Related Security which have been redeemed in full prior to the relevant Sale Date or which do not otherwise comply with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement as at the relevant Sale Date), particulars of which are set out in the relevant New Portfolio Notice or in a document stored upon electronic media (including, but not limited to, a CD-ROM), and all right, title, interest and benefit of the Seller in and to the rights and assets set out in paragraphs (a) to (f) above.

See also the following risk factors under *Risk Factors – Risk factors relating to the Covered Bonds – Limited description of the Portfolio, Risk factors relating to the LLP, including the ability of the LLP to fulfil its obligations in relation to the Covered Bond Guarantee – Maintenance of Portfolio and Changes to the Lending Criteria of the Originators since the time of Origination*.

Introduction

The following is a description of some of the characteristics of the loans currently or previously originated by the relevant Originator including details of loan types, the underwriting process, Lending Criteria and selected statistical information.

Unless otherwise indicated, the description that follows relates to types of Loans that have been or could be sold to the LLP and form part of the Portfolio from time to time. It should be noted that the Seller retains the right to repurchase any of the Loans from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement and, in certain circumstances, is required to repurchase specific Loans.

The Originators reserve the right to amend their Lending Criteria and the Seller reserves the right to sell to the LLP New Loans which are based upon Mortgage Conditions different from those upon which Loans forming the Portfolio as at any date are based. Those New Loans may include loans which are currently being offered to

borrowers which may or may not have some of the characteristics described here, but may also include loans with other characteristics that are not currently being offered to borrowers or that have not yet been developed. All New Loans will be required to comply with the representations and warranties set out in the Mortgage Sale Agreement from time to time and all the material representations and warranties in the Mortgage Sale Agreement are described in this Prospectus. See *Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement*.

References in this section to the Originator performing any obligations or taking any steps in relation to the administration of loans will include circumstances in which C&G or another member of the Lloyds Banking Group performs such obligations or takes such steps, on behalf of the Originator.

Characteristics of the loans

Repayment terms

Loans may combine one or more of the features listed in this section. Other customer incentives may be offered with the product including free valuations and payment of legal fees. Additional features such as payment holidays (temporary suspension of monthly payments) and the ability to make overpayments or underpayments are also available to most borrowers under certain circumstances. See *Overpayments and underpayments* below.

Loans are typically repayable on one of the following bases:

- **repayment loans:** the borrower makes monthly payments of both interest and principal so that, when the loan matures, the full amount of the principal of the loan will have been repaid;
- **interest-only loans:** the borrower makes monthly payments of interest but not of principal; when the loan matures, the entire principal amount of the loan is still outstanding and is payable in one lump sum; and
- a combination of both these options.

In the case of either repayment loans or interest-only loans, the required monthly payment may alter from month to month for various reasons, including changes in interest rates.

For interest-only loans, because the principal is repaid in a lump sum at the maturity of the loan, the borrower is required to have some repayment mechanism (such as an investment plan) which is intended to provide sufficient funds to repay the principal at the end of the term.

Principal prepayments may be made in whole or in part at any time during the term of a loan, subject to the payment of any early repayment charges (as described in *Early repayment charges* below). A prepayment of the entire outstanding balance of a loan discharges the mortgage. Any prepayment in full must be made together with all accrued interest, arrears of interest, any unpaid expenses and any applicable repayment fee(s).

Various methods are available to borrowers for making payments on the loans, including:

- direct debit instruction from a bank or building society account,
- standing order from a bank or building society account, and
- payments made at branches.

Interest payments and interest rate setting

The Originators have responded to the competitive mortgage market by developing a range of products with special features that are used to attract new borrowers and retain existing customers. Interest on the loans is charged on one of the following bases and the Originators are able to combine these to suit the requirements of the borrower:

- **Discretionary Rate Loans** are loans subject to either a Standard Variable Rate (as defined below) or to other discretionary rates.
 - *Standard Variable Rates.* Discretionary Rate Loans may be subject to either the Seller's standard variable mortgage rate (the **Lloyds Bank Standard Variable Rate**) or to BOS's standard variable rate for mortgages within the Halifax Brand (the **Halifax Standard Variable Rate**, together with the **Lloyds Bank Standard Variable Rate**, the **Standard Variable Rates** and each a **Standard Variable Rate**). The Lloyds Bank Standard Variable Rate and the Halifax

Standard Variable Rate are no longer available as reversionary rates for new mortgage loans or product transfers. The Lloyds Bank Standard Variable Rate is capped at 2% above the Bank of England base rate.

Certain of BOS's loans subject to the Halifax Standard Variable Rate are subject to a variable cap on the rate which can be charged. The cap applies where the borrower is locked into the mortgage by an early repayment charge, is paying the appropriate variable base rate on some or all of the mortgage balance and the mortgage is subject to mortgage conditions which contain the relevant cap provisions (essentially those mortgage conditions in effect for new mortgages between 2001 and 2007). The cap was originally 2 per cent. above the Bank of England base rate and is currently 3.75 per cent. above the Bank of England base rate. BOS may vary the cap where it has valid reasons to do so, if prior to doing so, it gives 30 days' notice to relevant borrowers and allows those borrowers three months to repay their mortgage if they so require without incurring any early repayment charge.

In relation to the cap, under the Voluntary Variation of Permission dated 21 February 2011, BOS is obliged to consider, at least every three months, reducing the cap where it would be appropriate to do so. The Voluntary Variation of Permission is an agreed variation of BOS's FSMA permission which, *inter alia*, requires the making of goodwill payments to certain customers in relation to the application of an interest rate cap variation clause in certain of BOS's mortgage contracts.

- *Other discretionary rates.* Discretionary Rate Loans may be subject to a reversionary rate, in addition to the Standard Variable Rates. These are the "Lloyds Bank Homeowner Variable Rate" in respect of the Seller, and "Halifax Homeowner Variable Rate" in respect of BOS. The Originators may introduce other Discretionary Rates in the future. Discretionary Rates are currently only available to customers at the end of a fixed or tracker mortgage product.
- **Fixed Rate Loans** are loans where the interest rate payable by the borrower does not vary and is fixed for a certain period of time by the Originator.
- **Tracker Loans** are loans which are subject to an interest rate linked to the Bank of England's official dealing rate (the repo rate) as set by the UK Monetary Policy Committee or such alternative rate or index which is not controlled by the Originators, that the Originators consider to be the most appropriate in the circumstances. The margin above or below the repo rate may be fixed for a certain period of time or for the life of the loan.
- **Discounted Discretionary Rate Loans** are loans which allow the borrower to pay interest at a specified discount to a Discretionary Rate.

The rate of interest for Fixed Rate Loans, and for certain Tracker Loans and Discounted Discretionary Rate Loans, applies for a pre-determined period (the **Product Period**). For other Tracker Loans and Discounted Discretionary Rate Loans, the rate of interest may apply for the life of the loan. At the end of the Product Period the rate of interest charged will either (a) move to some other interest rate type for a predetermined period or (b) revert to, or remain at, a Discretionary Rate. In certain instances, early repayment charges are payable by the borrower if the loan is repaid in part or in full within the Product Period. See *Early repayment charges* below.

All mortgages originated since 2001 have featured interest calculated on a daily basis rather than on an annual basis. Any payment by the borrower will reduce the borrower's balance on which interest will be calculated with effect from the following day. Prior to this date, all mortgage products had carried interest calculated on an annual basis. Borrowers with existing loans on which interest is calculated on an annual basis are able to change and have their interest calculated on a daily basis, subject to the terms and conditions of their existing loan and to the borrower entering into an agreement.

Under the 2011 Mortgage Conditions the Originator has the right to reduce the interest rate for any reason and to increase the interest rate for a number of specified reasons:

1. *Change to the Originator's cost of lending:* the Originator has costs in raising the money lent to its "residential mortgage" customers. If these costs change, or the Originator knows they are about to change, the Originator can change a lender variable rate in proportion to the change in costs;
2. *Change to laws and regulations:* The Originator follows laws and regulations. Such laws and regulations may change or the Originator might know that they are about to change. If the change in laws and regulations means the Originator should change a lender variable rate, the Originator will do so. If there is a change to the Originator's cost of following laws and regulations, as a result of a

change to them, the Originator can also change a lender variable rate in proportion to the change in cost.

Sometimes these reasons may allow the Originator to charge one lender variable rate at a different time or by a different amount from another lender variable rate.

Additionally the 2011 Mortgage Conditions state that the Originator can charge the borrower one or more added rates if it is agreed in the offer letter or an added rate becomes payable if the borrower lets their property or changes its use without the Originator's permission. Where this occurs, the Originator can reduce or stop charging an added rate at any time. The Originator can also increase an added rate for the same reasons as the Originator can increase a lender variable rate (see above). The Originator will not, however, increase an added rate as a result of a change to the Originator's cost of lending or the Originator's cost of following laws and regulations, if the Originator has already increased another rate that applies to the same part of what the Borrower owes for the same reason. Sometimes those reasons may allow the Originator to increase the added rate at a different time or by a different amount from a change to a lender variable rate. The Originator will give the Borrower notice before they change an added rate.

If the Originator wishes to increase the interest rate it must first give notice to the borrower of the increase. The borrower may then repay the loan without paying interest at the increased rate if the borrower provides at least seven days' notice of the intention to repay within three months of the Originator giving the notice of the increase, and the borrower repays the loan (or the part of it which is affected by the increase) together with any early repayment charge and any unpaid interest and expenses.

During the course of its mortgage origination business, the Originators have originated mortgage loans under a number of standard conditions which have been sequentially superseded by the 2011 Mortgage Conditions. The 2011 Mortgage Conditions represent the current terms and conditions on which mortgage business is transacted by the Originators and dictate the specified reasons to change the interest rate. The 2011 Mortgage Conditions set out the current policy of the Originators in this regard, such policy applying equally to all mortgage loans of the Originators, regardless of the date of origination except where the interest rate provisions are more onerous in previous versions.

In respect of new Discretionary Rate Loans that are sold to the LLP in the future, the Servicer will also be responsible for setting any variable rates and/or margins. However, in maintaining, determining or setting these variable rates and/or margins, except in the limited circumstances as set out in the Servicing Agreement, the Servicer has undertaken to maintain, determine or set the variable rates and/or margins at a level which is not higher than the variable margins set in accordance with the Originator's policy from time to time.

Early repayment charges

The borrower may be required to pay an early repayment charge if certain events occur during the predetermined Product Period and the loan agreement states that the borrower is liable for early repayment charges and the relevant Originator has not waived or revised its policy with regards the payment of early repayment charges. These events include a full or partial unscheduled repayment of principal, or an agreement between the relevant Originator and the borrower to switch to a different mortgage product. If all or part of the principal owed by the borrower, other than the scheduled monthly payments, is repaid before the end of the Product Period, the borrower will be liable to pay to the relevant Originator a repayment fee based on a percentage of the amount repaid or switched to another product. If the borrower has more than one product attached to the mortgage, the borrower may choose under which product the principal repayment should be allocated.

The Originators normally permit borrowers to repay up to 10% of the loan balance each year without having to pay an early repayment charge. The Originators currently have a policy not to charge the early repayment charge in certain circumstances, for example if the repayment is due to the death of the borrower.

Some mortgage products do not include any provisions for the charging of an early repayment charge to the borrower.

Overpayments and underpayments

All loans are subject to a range of options, selected by the borrower, that give the borrower greater flexibility in the timing and amount of payments under each loan. All loans offer one or more of the features described below, subject to certain conditions and financial limits:

Overpayments – borrowers may either increase their regular monthly payments above the normal monthly payment then applicable or make lump sum payments at any time.

Underpayments – where borrowers have previously overpaid, they may reduce their monthly payments below the amount of the applicable monthly payment or make an irregular underpayment. Borrowers are not permitted to make underpayments that exceed the total of previous overpayments less the total of previous underpayments.

Payment holidays – borrowers may apply for a break from making monthly payments, normally up to six months; approval of such application and the determination of such period are at the discretion of the relevant Originator who makes such a decision or approval based on, amongst other things, the relevant borrower's credit score and a maximum LTV of 75%.

Further Advances

If a borrower wishes to take out a further loan secured by the same mortgage, the borrower will need to make a Further Advance application and the relevant Originator will use the Lending Criteria applicable to Further Advances at that time in determining whether to approve the application. The original mortgage deed or standard security is expressed to cover all amounts due under the relevant loan which would cover any Further Advances. All Further Advances require the postponement of any second charge or standard security.

Product Switches

From time to time, borrowers may request or the relevant Originator may send an offer of a variation in the financial terms and conditions applicable to the borrower's loan. In limited circumstances, if a Loan is subject to a Product Switch as a result of a variation, then the Seller will be required to repurchase the Loan or Loans and their Related Security from the LLP. Those limited circumstances are that, as at the relevant date, any of the Representations and Warranties in relation to that Loan, as described in *Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement*, would be breached upon the making of that Product Switch. See further *Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement*.

In certain circumstances, if the relevant Originator is notified that a borrower, following the making of the loan, intends to let or sub-let its property, the relevant Originator will consider this request and may grant consent to let. If granted, the relevant Originator would note the fact on its records, and may require the borrower to switch to a Buy-to-Let Product.

Origination channels

The Originators currently derive their mortgage-lending businesses from the following sources: through the BOS, Halifax and Lloyds Bank plc (and formerly C&G) branch networks throughout the UK, through intermediaries and from internet and telephone sales. The Seller withdrew from intermediary sales for the C&G Brand in 2011.

Once an application for a mortgage loan is received from a prospective new customer (through whichever origination channel) it is processed by the Servicer. The details of the application are entered into the Servicer's relevant computer system, and arrangements are made to obtain such references and/or other proof of income, valuation, survey or other evidence of value (if any and as appropriate) that may be required by it under its lending policy. A mortgage offer may then be issued to the prospective new customer and instructions are despatched to the relevant solicitor or licensed conveyancer or qualified conveyancer to investigate title and issue a report on the same to the Originator. Once a satisfactory report on title has been received (if appropriate) and no other matters in relation to the application are outstanding, mortgage funds can be released to the solicitor or licensed conveyancer or qualified conveyancer.

Covered Bondholders should be aware that in the future loans originated by another member of the Lloyds Banking Group may be included in the Portfolio, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.

Right to buy loans

The Portfolio may include Right To Buy Loans, each being a loan entered into by the relevant borrower as a means to purchase, refinance or improve a residential property from a local authority or certain other social landlords (each a **landlord**) under the "right to buy schemes" governed by the **Right To Buy Legislation** (being the Housing Act 1985 and the Housing Act 1996 (each as amended and updated from time to time) (in the case of English Mortgages) and the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987 (as amended by the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001) (in the case of Scottish Mortgages).

In certain circumstances, if the relevant borrower sells the relevant property within three years (or in respect of relevant properties purchased in England and Wales since 2005, five years) of the relevant loan being made to it, that borrower must repay a proportion of any discount it received to purchase that property or of any resale price. The relevant landlord, as seller, obtains a statutory charge (or, in the case of property in Scotland, a standard security) over the property in respect of that contingent liability. Subject to the fulfilment of certain requirements under the Right To Buy Legislation, this statutory charge ranks senior to other charges including that of any mortgage lender, including the Originator. However, the Originators do not, as a matter of policy, make a loan to a borrower until steps are taken to fulfil those certain requirements.

Help to Buy loans

The Portfolio may include loans which have the protection of the UK Help to Buy Scheme. In March 2013, the UK Government announced the Help to Buy Scheme involving two separate proposals to assist home buyers. The first allows lenders to purchase a guarantee on the top-slice of a mortgage meaning that the UK Government will compensate the lender for a proportion of the net losses suffered in the event of repossession. The guarantee will apply down to 80% of the purchase value of the property (i.e. up to 20% of the value is guaranteed). The guarantee will compensate lenders for the same losses and reasonable costs that the lender is entitled to recover from the borrower, in the event of foreclosure but the lenders will take a 5% share of the net losses above the 80% threshold. The Originators are subject to certain limits in respect of the aggregate amount they can claim under the Help to Buy Scheme for all loans originated by them (regardless of whether such loans have been transferred to the LLP). Characteristically, the Help to Buy loans will have a higher LTV than other loans included in the Portfolio and as such, although the Issuer will pass on some of the benefit of the guarantee to the LLP (although the benefit of the guarantee cannot be assigned to the LLP), given that the maximum amount which may be claimed by the Seller under the guarantee is capped, the guarantee may not cover all amounts in respect of the loss on a specific loan. However, the Asset Coverage Test will only assign a maximum value for the loan of up to 75% Indexed LTV, regardless of whether the loan has the benefit of the Help to Buy Scheme. The second scheme is open to both first time buyers and home movers on new-build homes in England and involves the UK Government providing such home buyers with an equity loan for up to 20% of the property price.

Underwriting

The underwriting approach of the Originators has changed over time. Loans in the Portfolio may have been originated in accordance with different underwriting criteria from those set out here, depending on their date of origination. The Originators currently adopt a system-based approach to lending assessment. This assessment is made with reference to three independent components:

- (a) Credit score: calculation of propensity to default based on a combination of customer supplied, internal performance and credit bureau data;
- (b) Affordability: calculation of an individualised lending amount that reflects the applicant's income net of tax, credit commitments and assumed living expenses, which vary according to income, number of applicants and dependants; and
- (c) Policy rules: a range of automated rules to decline applications outside Lending Criteria.

The lending system returns a decision categorised into "accept", "refer" and "decline". For each decision type, the system also specifies the level of status required. For example, on low risk cases (where risk is defined in terms of score) income verification requirements may be waived.

Mortgage underwriting decisions are subject to internal monitoring by the Originators, using a risk-based model, in order to ensure the Originator's procedures and policies regarding underwriting are being followed by staff.

Lending Criteria

On each Sale Date, the Seller shall represent that each Loan being sold to the LLP was originated according to the relevant Lending Criteria of the Originator, as the case may be, at the time the Loan was offered, which included some or all of the criteria set out in this section, in all material respects, subject only to exceptions made on a case-by-case basis as would be acceptable to a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender. New Loans may only be included in the Portfolio if they are originated in accordance with the Lending Criteria applicable at the time the Loan is offered and are compliant with the Eligibility Criteria as set out in the Mortgage Sale Agreement. See *Summary of the Principal Documents – Mortgage Sale Agreement*. However, the Originators retain the right to revise their Lending Criteria from time to time, so the criteria applicable to New Loans may

not be the same as those currently used. Some of the factors currently used in making a lending decision are as follows:

(1) Type of property

Properties may be either freehold or the Scottish equivalent or leasehold. In the case of leasehold properties, there must be at least 30 years left on the lease at the end of the mortgage term and a minimum of 70 years remaining on inception of the mortgage. The property must be used solely as a single residential dwelling, although second homes and holiday homes are considered. Properties must be of good quality, in sound structural condition and in a reasonable state of repair. House boats, mobile homes, and any property on which buildings insurance cannot be arranged are not acceptable. All persons who are to be legal owners of the property on completion must be named as borrowers under the mortgage.

All properties have either been valued by a valuer approved by the Originator or assessed using automated valuation models or other evidence, to the standards of a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender.

(2) Term of loan

The minimum term on home purchase loans is one year and the maximum term is generally 40 years (although longer terms may be granted on a case-by-case basis) for all loans. A repayment period for a new Further Advance that would extend beyond the term of the original advance may also be accepted at the Originator's discretion.

If the customer requests to increase the term of the existing loan, again the maximum term for a repayment loan is generally 40 years from the start date of the account (or less if the borrower will be 75 before the end of such extended term).

(3) Age of applicant

All borrowers must be aged 18 or over and the mortgage term must normally end before the borrower reaches 75. If the borrower selects a term that will take them past their anticipated retirement age, the Originator will consider the borrower's income in retirement. If the Originator determines the borrower will not be able to afford the mortgage into retirement, the application will be declined.

(4) Loan-to-value (or LTV) ratio

Currently, the normal maximum original LTV ratio of loans would be 90%. However, some "negative equity" products were written in the 1990s. These had a maximum LTV of 125%. The Originators have also offered specific mortgage loan products which permitted borrowing of up to 100% of the valuation of a property. Where fees were added to the loan, they may have taken the total lending over the specified LTV limit.

When a loan is made on a property which requires repairs, the property is either valued on a "when done" basis and the loan retained until works have been completed, or if the property is acceptable security in its existing condition, it may be valued on that basis and the loan released prior to works commencing.

(5) Status of applicant(s)

Lending assessment is currently made using the lending system outlined in the underwriting section.

Employed applicant(s)

Currently, the lending is assessed on current Total Employed Income, Other Income and Future Retirement Income (where applicable). (Applicants who have more than a 25% shareholding in their employer or joint applicants with more than 25% combined are treated as if self employed.)

Total Employed Income consists of gross basic pay, and may also include some limited additional contractual benefits. 100% of these items is used.

Other Income consists of other employee benefits that may be less certain (e.g. commission, overtime or bonuses) and a limited category of state benefits. Less than 100% of these items may be used and the percentages may vary from time to time.

Retirement income is considered where the customer has already retired, or has a mortgage term that extends past their anticipated retirement age.

Self-Employed Applicant(s)

Currently, such applicants must normally have been self-employed for at least one year. Underwriters may accept less within their discretion.

Underwriters have discretion to accept other income.

(6) Credit history

The current policy is as follows:

(a) Credit search

A credit search is carried out in respect of all new applicants (including Further Advances to existing borrowers). Applications may be declined where an adverse credit history (for example, county court judgment, Scottish court decree for payment, default, or bankruptcy notice) is revealed or the score does not meet the required risk/reward trade-off.

(b) Existing lender's reference

In some cases, the Originator may seek a confirmation from any existing and/or previous lender, in the form of lender statements, bank statements or lender reference. Any reference must satisfy the Originator that the account has been properly conducted and that no history of material arrears exists.

(c) First time buyers/applicants in rented accommodation

Where applicants currently reside in rented accommodation, the Originator may seek sight of a bank statement or rent record book. In addition, if considered appropriate, a further reference may be taken in connection with any other property rented by the applicant(s) within the preceding 18 months.

(7) Proof of income

Under the current policy, the Originator will require applicants to produce pay slips or similar documentation to prove income received. Previously, certain applicants were assessed under the "Fast track" process based upon the applicant's credit score. A formal reference may be requested from the applicant's employer. If the applicant is self-employed, normally an HM Revenue and Customs self-assessment form or a reference from a qualified accountant will be obtained.

The applicant may also be required to provide bank statements in support of his or her application.

(8) Scorecard

Under the current policy, the Originator uses some of the criteria described here and various other criteria to produce an overall score for the application that reflects a statistical analysis of the risk of advancing the loan. The lending policies and processes are determined centrally to ensure consistency in the management and monitoring of credit risk exposure. Full use is made of software technology in credit scoring new applications. Credit scoring applies statistical analysis to publicly available data and customer-provided data to assess the likelihood of an account going into arrears.

The Originators reserve the right to decline an application that has received a passing score. The Originators have an appeals process if a potential borrower believes his or her application has been unfairly denied. It is the policy of the Originators to allow only authorised individuals to exercise discretion in granting variances from the scorecard.

Changes to the underwriting policies and the Lending Criteria

Each Originator's underwriting policy and Lending Criteria are subject to change within that Originator's sole discretion. New Loans and Further Advances that are originated under Lending Criteria that are different from the criteria set out here may be sold to the LLP.

The Portfolio includes Loans originated from 1997 to the date of this Prospectus. During this period the Originators' underwriting policy and Lending Criteria have changed from time to time in response to market conditions, competitor activity, improvements in the Originators' risk management capabilities and regulation. In particular, there has been a movement away from individual discretion to approve loans up to specified amounts at local level towards automated credit scoring and centralised underwriting. Some examples are as follows:

- (a) between 1997 and 2004 loan affordability was primarily assessed by reference to income multiples, with delegated authority granted to branch staff to approve loans within Lending Criteria up to set maximum amounts;
- (b) from 1999 the use of credit scores began to be introduced within the lending decision;
- (c) 2004 saw the introduction of a more complex affordability based lending scorecard, and the automation of lending decisions with the centralisation of manual underwriting;
- (d) from 2007 there has been a gradual tightening of Lending Criteria as a reaction to the economic downturn, including lower maximum loan to value ratios; and
- (e) on 26 April 2014, the UK Mortgage Market Review was implemented, which, amongst other changes, required lenders to obtain evidence of Borrower's income, and proof of a viable repayment plan for interest only mortgages.

The Originators are continuing to develop their automated credit scoring technology to better identify those applications requiring underwriter approval, and to enhance the autonomy of underwriters when deciding whether to approve loans.

The Originators may from time to time and in certain circumstances agree to lend outside of their normal lending practices, with any such variations from the Lending Criteria as would be acceptable to a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender.

Insurance policies

Insurance on the property

Each mortgaged property is required to be insured with buildings insurance. The property may be insured by the Originator at the expense of the borrower or, the insurance may be purchased by the borrower or (in the case of a leasehold property) by a landlord. If the Originator becomes aware that no adequate insurance is in place, it has the power to arrange insurance on the property and charge the premiums for this to the borrower's mortgage account.

Subject as set out above, the Originator only insures a property once it has repossessed the property from a defaulting borrower.

Arrears policy

The Originator identifies a loan as being in arrears where an amount equal to or greater than a full month's contractual payment is past its due date and has not been paid. If a borrower has not made a contractual payment on the due date that borrower will receive an initial arrears letter from the Originator.

The Originator will attempt to contact the relevant borrower by telephone and/or letter if such payments remain unpaid with a view to establishing the borrower's circumstances and agreeing an arrangement to return the account to order, where possible. Arrears counselling may also be offered. Where a satisfactory arrangement cannot be reached or maintained, possession proceedings may be instigated to enable the Originator to enforce its security.

Governing law

Each of the English Loans is governed by English law and each of the Scottish Loans is governed by Scots law.

DESCRIPTION OF THE UK REGULATED COVERED BOND REGIME

The Regulated Covered Bonds Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/346), as amended from time to time (the **RCB Regulations**) and the corresponding implementation provisions, set out in the RCB Sourcebook to the FSA's Handbook (the **RCB Sourcebook**), came into force in the UK on 6 March 2008. In summary, the RCB Regulations implement a legislative framework for UK covered bonds. The framework is intended to meet the requirements set out in Article 52(4) of EU Directive (2009/65/EC) on undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (the **UCITS Directive**). In general, covered bonds which are UCITS Directive-compliant benefit from higher prudential investment limits and may be ascribed a preferential risk weighting.

Supervision and registration

The FSA, and following 1 April 2013 the FCA performs certain supervision and enforcement related tasks in respect of the new regime, including admitting issuers and covered bonds to the relevant registers and monitoring compliance with ongoing requirements. To assist it with these tasks, the FSA, and following 1 April 2013 the FCA has certain powers under the RCB Regulations. In particular, in certain circumstances it may direct the winding-up of an owner, remove an issuer from the register of issuers and/or impose a financial penalty of such amount as it considers appropriate in respect of an issuer or owner. Moreover, as the body which regulates the financial services industry in the UK, the FSA, and following 1 April 2013 the FCA may take certain actions in respect of issuers using its general powers under the UK regulatory regime (including restricting an issuer's ability to transfer further assets to the asset pool).

On 4 January 2010, the Issuer was admitted to the register of issuers and the Programme (and the Covered Bonds issued previously under the Programme) was admitted to the register of regulated covered bonds pursuant to Regulation 14 of the RCB Regulations. The FSA has indicated that notification of such registration and certain other matters was made by the FSA to the European Commission on 4 January 2010. Accordingly, in principle, the Covered Bonds are UCITS Directive-compliant. Under the RCB Regulations, an issuer may be removed from the register of issuers in certain limited circumstances with the result that such issuer may not make further issues under the Programme but the FSA, and following 1 April 2013 the FCA is restricted from removing a regulated covered bond from the register of regulated covered bonds before the expiry of the whole period of validity of the relevant covered bond.

On 6 December 2012, the Issuer designated its Programme to be a single asset programme and from 1 January 2013 it was listed as a single asset programme listed as class two (thereby consisting of restricted mortgage loans and various liquid assets).

Requirements under the legislative framework

The RCB Regulations and the RCB Sourcebook include various requirements related to registered issuers, asset pool owners, pool assets and the contractual arrangements made in respect of such assets. In this regard, issuers and owners have various initial and ongoing obligations under the RCB Regulations and the RCB Sourcebook and are responsible for ensuring they comply with them. In particular, issuers are required to (amongst other things) enter into arrangements with the owner for the maintenance and administration of the asset pool such that certain asset record-keeping obligations and asset capability and quality related requirements are met and notify the FSA, and following 1 April 2013 the FCA of various matters (including any regulated covered bonds it issues, the assets in the asset pool, matters related to its compliance with certain regulations and any proposed material changes). Owners are required to (amongst other things) notify the FSA, and following 1 April 2013 the FCA of various matters (including any proposed transfer of ownership of the asset pool) and, on insolvency of the issuer, make arrangements for the maintenance and administration of the asset pool (similar to the issuer obligations described above).

The relevant authorities undertook a review of the UK legislative framework in 2011 and certain changes were made to the regime with the intention of enhancing the attractiveness of UK regulated covered bonds to investors. These changes took effect from 1 January 2013 and include the following:

- *Single asset pool designation* – issuers are required to designate their programme as being a single asset pool (consisting of either class one assets – public sector debt, class two – residential mortgage

loans or class three assets – commercial loans and, in each case, certain liquid assets) or a mixed asset pool (consisting of all eligible property for the purposes of the RCB Regulations). The Issuer has provided the necessary certifications for the Programme to be registered as a single asset pool programme, falling in class two. As a result, the Asset Pool will consist solely of residential mortgage loans and certain liquid assets, being UK Government securities and cash deposits. To be clear, and in keeping with the new requirements under the RCB Regulations, the Asset Pool will not include any asset-backed securities.

- *Fixed minimum over-collateralisation requirement for principal and fixed minimum coverage requirement for interest* – under the new requirements, the total principal amount outstanding on the loans constituting eligible property in the asset pool is required to be more than the total principal amounts outstanding in relation to the regulated covered bonds by at least 8 per cent. and a minimum threshold applies in respect of interest amounts such that the total amount of interest payable in the period of twelve (12) months following any given date in respect of the eligible property in the asset pool is required to be not less than the interest which would be payable in relation to the regulated covered bonds in that period. For the purposes of calculating the overcollateralisation test, the issuer can take into account certain liquid assets up to a maximum of 8 per cent. of those covered bonds that have a maturity date of more than one year and 100 per cent. of those covered bonds that have a maturity date of one year or less.
- *Investor reporting, including loan-level data* – new investor reporting requirements apply. In particular, issuers are required to make available detailed loan-level information relating to the Asset Pool following an issuance of regulated covered bonds after 1 January 2013. Issuers are also required to publish certain transaction documents relating to the programme. The information to be published by the Issuer can be found at http://www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/investors/debt_investors/covered_bonds_terms.asp. The website and the contents thereof do not form part of this Prospectus;
- *Asset pool monitor role* – new requirements have been introduced to formalise the role of the asset monitor. Under the new provisions, an asset pool monitor is required, on an annual basis, to inspect and assess the issuer's compliance with certain principles based requirements under the regime and to report on their findings (with additional reporting requirements in the case of issuer non-compliance). The Issuer has appointed an asset pool monitor for the purposes of the RCB Regulations.

Under the RCB Regulations, an issuer may be removed from the register of issuers in certain limited circumstances but the FSA, and following 1 April 2013 the FCA is restricted from removing a regulated covered bond from the register of regulated covered bonds before the expiry of the whole period of validity of the relevant covered bond.

See also *Risk Factors – UK regulated covered bond regime and – Expenses of insolvency officeholders*.

DESCRIPTION OF LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS

Since 6 April 2001 it has been possible to incorporate a limited liability partnership in England, Wales and Scotland under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000 (the **LLPA**). Limited liability partnerships are legal entities that provide limited liability to the members of a limited liability partnership combined with the benefits of the flexibility afforded to partnerships and the legal personality afforded to companies.

Corporate characteristics

A limited liability partnership is more like a company than a partnership. A limited liability partnership is a body corporate with its own property and liabilities, separate from its members. Like shareholders in a limited company, the liability of the members of a limited liability partnership is limited to the amount of their capital because it is a separate legal entity and when the members decide to enter into a contract, they bind the limited liability partnership in the same way that directors bind a company. Members may be liable for their own negligence and other torts or delicts, like company directors, if they have assumed a personal duty of care and have acted in breach of that duty. Third parties can assume that members, like company directors, are authorised to act on behalf of the limited liability partnership.

The provisions of the Companies Act 2006, the Limited Liability Partnerships Regulations 2001 and the Insolvency Act 1986 have been modified by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Amendment) Regulations 2005 so as to apply most of the insolvency and winding-up procedures for companies equally to a limited liability partnership and its members. As a distinct legal entity a limited liability partnership can grant fixed and floating security over its assets and a limited liability partnership will survive the insolvency of any of its members. An administrator or liquidator of an insolvent member would be subject to the terms of the members' agreement relating to the limited liability partnership but a liquidator of an insolvent member may not take part in the administration of the limited liability partnership or its business.

Limited liability partnerships must file annual returns and audited annual accounts at Companies House for each financial year in the same way as companies.

Partnership characteristics

A limited liability partnership retains certain characteristics of a partnership. It has no share capital and there are no capital maintenance requirements. The members are free to agree how to share profits, who is responsible for management and how decisions are made, when and how new members are appointed and the circumstances in which its members retire. The members' agreement is a private document and there is no obligation to file it at Companies House.

Taxation

Limited liability partnerships are tax transparent except in the case of value added tax (in respect of which a limited liability partnership can register for VAT in its own name) and in certain winding-up proceedings. As such, the members of a limited liability partnership, and not the limited liability partnership itself, are taxed in relation to the business of the limited liability partnership in broadly the same way that the members of a partnership are taxed in relation to the business of that partnership.

BOOK-ENTRY CLEARANCE SYSTEMS

The information set out below is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of the Clearing Systems currently in effect. The information in this section concerning the Clearing Systems has been obtained from sources that the Issuer and the LLP believe to be reliable, but none of the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee nor any Dealer takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the Clearing Systems are advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant Clearing System. None of the Issuer, the LLP nor any other party to the Agency Agreement will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Covered Bonds held through the facilities of any Clearing System or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Book-entry Systems

DTC

DTC has advised the Issuer that it is a limited purpose trust company organised under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for securities that its participants (**Direct Participants**) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities through electronic computerised book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organisations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (**DTCC**). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation (NSCC, GSCC, MBSCC and EMCC, also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (**Indirect Participants**). DTC has S&P's highest rating: AAA. The DTC Rules applicable to its Direct Participants or Indirect Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of DTC Covered Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the DTC Covered Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each DTC Covered Bond (**Beneficial Owner**) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct Participant's and Indirect Participant's records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct Participants or Indirect Participants through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the DTC Covered Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct Participants or Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in DTC Covered Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the DTC Covered Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all DTC Covered Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorised representative of DTC. The deposit of DTC Covered Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the DTC Covered Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such DTC Covered Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct Participants and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed

by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the DTC Covered Bonds within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor such other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to DTC Covered Bonds unless authorised by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an omnibus proxy (**Omnibus Proxy**) to the Issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the DTC Covered Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the DTC Covered Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorised representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts, upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Issuer or the Principal Paying Agent, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Direct Participants or Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name", and will be the responsibility of such Direct Participants or Indirect Participants and not of DTC or its nominee, the Principal Paying Agent or the Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorised representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Issuer or the Principal Paying Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

Under certain circumstances, DTC will exchange the DTC Covered Bonds for Registered Definitive Covered Bonds, which it will distribute to its Direct Participants in accordance with their proportionate entitlements and which, if representing interests in a Rule 144A Global Covered Bond, will be legended as set forth under *Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*.

Since DTC may only act on behalf of Direct Participants, who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, any Beneficial Owner desiring to pledge DTC Covered Bonds to persons or entities that do not participate in DTC, or otherwise take actions with respect to such DTC Covered Bonds, will be required to withdraw its Registered Covered Bonds from DTC as described below.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each holds securities for its customers and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective accountholders. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depositary and custodial relationships. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg customers are world-wide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an accountholder of either system.

Book-entry Ownership of and Payments in respect of DTC Covered Bonds

The Issuer may apply to DTC in order to have any Tranche of Covered Bonds represented by a Registered Global Covered Bond accepted in its book-entry settlement system. Upon the issue of any such Registered Global Covered Bond, DTC or its custodian will credit, on its internal book-entry system, the respective nominal amounts of the individual beneficial interests represented by such Registered Global Covered Bond to the accounts of persons who have accounts with DTC. Such accounts initially will be designated by or on behalf of the relevant Dealer. Ownership of beneficial interests in such a Registered Global Covered Bond will be limited to Direct Participants or Indirect Participants, including, in the case of any Regulation S Global Covered Bond, the respective depositaries of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Ownership of beneficial interests

in a Registered Global Covered Bond accepted by DTC will be shown on, and the transfer of such ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to the interests of Direct Participants) and the records of Direct Participants (with respect to interests of Indirect Participants).

It should be noted that DTC will only process payments of principal and interest in U.S. dollars. Payments in U.S. dollars of principal and interest in respect of a Registered Global Covered Bond accepted by DTC will be made to the order of DTC or its nominee as the registered holder of such Covered Bond. In the case of any payment in a currency other than U.S. dollars in respect of a Registered Global Covered Bond accepted by DTC, payment will be made to the Exchange Agent and the Exchange Agent will (in accordance with express written instructions received by it) remit all or a portion of such payment for credit directly to the beneficial holders of interests in the Registered Global Covered Bond in the currency in which such payment was made and/or cause all or a portion of such payment to be converted into U.S. dollars and credited to the applicable Participants' account(s).

The Issuer expects DTC to credit accounts of Direct Participants on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings as shown in the records of DTC unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on such payment date. The Issuer also expects that payments by Direct Participants or Indirect Participants to beneficial owners of Covered Bonds will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers, and will be the responsibility of such Direct Participants or Indirect Participants and not the responsibility of DTC, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Agents or the Issuer. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on Covered Bonds to DTC is the responsibility of the Issuer.

Transfers of Covered Bonds Represented by Registered Global Covered Bonds

Transfers of any interests in Covered Bonds represented by a Registered Global Covered Bond within DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of the relevant clearing system. The laws in some States within the U.S. may require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer Covered Bonds represented by a Registered Global Covered Bond to such persons may depend upon the ability to exchange such Covered Bonds for Covered Bonds in definitive form. Similarly, because DTC can only act on behalf of Direct Participants in the DTC system who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, the ability of a person having an interest in Covered Bonds represented by a Registered Global Covered Bond accepted by DTC to pledge such Covered Bonds to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system or otherwise to take action in respect of such Covered Bonds may depend upon the ability to exchange such Covered Bonds for Covered Bonds in definitive form. The ability of any holder of Covered Bonds represented by a Registered Global Covered Bond accepted by DTC to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer such Covered Bonds may be impaired if the proposed transferee of such Covered Bonds is not eligible to hold such Covered Bonds through a Direct Participant or Indirect Participant in the DTC system.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Registered Covered Bonds described under *Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*, cross-market transfers between DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear accountholders, on the other, will be effected by the relevant clearing system in accordance with its rules and through action taken by the Registrar, the Principal Paying Agent and any custodian (**Custodian**) with whom the relevant Registered Global Covered Bonds have been deposited.

On or after the Issue Date for any Tranche, transfers of Covered Bonds of such Tranche between accountholders in Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and transfers of Covered Bonds of such Tranche between participants in DTC will generally have a settlement date three business days after the trade date (T+3). The customary arrangements for delivery versus payment will apply to such transfers.

Cross-market transfers between accountholders in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear and DTC participants will need to have an agreed settlement date between the parties to such transfer. Because there is no direct link between DTC, on the one hand, and Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, on the other, transfers of interests in the relevant Registered Global Covered Bonds will be effected through the Registrar, the Principal Paying Agent and the Custodian receiving instructions (and, where appropriate, certification) from the transferor and arranging for delivery of the interests being transferred to the credit of the designated account for the transferee. In the case of cross-market transfers, settlement between Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholders and DTC participants cannot be made on a delivery versus payment basis. The securities will be delivered on a free delivery basis and arrangements for payment must be made separately.

DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have each published rules and operating procedures designed to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Global Covered Bonds among participants and accountholders of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear. However, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or changed at any time. None of the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Issuer, the LLP, the Agents or any Dealer will be responsible for any performance by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations and none of them will have any liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial interests in the Covered Bonds represented by Registered Global Covered Bonds or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial interests.

TAXATION

United Kingdom Taxation

The comments below are of a general nature based on the Issuer's understanding of current UK law and published HM Revenue & Customs practice relating to certain aspects of UK taxation and are not intended to be exhaustive. They relate only to the position of persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of their Covered Bonds and Coupons and may not apply to certain classes of persons such as dealers and persons connected with the Issuer to whom special rules may apply. The UK tax treatment of prospective Covered Bondholders depends on their individual circumstances and may be subject to change in the future. Any Covered Bondholders who are in doubt as to their tax position or may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the UK should consult their professional advisers.

Payment of interest by the Issuer in respect of the Covered Bonds

While the Covered Bonds are and continue to be listed on a recognised stock exchange within the meaning of Section 1005 of the Income Tax Act 2007 (the **Act**), payments of interest may be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of UK income tax. The London Stock Exchange is a recognised stock exchange for the purposes of Section 1005 of the Act. Securities will be treated as listed on the London Stock Exchange if they are included in the Official List (within the meaning of and in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the FSMA) by the United Kingdom Listing Authority and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange.

The Issuer, provided that it is and continues to be a bank within the meaning of Section 991 of the Act, and provided that the interest on the Covered Bonds is paid in the ordinary course of its business within the meaning of Section 878 of the Act, will be entitled to make payments of interest without withholding or deduction for or on account of UK income tax.

Interest on the Covered Bonds may also be paid without withholding or deduction on account of UK income tax where, at the time the payment is made, the Issuer reasonably believes (and any person by or through whom interest on the Covered Bonds is paid reasonably believes) either:

- (i) that the beneficial owner is within the charge to UK corporation tax as regards the payment of interest; or
- (ii) that the payment is made to one of the bodies or persons set out in Sections 935 to 937 of the Act,

provided that HM Revenue & Customs has not given a direction (in circumstances where it has reasonable grounds to believe that the above exemption is not available in respect of such payment of interest at the time the payment is made) that the interest should be paid under deduction of tax.

Interest on Covered Bonds with a maturity date of less than a year after the issue date may be paid without withholding or deduction for or on account of UK income tax provided that interest is not payable in respect of a debt which is intended to be outstanding for a year or more.

In all other cases, an amount must generally be withheld from payments of yearly interest on the Covered Bonds that has a UK source on account of UK income tax at the basic rate (currently 20 per cent.). However, where an applicable double tax treaty provides for a lower rate of withholding tax (or for no tax to be withheld) in relation to a Covered Bondholder, HMRC can issue a notice to the Issuer to pay interest to the Covered Bondholder without deduction of tax (or for interest to be paid with tax deducted at the rate provided for in the relevant double tax treaty).

HMRC has powers to obtain information and documents relating to the Covered Bonds, including in relation to issues of and other transactions in the Covered Bonds, interest, payments treated as interest and other payments derived from the Covered Bonds. This may include details of the beneficial owners of the Covered Bonds, of the persons for whom the Covered Bonds are held and of the persons to whom payments derived from the Covered Bonds are or may be paid. Information may be obtained from a range of persons including persons who effect or are a party to such transactions on behalf of others, registrars and administrators of such transactions, the registered holders of the Covered Bonds, persons who make, receive or are entitled to receive payments derived from the Covered Bonds and persons by or through whom interest and payments treated as interest are paid or credited. Information obtained by HMRC may be provided to tax authorities in other jurisdictions.

Payments by the LLP

If the LLP makes any payment in respect of interest on the Covered Bonds (or any other amounts due under the Covered Bonds other than the repayment of amounts subscribed for under the Covered Bonds), such payment may be subject to UK withholding tax at the basic rate (currently 20 per cent.), whether or not the Covered Bonds are listed on a "recognised stock exchange" within the meaning of Section 1005 of the Act. The LLP will not be required to pay any additional amounts in the event of a payment being made net of any withholding or deduction.

EU Savings Directive

Under European Commission Council Directive 2003/48/EC (the **EU Savings Directive**) on the taxation of savings income, Member States are required to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest (or similar income) paid by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such person for, an individual resident in that other Member State or to certain limited types of entities established in that other Member State. However, for a transitional period, Austria may instead apply (unless during that period it elects otherwise) a withholding system in relation to such payments. The transitional period is to terminate at the end of the first full fiscal year following agreement by certain non-EU countries to the exchange of information relating to such payments. A number of non-EU countries and territories including Switzerland have adopted similar measures (a withholding system in the case of Switzerland). In April 2013, the Luxembourg Government announced its intention to abolish the withholding system with effect from 1 January 2015, in favour of automatic information exchange under the EU Savings Directive.

For a transitional period, Austria is required (unless during that period it elects otherwise) to operate a withholding system in relation to such payments. The end of the transitional period is dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries. A number of non-EU countries and territories including Switzerland have adopted similar measures (a withholding system in the case of Switzerland).

On 24 March 2014, the Council of the European Union adopted a Council Directive (the **Amending Directive**) amending and broadening the scope of the requirements described above. The Amending Directive requires Member States to apply these new requirements from 1 January 2017 and if they were to take effect the changes would expand the range of payments covered by the Savings Directive, in particular to include additional types of income payable on securities. They would also expand the circumstances in which payments that indirectly benefit an individual resident in a Member State must be reported or subject to withholding. This approach would apply to payments made to, or secured for, persons, entities or legal arrangements (including trusts) where certain conditions are satisfied, and may in some cases apply where the person, entity or arrangement is established or effectively managed outside of the European Union.

However, the European Commission has proposed the repeal of the Savings Directive from 1 January 2017 in the case of Austria and from 1 January 2016 in the case of all other Member States (subject to on-going requirements to fulfil administrative obligations such as the reporting and exchange of information relating to, and accounting for withholding taxes on, payments made before those dates). This is to prevent overlap between the Savings Directive and a new automatic exchange of information regime to be implemented under Council Directive 2011/16/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the field of Taxation (as amended by Council Directive 2014/107/EU). The proposal also provides that, if it proceeds, Member States will not be required to apply the new requirements of the Amending Directive.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a Covered Bondholder that is a citizen or individual resident of the U.S. or a domestic corporation or that otherwise is subject to U.S. federal income taxation on a net income basis in respect of the Covered Bond (a **U.S. holder**). This summary is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the **Code**), U.S. Treasury Regulations, administrative and judicial interpretations thereof in effect and available as of the date of this Prospectus, all of which are subject to change possibly with retroactive effect. This summary deals only with U.S. holders that will hold Covered Bonds as capital assets, and it does not address tax considerations applicable to Covered Bondholders that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, tax-exempt entities, insurance

companies, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities electing to mark to market, persons that will hold Covered Bonds as a position in a "straddle" or conversion transaction, or as part of a "synthetic security" or other integrated financial transaction or persons that have a "functional currency" other than the U.S. dollar. This summary does not address U.S. federal estate, gift or alternative minimum tax considerations, Medicare contribution tax on net investment income considerations or non-U.S., state or local tax considerations.

This discussion applies only to holders of Registered Covered Bonds issued pursuant to this Prospectus. Bearer Covered Bonds are not being offered to U.S. holders. A U.S. holder who owns a Bearer Covered Bond may be subject to limitations under U.S. federal income tax laws, including the limitations provided in Sections 165(j) and 1287 of the Code.

If a partnership (or any other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Covered Bonds, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Any such partner or partnership should consult their tax advisers as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences to them of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Covered Bonds.

Any special U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to a particular issue of Covered Bonds will be provided in the applicable Final Terms. This summary addresses only Covered Bonds that will be treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Investors should consult their own tax advisers to determine the tax consequences to them of acquiring, owning and disposing of Covered Bonds, including the application to their particular situation of the U.S. federal income tax considerations discussed below, as well as the application of state, local, foreign or other tax laws.

Payments of Interest

Payments of "qualified stated interest" (as defined below under *Original Issue Discount*) on a Covered Bond will be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary interest income at the time that such payments are accrued or are received (in accordance with the U.S. holder's method of tax accounting).

If such payments of interest are made with respect to a Covered Bond denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars (a **Foreign Currency Covered Bond**), the amount of interest income realised by a U.S. holder that uses the cash method of tax accounting will be the U.S. dollar value of the Specified Currency payment based on the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the payment in fact is converted into U.S. dollars on such date. A U.S. holder that uses the accrual method of accounting for tax purposes will accrue interest income on the Foreign Currency Covered Bond in the relevant foreign currency and translate the amount accrued into U.S. dollars based on the average exchange rate in effect during the interest accrual period (or portion thereof within the U.S. holder's taxable year), or, at the accrual-basis U.S. holder's election, at the spot rate of exchange on the last day of the accrual period (or the last day of the taxable year within such accrual period if the accrual period spans more than one taxable year), or at the spot rate of exchange on the date of receipt (if such date is within five business days of the last day of the accrual period). A U.S. holder that makes such election must apply it consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot change the election without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service (the **IRS**). A U.S. holder that uses the accrual method of accounting for tax purposes will recognise foreign currency gain or loss, as the case may be, on the receipt of an interest payment made with respect to a Foreign Currency Covered Bond if the exchange rate in effect on the date the payment is received differs from the rate applicable to a previous accrual of that interest income. Any such foreign currency gain or loss will be treated as ordinary income or loss but generally will not be treated as an adjustment to interest income received on the Foreign Currency Covered Bond.

Purchase, Sale and Retirement of Covered Bonds

A U.S. holder's tax basis in a Covered Bond generally will equal the cost of such Covered Bond to such holder, increased by any amounts includible in income by the holder as original issue discount and market discount, and reduced by any amortised premium (each as described below) and any payments other than payments of qualified stated interest made on such Covered Bond. In the case of a Foreign Currency Covered Bond, the cost to a U.S. holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency purchase price on the date of purchase. In the case of a Foreign Currency Covered Bond that is traded on an established securities market, a cash-basis U.S. holder (and, if it so elects, an accrual-basis U.S. holder) will determine the U.S. dollar value of the cost of such Foreign Currency Covered Bond by translating the amount paid at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the purchase. The amount of any subsequent adjustments to a U.S. holder's tax basis in a Foreign Currency Covered Bond in respect of original issue discount, market discount and premium denominated in the Specified Currency will be determined in the manner described under *Original Issue Discount* and *Premium and Market Discount* below. The conversion of U.S. dollars to the Specified Currency

and the immediate use of such currency to purchase a Foreign Currency Covered Bond generally will not result in taxable gain or loss for a U.S. holder.

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a Covered Bond, a U.S. holder generally will recognise gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realised on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition (less any accrued qualified stated interest, which will be taxable as such) and the U.S. holder's tax basis in such Covered Bond. If a U.S. holder receives a currency other than the U.S. dollar in respect of the sale, exchange or retirement of a Covered Bond, the amount realised will be the U.S. dollar value of the Specified Currency received, calculated at the exchange rate in effect on the date the instrument is disposed of or retired. In the case of a Foreign Currency Covered Bond that is traded on an established securities market, a cash-basis U.S. holder and, if it so elects, an accrual-basis U.S. holder will determine the U.S. dollar value of the amount realised by translating such amount at the spot rate on the settlement date of the sale. This election available to accrual-basis U.S. holders in respect of the purchase and sale of Foreign Currency Covered Bonds traded on an established securities market must be applied consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS.

Except as discussed below with respect to market discount, Short-Term Covered Bonds (as defined below) and foreign currency gain or loss, gain or loss recognised by a U.S. holder generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder has held the Covered Bond for more than one year at the time of disposition. Long-term capital gains recognised by an individual holder generally are subject to tax at a lower rate than short-term capital gains or ordinary income. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations.

Gain or loss recognised by a U.S. holder on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Foreign Currency Covered Bond generally will be treated as ordinary income or loss to the extent that the gain or loss is attributable to changes in exchange rates during the period in which the holder held such Foreign Currency Covered Bond. Such foreign currency gain or loss will not be treated as an adjustment to interest income received on the Foreign Currency Covered Bond.

Original Issue Discount

If the Issuer issues Covered Bonds at a discount from their stated redemption price at maturity, and such discount is equal to or more than the product of one-fourth of one per cent. (0.25 per cent.) of the stated redemption price at maturity of the Covered Bonds and the number of full years to their maturity, the Covered Bonds will be **Original Issue Discount Covered Bonds**. The difference between the issue price and the stated redemption price at maturity of the Covered Bonds will be the **original issue discount (OID)**. The **issue price** of the covered bonds will be the first price at which a substantial amount of the Covered Bonds are sold to the public (i.e., excluding sales of Covered Bonds to bond houses, brokers or similar persons acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The **stated redemption price at maturity** will include all payments under the Covered Bonds other than payments of qualified stated interest (as defined below).

U.S. holders of Original Issue Discount Covered Bonds generally will be subject to the special tax accounting rules for obligations issued with OID provided by the Code and certain regulations promulgated thereunder (the **OID Regulations**). U.S. holders of such Covered Bonds should be aware that, as described in greater detail below, they generally must include OID in ordinary gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes as it accrues, in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income.

In general, each U.S. holder of an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond, whether such holder uses the cash or the accrual method of tax accounting, will be required to include in ordinary gross income the sum of the **daily portions** of OID on the Original Issue Discount Covered Bond for all days during the taxable year that the U.S. holder owns such Covered Bond. The daily portions of OID on an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond are determined by allocating to each day in any accrual period a rateable portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. Accrual periods may be any length and may vary in length over the term of an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond, provided that no accrual period is longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs on either the final day or the first day of an accrual period. In the case of an initial holder, the amount of OID on an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond allocable to each accrual period is determined by (a) multiplying the "adjusted issue price" (as defined below) of the Original Issue Discount Covered Bond at the beginning of the accrual period by the **yield to maturity** of such Covered Bond (appropriately adjusted to reflect the length of the accrual period) and (b) subtracting from that product the amount (if any) of qualified stated interest (as defined below) allocable to that accrual period. The yield to maturity is the discount rate that causes the present value of all payments on the Original Issue Discount Covered Bond as of its original issue date to equal the issue price of such Covered Bond. The **adjusted issue price** of an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond at the beginning of any accrual period will generally be the sum of its issue price (generally

including accrued interest, if any) and the amount of OID allocable to all prior accrual periods, reduced by the amount of all payments other than payments of qualified stated interest (if any) made with respect to such Covered Bond in all prior accrual periods. The term **qualified stated interest** generally means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually during the entire term of an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond at a single fixed rate of interest or, subject to certain conditions, based on one or more interest indices.

In the case of an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond that is a Floating Rate Covered Bond, both the **yield to maturity** and **qualified stated interest** will generally be determined for these purposes as though the Original Issue Discount Covered Bond will bear interest in all periods at a fixed rate generally equal to the rate that would be applicable to the interest payments on the Covered Bond on its date of issue or, in the case of certain Floating Rate Covered Bonds, the rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the Covered Bond. (Additional rules may apply if interest on a Floating Rate Covered Bond is based on more than one interest index.) As a result of this "constant yield" method of including OID in income, the amounts includible in income by a U.S. holder in respect of an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond denominated in U.S. dollars generally are lesser in the early years and greater in the later years than the amounts that would be includible on a straight-line basis.

A U.S. holder generally may make an irrevocable election to include in its income its entire return on a Covered Bond (i.e., the excess of all remaining payments to be received on the Covered Bond, including payments of qualified stated interest, over the amount paid by such U.S. holder for such Covered Bond) under the constant-yield method described above. For Covered Bonds purchased at a premium or bearing market discount in the hands of the U.S. holder, the U.S. holder making such election will also be deemed to have made the election (discussed below in *Premium and Market Discount*) to amortise premium or to accrue market discount in income currently on a constant-yield basis.

In the case of an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond that is also a Foreign Currency Covered Bond, a U.S. holder should determine the U.S. dollar amount includible in income as OID for each accrual period by (a) calculating the amount of OID allocable to each accrual period in the Specified Currency using the constant-yield method described above, and (b) translating the amount of the Specified Currency so derived at the average exchange rate in effect during that accrual period (or portion thereof within a U.S. holder's taxable year) or, at the U.S. holder's election (as described above under *Payments of Interest*), at the spot rate of exchange on the last day of the accrual period (or the last day of the taxable year within such accrual period if the accrual period spans more than one taxable year), or at the spot rate of exchange on the date of receipt (if such date is within five business days of the last day of the accrual period). Because exchange rates may fluctuate, a U.S. holder of an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond that is also a Foreign Currency Covered Bond may recognise a different amount of OID income in each accrual period than would the holder of an otherwise similar Original Issue Discount Covered Bond denominated in U.S. dollars. All payments on an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond (other than payments of qualified stated interest) will generally be viewed first as payments of previously accrued OID (to the extent thereof, with payments attributed first to the earliest-accrued OID), and then as payments of principal. Upon the receipt of an amount attributable to OID (whether in connection with a payment of an amount that is not qualified stated interest or the sale or retirement of the Original Issue Discount Covered Bond), a U.S. holder will recognise ordinary income or loss measured by the difference between the amount received (translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt or on the date of disposition of the Original Issue Discount Covered Bond, as the case may be) and the amount accrued (using the exchange rate applicable to such previous accrual).

A subsequent U.S. holder of an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond that purchases such Covered Bond at a cost less than its remaining redemption amount (as defined below), or an initial U.S. holder that purchases an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond at a price other than such Covered Bond's issue price, also generally will be required to include in gross income the daily portions of OID, calculated as described above. However, if the U.S. holder acquires the Original Issue Discount Covered Bond at a price greater than its adjusted issue price, such holder is required to reduce its periodic inclusions of OID income to reflect the premium paid over the adjusted issue price. The remaining redemption amount for an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond is the total of all future payments to be made on such Covered Bond other than payments of qualified stated interest.

Floating Rate Covered Bonds generally will be treated as variable rate debt instruments under the OID Regulations. Accordingly, the stated interest on a Floating Rate Covered Bond generally will be treated as qualified stated interest, and such a Covered Bond will not have OID solely as a result of the fact that it provides for interest at a variable rate. If a Floating Rate Covered Bond does not qualify as a variable rate debt instrument, such Covered Bond will be subject to special rules that govern the tax treatment of debt obligations

that provide for contingent payments. A detailed description of the tax considerations relevant to U.S. holders of any such Covered Bonds will be provided in the applicable Final Terms.

If certain of the Covered Bonds are subject to special redemption, repayment or interest rate reset features, as indicated in the applicable Final Terms, such Covered Bonds (particularly Original Issue Discount Covered Bonds) may be subject to special rules that differ from the general rules discussed above. Purchasers of Covered Bonds with such features should carefully examine the applicable Final Terms and should consult their own tax advisers with respect to such Covered Bonds since the tax consequences with respect to such features, and especially with respect to OID, will depend, in part, on the particular terms of the purchased Covered Bonds.

Premium and Market Discount

A U.S. holder of a Covered Bond that purchases the Covered Bond at a cost greater than its remaining redemption amount (as defined above) will be considered to have purchased the Covered Bond at a premium, and may elect to amortise such premium (as an offset to interest income), using a constant-yield method, over the remaining term of the Covered Bond. Such election, once made, generally applies to all bonds held or subsequently acquired by the U.S. holder on or after the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. A U.S. holder that elects to amortise such premium must reduce its tax basis in a Covered Bond by the amount of the premium amortised during its holding period. Original Issue Discount Covered Bonds purchased at such a premium will not be subject to the OID rules described above. In the case of premium in respect of a Foreign Currency Covered Bond, a U.S. holder should calculate the amortisation of such premium in the Specified Currency. Amortisation deductions attributable to a period reduce interest payments in respect of that period and therefore are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate used by the U.S. holder for such interest payments. Exchange gain or loss will be realised with respect to amortised bond premium on such a Covered Bond based on the difference between the exchange rate on the date or dates such premium is recovered through interest payments on the Covered Bond and the exchange rate on the date on which the U.S. holder acquired the Covered Bond. With respect to a U.S. holder that does not elect to amortise bond premium, the amount of bond premium will be included in the U.S. holder's tax basis when the Covered Bond matures or is disposed of by the U.S. holder. Therefore, a U.S. holder that does not elect to amortise such premium and that holds the Covered Bond to maturity generally will be required to treat the premium as capital loss when the Covered Bond matures.

If a U.S. holder of a Covered Bond purchases the Covered Bond at a price that is lower than its remaining redemption amount or, in the case of an Original Issue Discount Covered Bond, its adjusted issue price, by at least 0.25 per cent. of its remaining redemption amount multiplied by the number of remaining whole years to maturity, the Covered Bond will be considered to have **market discount** in the hands of such U.S. holder. In such case, gain realised by the U.S. holder on the disposition of the Covered Bond generally will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount that accrued on the Covered Bond while it was held by such U.S. holder. In addition, the U.S. holder could be required to defer the deduction of a portion of the interest paid on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry the Covered Bond. In general terms, market discount on a Covered Bond will be treated as accruing rateably over the term of such Covered Bond or, at the election of the holder, under a constant yield method. Market discount on a Foreign Currency Covered Bond will be accrued by a U.S. holder in the Specified Currency. The amount includible in income by a U.S. holder in respect of such accrued market discount will be the U.S. dollar value of the amount accrued, generally calculated at the exchange rate in effect on the date that the Covered Bond is disposed of by the U.S. holder.

A U.S. holder may elect to include market discount in income on a current basis as it accrues (on either a rateable or constant-yield basis) in lieu of treating a portion of any gain realised on a sale of a Covered Bond as ordinary income. If a U.S. holder elects to include market discount on a current basis, the interest deduction deferral rule described above will not apply. Any accrued market discount on a Foreign Currency Covered Bond that is currently includible in income will be translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate for the accrual period (or portion thereof within the U.S. holder's taxable year). Any such election, if made, applies to all market discount bonds acquired by the taxpayer on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies and is revocable only with the consent of the IRS.

Short-Term Covered Bonds

The rules set forth above will also generally apply to Covered Bonds having maturities of not more than one year (**Short-Term Covered Bonds**), but with certain modifications.

First, the OID Regulations treat none of the interest on a Short-Term Covered Bond as qualified stated interest. Thus, all Short-Term Covered Bonds will be Original Issue Discount Covered Bonds. Accrual basis U.S. holders and certain other U.S. holders will be treated as accruing OID on a Short-Term Covered Bond rateably or, at the election of a U.S. holder, under a constant yield method.

Second, a U.S. holder of a Short-Term Covered Bond that uses the cash method of tax accounting, that is not a bank, securities dealer, regulated investment company or common trust fund, and that does not identify the Short-Term Covered Bond as part of a hedging transaction, will generally not be required to include OID in income on a current basis. Such a U.S. holder may not be allowed to deduct all of the interest paid or accrued on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry the Short-Term Covered Bond until the maturity of such Covered Bond or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction. In addition, such a U.S. holder will be required to treat any gain realised on a sale, exchange or retirement of the Short-Term Covered Bond as ordinary income to the extent such gain does not exceed the OID accrued with respect to such Covered Bond during the period the U.S. holder held the Covered Bond. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a cash-basis U.S. holder of a Short-Term Covered Bond may elect to accrue original issue discount into income on a current basis (in which case the limitation on the deductibility of interest described above will not apply). A U.S. holder using the accrual method of tax accounting and certain cash-basis U.S. holders (including banks, securities dealers, regulated investment companies and common trust funds) generally will be required to include original issue discount on a Short-Term Covered Bond in income on a current basis.

Finally, the market discount rules will not apply to a Short-Term Covered Bond.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

The Paying Agent will be required to file information returns with the IRS with respect to payments made to certain U.S. holders of Covered Bonds. In addition, certain U.S. holders may be subject to backup withholding tax in respect of such payments if they do not provide an accurate taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status to the Paying Agent or otherwise comply with the applicable backup withholding requirements. Persons holding Covered Bonds who are not U.S. holders may be required to comply with applicable certification procedures to establish that they are not U.S. holders in order to avoid the application of such information reporting requirements and backup withholding tax.

The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. holder will be allowed as a credit against the U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the U.S. holder to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS in the manner required. Certain U.S. holders are not subject to information reporting or backup withholding. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisers as to their qualification for exemption from information reporting and/or backup withholding.

IRS Disclosure Reporting Requirements

Certain U.S. Treasury Regulations relating to Section 6011 of the Code (the **Disclosure Regulations**) meant to require the reporting of certain tax shelter transactions (**Reportable Transactions**) could be interpreted to cover transactions generally not regarded as tax shelters. Under the Disclosure Regulations it may be possible that certain transactions with respect to the Covered Bonds may be characterised as Reportable Transactions requiring a Covered Bondholder who is required to disclose such transaction, such as a sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Covered Bond that results in a loss that exceeds certain thresholds and other specified conditions are met. Prospective investors in the Covered Bonds should consult with their own tax advisers to determine the tax return obligations, if any, with respect to an investment in the Covered Bonds, including any requirement to file IRS Form 8886 (Reportable Transaction Statement).

Foreign Financial Asset Reporting

Certain U.S. holders that own "specified foreign financial assets" that meet certain U.S. dollar value thresholds generally are required to file an information report with respect to such assets with their tax returns. The Covered Bonds generally will constitute specified foreign financial assets subject to these reporting requirements unless the Covered Bonds are held in an account at certain financial institutions. U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the application of these disclosure requirements to their ownership of the Covered Bonds.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders

Holders of the Covered Bonds that are not U.S. holders (**Non-U.S. holders**) generally should not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any payments on the Covered Bonds and gain from the sale, redemption or other disposition of the Covered Bonds unless: (i) that payment and/or gain is effectively

connected with the conduct by that Non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the U.S.; (ii) in the case of any gain realized on the sale or exchange of a Covered Bond by an individual Non-U.S. holder, that holder is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale, exchange or retirement and certain other conditions are met; or (iii) the Non-U.S. holder is subject to tax pursuant to provisions of the Code applicable to certain expatriates.

Non-U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income and other tax consequences of owning Covered Bonds.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Sections 1471 through 1474 of Code (**FATCA**) impose a new reporting regime and potentially a 30 per cent. withholding tax with respect to certain payments to any non-U.S. financial institution (a "foreign financial institution", or **FFI** (as defined by FATCA)) that does not become a **Participating FFI** by entering into an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (**IRS**) to provide the IRS with certain information in respect of its account holders and investors or is not otherwise exempt from or in deemed compliance with FATCA. The Issuer is classified as an FFI.

The new withholding regime is now in effect for payments from sources within the U.S. and will apply to "**foreign passthru payments**" (a term not yet defined) no earlier than 1 January 2017. This withholding would potentially apply to payments in respect of (i) any Covered Bonds characterised as debt (or which are not otherwise characterised as equity and have a fixed term) for U.S. federal tax purposes that are issued after the "**grandfathering date**", which is the date that is six months after the date on which final U.S. Treasury Regulations defining the term foreign passthru payment are filed with the Federal Register, or which are materially modified after the grandfathering date and (ii) any Covered Bonds characterised as equity or which do not have a fixed term for U.S. federal tax purposes, whenever issued. If Covered Bonds are issued before the grandfathering date, and additional Covered Bonds of the same series are issued after that date, the additional Covered Bonds may not be treated as grandfathered, which may have negative consequences for the existing Covered Bonds, including a negative impact on market price.

The U.S. and a number of other jurisdictions have entered into intergovernmental agreements to facilitate the implementation of FATCA (each, an **IGA**). Pursuant to FATCA and the "Model 1" and "Model 2" IGAs released by the U.S., an FFI in an IGA signatory country could be treated as a **Reporting FI** not subject to withholding under FATCA on any payments it receives. Further, an FFI in an IGA jurisdiction generally would not be required to withhold under FATCA or an IGA (or any law implementing an IGA) (any such withholding being **FATCA Withholding**) from payments it makes. Under each Model IGA, a Reporting FI would still be required to report certain information in respect of its account holders and investors to its home government or to the IRS. The U.S. and the UK have entered into an agreement (the **US-UK IGA**) based largely on the Model 1 IGA.

If the Issuer is treated as a Reporting FI pursuant to the US-UK IGA it does not anticipate that it will be obliged to deduct any FATCA Withholding on payments it makes. There can be no assurance, however, that the Issuer will be treated as a Reporting FI, or that it would in the future not be required to deduct FATCA Withholding from payments it makes. Accordingly, the Issuer and financial institutions through which payments on the Covered Bonds are made may be required to withhold FATCA Withholding if any FFI through or to which payment on such Covered Bonds is made is not a Participating FFI, a Reporting FI, or otherwise exempt from or in deemed compliance with FATCA.

Whilst the Covered Bonds are in global form and held within the Clearing Systems, it is expected that FATCA will not affect the amount of any payments made under, or in respect of, the Covered Bonds by the Issuer, the LLP, any paying agent and the Common Depositary or Common Safekeeper, given that each of the entities in the payment chain between the Issuer and the participants in the Clearing Systems is a major financial institution whose business is dependent on compliance with FATCA and that any alternative approach introduced under an IGA will be unlikely to affect the Covered Bonds. The documentation expressly contemplates the possibility that the Covered Bonds may go into definitive form and therefore that they may be taken out of the Clearing Systems. If this were to happen, then a non-FATCA compliant holder could be subject to FATCA Withholding. However, definitive Covered Bonds will only be printed in remote circumstances.

FATCA is particularly complex and its application is uncertain at this time. The above description is based in part on regulations, official guidance and the US-UK IGA, all of which are subject to change or may be implemented in a materially different form.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms, the Covered Bonds should be eligible for purchase by employee benefit plans and other plans subject to the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (**ERISA**), and/or the provisions of Section 4975 of the Code and by governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) and non-U.S. plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) that are subject to state, local, other federal law of the U.S. or non-U.S. law that is substantially similar to ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, subject to consideration of the issues described in this section. ERISA imposes certain requirements on "employee benefit plans" (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA) subject to ERISA, including entities such as collective investment funds and separate accounts whose underlying assets include the assets of such plans (collectively, **ERISA Plans**) and on those persons who are fiduciaries with respect to ERISA Plans. Investments by ERISA Plans are subject to ERISA's general fiduciary requirements, including the requirements of investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that an ERISA Plan's investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the Plan. The prudence of a particular investment must be determined by the responsible fiduciary of an ERISA Plan by taking into account the ERISA Plan's particular circumstances and all of the facts and circumstances of the investment including, but not limited to, the matters discussed under *Risk Factors*.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of an ERISA Plan (as well as those plans that are not subject to ERISA but which are subject to Section 4975 of the Code, such as individual retirement accounts (together with ERISA Plans, the **Plans**)) and certain persons (referred to as **parties in interest or disqualified persons**) having certain relationships to such Plans, unless a statutory or administrative exemption is applicable to the transaction. A party in interest or disqualified person, including a plan fiduciary, who engages in a prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code.

The Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee or any other party to the transactions contemplated by the Transaction Documents may be parties in interest or disqualified persons with respect to many Plans. Prohibited transactions within the meaning of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code may arise if any of the Covered Bonds is acquired or held by a Plan with respect to which the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee or any other party to such transactions is a party in interest or a disqualified person. Certain exemptions from the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code may be applicable, however, depending in part on the type of Plan fiduciary making the decision to acquire any Covered Bonds and the circumstances under which such decision is made. Included among these exemptions are Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code (relating to transactions between a person that is a party in interest (other than a fiduciary or an affiliate that has or exercises discretionary authority or control or renders investment advice with respect to assets involved in the transaction) solely by reason of providing services to the plan, provided that there is adequate consideration for the transaction), Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption (**PTCE**) 91-38 (relating to investments by bank collective investment funds), PTCE 84-14 (relating to transactions effected by a **qualified professional asset manager**), PTCE 95-60 (relating to transactions involving insurance company general accounts), PTCE 90-1 (relating to investments by insurance company pooled separate accounts) and PTCE 96-23 (relating to transactions determined by in-house asset managers). Prospective investors should consult with their advisers regarding the prohibited transaction rules and these exceptions. There can be no assurance that any of these exemptions or any other exemption will be available with respect to any particular transaction involving any Covered Bonds.

Save as otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms, each purchaser and subsequent transferee of any Covered Bond will be deemed by such purchase or acquisition of any such covered bond to have represented and warranted, on each day from the date on which the purchaser or transferee acquires such Covered Bond (or any interest therein) through and including the date on which the purchaser or transferee disposes of such Covered Bond (or any interest therein), either that (a) it is not a Plan or an entity whose underlying assets are deemed for the purposes of ERISA or the Code to include the assets of any Plan or a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan which is subject to any federal, state, local or non-U.S. law that is substantially similar to the provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or (b) its acquisition, holding and disposition of such Covered Bond will not constitute or result in a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (or, in the case of a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan, any substantially similar federal, state, local or non-U.S. law) for which an exemption is not available.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Labor has promulgated a regulation, 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-101, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA (the **Plan Asset Regulation**) describing what constitutes the assets of a

Plan with respect to the Plan's investment in an entity for purposes of certain provisions of ERISA, including the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA, and Section 4975 of the Code. Under the Plan Asset Regulation, if a Plan invests in an **equity interest** of an entity that is neither a **publicly-offered security** nor a security issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act, the Plan's assets include both the equity interest and an undivided interest in each of the entity's underlying assets, unless one of the exceptions to such treatment described in the Plan Asset Regulation applies. Under the Plan Asset Regulation, a security which is in debt form may be considered an **equity interest** if it has **substantial equity features**. If the Issuer were deemed under the Plan Asset Regulation to hold plan assets by reason of a Plan's investment in any of the Covered Bonds, such plan assets would include an undivided interest in the assets held by the Issuer and transactions by the Issuer would be subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA and the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code. While there is little pertinent authority in this area and no assurance can be given, the Issuer believes that the Covered Bonds should not be treated as **equity interests** for the purposes of the Plan Asset Regulation.

Each Plan fiduciary who is responsible for making the investment decisions whether to purchase or commit to purchase and to hold any of the Covered Bonds should determine whether, under the documents and instruments governing the Plan, an investment in such Covered Bonds is appropriate for the Plan, taking into account the overall investment policy of the Plan and the composition of the Plan's investment portfolio. Any Plan proposing to invest in such Covered Bonds (including any governmental, church or non-U.S. plan) should consult with its counsel to confirm that such investment will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction and will satisfy the other requirements of ERISA and the Code (or, in the case of a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan, any substantially similar federal state, local or non-U.S. law).

The sale of any Covered Bonds to a Plan is in no respect a representation by the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee or any other party to the transactions that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by Plans generally or any particular Plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for Plans generally or any particular Plan.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE AND TRANSFER AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS

The Dealer has, pursuant to a programme agreement (as the same may be amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the **Programme Agreement**) dated 20 October 2008, agreed with the Issuer and the LLP a basis upon which such Dealer may from time to time agree to purchase Covered Bonds. Any such agreement for any particular purchase by the Dealer will extend to those matters stated under *Form of the Covered Bonds* and *Terms and Conditions of the Covered Bonds* above. As at the date of this Prospectus, the Dealer is Lloyds Bank plc, but the Issuer may appoint other dealers from time to time in accordance with the Programme Agreement, which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis.

The Issuer may pay each relevant Dealer commissions as agreed in connection with the sale of any Covered Bonds. In the Programme Agreement, the Issuer has agreed to reimburse and indemnify the relevant Dealer for certain of its expenses and liabilities in connection with the establishment and any future updates of the Programme and the issue of Covered Bonds under the Programme. The relevant Dealer is entitled to be released and discharged from its obligations in relation to any agreement to purchase Covered Bonds under the Programme Agreement in certain circumstances prior to payment to the Issuer.

In order to facilitate the offering of any Tranche of the Covered Bonds, certain persons participating in the offering of the Tranche may engage in transactions that stabilise, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the relevant Covered Bonds during and after the offering of the Tranche. Specifically, such persons may over-allot or create a short position in the Covered Bonds for their own account by selling more Covered Bonds than have been sold to them by the Issuer. Such persons may also elect to cover any such short position by purchasing Covered Bonds in the open market. In addition, such persons may stabilise or maintain the price of the Covered Bonds by bidding for or purchasing Covered Bonds in the open market and may impose penalty bids, under which selling concessions allowed to syndicate members or other broker-dealers participating in the offering of the Covered Bonds are reclaimed if Covered Bonds previously distributed in the offering are repurchased in connection with stabilisation transactions or otherwise. The effect of these transactions may be to stabilise or maintain the market price of the Covered Bonds at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. The imposition of a penalty bid may also affect the price of the Covered Bonds to the extent that it discourages resales thereof. No representation is made as to the magnitude or effect of any such stabilising or other transactions. Such transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. Under UK laws and regulations stabilising activities may only be carried on by the stabilising manager named in the applicable Final Terms and only for a period ending on the earlier of 30 days following the Issue Date of the relevant Tranche of Covered Bonds and 60 days after the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Covered Bonds.

Transfer Restrictions

As a result of the following restrictions, purchasers of Covered Bonds in the U.S. are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any purchase, offer, sale, resale or other transfer of such Covered Bonds.

Each purchaser of Registered Covered Bonds (other than a person purchasing an interest in a Registered Global Covered Bond with a view to holding it in the form of an interest in the same Registered Global Covered Bond) or person wishing to transfer an interest from one Registered Global Covered Bond to another will be required to acknowledge, represent and agree as follows (terms used in this paragraph that are defined in Rule 144A or in Regulation S are used herein as defined therein):

- (a) that either: (i) it is a QIB, purchasing (or holding) the Covered Bonds for its own account or for the account of one or more QIBs and it is aware that any sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A or (ii) it is outside the U.S. and is not a U.S. person;
- (b) that the Covered Bonds are being offered and sold in a transaction not involving a public offering in the U.S. within the meaning of the Securities Act, that neither the Covered Bonds nor the Covered Bond Guarantee has been or will be registered under the Securities Act or any applicable U.S. State securities laws and that the Covered Bonds may not be offered or sold within the U.S. or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth in this section;
- (c) it agrees that neither the Issuer nor the LLP has any obligation to register the Covered Bonds or the Covered Bond Guarantee under the Securities Act;
- (d) that, unless it holds an interest in a Regulation S Global Covered Bond and either is a person located outside the U.S. or is not a U.S. person, if in the future it decides to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer the Covered Bonds or any beneficial interests in the Covered Bonds, it will do so, prior to the date

which is one year after the later of the last Issue Date for the Series and the last date on which the Issuer or an affiliate of the Issuer was the owner of such Covered Bonds, only (i) to the Issuer or any affiliate thereof, (ii) inside the U.S. to a person whom the seller reasonably believes is a QIB purchasing the Covered Bonds for its own account or for the account of a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, (iii) outside the U.S. in compliance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 under the Securities Act, (iv) pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144 under the Securities Act (if available) or (v) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, in each case in accordance with all applicable U.S. State securities laws;

- (e) that, except as otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms, either (a) it is not a Plan or an entity whose underlying assets are deemed for purposes of ERISA or the Code to include the assets of any Plan or a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan which is subject to any federal, state, local law or non-U.S. law that is substantially similar to the provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, or (b) its acquisition, holding and disposition of the Covered Bond will not constitute or result in a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (or in the case of a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan, any such substantially similar federal, state, local or non-U.S. law) for which an exemption is not available;
- (f) it will, and will require each subsequent holder to, notify any purchaser of the Covered Bonds from it of the resale restrictions referred to in paragraph (d) above, if then applicable;
- (g) that Covered Bonds initially offered in the U.S. to QIBs will be represented by one or more Rule 144A Global Covered Bonds, and that Covered Bonds initially offered outside the U.S. in reliance on Regulation S will be represented by one or more Regulation S Global Covered Bonds;
- (h) that the Covered Bonds represented by a Rule 144A Global Covered Bond and Definitive Rule 144A Covered Bonds will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the Issuer:

"THIS SECURITY AND ANY GUARANTEE IN RESPECT THEREOF HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE **SECURITIES ACT**), OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE U.S. STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF, THE HOLDER (A) REPRESENTS THAT IT IS A "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER" (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) PURCHASING THIS SECURITY FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ONE OR MORE QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS; (B) AGREES THAT IT WILL NOT RESELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THIS SECURITY EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGENCY AGREEMENT IN RESPECT OF THIS SECURITY (THE **AGENCY AGREEMENT**) AND, PRIOR TO THE DATE WHICH IS ONE YEAR AFTER THE LATER OF THE LAST ISSUE DATE FOR THE SERIES AND THE LAST DATE ON WHICH THE ISSUER OR AN AFFILIATE OF THE ISSUER WAS THE OWNER OF SUCH SECURITY OTHER THAN (1) TO THE ISSUER OR ANY AFFILIATE THEREOF, (2) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO A PERSON WHOM THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT PURCHASING THE SECURITY FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ONE OR MORE QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS IN A TRANSACTION MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 144A, (3) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (4) PURSUANT TO THE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE) OR (5) PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER JURISDICTION; AND (C) IT AGREES THAT IT WILL DELIVER TO EACH PERSON TO WHOM THIS SECURITY IS TRANSFERRED A NOTICE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGEND.

THIS SECURITY AND RELATED DOCUMENTATION (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO HEREIN) MAY BE AMENDED OR SUPPLEMENTED FROM TIME TO TIME, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF, BUT UPON NOTICE TO, THE HOLDER OF SUCH SECURITY SENT TO ITS REGISTERED ADDRESS, TO MODIFY THE RESTRICTIONS ON AND PROCEDURES FOR REALES AND OTHER TRANSFERS OF

THIS SECURITY TO REFLECT ANY CHANGE IN APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION (OR THE INTERPRETATION THEREOF) OR IN PRACTICES RELATING TO REALES OR OTHER TRANSFERS OF RESTRICTED SECURITIES GENERALLY. THE HOLDER OF THIS SECURITY SHALL BE DEEMED, BY ITS ACCEPTANCE OR PURCHASE HEREOF, TO HAVE AGREED TO ANY SUCH AMENDMENT OR SUPPLEMENT (EACH OF WHICH SHALL BE CONCLUSIVE AND BINDING ON THE HOLDER HEREOF AND ALL FUTURE HOLDERS OF THIS SECURITY AND ANY SECURITIES ISSUED IN EXCHANGE OR SUBSTITUTION THEREFOR, WHETHER OR NOT ANY NOTATION THEREOF IS MADE HEREON).

PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE SELLER OF THIS SECURITY MAY BE RELYING ON THE EXEMPTION FROM THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE SECURITIES ACT PROVIDED BY RULE 144A.";

EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THE APPLICABLE FINAL TERMS, BY ITS ACQUISITION AND HOLDING OF THIS COVERED BOND (OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN), EACH PURCHASER AND HOLDER WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED AND AGREED, THAT EITHER (1) IT IS NOT AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 3(3) OF THE U.S. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED (**ERISA**) AND SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA, OR A "PLAN" SUBJECT TO SECTION 4975 OF THE U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE **CODE**), OR AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS ARE DEEMED FOR PURPOSES OF ERISA OR THE CODE TO INCLUDE THE ASSETS OF ANY SUCH EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN OR PLAN, OR A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN WHICH IS SUBJECT TO ANY FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL LAW OR NON-U.S. LAW THAT IS SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (**SIMILAR LAW**), OR (2) ITS ACQUISITION, HOLDING AND DISPOSITION OF THIS COVERED BOND DOES NOT AND WILL NOT CONSTITUTE OR RESULT IN A PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (OR IN THE CASE OF A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN, ANY SUCH SIMILAR LAW) FOR WHICH AN EXEMPTION IS NOT AVAILABLE.

- (i) if it is outside the U.S. and is not a U.S. person, that if it should resell or otherwise transfer the Covered Bonds prior to the expiration of the distribution compliance period (defined as 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the Issue Date), it will do so only (a)(i) outside the U.S. in compliance with Rule 903 or 904 under the Securities Act or (ii) to a QIB in compliance with Rule 144A and (b) in accordance with all applicable U.S. State securities laws; and it acknowledges that the Covered Bonds represented by a Regulation S Global Covered Bond and Definitive Regulation S Covered Bonds will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the Issuer:

"THIS SECURITY AND ANY GUARANTEE IN RESPECT THEREOF HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE **SECURITIES ACT**), OR ANY APPLICABLE U.S. STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGENCY AGREEMENT IN RESPECT OF THIS SECURITY (THE **AGENCY AGREEMENT**) AND PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT. UNTIL THE EXPIRY OF THE PERIOD OF 40 DAYS AFTER THE LATER OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE OFFERING AND THE ISSUE DATE, SALES MAY NOT BE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OR TO U.S. PERSONS UNLESS MADE (I) PURSUANT TO RULE 903 OR 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR (II) TO "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS" AS DEFINED IN, AND IN TRANSACTIONS PURSUANT TO, RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT."; and

EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THE APPLICABLE FINAL TERMS, BY ITS ACQUISITION AND HOLDING OF THIS COVERED BOND (OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN), EACH PURCHASER AND HOLDER WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED AND AGREED, THAT EITHER (1) IT IS NOT AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 3(3) OF THE U.S. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED (**ERISA**) AND SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA, OR A "PLAN" SUBJECT TO SECTION 4975 OF THE U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE **CODE**), OR AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS ARE DEEMED FOR PURPOSES OF

ERISA OR THE CODE TO INCLUDE THE ASSETS OF ANY SUCH EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN OR PLAN, OR A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN WHICH IS SUBJECT TO ANY FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL LAW OR NON-U.S. LAW THAT IS SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (**SIMILAR LAW**), OR (2) ITS ACQUISITION, HOLDING AND DISPOSITION OF THIS COVERED BOND DOES NOT AND WILL NOT CONSTITUTE OR RESULT IN A PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (OR IN THE CASE OF A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN, ANY SUCH SIMILAR LAW) FOR WHICH AN EXEMPTION IS NOT AVAILABLE; and

- (j) that the Issuer and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agrees that if any of such acknowledgements, representations or agreements made by it are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Issuer; and if it is acquiring any Covered Bonds as a fiduciary or agent for one or more accounts it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.

No sale of Rule 144A Covered Bonds in the U.S. to any one purchaser will be for less than U.S.\$100,000 (or the approximate equivalent in another Specified Currency) principal amount and no Rule 144A Covered Bond will be issued in connection with such a sale in a smaller principal amount. If the purchaser is a non-bank fiduciary acting on behalf of others, each person for whom it is acting must purchase at least U.S.\$100,000 (or the approximate equivalent in another Specified Currency) principal amount of Registered Covered Bonds.

The relevant Dealer may arrange for the resale of Covered Bonds to QIBs pursuant to Rule 144A and each such purchaser of Covered Bonds is hereby notified that the relevant Dealer may be relying on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. The minimum aggregate principal amount of Covered Bonds which may be purchased by a QIB pursuant to Rule 144A is U.S.\$100,000 (or the approximate equivalent in another Specified Currency). To the extent that the Issuer is not subject to or does not comply with the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act or the information furnishing requirements of Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder, the Issuer has agreed to furnish to holders of Covered Bonds and to prospective purchasers designated by such holders, upon request, such information as may be required by Rule 144A(d)(4).

This Prospectus has been prepared by the Issuer for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Covered Bonds outside the U.S. and for the resale of the Covered Bonds in the U.S.. The Issuer and the lead managers reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase the Covered Bonds, in whole or in part, for any reason. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to any person in the U.S. or to any U.S. person, other than any QIB within the meaning of Rule 144A to whom an offer has been made directly by one of the lead managers or its U.S. broker-dealer affiliate. Distribution of this prospectus by any non-U.S. person outside the U.S. or by any QIB in the U.S. to any U.S. person or to any other person within the U.S., other than any QIB and those persons, if any, retained to advise such non-U.S. person or QIB with respect thereto, is unauthorised and any disclosure without the prior written consent of the Issuer of any of its contents to any such U.S. person or other person within the U.S., other than any QIB and those persons, if any, retained to advise such non-U.S. person or QIB, is prohibited.

Selling Restrictions

United States

The Covered Bonds and the Covered Bond Guarantee have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and Covered Bonds may not be offered or sold within the U.S. or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except in certain transactions exempt from, or in transactions not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Covered Bonds in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the U.S. or its possessions or to a U.S. person, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. tax regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and regulations thereunder.

In connection with any Covered Bond which are offered or sold outside the U.S. in reliance on Regulation S (**Regulation S Covered Bonds**), each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not offer, sell or deliver such

Regulation S Covered Bonds (i) as part of its distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the Tranche of Covered Bonds of which such Covered Bonds are a part, as determined and certified by the relevant Dealer, in the case of a non-syndicated issue, or the Lead Manager, in the case of a syndicated issue, and except in either case in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act. Each Dealer has further agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree, that it will send to each dealer to which it sells any Regulation S Covered Bond during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Regulation S Covered Bond within the U.S. or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of a Tranche of Covered Bonds, an offer or sale of such Covered Bonds within the U.S. by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an available exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Dealers may arrange for the resale of Covered Bonds to QIBs pursuant to Rule 144A and each such purchaser of Covered Bonds is hereby notified that the Dealers may be relying on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. The minimum aggregate principal amount of Covered Bonds which may be purchased by a QIB pursuant to Rule 144A is U.S.\$100,000 (or the approximate equivalent in another Specified Currency).

To permit compliance with Rule 144A in connection with any resales or other transfers of Covered Bonds that are "restricted securities" within the meaning of the Securities Act, each of the Issuer and the LLP has undertaken in the Trust Deed to furnish, upon the request of a holder of such Covered Bonds or any beneficial interest therein, to such holder or to a prospective purchaser designated by him, the information required to be delivered under Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act if, at the time of the request, any of the Covered Bonds remain outstanding as "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) of the Securities Act and each of the Issuer and the LLP is neither a reporting company under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act nor exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder.

Public Offer Selling Restriction under the Prospectus Directive

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a **Relevant Member State**), each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the **Relevant Implementation Date**) it has not made and will not make an offer of Covered Bonds which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Prospectus as completed by the final terms in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant Member State, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such Covered Bonds to the public in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (b) at any time to fewer than 100 or, if the relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provision of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (c) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Covered Bonds referred to in (a) to (c) above shall require the Issuer or any relevant Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an **offer of Covered Bonds to the public** in relation to any Covered Bonds in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Covered Bonds to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Covered Bonds, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression **Prospectus Directive** means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State and the expression **2010 PD Amending Directive** means Directive 2010/73/EU.

United Kingdom

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA 2000) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Covered Bonds in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA 2000 does not apply to the Issuer or the LLP; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA 2000 with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Covered Bonds in, from or otherwise involving the UK.

Japan

The Covered Bonds have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Law No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the **FIEA**) and the Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Covered Bonds in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan as defined under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law (Law No. 228 of 1949, as amended)) or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

The Netherlands

The Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that any Covered Bonds having a denomination of less than €50,000 or its equivalent in another currency will only be offered in The Netherlands to qualified investors as defined in the Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) and the decrees issued pursuant thereto.

Republic of Italy

The offering of the Covered Bonds has not been registered pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no Covered Bonds may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of the Prospectus or of any other document relating to the Covered Bonds be distributed in the Republic of Italy, except:

- (a) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as defined pursuant to Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended (the **Financial Services Act**) and Article 34-ter, first paragraph, letter (b) of CONSOB (the Italian Securities Exchange Commission) Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended from time to time (**Regulation No. 11971**); or
- (b) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on public offerings pursuant to Article 100 of the Financial Services Act and Article 34-ter of Regulation No. 11971.

Furthermore, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that any offer, sale or delivery of the Covered Bonds or distribution of copies of the Prospectus or any other document relating to the Covered Bonds in the Republic of Italy under (a) or (b) above must be:

- (i) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Financial Services Act, CONSOB Regulation No. 16190 of 29 October 2007 (as amended from time to time) and Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended (the **Italian Banking Act**); and
- (ii) in compliance with Article 129 of the Italian Banking Act, as amended and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy (as amended from time to time) pursuant to which the Bank of Italy may request information on the issue or the offer of securities in the Republic of Italy; or
- (iii) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations or requirement imposed by CONSOB or other Italian authority.

Germany

The Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that it shall only offer or sell Covered Bonds in the Federal Republic of Germany in compliance with the provisions of the German Securities Prospectus Act (*Wertpapier- prospektgesetz*) of 22 June 2005, or any other laws applicable in the Federal Republic of Germany governing the offer and sale of securities. The Dealer has also agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree that it shall not offer or sell the Covered Bonds in the Federal Republic in Germany in a manner which could result in the Issuer being subject to any licence requirement under the German Banking Act (*Kreditwesengesetz*).

Republic of France

The Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (i) it has only made and will only make an offer of Covered Bonds to the public in the Republic of France in the period beginning (i) when a prospectus in relation to the Covered Bonds has been approved by the *Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF)*, on the date of publication of such prospectus or, (ii) when a prospectus has been approved by the competent authority of another Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the EU Prospectus Directive No. 2003/71/EC, on the date of notification of such approval to the AMF, and ending at the latest on the date which is 12 months after the date of approval of the Prospectus, all in accordance with Articles L.412-1 and L.621-8 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* and the *Règlement général* of the AMF; or
- (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, Covered Bonds to the public in France, and has not distributed or caused to be distributed and will not distribute or cause to be distributed to the public in France, the Prospectus, the relevant Final Terms or any other offering material relating to the Covered Bonds, and that such offers, sales and distributions have been and will be made in France only to (a) providers of investment services relating to portfolio management for the account of third parties, and/or (b) qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*), other than individuals, all as defined in, and in accordance with, Articles L.411-1, L.411-2 and D.411-1 to D.411-3 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*.

Switzerland

This document is not intended to constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase or invest in the Covered Bonds described herein. The Covered Bonds may not be publicly offered, sold or advertised, directly or indirectly, in, into or from Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange or on any other exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Covered Bonds constitutes a prospectus as such term is understood pursuant to article 652a or article 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or a listing prospectus within the meaning of the listing rules of the SIX Swiss Exchange or any other regulated trading facility in Switzerland or a simplified prospectus or a prospectus as such term is defined in the Swiss Collective Investment Scheme Act, and neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Covered Bonds may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, nor the Issuer nor the Covered Bonds have been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. The Covered Bonds are not subject to the supervision by any Swiss regulatory authority, e.g., the Swiss Financial Markets Supervisory Authority FINMA, and investors in the Covered Bonds will not benefit from protection or supervision by such authority.

General

Each Dealer has agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree that it will, comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Covered Bonds or possesses or distributes this Prospectus and will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer, sale or delivery by it of Covered Bonds under the laws and regulations or directives in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries and none of the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee nor any of the other Dealers shall have any responsibility therefor. Furthermore, they will not directly or indirectly

offer, sell or deliver any Covered Bonds or distribute or publish any form of application, prospectus, advertisement or other offering material except under circumstances that will, to the best of their knowledge and belief, result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations, and all offers, sales and deliveries of Covered Bonds by them will be made on the same terms.

None of the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee or any of the Dealers represents that Covered Bonds may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

With regard to each Tranche, the relevant Dealer(s) will be required to comply with such other additional or modified restrictions (if any) as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) shall agree as a term of issue and purchase as indicated in the applicable Final Terms.

Each Dealer will, unless prohibited by applicable law, furnish to each person to whom they offer or sell Covered Bonds a copy of the Prospectus as then amended or supplemented or, unless delivery of the Prospectus is required by applicable law, inform each such person that a copy will be made available upon request. The Dealers are not authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in the Prospectus in connection with the offer and sale of Covered Bonds to which the Prospectus relates.

This Prospectus may be used by the Dealers for offers and sales related to market-making transactions in the Covered Bonds. Any or each of the Dealers may act as principal or agent in these transactions. These sales will be made at prices relating to prevailing market prices at the time of sale. None of the Dealers has any obligation to make a market in the Covered Bonds, and any market-making may be discontinued at any time without notice. The Dealers are participating in the initial distribution of the Covered Bonds.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorisation

The Issuer has obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations in the UK in connection with the establishment, implementation and operation of the Programme and the issue of Covered Bonds. The establishment, implementation and operation of the Programme and the issue of Covered Bonds were authorised by resolutions of the Board of Directors of the Issuer dated 25 January 2008. The establishment, implementation and operation of the Programme and the giving of the Covered Bond Guarantee was duly confirmed and authorised by a resolution of the LLP Management Board dated 15 October 2008. The current update of the Programme has been duly authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer dated 27 November 2014.

Listing of Covered Bonds

The listing of the Covered Bonds on the Official List will be expressed as a percentage of their nominal amount (excluding accrued interest). It is expected that each Tranche of Covered Bonds which is to be admitted to the Official List and to trading on the regulated market of the London Stock Exchange will be admitted separately as and when issued or on such later date as the Issuer may agree with the relevant Dealer, subject only (in the case of a listing upon issue) to the issue of a Temporary Global Covered Bond, a Permanent Global Covered Bond, a Regulation S Global Covered Bond or a Rule 144A Global Covered Bond, as the case may be, initially representing the Covered Bonds of such Tranche. The listing of the Programme in respect of Covered Bonds is expected to be granted on or about 24 June 2015. Transactions will normally be effected for delivery on the third working day after the day of the transaction.

Documents Available

For so long as Covered Bonds may be issued pursuant to this Prospectus, the following documents will be available, during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) for inspection at the office of Lloyds Bank plc, 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN:

- (i) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Issuer and the constitutive documents of the LLP;
- (ii) the Trust Deed (which includes the Guarantee and the forms of the Global Covered Bonds, the definitive Covered Bonds, the Coupons, the Receipts and the Talons);
- (iii) the Agency Agreement;
- (iv) the most recent publicly available reviewed or audited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer beginning with such financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013;
- (v) the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in respect of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer for the financial years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013;
- (vi) the LLP's 2013 Annual Report;
- (vii) the LLP's 2014 Annual Report;
- (viii) each Final Terms (save that Final Terms relating to a Covered Bond which is neither admitted to trading on a regulated market within the European Economic Area nor offered in the European Economic Area in circumstances where a prospectus is required to be published under the Prospectus Directive will only be available for inspection by a holder of such Covered Bond and such holder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the Paying Agent as to its holding of Covered Bonds and identity); and
- (ix) a copy of this Prospectus together with any supplemental Prospectus or further Prospectus and any documents incorporated by reference.

The Prospectus and the Final Terms for Covered Bonds that are listed on the Official List and admitted to trading on the Market will be published on the website of the Regulatory News Service operated by the London Stock Exchange at www.londonstockexchange.com/exchange/news/market-news/market-news-home.html.

Clearing Systems

The Covered Bonds issued pursuant to this Prospectus have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (which are the entities in charge of keeping the records). In addition, the Issuer may make an application with respect to any Registered Covered Bonds, such as Rule 144A Covered Bonds, to be accepted for trading in book-entry form by DTC. Acceptance by DTC of Covered Bonds of each Tranche of a Registered Covered Bond Series issued by the Issuer will be confirmed in the applicable Final Terms. The Common Code and the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) and (where applicable) the identification number for any other relevant clearing system for each Series of Covered Bonds will be set out in the applicable Final Terms. The address of Euroclear is 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium, the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Luxembourg. The address of DTC is 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041-0099. The address of any alternative clearing system will be specified in the applicable Final Terms. The applicable Final Terms will also indicate whether the relevant Covered Bonds will not be cleared through any clearing system.

Significant or Material Change

There has been no significant change in the financial position of Lloyds Bank Group since 31 December 2014, the date to which Lloyds Bank Group's last published audited financial information (as set out in the Issuer's 2014 Annual Report) was prepared. There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer since 31 December 2014, the date to which the Issuer's last published audited financial information (as set out in the Issuer's 2014 Annual Report) was prepared. There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the LLP since 31 December 2014, the date to which the LLP's last published audited financial information was prepared and there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the LLP since 31 December 2014.

Litigation

Save as disclosed in the sub-sections entitled "*Interchange fees*", "*Payment Protection Insurance*", "*Proactive mailings resulting from past business reviews*", "*Investigation and litigation relating to Interbank offered rates, and other references rates*", "*Litigation in relation to insurance branch business in Germany*", "*Interest rate hedging products*", "*Provisions for other legal actions and regulatory matters*", "*UK shareholder litigation*", "*Financial Services Compensation Scheme*", "*Investigation into Bank of Scotland and report on HBOS*", "*U.S.-Swiss tax programme*", "*Tax authorities*" and "*Residential mortgage reposessions*" of the section "*Lloyds Bank – Legal Actions and Regulatory Matters*" on pages 146 to 151 of this Prospectus, there are no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware) during the 12 months preceding the date of this Prospectus, which may have or have had in the recent past, significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Issuer or Lloyds Bank Group. There are no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the LLP is aware) during the 12 months preceding the date of this Prospectus, which may have or have had in the recent past a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the LLP.

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, (members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales) have audited, and rendered unqualified audit reports on, the annual consolidated published accounts of the Issuer for the two financial years ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014.

Reports

The Trust Deed provides that the Bond Trustee may rely on reports or other information from professional advisers or other experts in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed, whether or not any such report or other information, or engagement letter or other document entered into by the Bond Trustee and the relevant person in connection therewith, contains any monetary or other limit on the liability of the relevant person.

Post-issuance information

The Issuer intends to provide a monthly Asset Coverage and Investor Report which will be made available to Covered Bondholders at <http://www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/investors/debt-investors/covered-bonds> detailing, among other things, compliance with the Asset Coverage Test. The website and the contents thereof do not form part of this Prospectus.

In addition, the Issuer is required, pursuant to the terms of the RCB Regulations, to provide loan level information relating to the Loans in the Asset Pool and to display the Transaction Documents related to the Programme.

GLOSSARY

2010 PD Amending Directive	Directive 2010/73/EU
30/360, 360/360 or Bond Basis	The meaning given in Condition 4.5(iii)(c)(vi) on page 110 of Programme Conditions
30E/360 or Eurobond Basis	The meaning given in Condition 4.5 (iii)(c)(vii) on page 110 of the Programme Conditions
30E/360 (ISDA)	The meaning given in Condition 4.5(iii)(c)(viii) on page 110 of the Programme Conditions
1999 Regulations	Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 (SI 1999/2083), as amended
€, Euro or euro	The lawful currency for the time being of the Member States of the European Union that have adopted or may adopt the single currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European Economic Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty of Rome of 25 March, 1957, as amended by, <i>inter alia</i> , the Single European Act of 1986 and the Treaty of European Union of 7th February, 1992 and the Treaty of Amsterdam of 2nd October, 1997 establishing the European Community
£ or Sterling	The lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
\$, U.S.\$ or U.S. Dollars or US Dollars	The lawful currency for the time being of the United States of America
¥, Yen, JPY, Japanese ¥ or Japanese yen	The lawful currency for the time being of Japan
ABS	Asset Backed Securities
Account Bank	Lloyds Bank plc acting in its capacity as account bank and any other financial institution which accedes to the Bank Account Agreement as an Account Bank
Account Bank Required Ratings	At least a short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligation rating of P-1 by Moody's and F1 by Fitch (or such other ratings that may be agreed between the parties to the Bank Account Agreement or the Guaranteed Investment Contract, as the case may be, provided that a Rating Agency Confirmation has been obtained)
Accrual Period	The meaning given on page 109 of this Prospectus
Accrual Yield	In relation to a Zero Coupon Covered Bond, the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms
Accrued Interest	In relation to a Loan as at any date, interest accrued but not yet due and payable on such Loan from (and including) the Monthly Payment Day immediately preceding the relevant date to (but excluding) the relevant date
Act	The meaning given on page 226 of this Prospectus
Actual/360	The meaning given in Condition 4.5(iii)(c)(v) on page 109 of this Prospectus
Actual/365 (Fixed)	The meaning given in Condition 4.5(iii)(c)(iii) on page 109 of this Prospectus
Actual/365 (Sterling)	The meaning given on page 109 of this Prospectus
Actual/Actual or Actual/Actual (ISDA)	The meaning given on page 109 of this Prospectus

Actual/Actual (ICMA)	The meaning given in Condition 11(iii)(c)(i) on page 109 of this Prospectus
Additional Business Centre	The meaning (if any) given in the applicable Final Terms
Additional Mortgages	The meaning given on page 152 of this Prospectus
Adjusted Aggregate Loan Amount	The meaning given on page 178 of this Prospectus
Adjusted Current Balance	The meaning given on page 178 of this Prospectus
adjusted issue price	The meaning given on page 229 of this Prospectus
Adjusted Required Redemption Amount	The meaning given on page 183 of this Prospectus
Administration Fee	The meaning given on page 175 of this Prospectus
Agency Agreement	The agency agreement dated the Programme Date and made between the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent and the other Paying Agents, the Exchange Agent, the Registrar and the Transfer Agent (as the same may be amended, restated, supplemented, replaced or novated from time to time)
Agents	The Paying Agents, the Registrar, the Exchange Agent, the Transfer Agents and any Calculation Agent
Amending Directive	The meaning given on page 82 of this Prospectus
AMF	The meaning given on page 243 of this Prospectus
Amortisation Test	The meaning given on page 181 of this Prospectus
Amortisation Test Aggregate Loan Amount	The meaning given on page 181 of this Prospectus
Amortisation Test Current Balance	The meaning given on page 181 of this Prospectus
Amortised Face Amount	The meaning given on page 118 of this Prospectus
applicable Final Terms	The meaning given on page 99 of this Prospectus
Arrears Adjusted Current Balance in Arrears	The meaning given on page 179 of this Prospectus In respect of a Mortgage Account, that one or more Monthly Payments in respect of such Mortgage Account have become due and remain unpaid by a Borrower
Arrears of Interest	In respect of a Loan as at any date, the aggregate of all interest which is due and payable and remains unpaid on that date
Asset Coverage and Investor Report	The report substantially in the form set out in Schedule 3 to the Cash Management Agreement, to be prepared by the Cash Manager each month or at such other intervals as Lloyds Bank plc, the LLP, the Cash Manager and the Rating Agencies may agree
Asset Coverage Test	The meaning given on page 177 of this Prospectus
Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice	The notice required to be served by the Bond Trustee if the Asset Coverage Test is not satisfied on two consecutive Calculation Dates
Asset Monitor	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP appointed as such under the Asset Monitor Agreement (and any successor asset monitor appointed in accordance with the Asset Monitor Agreement)
Asset Monitor Agreement	The asset monitor agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the Asset Monitor, the LLP, the Cash Manager, the Issuer, the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, supplemented, replaced or novated from time to time)

Asset Monitor Report	A report substantially in the form contained in Schedule 2 to the Asset Monitor Agreement and prepared by the Asset Monitor on the basis of and in accordance with the calculations and procedures set out in Schedule 3 of the Asset Monitor Agreement
Asset Percentage	93.0 per cent. or such lower percentage figure as determined from time to time pursuant to Clause 11.3 of the LLP Deed
Asset Pool	All assets of the LLP from time to time including but not limited to the Portfolio, any Substitution Assets, any Authorised Investments, the rights of the LLP in the Transaction Documents, the LLP Accounts and all amounts standing to the credit thereto and any other assets referred to in Regulation 3(1) (<i>Asset Pool</i>) of the RCB Regulations, provided that all such assets are recorded as comprising the asset pool under the RCB Regulations
Asset Segregation	The meaning given on page 12 of this Prospectus
Authorised Investments	<p>Each of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sterling gilt-edged securities having a remaining maturity of 30 days or less and maturing on or before the next following LLP Payment Date; and (b) Sterling demand or time deposits, provided that in all cases such investments have a remaining period to maturity of 30 days or less and mature on or before the next following LLP Payment Date and the short-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of the issuing or guaranteeing entity or the entity with which the demand or time deposits are made (being an authorised person under the FSMA) are rated at least (i) P-1 by Moody's and F1+ by Fitch or (ii) their equivalents by three other internationally recognised rating agencies, <p>provided that such Authorised Investments comply with the requirements of Regulation 2(1)(a) of the RCB Regulations</p>
Authorities	The meaning given on page 35 of this Prospectus
Available Principal Receipts	<p>On a relevant Calculation Date, an amount equal to the aggregate of (without double counting):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the amount of Principal Receipts received during the immediately preceding Calculation Period and credited to the Principal Ledger on the GIC Account; (b) any other amount standing to the credit of the Principal Ledger including (i) the proceeds of any Term Advance (where such proceeds have not been applied to acquire New Portfolios or invest in Substitution Assets), (ii) any Cash Capital Contributions received from a Member (other than those Cash Capital Contributions credited to the Reserve Ledger on the GIC Account) and (iii) the proceeds from any sale of Loans (including, but not limited to, Selected Loans) pursuant to the terms of the LLP Deed or the Mortgage Sale Agreement to the extent that such proceeds represent principal, but excluding any amount of principal received under the Covered Bond Swap Agreements, which is otherwise applied by the LLP in accordance with the provisions of the LLP Deed; (c) following repayment of any Hard Bullet Covered Bonds by the Issuer and the LLP on the Final Maturity Date thereof, any amounts standing to the credit of the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger in respect of such Series of Hard Bullet Covered

Bonds (except where the LLP has elected to or is required to retain such amounts on the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger);

- (d) the amount of any termination payment received from a Swap Provider which is not applied to acquire a replacement for the relevant terminated Swap; and
- (e) any Excess Proceeds,

Excluding

- (f) any Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts (to the extent otherwise constituting Available Principal Receipts);
- (g) Tax Credits and any amount received by the LLP in respect of Tax Credits (to the extent otherwise constituting Available Principal Receipts); and
- (h) Swap Provider Tax Payments received from Swap Providers (to the extent otherwise constituting Available Principal Receipts)

Available Revenue Receipts

On a relevant Calculation Date, an amount equal to the aggregate of (without double counting):

- (a) the amount of Revenue Receipts received during the immediately preceding Calculation Period and credited to the Revenue Ledger on the GIC Account;
- (b) other net income of the LLP including all amounts of interest received on the LLP Accounts, the Substitution Assets and any Authorised Investments in the preceding Calculation Period and the proceeds from any sale of Loans (including, but not limited to, Selected Loans) pursuant to the terms of the LLP Deed or the Mortgage Sale Agreement to the extent that such proceeds comprise Accrued Interest, but excluding amounts received by the LLP under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement and amounts in respect of interest received by the LLP under each Covered Bond Swap Agreement, in each case which is otherwise applied by the LLP in accordance with the LLP Deed;
- (c) amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund in excess of the Reserve Fund Required Amount;
- (d) any other Revenue Receipts not referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) (inclusive) above received during the previous Calculation Period and standing to the credit of the Revenue Ledger on the GIC Account;
- (e) following service of a Notice to Pay or an Asset Coverage Test Breach Notice (which remains outstanding), amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund; and
- (f) the amount of any premium received by the LLP from a new Swap Provider as consideration for the entry by the LLP into a new Swap, except to the extent applied to pay any termination payment under the relevant Swap being replaced,

Excluding

- (g) Third Party Amounts, which shall be paid on receipt in cleared funds to the Seller (to the extent otherwise constituting Available Revenue Receipts);
- (h) Tax Credits and any amount received by the LLP in respect of Tax Credits (to the extent otherwise constituting Available

	Revenue Receipts);
	(i) Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts (to the extent otherwise constituting Available Revenue Receipts); and
	(j) Swap Provider Tax Payments received from the Swap Providers
Average Mortgage Account Balance	The simple average mortgage account balance, calculated as the total outstanding Current Balance of all Mortgage Accounts in the Portfolio at the Cut-off Date, divided by the number of Mortgage Accounts in the Portfolio at the same date
Bank Account Agreement	The bank account agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the LLP, the Account Bank, the Cash Manager, the GIC Provider and the Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, varied, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time)
Banking Act	Banking Act 2009
Banking Reform Act	The meaning given on page 33 of this Prospectus
Basel Committee	The meaning given on page 34 of this Prospectus
Basel III	The meaning given on page 34 of this Prospectus
BBA	The meaning given on page 146 of this Prospectus
BCBS	The meaning given on page 86 of this Prospectus
Bearer Covered Bonds	Covered Bonds in bearer form
Bearer Definitive Covered Bond	A Bearer Covered Bond in definitive form issued or, as the case may require, to be issued by the Issuer in accordance with the provisions of the Programme Agreement or any other agreement between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, the Agency Agreement and the Trust Deed in exchange for either a Temporary Global Covered Bond or part thereof or a Permanent Global Covered Bond (all as indicated in the applicable Final Terms), such Bearer Covered Bond in definitive form being in the form or substantially in the form set out in Part 3 of Schedule 2 to the Trust Deed with such modifications (if any) as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, the Bond Trustee and the relevant Dealer or Lead Manager (in the case of syndicated issues) and having the Programme Conditions endorsed thereon or, if permitted by the relevant Stock Exchange, incorporating the Programme Conditions by reference as indicated in the applicable Final Terms and having the relevant information supplementing, replacing or modifying the Programme Conditions appearing in the applicable Final Terms endorsed thereon or attached thereto and (except in the case of a Zero Coupon Covered Bond in bearer form) having Coupons and, where appropriate, Receipts and/or Talons attached thereto on issue
Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds	The meaning given on page 99 of this Prospectus
Bearer Global Covered Bonds	Global Covered Bonds in bearer form, comprising Temporary Global Covered Bonds and Permanent Global Covered Bonds substantially in the forms set out in Part 1 and Part 2, respectively, of Schedule 2 to the Trust Deed
Beneficial Owner	Each actual purchaser of each DTC Covered Bond
Belmont decision	The meaning given on page 85 of this Prospectus
BHC Act	The meaning given on page 143 of this Prospectus
Block Buildings Insurance	The block buildings insurance cover provided by Aviva Insurance Limited

Bond Trustee	BNY Mellon Corporate Trustee Services Limited, in its capacity as bond trustee under the Trust Deed together with any successor or additional bond trustee appointed from time to time thereunder
Borrower	In relation to a Loan, each individual specified as such in the relevant Mortgage Conditions together with each individual (if any) from time to time assuming an obligation to repay such Loan or any part of it
BOS	Bank of Scotland plc, a public limited company incorporated under the laws of Scotland (registered number SC 327000) whose registered office is at The Mound, Edinburgh EH1 1YZ, Scotland
BOS Power of Attorney	A power of attorney to be provided by BOS to Lloyds Bank plc, the LLP and the Security Trustee in respect of those Halifax Loans included in the Portfolio substantially in the form set out in schedule 4 (Power of Attorney in favour of the Purchaser, the LLP and the Security Trustee) to the Intercompany Mortgage Sale Agreement
Broken Amount	The meaning (if any) given in the applicable Final Terms
BRRD	The meaning given on page 33 of this Prospectus
Business Day	The meaning given in Condition 4.5 (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) on page 108 of this Prospectus
Business Day Convention	In respect of a Tranche of Covered Bonds and either the Specified Periods or the Interest Payment Dates, the business day convention specified in the applicable Final Terms and determined in accordance with Condition 4.5 (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) on page 108 of this Prospectus
Buy-to-Let Loan	A Loan that has been made to a Borrower who wishes to purchase or remortgage the relevant Property for the purpose of letting to third parties either by way of assured shorthold tenancy or by way of a tenancy which would be an assured shorthold tenancy but for the level of rent payable under the tenancy exceeding the maximum amount prescribed for such tenancies, or in respect of Scottish Mortgages, a short assured tenancy
Buy-to-Let Product	A range of specific mortgage products available to customers with Buy-to-Let loans and to customers with Buy-to-Let Loans and to those customers where the Seller has consented to the borrower letting the property
C&G and Cheltenham & Gloucester	Cheltenham & Gloucester plc (registered number 02299428), a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, whose registered office is at Barnett Way, Gloucester GL4 3RL
C&GBS	Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society
Calculation Agent	In relation to one or more Series of Floating Rate Covered Bonds, the person initially appointed as calculation agent in relation to such Covered Bonds by the Issuer and the LLP pursuant to the Agency Agreement or, if applicable, any successor calculation agent in relation to such Covered Bonds
Calculation Agent(s)	The meaning given on page 99 of this Prospectus
Calculation Amount	In relation to any Series of Covered Bonds has the meaning given to it in the applicable Final Terms
Calculation Date	The third London Business Day prior to each LLP Payment Date
Calculation Period	The period from, and including the first day of each calendar month to, and including, the last day of each calendar month except that for the first Series of Covered Bonds the first Calculation Period means the

	period from, and including, the First Sale Date to, and including, the last day of October 2008
Capital Account Ledger	The ledger maintained by the Cash Manager on behalf of the LLP in respect of each Member to record the balance of each Member's Capital Contributions from time to time
Capital Balance	For a Loan at any date the principal balance of that Loan to which the Servicer applies the relevant interest rate at which interest on that Loan accrues which, for the avoidance of doubt, shall not include Capitalised Expenses and Capitalised Interest
Capital Contribution	In relation to each Member, the aggregate of the capital contributed by that Member to the LLP from time to time by way of Cash Capital Contributions and Capital Contributions in Kind as determined on each Calculation Date in accordance with the formula set out in the LLP Deed
Capital Contribution in Kind	A contribution by way of Loans and their Related Security to the LLP in an amount equal to (a) the Current Balance of those Loans as at the relevant Sale Date minus (b) any cash payment paid by the LLP to the Seller for the Loans and their Related Security on that Sale Date, plus (c) the principal amount of all Flexible Loan Drawings and Further Advances in respect of such Loans which are funded by the Seller as a Member of the LLP and, without double counting, any increases in the Current Balance of the relevant Loan
Capital Distribution	Any return on a Member's Capital Contribution in accordance with the terms of the LLP Deed (and excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, any Deferred Consideration)
Capitalised Expenses	In relation to a Loan, the amount of all expenses, charges, fees, premiums or payments capitalised and added to the Capital Balance in respect of such Loan in accordance with the relevant Mortgage Conditions
Capitalised Interest	The aggregate increase in the Capital Balance of a Loan that occurs as a result of the interest accruing on the Capital Balance
Cash Capital Contribution	A capital contribution to the LLP made in cash whether by way of loan or otherwise and including the amount paid by the Seller to the LLP in respect of unpaid interest and principal in association with the Underpayment or any Payment Holidays on the Loans in the Portfolio in accordance with the provisions of the LLP Deed
Cash Management Agreement	The cash management agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the LLP, the Cash Manager and the Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, varied, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time)
Cash Manager	Lloyds Bank plc, in its capacity as cash manager or any successor cash manager appointed from time to time pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement
CBTL	The meaning given on page 78 of this Prospectus
CCA	Consumer Credit Act 1974, as amended
CCA 2006	Consumer Credit Act 2006
CDS	The meaning given on page 31 of this Prospectus
CEA	The meaning given on page 148 of this Prospectus
cent and c	The meaning given on page 10 of this Prospectus
Certificate of Title	A solicitor's or licensed conveyancer's or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer's report or certificate of title obtained by or on behalf of

	the relevant Originator in respect of each Property substantially in the form of the pro-forma set out in the Standard Documentation
CFTC	The meaning given on page 144 of this Prospectus
Charged Property	The meaning given on page 191 of this Prospectus
Clearing Systems	DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg
Clearstream, Luxembourg	Clearstream Banking, <i>société anonyme</i> or its successors
CMA	Competition and Markets Authority
CMC	The meaning given on page 146 of this Prospectus
CMIG	The meaning given on page 148 of this Prospectus
CML	Council of Mortgage Lenders
CML Code	Mortgage Code (as defined below)
Code	The meaning given on page 27 of this Prospectus
Commission's proposal	The meaning given on page 65 of this Prospectus
Common Depositary	The common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg
Common Safekeeper	Euroclear SA/NV or any entity so determined pursuant to the Agency Agreement
Companies Act	The meaning given to the term "Companies Acts" in Section 2 of the Companies Act 2006, with the addition of the words "to the extent that they are in force" at the end of Section 2(1)(a) (as it applies to limited liability partnerships) and any regulations made pursuant to those Acts to the extent that they are in force
Company	Lloyds Banking Group plc, registered in Scotland (no. SC095000)
CONC	The FCA's consumer credit sourcebook
Conduct Indemnity	The meaning given on page 151 of this Prospectus
Co-operative	The meaning given on page 156 of this Prospectus
consolidated financial statements	The meaning given on page 10 of this Prospectus
Consumer Credit Directive	Directive 2008/48/EC of 23 April 2008 on credit agreements for consumers and repealing Council Directive 87/102/EEC
Corporate Services Agreement	The corporate services agreement dated the Programme Date entered into by the Liquidation Member and Holdings, with, <i>inter alios</i> , the Corporate Services Provider and the LLP (as the same may be amended, restated, varied, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time)
Corporate Services Provider	Structured Finance Management Limited acting through its office at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, in its capacity as corporate services provider together with any successor corporate services provider from time to time
Coupon	<p>An interest coupon appertaining to a Bearer Definitive Covered Bond (other than a Zero Coupon Covered Bond), such coupon being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if appertaining to a Fixed Rate Covered Bond, substantially in the form set out in Part 5A of Schedule 2 to the Trust Deed or in such other form, having regard to the terms of issue of the Covered Bonds of the relevant Series, as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, the Bond Trustee and the relevant Dealer; or (b) if appertaining to a Floating Rate Covered Bond, substantially

	<p>in the form set out in Part 5B of Schedule 2 to the Trust Deed or in such other form, having regard to the terms of issue of the Covered Bonds of the relevant Series, as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, the Bond Trustee and the relevant Dealer; or</p> <p>(c) if appertaining to a Bearer Definitive Covered Bond which is neither a Fixed Rate Covered Bond nor a Floating Rate Covered Bond, in such form as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, the Bond Trustee and the relevant Dealer</p>
Couponholders	The holders of the Coupons (which expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include the holders of the Talons)
Coupons	The meaning given on page 100 of this Prospectus
Covered Bond	Each covered bond (including N Covered Bonds provided that the relevant N Covered Bondholder, in the case of the initial N Covered Bondholder, has entered into the related Covered Bond Confirmation or, in the case of an assignee, has agreed to be bound by the terms of such N Covered Bond Confirmation by way of an N Covered Bond Assignment Agreement) issued or to be issued pursuant (except in the case of N Covered Bonds) to the Programme Agreement and which is or is to be constituted under the Trust Deed, which covered bond may be represented by a Global Covered Bond or any Definitive Covered Bond or, in the case of any N Covered Bond, by a relevant certificate and includes any replacements for a Covered Bond issued pursuant to Condition 10 (<i>Replacement of Covered Bonds, Receipts, Coupons and Talons</i>) of the Terms and Conditions or, in the case of N Covered Bonds, equivalent provisions.
Covered Bond Guarantee	An unconditional and irrevocable guarantee by the LLP in the Trust Deed for the payment (following service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice) of Guaranteed Amounts in respect of the Covered Bonds when the same shall become Due for Payment
Covered Bonds	The meaning given on page 1 of this Prospectus
Covered Bond Swap	Each transaction between the LLP, the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider and the Security Trustee pursuant to a Covered Bond Swap Agreement
Covered Bond Swap Agreement	Each agreement between the LLP, a Covered Bond Swap Provider and the Security Trustee governing any Covered Bond Swaps in the form of an ISDA Master Agreement, including a schedule, one confirmation in relation to one transaction and a credit support annex
Covered Bond Swap Agreements	The meaning given on page 188 of this Prospectus
Covered Bondholder	The meaning given on page 101 of this Prospectus
Covered Bond Swap Early Termination Event	The meaning given on page 190 of this Prospectus
Covered Bond Swap Provider	Each provider of a Covered Bond Swap under a Covered Bond Swap Agreement
Covered Bond Swap Rate	In relation to a Series of Covered Bonds, the exchange rate specified in the Covered Bond Swap relating to such Covered Bonds or, if the relevant Covered Bond Swap Agreement has terminated, the applicable spot rate
Covered Bondholders	Means the several persons who are for the time being holders of outstanding Covered Bonds (being, in the case of Bearer Covered Bonds, the bearers thereof and, in the case of Registered Covered

Bonds, the several persons whose names are entered in the register of holders of the Registered Covered Bonds as the holders thereof) save that, in respect of the Covered Bonds of any Series, for so long as such Covered Bonds or any part thereof are represented by a Bearer Global Covered Bond deposited with a Common Depositary or, as the case may be, the Common Safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, or so long as DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or its nominee is the registered holder of a Registered Global Covered Bond, each person who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (other than Clearstream, Luxembourg, if Clearstream, Luxembourg shall be an accountholder of Euroclear and Euroclear, if Euroclear shall be an accountholder of Clearstream, Luxembourg) or, as the case may be, DTC or its nominee, as the holder of a particular principal amount of the Covered Bond of such Series shall be deemed to be the holder of such principal amount of such Covered Bonds (and the holder of the relevant Global Covered Bond shall be deemed not to be the holder) for all purposes under the Trust Deed other than with respect to payment of principal or interest on such principal amount of such Covered Bonds and, in the case of DTC or its nominee, voting, giving consents and making requests pursuant to the Trust Deed, the rights to which shall be vested, as against the Issuer, the LLP and the Bond Trustee, solely in such common depositary or the Common Safekeeper or, as the case may be, DTC or its nominee and for which purpose such Common Depositary or the Common Safekeeper or, as the case may be, DTC or its nominee shall be deemed to be the holder of such principal amount of such Covered Bonds in accordance with and subject to its terms and the provisions of the trust presents and the expressions **Covered Bondholder**, **Holder** and **holder of Covered Bonds** and related expressions shall be construed accordingly

CPUTR

The meaning given on page 80 of this Prospectus

CRA Regulation

The meaning given on page 2 of this Prospectus

CRD

Directive 2006/49/EC of 14 June 2006 on the capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions (recast)

CRD IV

The meaning given on page 33 of this Prospectus

Current Balance

In relation to any Loan at any date (the **current balance determination date**), the aggregate at such date (but avoiding double counting) of:

- (a) the Initial Advance;
- (b) Further Advances and/or Flexible Loan Drawings;
- (c) Capitalised Expenses;
- (d) Capitalised Interest; and
- (e) all expenses, charges, fees, premium or payment due and owing by the Borrower which have not yet been capitalised

in each case relating to such Loan less all prepayments, repayments or payments of any of the foregoing made on or prior to the current balance determination date; and

In relation to any Mortgage Account at the current balance determination date, the aggregate at such date of the Current Balance in respect of each Loan comprised in the relevant Mortgage Account

Custodian

Any custodian with whom the relevant Registered Global Covered Bonds have been deposited

Customer Files	<p>The file or files relating to each Loan and its Related Security containing, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all material correspondence relating to that Loan; and (b) the completed mortgage documentation applicable to the Loan (other than the Title Deeds) including the Valuation Report and the solicitor's or licensed or qualified conveyancer's Certificate of Title, <p>whether original documentation, in electronic form or otherwise</p>
Cut-off Date	Means the last day of the calendar month immediately preceding the date of the relevant Investor Report
CVA	The meaning given on page 31 of this Prospectus
Day Count Fraction	The meaning given in Condition 11(iii)(c) (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) on page 109 of the Programme Conditions
daily portions	The meaning given on page 229 of this Prospectus
Dealer	Each dealer appointed from time to time in accordance with the Programme Agreement, which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. As at the date of this Prospectus, the Dealer is Lloyds Bank plc (referred to throughout this Prospectus as the Dealer)
Dealers	The meaning given on page 1 of this Prospectus
Deed of Charge	The deed of charge dated the Programme Date and made between the LLP, the Bond Trustee, the Security Trustee and the other Secured Creditors (as the same may be amended, restated, varied, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time)
Deed of Novation	The deed of novation and assignment dated 20 April 2012 entered into by, among others, the Issuer, the LLP, C&G and Lloyds Bank plc under which C&G novated its role as Servicer and Cash Manager to Lloyds Bank plc
Defaulted Loan	Any Loan in the Portfolio where the amount in Arrears is equal to or greater than three times the current Monthly Payment
Deferred Consideration	The consideration payable to the Seller in respect of the Loans sold to the LLP from time to time, which is payable after making payments of a higher order of priority as set out in the relevant Priority of Payments
Definitive Covered Bond	A Bearer Definitive Covered Bond and/or a Registered Definitive Covered Bond, as the context may require
Definitive Covered Bonds	The meaning given on page 99 of this Prospectus
Definitive Regulation S Covered Bond	A Registered Covered Bond in definitive form sold to non-U.S. persons outside the U.S. in reliance on Regulation S
Definitive Rule 144A Covered Bond	A Registered Covered Bond in definitive form sold in the U.S. to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A
Designated Account	The meaning given in Condition 5.4 (<i>Payments in respect of Registered Covered Bonds</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Designated Bank	The meaning given in Condition 5.4 (<i>Payments in respect of Registered Covered Bonds</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Designated Maturity	The meaning given in the ISDA Definitions
Designated Member	Each Member appointed and registered as such from time to time having those duties and obligations set out in Sections 8 and 9 of the LLPA being, as at the Programme Date, Lloyds Bank plc and the

	Liquidation Member
Designated Members	The meaning given on page 177 of this Prospectus
Determination Date	The meaning given in the applicable Final Terms
Determination Period	The meaning given in Condition 4.5 (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Direct Participants	Direct participants in DTC
Directors	The directors for the time being of the Issuer
Disclosure and Transparency Rules	The Disclosure and Transparency Rules made under Part VI of the FSMA
Disclosure Regulations	The meaning given on page 232 of this Prospectus
Discounted Discretionary Rate Loans	Loans which allow the borrower to pay interest at a specified discount to a Discretionary Rate
Discretionary Rate	Standard Variable Rates and/or any other discretionary rates applicable to any Discretionary Rate Loans
Discretionary Rate Loans	Loans which are subject to either the Standard Variable Rates or to other Discretionary Rates for the life of the mortgage loan
Discretionary Rates	The meaning given on page 173 of this Prospectus
Distribution Compliance Period	The period that ends 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the Issue Date
District Court	The meaning given on page 148 of this Prospectus
Dodd-Frank Act	The meaning given on page 35 of this Prospectus
DOJ	The meaning given on page 147 of this Prospectus
DPA	Data Protection Act 1998, as amended
DTC	The Depository Trust Company or its successors
DTC Covered Bonds	Registered Covered Bonds accepted into DTC's book-entry settlement system
DTCC	The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation
Due for Payment	<p>The requirement by the LLP to pay any Guaranteed Amount:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) following service of a Notice to Pay but prior to service of an LLP Acceleration Notice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) (except where paragraph (ii) below applies) on the date on which the Scheduled Payment Date in respect of such Guaranteed Amount is reached, or, if the applicable Final Terms specified that an Extended Due for Payment Date is applicable to the relevant Series of Covered Bonds, on the Interest Payment Date that would have applied if the Final Maturity Date of such Series of Covered Bonds had been the Extended Due for Payment Date or such other Interest Payment Date(s) specified in the applicable Final Terms (the Original Due for Payment Date); and (ii) in relation to any Guaranteed Amount in respect of the Final Redemption Amount payable on the Final Maturity Date of a Series of Covered Bonds for which an Extended Due for Payment Date is specified in the applicable Final Terms, on the

Extended Due for Payment Date, but only to the extent that the LLP, having received the Notice to Pay no later than the date falling one Business Day prior to the Extension Determination Date, does not pay Guaranteed Amounts corresponding to the full amount of the Final Redemption Amount in respect of such Series of Covered Bonds by the Extension Determination Date, because the LLP has insufficient moneys available under the Guarantee Priority of Payments to pay such Guaranteed Amounts in full on the earlier of (1) the date which falls two Business Days after service of the Notice to Pay on the LLP or, if later, the Final Maturity Date (in each case after the expiry of the grace period set out in the Final Terms (if any)) and (2) the Extension Determination Date or if, in either case, such day is not a Business Day, the next following Business Day.

For the avoidance of doubt, Due for Payment does not refer to any earlier date upon which payment of any Guaranteed Amounts may become due under the guaranteed obligations, by reason of prepayment, acceleration of maturity, mandatory or optional redemption or otherwise; or

- (b) following service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, on the date on which the LLP Acceleration Notice is served on the Issuer and the LLP,

and the date on which any payment is Due for Payment shall be the **Due for Payment Date**

DVA

The meaning given on page 31 of this Prospectus

Earliest Maturing Covered Bonds

At any time, the Series of the Covered Bonds (other than any Series which is fully collateralised by amounts standing to the credit of the GIC Account) that has or have the earliest Final Maturity Date as specified in the applicable Final Terms (ignoring any acceleration of amounts due under the Covered Bonds prior to service of an LLP Acceleration Notice)

Early Redemption Amount

The amount calculated in accordance with Condition 6.7 (*Early Redemption Amounts*) of the Programme Conditions

Early Repayment Charges

The charge which a Borrower is required to pay under the terms of the relevant Loan if he or she repays all or part of the Loan before a specified date

EBA

The meaning given on page 34 of this Prospectus

Eligibility Criteria

The meaning given on page 165 of this Prospectus

EMIR

The meaning given on page 34 of this Prospectus

EMU

The meaning given on page 39 of this Prospectus

English Loan

A Loan, including a Halifax Loan, secured by a Mortgage over a Property located in England or Wales

ERISA

The meaning given on page 27 of this Prospectus

ERISA Plans

The meaning given on page 235 of this Prospectus

ESMA

The meaning given on page 66 of this Prospectus

Established Rate

The meaning given on page 116 of this Prospectus

EU

The European Union

EU Capital Requirements Directive	Directive 2006/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on the capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions (recast)
EU DGSD	The meaning given on page 33 of this Prospectus
EURIBOR	Euro-zone inter-bank offered rate
Euroclear	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. or its successors
EU Savings Directive	The meaning given on page 33 of this Prospectus
European Market Infrastructures Regulation	The meaning given on page 129 of this Prospectus
Excess Proceeds	In accordance with the Terms and Conditions, moneys received (following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice) by the Bond Trustee from the Issuer or any administrator, administrative receiver, receiver, liquidator, trustee in sequestration or other similar officer appointed in relation to the Issuer
Exchange Act	The U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
Exchange Agent	The Bank of New York Mellon in its capacity as exchange agent (which expression shall include any successor exchange agent)
Exchange Agents	The meaning given on page 99 of this Prospectus
Exchange Date	On or after the date which is 40 days after a Temporary Global Covered Bond is issued
Exchange Event	In the case of Bearer Covered Bonds, the meaning given on page 88 and in the case of Registered Covered Bonds, the meaning given on page 90 of this Prospectus
Excluded Scheduled Interest Amounts	The meaning given in the definition of Scheduled Interest
Excluded Scheduled Principal Amounts	The meaning given in the definition of Scheduled Principal
Excluded Swap Termination Amount	In relation to a Swap Agreement, an amount equal to the amount of any termination payment due and payable under that Swap Agreement (a) to the relevant Swap Provider as a result of a Swap Provider Default with respect to such Swap Provider or (b) to the relevant Swap Provider following a Swap Provider Downgrade Event with respect to such Swap Provider
Extended Covered Bond	The meaning given on page 206 of this Prospectus
Extended Due for Payment Date	In relation to any Series of Covered Bonds, the date, if any, specified as such in the applicable Final Terms to which the payment of all or (as applicable) part of the Final Redemption Amount payable on the Final Maturity Date will be deferred in the event that the Final Redemption Amount is not paid in full by the Extension Determination Date
Extension Determination Date	In relation to any Series of Covered Bonds, the date falling two Business Days after the expiry of 14 days from (and including) the Final Maturity Date of such Series of Covered Bonds
Extraordinary Resolution	A resolution of the Covered Bondholders passed as such under the terms of the Trust Deed
FATCA	The meaning given on page 64 of this Prospectus
FATCA Withholding	The meaning given on page 233 of this Prospectus
FCA	The meaning given on page 1 of this Prospectus
FCJ	The meaning given on page 148 of this Prospectus

FCA or Financial Conduct Authority	Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom
Federal Reserve Board	The meaning given on page 143 of this Prospectus
FFI	The meaning given on page 233 of this Prospectus
FIEA	The meaning given on page 242 of this Prospectus
Final Maturity Date	The Interest Payment Date on which a Series of Covered Bonds will be redeemed at the Final Redemption Amount in accordance with the Programme Conditions
Final Redemption Amount	The meaning given in the applicable Final Terms
Final Terms	The final terms substantially in the form of Schedule 3 to the Agency Agreement which, with respect to each Tranche of Covered Bonds to be admitted to the Official List and admitted to trading by the London Stock Exchange, will be delivered to the FCA and the London Stock Exchange on or before the date of issue of the applicable Tranche or Series of Covered Bonds
Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan	The Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan Law No. 25 of 1948, as amended
Financial Services Act	Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 of the Republic of Italy, as amended
financial statements	The meaning given on page 10 of this Prospectus
First Sale Date	The date on which the Initial Portfolio is assigned to the LLP pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement
Fitch	Fitch Ratings Ltd. or its successors
Fixed Coupon Amount	The meaning given in the applicable Final Terms
Fixed Rate Covered Bonds	Covered Bonds that pay a fixed rate of interest on such date or dates as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and on redemption calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) as indicated in the applicable Final Terms;
Fixed Rate Loans	Loans where the interest rate payable by the Borrower does not vary and is fixed for a certain period of time by the Seller or by BOS (in respect of the Halifax Loans)
Flexible Draw Capacity	The meaning given on page 180 of this Prospectus
Flexible Loan	A type of Loan product that typically incorporates features that give the Borrower options (which may be subject to certain conditions) to, among other things, make further drawings on the Mortgage Account and/or overpay or underpay interest and principal in a given month and/or take a Payment Holiday
Flexible Loan Drawing	Any further drawing of moneys made by a Borrower under a Flexible Loan other than the Initial Advance
Floating Rate	The meaning given in the ISDA Definitions
Floating Rate Convention	The meaning given in Condition 4.5 (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) of the Terms and Conditions
Floating Rate Covered Bonds	Covered Bonds which bear interest at a rate determined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating the ISDA

	Definitions; or
	(b) on the basis of a reference rate appearing on the agreed screen page of a commercial quotation service; or
	(c) on such other basis as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer,
	as set out in the applicable Final Terms
Floating Rate Option	The meaning given in the ISDA Definitions
FOIA	The meaning given on page 141 of this Prospectus
Following Business Day Convention	The meaning given in Condition 4.5 (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Foreign Currency Covered Bond	The meaning given on page 228 of this Prospectus
foreign passthru payments	The meaning given on page 233 of this Prospectus
Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap	Each covered bond swap transaction described in a Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap Agreement
Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap Agreement	Each agreement between the LLP, the relevant Covered Bond Swap Provider and the Security Trustee in respect of a Series or Tranche, as applicable, of Covered Bonds which provides a hedge against certain interest rate, currency and/or other risks in respect of amounts received by the LLP under the Loans in the Portfolio and the Interest Rate Swap and amounts payable by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of Covered Bonds (after service of a Notice to Pay or an LLP Acceleration Notice) in the form of an ISDA Master Agreement, including a Schedule, one confirmation in relation to one transaction and a credit support annex
FOS	Financial Ombudsman Service under the FSMA
FPC	The meaning given on page 48 of this Prospectus
FSA	The meaning given on page 35 of this Prospectus
FSA or Financial Services Authority	The Financial Services Authority of the United Kingdom (from 1 April 2013, the Financial Conduct Authority or the Prudential Regulatory Authority, as applicable)
FSB	The meaning given on page 34 of this Prospectus
FSCS	The meaning given on page 33 of this Prospectus
FSMA	Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended
FTT	The meaning given on page 65 of this Prospectus
Further Advance	In relation to a Loan, any advance of further money to the relevant Borrower following the making of the Initial Advance which is secured by the same Mortgage as the Initial Advance but does not include the amount of any retention advanced to the relevant Borrower as part of the Initial Advance after completion of the Mortgage and does not include a Flexible Loan Drawing
FVA	The meaning given on page 31 of this Prospectus
G-SIBs	The meaning given on page 34 of this Prospectus
GAPS	Government Asset Protection Scheme
GIC Account	The account in the name of the LLP held with the Account Bank and maintained subject to the terms of the Guaranteed Investment Contract, the Bank Account Agreement, the Deed of Charge and the LLP Deed or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be

	in place pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement with the prior consent of the Security Trustee and designated as such
GIC Provider	Lloyds Bank plc, in its capacity as GIC provider or any successor GIC provider appointed from time to time
Global Covered Bond	A Bearer Global Covered Bond and/or Registered Global Covered Bond, as the context may require
grandfathering date	The meaning given on page 233 of this Prospectus
Group	See definition of "Lloyds Bank Group"
Guaranteed Amounts	Prior to service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, with respect to any Original Due for Payment Date or, if applicable, any Extended Due for Payment Date, the sum of Scheduled Interest and Scheduled Principal, in each case, payable on that Original Due for Payment Date or, if applicable, any Extended Due for Payment Date, or after service of an LLP Acceleration Notice, an amount equal to the relevant Early Redemption Amount as specified in the Terms and Conditions plus all accrued and unpaid interest and all other amounts due and payable in respect of the Covered Bonds (other than additional amounts payable under Condition 7 (<i>Taxation</i>) of the Terms and Conditions), including all Excluded Scheduled Interest Amounts, all Excluded Scheduled Principal Amounts (whenever the same arose) and all amounts payable by the LLP under the Trust Deed
Guaranteed Amounts Due Date	The later of (a) the date which is two Business Days following service of a Notice to Pay on the LLP, and (b) the date on which the Guaranteed Amounts are otherwise Due for Payment
Guaranteed Investment Contract or GIC	The guaranteed investment contract dated the Programme Date between the LLP, the Cash Manager, the GIC Provider and the Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, varied, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time)
Guarantee Priority of Payments	The meaning given on page 204 of this Prospectus
Halifax Index	The index of movements in house prices issued by Bank of Scotland plc in relation to residential properties in the United Kingdom
Halifax Loan	Each Loan originated by BOS under the Halifax brand
Halifax Price Indexed Valuation	In relation to any Property at any date, the Latest Valuation of that Property increased or decreased as appropriate by the increase or decrease in the Halifax Index since the date of that Latest Valuation
Halifax Standard Variable Rate	The standard variable rate set by BOS in relation to applicable Variable Rate Loans (other than Tracker Loans) beneficially owned by BOS on BOS's residential mortgage book
Hard Bullet Covered Bonds	The Covered Bonds of a Tranche or Series which are not subject to an Extended Due for Payment Date as specified in the Final Terms
HBOS	HBOS plc, registered in Scotland with registered number SC218813
HBOS Group	HBOS and its subsidiary undertakings from time to time
HMRC	The meaning given on page 149 of this Prospectus
HM Treasury	The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (or, where HM Treasury has nominated a nominee to acquire any shares which HM Treasury would otherwise be obliged to acquire, such nominee)
Holding Company	Any body corporate which is for the time being a holding company within the meaning given to it in Section 1159 of the Companies Act
Holdings	Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (Holdings) Limited, a special purpose vehicle incorporated under the laws of England and Wales as a private

	limited company (registered no. 06696506)
holder of Covered Bonds	The meaning given on page 101 of this Prospectus
IASB	The meaning given on page 41 of this Prospectus
ICB	The meaning given on page 141 of this Prospectus
ICSDs	The meaning given on page 191 of this Prospectus
IFRS	The meaning given on page 10 of this Prospectus
IGA	The meaning given on page 65 of this Prospectus
IHC	The meaning given on page 145 of this Prospectus
Indexed Valuation	<p>In relation to any Loan secured over any Property at any date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where the Latest Valuation of that Property is equal to or greater than the Halifax Price Indexed Valuation as at that date, the Halifax Price Indexed Valuation; or (b) where the Latest Valuation of that Property is less than the Halifax Price Indexed Valuation as at that date, the Latest Valuation plus 85 per cent. of the difference between the Latest Valuation and the Halifax Price Indexed Valuation
Indirect Participants	Indirect participants in DTC that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly
Initial Advance	<p>In relation to a Loan, the original principal amount advanced by the relevant Originator including any retention(s) advanced to the relevant Borrower in accordance with the Mortgage Conditions after completion of the Mortgage but excluding any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Further Advance; and (b) Flexible Loan Drawing, <p>in each case relating to any such Loan</p>
Initial Portfolio	The meaning given on page 210 of this Prospectus
Insolvency Act	Insolvency Act 1986, as amended
Insolvency Event	<p>In respect of the Seller, the Servicer or Cash Manager:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an order is made or an effective resolution passed for the winding-up of the relevant entity; or (b) the relevant entity ceases or threatens to cease to carry on the whole of its business or stops payment or threatens to stop payment of its debts or is deemed unable to pay its debts within the meaning of Section 123(1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) of the Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended) or becomes unable to pay its debts as they fall due or the value of its assets falls to less than the amounts of its liabilities (taking into account, for both these purposes, contingent and prospective liabilities) or otherwise becomes insolvent; or (c) proceedings (including, but not limited to, presentation of an application for an administration order, the filing of documents with the court for the appointment of an administrator or the service of a notice of intention to appoint an administrator) are initiated against the relevant entity under any applicable liquidation, administration, reorganisation (other than a reorganisation where the relevant entity is solvent) or other similar laws, save where such proceedings are being contested in good faith; or an administrative or other receiver, administrator or other similar official is appointed in

relation to the whole or the substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the relevant entity or the appointment of an administrator takes effect; or a distress, execution or diligence or other process is enforced upon the whole or the substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the relevant entity and in any of the foregoing cases it is not discharged within 15 London business days; or if the relevant entity initiates or consents to judicial proceedings relating to itself under any applicable liquidation, administration, insolvency, reorganisation or other similar laws or makes a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of its creditors generally or takes steps with a view to obtaining a moratorium in respect of any indebtedness

In respect of BOS:

- (a) an order is made or an effective resolution passed for its winding up; or
- (b) it ceases or threatens to cease to carry on the whole of its business or stops payment or threatens to stop payment of its debts or is deemed unable to pay its debts within the meaning of section 123(1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) of the Insolvency Act or becomes unable to pay its debts as they fall due or the value of its assets falls to less than the amounts of its liabilities (taking into account, for both these purposes, contingent and prospective liabilities) or otherwise becomes insolvent; or
- (c) proceedings (including, but not limited to, presentation of an application for an administration order, the filing of documents with the court for the appointment of an administrator or the service of a notice of intention to appoint an administrator) are initiated against it under any applicable liquidation, administration, reorganisation (other than a reorganisation where it is solvent) or other similar laws, save where such proceedings are being contested in good faith; or an administrative or other receiver, administrator or other similar official is appointed in relation to the whole or the substantial part of the undertaking or assets of it or the appointment of an administrator takes effect; or a distress, execution or diligence or other process is enforced upon the whole or the substantial part of the undertaking or assets of it and in any of the foregoing cases it is not discharged within 15 London business days; or if it initiates or consents to judicial proceedings relating to itself under any applicable liquidation, administration, insolvency, reorganisation or other similar laws or makes a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of its creditors generally or takes steps with a view to obtaining a moratorium in respect of any indebtedness

Instalment Amounts	In respect of Instalment Covered Bonds, each amount specified as such in the applicable Final Terms
Instalment Covered Bonds	Covered Bonds which will be redeemed in the Instalment Amounts and on the Instalment Dates specified in the applicable Final Terms
Instalment Dates	In respect of Instalment Covered Bonds, each date specified as such in the applicable Final Terms
Insurance Acknowledgement	In the case of the Insurance Policies, a duly executed letter from the relevant insurer substantially in the form set out in Schedule 8 to the Mortgage Sale Agreement
Insurance Policies	means the Properties in Possession Cover and Block Buildings

	Insurance and Insurance Policy shall be construed accordingly
Intercompany Loan	means all Term Advances made by the Issuer to the LLP under the Intercompany Loan Agreement
Intercompany Loan Agreement	The term loan agreement dated the Programme Date between the Issuer, the LLP, the Cash Manager and the Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, varied, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time)
Intercompany Mortgage Sale Agreement	The mortgage sale agreement entered into on or about 20 April 2012 between Bank of Scotland plc, Lloyds Bank plc (in its capacity as Purchaser thereunder), the LLP and the Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, varied, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time)
Interest Accrual Period	The period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) an Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Interest Payment Date.
Interest Amount	The amount of interest payable on the Floating Rate Covered Bonds in respect of each Specified Denomination for the relevant Interest Period, as calculated in accordance with Condition 4.2(d) (<i>Interest on Floating Rate Covered Bonds</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Interest Commencement Date	In the case of interest-bearing Covered Bonds, the date specified in the applicable Final Terms from (and including) which the relevant Covered Bonds will accrue interest
Interest Determination Date	In respect of Floating Rate Covered Bonds the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms
Interest Payment Date	In respect of Fixed Rate Covered Bonds, the meaning given to it in the applicable Final Terms and in respect of Floating Rate Covered Bonds, the meaning given in Condition 11(iii)(a) (<i>Interest on Floating Rate Covered Bonds</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Interest Period	In accordance with Condition 4.5 (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) of the Programme Conditions, the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date
Interest Rate Shortfall	The meaning given on page 174 of this Prospectus
Interest Rate Shortfall Test	The meaning given on page 174 of this Prospectus
Interest Rate Swap	The interest rate swap entered into in connection with all Series of Covered Bonds under the terms of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement
Interest Rate Swap Agreement	The agreement between the LLP, the Interest Rate Swap Provider and the Security Trustee dated the Programme Date governing the Interest Rate Swap in the form of an ISDA Master Agreement, including a schedule, one confirmation in relation to one transaction and a credit support annex
Interest Rate Swap Early Termination Event	The meaning given on page 187 of this Prospectus
Interest Rate Swap Provider	Lloyds Bank plc acting through its office Barnett Way, Gloucester GL4 3RL in its capacity as interest rate swap provider under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement together with any successor interest rate swap provider
Investor Put	The meaning given in Condition 6.4 (<i>Redemption at the option of the</i>

	<i>Covered Bondholders (Investor Put))</i> of the Programme Conditions
Investor's Currency	The meaning given on page 87 of this Prospectus
IPO	The meaning given on page 51 of this Prospectus
IRHP	The meaning given on page 148 of this Prospectus
IRS	The meaning given on page 228 of this Prospectus
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.
ISDA Definitions	The 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by ISDA
ISDA Determination	If specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the manner in which the Rate of Interest on Floating Rate Covered Bonds is to be determined in accordance with Condition 4.2 (<i>Interest on Floating Rate Covered Bonds</i>)
ISDA Master Agreement	The 1992 ISDA Master Agreement (Multicurrency – Cross Border), as published by ISDA
ISDA Rate	The meaning given in Condition 11(iii)(b)(i) (<i>Interest on Floating Rate Covered Bonds</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Issue Date	Each date on which the Issuer issues a Tranche or Series of Covered Bonds under the Programme, as specified in the applicable Final Terms
Issue Price	The price, generally expressed as a percentage of the nominal amount of the Covered Bonds, at which a Series or Tranche of Covered Bonds will be issued
Issuer	Lloyds Bank plc
Issuer Acceleration Notice	The meaning given in Condition 9.1 (<i>Issuer Events of Default</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Issuer Call	The meaning given in Condition 6.3 (<i>Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Issuer Event of Default	The meaning given in Condition 9.1 (<i>Issuer Events of Default</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Issuer Subordinated Loan	The meaning given on page 177 of this Prospectus
Issuer's 2013 Annual Report	The meaning given on page 13 of this Prospectus
Issuer's 2014 Annual Report	The meaning given on page 13 of this Prospectus
Italian Banking Act	Financial Services Act and Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993 of the Republic of Italy, as amended
landlord	The meaning given on page 214 of this Prospectus
Late Payment	The meaning given in Condition 6.11 (<i>Taxes</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Latest Valuation	In relation to any Property, the value given to that Property by the most recent Valuation Report addressed to the Seller or another member of the Lloyds Banking Group
LCR	The meaning given on page 86 of this Prospectus
Ledger	Each of the Revenue Ledger, the Principal Ledger, the Reserve Ledger, the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger, the Intercompany Loan Ledger and the Capital Account Ledger
Legended Covered Bonds	The Registered Covered Bonds in definitive form that are issued to Institutional Accredited Investors and Registered Covered Bonds (whether in definitive form or represented by a Registered Global Covered Bonds) sold in private transactions to QIBs in accordance with the requirements of Rule 144A

Lending Criteria	The lending criteria of the relevant Originator from time to time, or such other criteria as would be acceptable to a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender
LIBOR	London inter-bank offered rate
Liikanen Report	The meaning given on page 33 of this Prospectus
Liquidation Member	Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds (LM) Limited, a special purpose vehicle incorporated under the laws of England and Wales as a private limited company (registered no. 06696578)
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	The meaning given on page 34 of this Prospectus
Listing Rules	The Listing Rules made under Part VI of the FSMA
Lloyds Bank	The meaning given on page 9 of this Prospectus
Lloyds Bank Group	The Issuer and its subsidiary and associated undertakings
Lloyds Bank Group, Lloyds	The meaning given on page 9 of this Prospectus
Lloyds Banking Group	The Company and its subsidiary and associated undertakings
Lloyds Group	The Company and its subsidiary and associated undertakings but excluding the HBOS Group
Lloyds Bank Standard Variable Rate	The standard variable rate set by the Seller in relation to applicable Variable Rate Loans (other than Tracker Loans) beneficially owned by the Seller on the Seller's residential mortgage book
Lloyds VFN	The meaning given on page 153 of this Prospectus
LLP	Lloyds Bank Covered Bonds LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales (registered no. OC340094)
LLPA	The meaning given on page 61 of this Prospectus
LLPA or LLP Act	Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000 as amended from time to time and any regulations made pursuant to that Act
LLP Acceleration Notice	A notice in writing given by the Bond Trustee to the Issuer and the LLP, that each Covered Bond of each Series is, and each Covered Bond of each Series shall, as against the Issuer (if not already due and repayable against it following an Issuer Acceleration Notice) and as against the LLP, thereupon immediately become, due and repayable at its Early Redemption Amount and all amounts payable by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee shall thereupon immediately become due and payable at the Guaranteed Amount corresponding to the Early Redemption Amount for each Covered Bond of each Series, in each case as provided in and in accordance with the Trust Deed, and thereafter the Security shall become enforceable if any of the LLP Events of Default shall occur and be continuing
LLP Accounts	The GIC Account, the Transaction Account and any additional or replacement accounts opened in the name of the LLP, including each Swap Collateral Account
LLP Deed	The limited liability partnership deed entered into on the Programme Date between the LLP, the Seller, the Liquidation Member, the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, varied, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time)
LLP Event of Default	The meaning given in Condition 9.2 (<i>LLP Events of Default</i>) of the Programme Conditions
LLP Management Board	The management board which will act on behalf of the LLP and to which (other than certain decisions identified in the LLP Deed as

	requiring a unanimous decision of the Members, including (without limitation) any decision to approve the audited accounts of the LLP or to make a resolution for the voluntary winding-up of the LLP) the Members delegate all matters relating to the business of the LLP and its management
LLP Payment Date	The 8th day of each month or if not a London Business Day the next following London Business Day
LLP Payment Period	The period from (and including) an LLP Payment Date to (but excluding) the next following LLP Payment Date
LLP's 2013 Annual Report	The meaning given on page 13 of this Prospectus
LLP's 2014 Annual Report	The meaning given on page 13 of this Prospectus
LLP Standard Variable Rate	The relevant standard variable rate applicable to the relevant Variable Rate Loans in the Portfolio as set, other than in limited circumstances, by the Servicer as set out in Clause 4 of the Servicing Agreement and, following the delivery of perfection notices in accordance with Clause 6 of the Mortgage Sale Agreement and Clause 3.5 of the Servicing Agreement, shall mean the standard variable rate applied to the relevant Variable Rate Loan in the Portfolio
Loan	Each mortgage loan (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any English Loan or any Scottish Loan) which is to be sold, assigned or transferred by the Seller to the LLP from time to time under the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement (or, in the case of Scottish Loans, held pursuant to a Scottish Declaration of Trust) and referenced by its mortgage loan identifier number and comprising the aggregate of all principal sums, interest, costs, charges, expenses and other moneys (including, without limitation, all Flexible Loan Drawings, Product Switches and Further Advances which are, or are to be, sold, assigned and transferred by the Seller to the LLP under the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement) due or owing with respect to that mortgage loan under the relevant Mortgage Conditions by a Borrower on the security of a Mortgage from time to time outstanding or, as the context may require, the Borrower's obligations in respect of the same but excluding any mortgage loan which is repurchased by the Seller or otherwise sold by the LLP and no longer beneficially owned by it
Loan Repurchase Notice	A notice in substantially the form set out in the Mortgage Sale Agreement served by the LLP on the Seller in relation to the repurchase of Loans in the Portfolio by the Seller in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement
Loan-to-Value Ratio	The ratio of the outstanding balance of a Loan to the value of the Property securing that Loan
London Business Day	A day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London
London Stock Exchange	London Stock Exchange plc or any body to which its functions have been transferred
Long Maturity Covered Bond	A Fixed Rate Covered Bond (other than a Fixed Rate Covered Bond which on issue had a Talon attached) whose nominal amount on issue is less than the aggregate interest payable thereon provided that such Covered Bond shall cease to be a Long Maturity Covered Bond on the Interest Payment Date on which the aggregate amount of interest remaining to be paid after that date is less than the Principal Amount Outstanding of such Covered Bond
LTSA	The meaning given on page 152 of this Prospectus

Margin	In respect of a Floating Rate Covered Bond, the percentage rate per annum (if any) specified in the applicable Final Terms
Markets in Financial Instruments Directive	The meaning given on page 1 of this Prospectus
Master Definitions and Construction Agreement	The master definitions and construction agreement made between the parties to the Transaction Documents on the Programme Date (as the same may be amended, restated, varied, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time)
Maximum Rate of Interest	In respect of Floating Rate Covered Bonds, the percentage rate per annum (if any) specified in the applicable Final Terms
Maximum Redemption Amount	The amount specified as such in the applicable Final Terms
MCCB	Mortgage Code Compliance Board
MCOB	Mortgages and Home Finance: Conduct of Business Sourcebook, published under the FSMA on 31 October 2004, as amended, revised or supplemented from time to time
MDL	The meaning given on page 147 of this Prospectus
Member	Each member of the LLP
Members	The meaning given on page 177 of this Prospectus
MH/CP Documentation	An affidavit, declaration, consent or renunciation granted in terms of the Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Act 1981 and/or (where applicable) the Civil Partnership Act 2004 in connection with a Mortgage over a Property in Scotland or the Property secured thereby
MIF	The meaning given on page 145 of this Prospectus
Minimum Rate of Interest	In respect of Floating Rate Covered Bonds the percentage rate per annum (if any) specified in the applicable Final Terms
Minimum Redemption Amount	The amount (if any) specified as such in the applicable Final Terms
Modified Following Business Day Convention	The meaning given in Condition 11(iii)(b)(iii) (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Monthly Payment	The amount which the relevant Mortgage Conditions require a Borrower to pay on each Monthly Payment Day in respect of that Borrower's Loan
Monthly Payment Day	The date on which interest (and principal in relation to a repayment mortgage) is due to be paid by a Borrower on a Loan or, if any such day is not a London Business Day, the next following London Business Day unless the related Mortgage Conditions provide for such other adjustment of the business day convention
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service Limited or its successors
Morgan Stanley	The meaning given on page 136 of this Prospectus
Mortgage	The legal charge, mortgage, standard security or charge securing a Loan
Mortgage Account	All Loans secured on the same Property and thereby forming a single mortgage account
Mortgage Code	The mortgage code sponsored by the CML and policed by the MCCB under which, until 31 October 2004, residential mortgage business in the UK was voluntarily self-regulated
Mortgage Conditions	The terms and conditions applicable to the Loans as contained in the Seller's Mortgage Conditions and/or BOS' Mortgage Conditions and/or

	General Loan Conditions booklets for England and Wales or Scotland applicable from time to time (or the equivalent documentation published by a New Seller)
Mortgage Directive	The meaning given on page 78 of this Prospectus
Mortgage Sale Agreement	The mortgage sale agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the Seller, the LLP and the Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, varied, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time) and, where the context so requires, including any New Mortgage Sale Agreement entered into from time to time between any New Seller, the LLP and the Security Trustee
MREL	The meaning given on page 34 of this Prospectus
MSA	The meaning given on page 152 of this Prospectus
N Covered Bond	A registered Covered Bond in definitive form made out in the name of a specified N Covered Bondholder issued or to be issued by the Issuer in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement and in accordance with and constituted by the Trust Deed, in the form of a German "Namesschuldverschreibung" substantially in the form set out in Schedule 7 to the Trust Deed with such modifications (if any) as may be agreed between the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee and the relevant N Covered Bondholder and having the N Covered Bond Conditions applicable to it annexed thereto and subject to the provisions of the N Covered Bond Confirmation (incorporating the N Covered Bond Confirmation Terms) relating thereto
N Covered Bond Assignment Agreement	The assignment agreement attached to each N Covered Bond, substantially in the form set out at Schedule 6 to the Trust Deed
N Covered Bond Conditions	The terms and conditions of each N Covered Bond annexed thereto
N Covered Bond Confirmation	In relation to each N Covered Bond, a confirmation incorporating the N Covered Bond Confirmation Terms and signed by the N Covered Bondholder, the LLP, the Issuer and the Bond Trustee, substantially in the form set out in Schedule 6 to the Trust Deed
N Covered Bond Confirmation Terms	The standard set of confirmation terms relating to each N Covered Bond, substantially in the form set out in Schedule 6 to the Trust Deed as may be amended from time to time in accordance with the Trust Deed
N Covered Bondholder	The registered holder of an N Covered Bond as recorded as such in the Register by the Registrar
Negative Carry Factor	The meaning given on page 180 of this Prospectus
Net Stable Funding Ratio	The meaning given on page 34 of this Prospectus
New Company	The meaning set out in Condition 19.1 (<i>Substitution, Consolidation, Merger, Amalgamation or Transfer of the Issuer</i>) of the Terms and Conditions
New Entity	The meaning set out in Condition 19.3 (<i>Substitution, Consolidation, Merger, Amalgamation or Transfer of the Issuer</i>) of the Terms and Conditions
New Global Covered Bond or (NGCB)	A Temporary Global Covered Bond in the form set out in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Trust Deed or a Permanent Global Covered Bond in the form set out in Part 2 of Schedule 2 to the Trust Deed, in either case where the applicable Final Terms specifies that the Covered Bonds are in NGCB form

New Loan	Loans, other than the Loans comprised in the Initial Portfolio, which the Seller may assign or transfer to (or, in the case of Scottish Loans, hold pursuant to a Scottish Declaration of Trust for) the LLP after the First Sale Date pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement
New Loan Type	A new type of mortgage loan originated by an Originator or a New Seller, which the Seller or the New Seller intends to transfer to the LLP, the terms and conditions of which are materially different (in the opinion of the Seller or the New Seller, acting reasonably) from any of the Loans or New Seller Loans in the Portfolio. For the avoidance of doubt, a mortgage loan will not constitute a New Loan Type if it differs from any of the Loans or New Seller Loans in the Portfolio solely due to it having different interest rates and/or interest periods and/or time periods for which it is subject to a fixed rate, capped rate, tracker rate or any other interest rate or the benefit of any discounts, loans where the cash obligations on the part of the Seller remain outstanding and/or rate guarantees
New Member	Any new member admitted to the LLP after the Programme Date
New Mortgage Sale Agreement	Any new mortgage sale agreement entered into between any New Seller, the LLP and the Security Trustee which shall be substantially in the same form and contain substantially the same provisions (provided that the Security Trustee may agree variations to the representations and warranties in relation to the relevant New Seller Loans and their Related Security) as the Mortgage Sale Agreement
New Portfolio	The meaning given on page 210 of this Prospectus
New Portfolio Notice	A notice in the form set out in the Mortgage Sale Agreement served in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement
New Safekeeping Structure	The safekeeping structure for registered notes set out in the press release of the ECB dated 22 October 2008 and titled "Evolution of the custody arrangements for international debt services and their eligibility in Euro system credit operations"
New Seller	Any member of the Lloyds Banking Group (other than Lloyds Bank plc) that is a "Connected Person" as defined in Regulation 5 of the RCB Regulations and that accedes to the relevant Transaction Documents and sells New Seller Loans and their Related Security to the LLP in the future pursuant to a New Mortgage Sale Agreement
New Seller Loans	Loans originated by a New Seller
Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap	Each covered bond swap transaction described in a Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap Agreement
Non-U.S. holders	The meaning given on page 232 of this Prospectus
Non-Forward Starting Covered Bond Swap Agreement	Each agreement between the LLP, a Covered Bond Swap Provider and the Security Trustee in respect of a Series or Tranche, as applicable, of Covered Bonds which provides a hedge against certain interest rate, currency and/or other risks in respect of amounts received by the LLP under the Loans in the Portfolio and the Interest Rate Swap and amounts payable by the LLP under the Intercompany Loan Agreement (prior to service of a Notice to Pay or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice) and under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of Covered Bonds (after service of a Notice to Pay or service of an LLP Acceleration Notice) in the form of an ISDA Master Agreement, including a schedule, one confirmation in relation to one transaction and a credit support annex
Notice to Pay	The meaning given in Condition 9.1 (<i>Issuer Events of Default</i>) on of the Programme Conditions

Offer	The meaning given on page 137 of this Prospectus
Offer Conditions	The terms and conditions applicable to a specified Loan as set out in the relevant offer letter to the Borrower
Official List	Official List of the UK Listing Authority
OFT or Office of Fair Trading	The UK Office of Fair Trading, which from 1 April 2014 ceased to exist
OID Regulations	The meaning given on page 229 of this Prospectus
Ombudsman	Financial Ombudsman Service under the FSMA and the CCA 2006
Omnibus Proxy	The omnibus proxy mailed by DTC to the Issuer as soon as possible after the record date in accordance with DTC's usual procedures
Optional Redemption Amount	The meaning (if any) given in the applicable Final Terms
Optional Redemption Date	The meaning (if any) given in the applicable Final Terms
Order	The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (SI 2001/544), as amended
Originator	Lloyds Bank plc and/or BOS (in respect of only the Halifax Loans), as the context may require
Original Due for Payment Date	The meaning given in paragraph (a) of the definition of Due for Payment
Outstanding	<p>In relation to the Covered Bonds of all or any Series, all the Covered Bonds of such Series issued other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) those Covered Bonds which have been redeemed in full and cancelled pursuant to the Trust Deed and/or the N Covered Bond Conditions; (b) those Covered Bonds in respect of which the date (including, where applicable, any deferred date) for redemption in accordance with the Programme Conditions or in the case of an N Covered Bond, the N Covered Bond Conditions (if applicable) has occurred and the redemption moneys (including all interest payable thereon) have been duly paid to the Bond Trustee or to the Principal Paying Agent in the manner provided in the Agency Agreement (and where appropriate notice to that effect has been given to the relative Covered Bondholders in accordance with Condition 13 (<i>Notices</i>) of the Programme Conditions or the equivalent provisions of the N Covered Bond Conditions) and remain available for payment against presentation (unless the relevant Covered Bonds are in NGCB form) of the relevant Covered Bonds and/or Receipts and/or Coupons; (c) those Covered Bonds which have been purchased and cancelled in accordance with Conditions 6.9 (Purchases) and 6.10 (Cancellation) of the Programme Conditions and any equivalent provision in the N Covered Bond Conditions); (d) those Covered Bonds which have become void or in respect of which claims have become prescribed, in each case under Condition 8 (<i>Prescription</i>) of the Programme Conditions or the equivalent provisions of the N Covered Bond Conditions;

- (e) those mutilated or defaced Covered Bonds which have been surrendered and cancelled and in respect of which replacements have been issued pursuant to Condition 10 (*Replacement of Covered Bonds, Receipts, Coupons and Talons*) of the Programme Conditions or the equivalent provisions of the N Covered Bond Conditions;
- (f) (for the purpose only of ascertaining the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Covered Bonds outstanding and without prejudice to the status for any other purpose of the relevant Covered Bonds) those Covered Bonds which are alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed and in respect of which replacements have been issued pursuant to Condition 10 (*Replacement of Covered Bonds, Receipts, Coupons and Talons*) of the Programme Conditions or, in the case of an N Covered Bond, pursuant to the relevant N Covered Bond Conditions (if applicable);
- (g) any Bearer Global Covered Bond to the extent that it shall have been exchanged for Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds or another Bearer Global Covered Bond pursuant to its provisions, the provisions of the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement; and
- (h) those Legended Covered Bonds which have been exchanged for Unlegended Covered Bonds and those Unlegended Covered Bonds which have been exchanged for Legended Covered Bonds, in each case pursuant to their provisions, the provisions of the trust presents and the Agency Agreement,

PROVIDED THAT for each of the following purposes, namely:

- (i) the right to attend and vote at any meeting of the holders of the Covered Bonds of any Series;
- (ii) the determination of how many and which Covered Bonds of any Series are for the time being outstanding for the purposes of Clauses 10.3 and 10.4 of the Trust Deed (Proceedings, Action and Indemnification), Conditions 9 (Events of Default, Acceleration and Enforcement) and 14 (Meetings of Covered Bondholders, Modifications and Waiver) of the Programme Conditions and paragraphs 2, 5, 6 and 8 of Schedule 4 (Provisions for Meetings of Covered Bondholders) to the Trust Deed;
- (iii) any discretion, power or authority (whether contained in the trust presents or vested by operation of law) which the Bond Trustee is required, expressly or impliedly, to exercise in or by reference to the interests of the holders of the Covered Bonds of any Series; and
- (iv) the determination by the Bond Trustee whether any event, circumstance, matter or thing is, in its opinion, materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Covered Bonds of any Series,

(A) those Covered Bonds of the relevant Series (if any) which are for the time being held by or on behalf of any of the Issuer's Subsidiaries (including the LLP), the Issuer's holding company or any subsidiaries of such holding company as beneficial owner and (B) those N Covered Bonds in respect of which (i) a duly executed N Covered Bond Confirmation (incorporating the N Covered Bond Confirmation Terms) relating to the relevant Series of Covered Bond has not been executed

	and has not been delivered to the Registrar or (ii) where an N Covered Bond is proposed to be assigned, a duly executed N Covered Bond Assignment Agreement relating to the relevant Series of N Covered Bonds has not been executed and has not been delivered to the Registrar, shall (unless and until ceasing to be so held) be deemed not to remain outstanding provided further however that, where all of the Covered Bonds are held by or on behalf of the Issuer, such Covered Bonds shall be deemed to remain outstanding
OTC	The meaning given on page 31 of this Prospectus
Panel or Takeover Panel	The Panel on Takeovers and Mergers
part Coupon sheet	The meaning given on page 125 of this Prospectus
Partial Portfolio	Part of any portfolio of Selected Loans
parties in interest or disqualified persons	The meaning given on page 235 of this Prospectus
Participating FFI	The meaning given on page 233 of this Prospectus
Paying Agents	The Principal Paying Agent and any other paying agent appointed pursuant to the terms of the Agency Agreement
Payment Day	The meaning given in Condition 5.6 (<i>Payment Day</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Payment Holiday	A period during which a Borrower under a Loan refrains from making payments of interest and/or principal on his/her Loan either as expressly permitted by the Mortgage Conditions or as permitted by the relevant Originator and/or Servicer
PBR	The meaning given on page 146 of this Prospectus
PCA	The meaning given on page 141 of this Prospectus
PCBS	The meaning given on page 142 of this Prospectus
Permanent Global Covered Bond	The meaning given on page 88 of this Prospectus
Pence and P	The meaning given on page 10 of this Prospectus
Plan Asset Regulation	The meaning given on page 235 of this Prospectus
Plans	The meaning given on page 235 of this Prospectus
Portfolio	The Initial Portfolio and each New Portfolio acquired by the LLP (other than any Loans which have been redeemed in full or repurchased by the Seller or a New Seller pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement or otherwise sold by the LLP)
Portfolio Manager	The meaning given on page 184 of this Prospectus
Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments	The meaning given on page 208 of this Prospectus
Postponed Deferred Consideration	Deferred Consideration the payment of which is, by reason of the application thereto of the proviso as to Available Revenue Receipts and/or the making of provisions as referred to in the Mortgage Sale Agreement, postponed from the date on which such Deferred Consideration would, but for such application, have been paid
Potential Issuer Event of Default	The meaning given in Condition 14 (<i>Meetings of Covered Bondholders, Modification and Waiver</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Potential LLP Event of Default	The meaning given in Condition 14 (<i>Meetings of Covered Bondholders, Modification and Waiver</i>) of the Programme Conditions
PRA	The meaning given on page 9 of this Prospectus

PRA or Prudential Regulatory Authority	The Prudential Regulatory Authority of the United Kingdom
Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments	The meaning given on page 203 of this Prospectus
Pre-Acceleration Priority of Payments	The Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments or the Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments, as applicable
Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments	The meaning given on page 200 of this Prospectus
Preceding Business Day Convention	The meaning given in Condition 4.6(b)(iv) (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Pre-Maturity Liquidity Ledger	The ledger on the GIC Account maintained by the Cash Manager pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement to record the credits and debits of moneys available to repay any Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds on the Final Maturity Date thereof if the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test has been breached
Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test	The meaning given in <i>Credit Structure – Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test</i> on pages 195-196 of this Prospectus
Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Breach Notice Period	In respect of each of the Fitch Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test rating trigger and Moody's Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test rating trigger, eleven months prior to the Final Maturity Date of that Series of Hard Bullet Covered Bonds
Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test Date	Each London Business Day prior to the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default or the occurrence of an LLP Event of Default, where the LLP or the Cash Manager on its behalf will determine if the Pre-Maturity Liquidity Test has been breached
Principal Amount Outstanding	In accordance with Condition 11(iii)(f) (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) of the Programme Conditions in respect of a Covered Bond on any day, the principal amount of that Covered Bond on the relevant Issue Date thereof less principal amounts received by the relevant Covered Bondholder in respect thereof on or prior to that day
Principal Ledger	The ledger on the GIC Account of such name maintained by the Cash Manager pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement to record the credits and debits of Principal Receipts in accordance with the terms of the LLP Deed
Principal Paying Agent	The Bank of New York Mellon, or, if applicable, any successor principal paying agent
Principal Receipts	Any amount received and recorded as being received in respect of principal in respect of any Loan (including payments pursuant to any Insurance Policies and Early Repayment Charges), whether as all or part of a Monthly Payment in respect of such Loan, on redemption (including partial redemption) of such Loan, on enforcement of such Loan (including the proceeds of sale of the relevant Property) or on the disposal of such Loan or otherwise (without double counting but including, only in respect of Loans which are not Halifax Loans, principal received or treated as received after completion of the enforcement procedures), including, for the avoidance of doubt, payments in respect of amounts which previously resulted in an increased Capital Contribution in Kind
Priorities of Payments	The orders of priority for the allocation and distribution of amounts standing to the credit of the LLP Accounts set out in the

	Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments, Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments, Guarantee Priority of Payments and the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments
Product Period	The meaning given on page 212 of this Prospectus
Product Switch	A variation to the financial terms and conditions applicable to a Loan other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any variation agreed with a Borrower to control or manage arrears on the Loan; (b) any variation in the maturity of the Loan; (c) any variation imposed by statute; or (d) any variation in the frequency with which the interest payable in respect of the Loan is charged
Programme	€60 billion global covered bond programme established by the Issuer on the Programme Date
Programme Agreement	The programme agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the Issuer, the LLP and the Dealer named therein concerning the purchase of Covered Bonds to be issued pursuant to the Programme together with any agreement for the time being in force amending, replacing, novating or modifying such agreement and any accession letters and/or agreements supplemental thereto
Programme Conditions	The Conditions set out under the heading <i>Terms and Conditions of the Covered Bonds</i> and as set out in Schedule 1 to the Trust Deed
Programme Date	20 October 2008
Programme Resolution	The meaning given to it in Condition 14 (<i>Meetings of Covered Bondholders, Modification and Waiver</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Project Verde	The meaning given on page 141 of this Prospectus
Properties in Possession Cover	The properties in possession cover written by Lloyds Bank General Insurance Limited for Loans in favour of the relevant Originator and any endorsements or extensions thereto as issued from time to time, or any such similar alternative or replacement properties in possession policy or policies as may be issued from time to time in favour of the relevant Originator
Property	(In England and Wales) freehold or leasehold property or (in Scotland) a heritable property or a property held under a long lease which is subject to a Mortgage and Properties means all of them
Prospectus	The meaning given on page 3 of this Prospectus
Prospectus Directive	Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading and amending 2001/34
Prospectus Rules	The prospectus rules made under Part VI of the FSMA
PSR	The meaning given on page 142 of this Prospectus
PTCE	The meaning given on page 235 of this Prospectus
Purchaser	Any third party or the Seller or, subject to the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement, BOS or a New Seller to whom the LLP offers to sell Selected Loans
Put Notice	The meaning given in Condition 6.4 (<i>Redemption at the option of the Covered Bondholders (Investor Put)</i>) on page 117
QIB	A "qualified institutional buyer" within the meaning of Rule 144A

QIBs	The meaning given on page 6 of this Prospectus
qualified professional asset manager	The meaning given on page 235 of this Prospectus
qualified stated interest	The meaning given on page 230 of this Prospectus
Rate of Interest	The meaning given to it in the applicable Final Terms as further elaborated by Condition 4 (<i>Interest and other Calculations</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Rating Agencies	Moody's and Fitch (each a Rating Agency)
Rating Agency Confirmation	A confirmation in writing by the Rating Agencies that the then current ratings of the Covered Bonds will not be adversely affected by or withdrawn as a result of the relevant event or matter
RCB Regulations	Regulated Covered Bonds Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/346) as amended
RCB Sourcebook	Regulated Covered Bonds Sourcebook, published on 6 March 2008, as amended, revised or supplemented from time to time
Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender	A reasonably prudent prime residential mortgage lender lending to borrowers in England, Wales and Scotland who generally satisfy the lending criteria of traditional sources of residential mortgage capital
Receipt	A receipt for payment of instalments of principal (other than the final instalment) attached on issue to a Bearer Definitive Covered Bonds repayable in instalments, such receipt being substantially in the form set out in Part 4 of Schedule 2 to the Trust Deed or in such other form as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, the Bond Trustee and the relevant Dealer or Lead Manager (in the case of syndicated issues) and includes any replacements for Receipts issued pursuant to Condition 10 (<i>Replacement of Covered Bonds, Receipts, Coupons and Talons</i>) of the Terms and Conditions
Receiptholders	The holders of the Receipts
Receipts	The meaning given on page 99 of this Prospectus
Receiver	Any person or persons appointed (and any additional person or persons appointed or substituted) as an administrative receiver, receiver, manager, or receiver and manager of the Charged Property by the Security Trustee pursuant to the Deed of Charge
Record Date	The meaning given in Condition 5.4 (<i>Payments in respect of Registered Covered Bonds</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Redeemed Covered Bonds	The meaning given in Condition 6.3 (<i>Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Reference Banks	In the case of a determination of LIBOR, the principal London office of four major banks in the London inter-bank market selected by the Cash Manager
Reference Price	In respect of a Zero Coupon Covered Bond, the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms
Reference Rate	In respect of Floating Rate Covered Bonds, EURIBOR or LIBOR in respect of the Specified Currency in each case for the relevant period, as specified in the applicable Final Terms
Register	The register of holders of the Registered Covered Bonds maintained by the Registrar
Registered Covered Bond	A Covered Bond in registered form
Registered Definitive Covered Bond	each other Registered Covered Bond in definitive form issued or, as the context may require, to be issued by the Issuer in accordance with the

provisions of the Programme Agreement or any other agreement between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, the Agency Agreement and the Trust Deed either on issue or in exchange for a Registered Global Covered Bond or part thereof (all as indicated in the applicable Final Terms), such Registered Covered Bond in definitive form being substantially in the form set out in Part 8 of Schedule 2 to the Trust Deed with such modifications (if any) as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, the Bond Trustee and the relevant Dealer and having the Terms and Conditions endorsed thereon or, if permitted by the relevant stock exchange, incorporating the Programme Conditions (if applicable) by reference (where applicable to the Trust Deed) and having the relevant information supplementing, replacing or modifying the Programme Conditions attached thereto and having a Form of Transfer endorsed thereon

Registered Definitive Covered Bonds	The meaning given on page 99 of this Prospectus
Registered Global Covered Bonds	Global Covered Bonds in registered form, comprising Rule 144A Global Covered Bonds and Regulation S Global Covered Bonds substantially in the form set out in the Trust Deed
Registered Land	In the case of England and Wales, land the title to which is, or is required to be, registered at the Land Registry
Registers of Scotland	The Land Register of Scotland and the General Register of Sasines
Registrar	The Bank of New York Mellon Luxembourg S.A., in its capacity as registrar (and any successor registrar appointed in accordance with the Agency Agreement)
Regulated Covered Bonds	Covered Bonds that have been admitted to the register of regulated covered bonds maintained by the Authorities pursuant to the RCB Regulations
regulated market of the London Stock Exchange	The meaning given on page 1 of this Prospectus
Regulated Mortgage Contract	<p>The meaning given under the FSMA being that a contract is a regulated mortgage contract if, at the time it is entered into on or after 31 October 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the contract is one under which the lender provides credit to an individual or to trustees; (b) the contract provides that the obligation of the individual/trustees to repay is to be secured by (in England and Wales) a first ranking legal mortgage or (in Scotland) a first ranking standard security on land (other than timeshare accommodation) in the UK; and (c) at least 40 per cent. of that land is used, or is intended to be used, as or in connection with a dwelling by the individual or (in the case of credit provided to trustees) by an individual who is a beneficiary of the trust, or by a related person
Regulation No. 11971	The meaning given on page 242 of this Prospectus
Regulation S	Regulation S under the Securities Act
Regulation S Covered Bond	A Covered Bond represented by a Regulation S Global Covered Bond or a Definitive Regulation S Covered Bond as the context may require
Regulation S Covered Bonds	The meaning given on page 6 of this Prospectus
Regulation S Global Covered Bond	A Registered Global Covered Bond representing Covered Bonds sold to non-U.S. persons outside the U.S. in reliance on Regulation S and

substantially in Part 7 of Schedule 2 to the Trust Deed with such modifications (if any) as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Paying Agent, the Bond Trustee and the relevant Dealer or Lead Manager (in the case of syndicated issues)

Related Security	In relation to a Loan, the security for the repayment of that Loan including the relevant Mortgage and all other matters applicable thereto acquired as part of the Portfolio sold to the LLP pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement (but excluding, for avoidance of doubt, the Properties in Possession Cover and Block Buildings Insurance in respect of which the LLP and the Security Trustee have received Insurance Acknowledgements)
Relevant Date	The meaning given in Condition 7 (<i>Taxation</i>) of the Programme Conditions
relevant Dealer	The meaning given on page 1 of this Prospectus
Relevant Implementation Date	The meaning given on page 241 of this Prospectus
Relevant LLP Payment Period	The meaning given on page 173 of this Prospectus
Relevant Member State	The meaning given on page 4 of this Prospectus
Relevant Period	The meaning given in Condition 14 (<i>Meetings of Covered Bondholders, Modification and Waiver</i>) of the Terms and Conditions
Relevant Screen Page	In respect of Floating Rate Covered Bonds to which Screen Rate Determination applies, the meaning given in the Final Terms
relevant Series of Covered Bonds	The meaning given on page 63 of this Prospectus
relevant Talon	The meaning given on page 125 of this Prospectus
Reportable Transactions	The meaning given on page 232 of this Prospectus
Reporting FI	The meaning given on page 233 of this Prospectus
Representations and Warranties	The representations and warranties set out in the Mortgage Sale Agreement
Required Current Balance Amount	The meaning given on page 182 of this Prospectus
Required Redemption Amount	The meaning given on page 183 of this Prospectus
Reserve Fund	The reserve fund that the LLP will be required to establish on the GIC Account which will be credited with Available Revenue Receipts up to an amount equal to the Reserve Fund Required Amount and any Cash Capital Contributions made to the LLP by the Seller which the Seller directs the LLP to credit thereto
Reserve Fund Required Amount	<p>(a) If the Issuer's short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are rated at least F1+ by Fitch and P-1 by Moody's, nil or such other amount as Lloyds Bank plc shall direct the LLP from time to time; or</p> <p>(b) if the Issuer's short term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are rated lower than P-1 by Moody's, an amount equal to the Sterling Equivalent of the interest due on each Series of Covered Bonds for X months together with an amount equal to one-twelfth of the anticipated aggregate annual amount payable in respect of the items specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments plus £600,000 or such higher amount as Lloyds Bank plc shall direct the LLP from time to time</p> <p>where,</p>

X = the number of months between the dates on which the LLP is required to make payments under the Covered Bond Swap entered into in relation to a Series of Covered Bonds, or if no Covered Bond Swap has been entered into in relation to a Series of Covered Bonds, the number of months between the Interest Payment Dates in relation to such Series of Covered Bonds; or

- (c) if the Issuer's short term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are rated lower than F1+ by Fitch, an amount equal to the Sterling Equivalent of the interest due on each Series of Covered Bonds on the immediately following three LLP Payment Dates together with an amount equal to three-twelfths of the anticipated aggregate annual amount payable in respect of the items specified in paragraphs (a) to (b) of the Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments plus £600,000, or such higher amount as the Issuer shall direct the LLP from time to time

Reserve Ledger	The ledger on the GIC Account of such name maintained by the Cash Manager pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement, to record the crediting of Revenue Receipts and (if so directed by the Seller) Cash Capital Contributions to the Reserve Fund and the debiting of such Reserve Fund in accordance with the terms of the LLP Deed
Reset Date	The meaning given in the ISDA Definitions
resolution authorities	The meaning given on page 35 of this Prospectus
Responsible Persons	The meaning given on page 3
Restructuring Plan	The meaning given on page 50
Revenue Ledger	The ledger on the GIC Account of such name maintained by the Cash Manager pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement, to record credits and debits of Revenue Receipts in accordance with the terms of the LLP Deed
Revenue Receipts	Any payment received in respect of any Loan, including any payment received from the Seller in respect of an Underpayment or a Payment Holiday or in respect of interest amounts on a Loan (otherwise than in respect of a Loan that has been repurchased by the Seller), whether as all or part of a Monthly Payment in respect of such Loan, on redemption (including partial redemption) of such Loan, on enforcement of such Loan (including the proceeds of sale of the relevant Property, but excluding, without double counting, (i) amounts received or treated as received in respect of Halifax Loans prior to perfection but after completion of the enforcement procedures and (ii) amounts received or treated as received after completion of the enforcement procedures which are captured under the definition of "Principal Receipts") or on the disposal of such Loan or otherwise, which in any such case is not recorded as a Principal Receipt in respect of such Loan
RICO	The meaning given on page 148 of this Prospectus
Right to Buy Loan	Each Loan extended to the relevant Borrowers in connection with the purchase (or refinancing of the purchase) by those Borrowers of Properties from local authorities or certain other landlords under the "right-to-buy" schemes governed by the Housing Act 1985 (as amended by the Housing Act 2004) or (as applicable) the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987 (as amended by the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001)
Right To Buy Legislation	The meaning given on page 214 of this Prospectus

Rights Issue	The meaning given on page 136 of this Prospectus
RMBS Funding Facility	The meaning given on page 152 of this Prospectus
Rule 144A	Rule 144A under the Securities Act
Rule 144A Covered Bond	A Covered Bond represented by a Rule 144A Global Covered Bond and/or a Definitive Rule 144A Covered Bond as the context may require
Rule 144A Covered Bonds	The meaning given on page 6 of this Prospectus
Rule 144A Global Covered Bond	A Registered Global Covered Bond representing Covered Bonds sold in the U.S. to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A and substantially in Part 8 of Schedule 2 to the Trust Deed with such modifications (if any) as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, the Bond Trustee, and the relevant Dealer or Lead Manager (in the case of syndicated issues)
Rules	The rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations
RWAs	The meaning given on page 7 of this Prospectus
S&P	Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. or its successors
Sabadell	The meaning given on page 137
Sale Date	Each of the First Sale Date and each other date of sale of any New Portfolio to the LLP in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement
Scheduled Interest	In relation to a Series of Covered Bonds, an amount equal to the amount in respect of interest which is or would have been due and payable under such Covered Bonds on each Interest Payment Date as specified in Condition 4 (<i>Interest and other Calculations</i>) of the Programme Conditions (but excluding any additional amounts relating to premiums, default interest or interest upon interest (Excluded Scheduled Interest Amounts) payable by the Issuer following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice, but including such amounts (whenever the same arose) following service of an LLP Acceleration Notice), as if such Covered Bonds had not become due and repayable prior to their Final Maturity Date and (if the applicable Final Terms specified that an Extended Due for Payment Date is applicable to the relevant Covered Bonds) as if the maturity date of the Covered Bonds had been the Extended Due for Payment Date (but taking into account any principal repaid in respect of such Covered Bonds or any Guaranteed Amounts paid in respect of such principal prior to the Extended Due for Payment Date) or, where applicable, after the Final Maturity Date, such other amount of interest as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms less any additional amounts the Issuer would be obliged to pay as a result of any gross-up in respect of any withholding or deduction made under the circumstances set out in Condition 7 (<i>Taxation</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Scheduled Payment Date	In relation to payments under the Covered Bond Guarantee in respect of a Series of Covered Bonds, each Interest Payment Date or the Final Maturity Date as if such Covered Bonds had not become due and repayable prior to their Final Maturity Date
Scheduled Principal	In relation to a Series of Covered Bonds, an amount equal to the amount in respect of principal which is or would have been due and repayable under such Covered Bonds on each Interest Payment Date or the Final Maturity Date (as the case may be) as specified in Condition

	6.1 (<i>Final redemption</i>) and Condition 6.7 (<i>Early Redemption Amounts</i>) of the Programme Conditions (but excluding any additional amounts relating to prepayments, early redemption, broken funding indemnities, penalties, premiums or default interest (Excluded Scheduled Principal Amounts) payable by the Issuer following service of an Issuer Acceleration Notice, but including such amounts (whenever the same arose) following service of an LLP Acceleration Notice), as if such Covered Bonds had not become due and repayable prior to their Final Maturity Date and (if the Final Terms specified that an Extended Due for Payment Date is applicable to such relevant Covered Bonds) as if the maturity date of such Covered Bonds had been the Extended Due for Payment Date
Scottish Declaration of Trust	Each declaration of trust in relation to Scottish Loans and their Related Security made pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement by means of which the transfer of the beneficial interest in such Scottish Loans and their Related Security by the Seller or a New Seller to the LLP is given effect
Scottish Loan	A Loan, including Halifax Loans, secured by a Mortgage over a Property in Scotland
Scottish Sub-Security	Each standard security granted by the LLP in favour of the Security Trustee pursuant to the Deed of Charge
Scottish Supplemental Charge	Each assignment in security governed by Scots law granted by the LLP in respect of its beneficial interest in a Scottish Declaration of Trust or Scottish Declarations of Trust in favour of the Security Trustee pursuant to the Deed of Charge
Scottish Widows	Scottish Widows plc, registered in Scotland (no. SC199549)
Screen Rate Determination	If specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the manner in which the Rate of Interest on Floating Rate Covered Bonds is to be determined in accordance with Condition 4.2(b) (<i>Interest on Floating Rate Covered Bonds</i>) of the Programme Conditions
SEC	The meaning given on page 6 of this Prospectus
Secured Creditors	The Security Trustee (in its own capacity and on behalf of the other Secured Creditors), the Bond Trustee (in its own capacity and on behalf of the Covered Bondholders), the Covered Bondholders, the Receipholders, the Couponholders, the Issuer, the Seller, the Servicer, the Account Bank, the GIC Provider, the Cash Manager, the Swap Providers, the Corporate Services Provider, the Agents and any other person which becomes a Secured Creditor pursuant to the Deed of Charge
Securities Act	U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended
Security	The meaning given on page 191 of this Prospectus
Security Trustee	BNY Mellon Corporate Trustee Services Limited, in its capacity as security trustee under the Trust Deed and the Deed of Charge together with any successor security trustee appointed from time to time
Selected Loan Offer Notice	A notice from the LLP served on the Seller or BOS (as applicable, and in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement) offering to sell Selected Loans and their Related Security for an offer price equal to the greater of the then Current Balance of the Selected Loans and the Adjusted Required Redemption Amount
Selected Loan Repurchase Notice	A notice from the Seller or BOS (as applicable, and in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement) served on the LLP accepting an offer set out in a Selected Loan Offer Notice

Selected Loans	Loans and their Related Security to be sold by the LLP pursuant to the terms of the LLP Deed and the Mortgage Sale Agreement having in aggregate the Required Current Balance Amount
Selection Date	The meaning given in Condition 6.3 (<i>Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)</i>) of the Programme Conditions
Seller	Lloyds Bank plc in its capacity as Seller under the Mortgage Sale Agreement, and Sellers means, together, the Sellers and New Sellers
Seller Power of Attorney	A power of attorney to be provided by the Seller substantially in the form set out in schedule 5 (<i>Power of Attorney in favour of the LLP and the Security Trustee</i>) to the Mortgage Sale Agreement
Separation Agreement	The meaning given on page 151 of this Prospectus
Series	(i) With respect to N Covered Bonds, each N Covered Bond made out in the name of a specific N Covered Bondholder; and (ii) in any other case, a Tranche of Covered Bonds together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Covered Bonds which are (a) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (b) identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading) except for their respective Issue Dates, Interest Commencement Dates and/or Issue Prices and the expressions Covered Bonds of the relevant Series, holders of the relevant Series and related expressions shall be construed accordingly
Series Reserved Matter	<p>In relation to Covered Bonds of a Series:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) reduction or cancellation of the amount payable or, where applicable, modification of the method of calculating the amount payable or modification of the date of payment or modification of the method of calculating the date of payment in respect of any principal or interest in respect of the Covered Bonds other than in accordance with the terms thereof; (b) alteration of the currency in which payments under the Covered Bonds, Receipts and Coupons are to be made; (c) alteration of the majority required to pass an Extraordinary Resolution; (d) any amendment to the Covered Bond Guarantee or the Deed of Charge; (e) power to sanction any such scheme or proposal for the exchange or sale of the Covered Bonds or the conversion of the Covered Bonds into, or the cancellation of the Covered Bonds in consideration of, shares, stock, covered bonds, bonds, debentures, debenture stock and/or other obligations and/or securities of the Issuer or any other body corporate formed or to be formed, or for or into or in consideration of cash, or partly for or into or in consideration of such shares, stock, bonds, covered bonds, debentures, debenture stock and/or other obligations and/or securities as aforesaid and partly for or into or in consideration of cash and for the appointment of some person with power on behalf of the Covered Bondholders to execute an instrument of transfer of the Registered Covered Bonds held by them in favour of the persons with or to whom the Covered Bonds are to be exchanged or sold respectively; and (f) alteration of paragraph 5 or proviso to paragraph 6 of Schedule 4 to the Trust Deed
Servicer	Lloyds Bank plc in its capacity as servicer under the Servicing

	Agreement (and any successor servicer)
Servicer Termination Event	The meaning given on page 175 of this Prospectus
Servicing Agreement	The servicing agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the LLP, the Servicer and the Security Trustee (as same may be amended, restated, supplemented, replaced or novated from time to time)
Share Trustee	SFM Corporate Services Limited (registered number 3920255) in its capacity as share trustee together with any successor share trustee appointed from time to time
Short-Term Covered Bonds	The meaning given on page 231 of this Prospectus
SIMILAR LAW	The meaning given on page 239 of this Prospectus
SLS	The meaning given on page 147 of this Prospectus
SME	The meaning given on page 29 of this Prospectus
Specified Currency	Subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, euro, Sterling, U.S. Dollars and such other currency or currencies as may be agreed from time to time by the Issuer, the relevant Dealer, the Principal Paying Agent and the Bond Trustee and specified in the applicable Final Terms
Specified Denomination	In respect of a Series of Covered Bonds, the denomination or denominations of such Covered Bonds specified in the applicable Final Terms, save that the minimum denomination of each U.S. dollar denominated Covered Bond will be issued in minimum denominations of \$100,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof
Specified Interest Payment Date	In respect of Floating Rate Covered Bonds the meaning (if any) given in the applicable Final Terms
Specified Period	In respect of Floating Rate Covered Bonds the meaning (if any) given in the applicable Final Terms
Specified Time	11.00 am (London time, in the case of determination of LIBOR, or Brussels time, in the case of a determination of EURIBOR)
SRR	Special Resolution Regime under the Banking Act 2009
Stabilising Manager(s)	The meaning given on page 4 of this Prospectus
Standard Documentation	The standard documentation, annexed as an exhibit to the Mortgage Sale Agreement or any update or replacement therefor as the relevant Originator may from time to time introduce acting in accordance with the standards of a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender
Standard Security or standard security	A standard security as defined in Part II of the Conveyancing and Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act 1970
Standard Variable Rate	Lloyds Bank Standard Variable Rate, the Halifax Standard Variable Rate (in the case of Halifax Loans) and/or LLP Standard Variable Rate, as the context may require
Standard Variable Rates	The meaning given on page 211 of this Prospectus
Sterling Equivalent	In relation to a Term Advance or a Series of Covered Bonds (including any calculations of the Required Redemption Amount of such Series of Covered Bonds) which is denominated in (a) a currency other than Sterling, the Sterling equivalent of such amount ascertained using the relevant Covered Bond Swap Rate relating to such Term Advance or the Term Advance applicable to such Series of Covered Bonds and (b) Sterling, the applicable amount in Sterling
Sterling LIBOR	LIBOR for sterling deposits having the relevant maturity

Subsidiary	Any company which is for the time being a subsidiary (within the meaning of Section 1159 of the Companies Act)
Substitution Assets	<p>Each of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sterling gilt-edged securities; (b) Sterling demand or time deposits, provided that in all cases such investments have a remaining period to maturity of one year or less and the short-term, unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations or, as applicable, the long-term, unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of the issuing or guaranteeing entity or the entity with which the demand or time deposits are made (being an authorised person under the FSMA) are rated at least P-1/Aa3 by Moody's and F1+/AA- by Fitch or their equivalents by three other internationally recognised rating agencies; and (c) Sterling denominated government and public securities, as defined from time to time by the FCA, provided that such investments have a remaining period to maturity of one year or less and which are rated at least Aaa by Moody's and AAA by Fitch or their equivalents by three other internationally recognised rating agencies, <p>provided that such Substitution Assets comply with the requirements of Regulation 2(1A) of the RCB Regulations and provided that the following conditions are met: (x) the substitution asset in question can be transferred to and by the LLP without the relevant transfer or agreement to transfer giving rise to a liability to any stamp duty, stamp duty reserve tax or other similar documentary or registration tax for which the LLP is, or may become liable, to account and (y) payments can be made to the LLP under or in respect of the substitution asset in question without any liability on the part of the payer (or any person by or through whom such payment is made) to withhold or otherwise to account for any tax unless the amounts payable to the LLP are in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant payments increased so that the LLP receives the amount which the LLP would have received absent the obligations to withhold or otherwise account for the relevant tax and if these conditions are not met, the extent to which they are not met is taken into account by the Cash Manager in determining the purchase price of the Substitution Asset in question</p>
sub-unit	In accordance with Condition 4.6(i) (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) of the Programme Conditions, with respect to any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to euro, euro 0.01
Supplementary Prospectus	The meaning given on page 14 of this Prospectus
Swap Agreements	Any Covered Bond Swap Agreements together with the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, and each a Swap Agreement
Swap Collateral	At any time, any asset (including, without limitation, cash and/or securities) which is paid or transferred by a Swap Provider to the LLP as collateral to secure the performance by such Swap Provider of its obligations under the relevant Swap Agreement together with any income or distributions received in respect of such asset and any equivalent of such asset into which such asset is transformed
Swap Collateral Accounts	Any account in the name of the LLP held with Lloyds Bank plc (or any other Account Bank from time to time) into which collateral in respect of the Interest Rate Swap or a Covered Bond Swap may be deposited in

	accordance with the terms of the relevant Swap Agreement
Swap Collateral Available Amounts	At any time, the amount of Swap Collateral which under the terms of the relevant Swap Agreement may be applied at that time in satisfaction of the relevant Swap Provider's obligations to the LLP following termination of a Swap Agreement to the extent that such obligations relate to payments to be made in connection with the Pre-Acceleration Priority of Payments or the Guarantee Priority of Payments
Swap Collateral Excluded Amounts	At any time, the amount of Swap Collateral which may not be applied under the terms of the relevant Swap Agreement at that time in satisfaction of the relevant Swap Provider's obligations to the LLP, including Swap Collateral which is to be returned to the relevant Swap Provider from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Swap Agreement and ultimately upon termination of the relevant Swap Agreement
Swap Provider Default	The occurrence of an Event of Default or Termination Event (each as defined in the relevant Swap Agreement) with respect to the relevant Swap Provider, where the relevant Swap Provider is the Defaulting Party or the sole Affected Party (each as defined in relevant Swap Agreements), as applicable, other than a Swap Provider Downgrade Event
Swap Provider Downgrade Event	The occurrence of an Additional Termination Event (as defined in the relevant Swap Agreement) following a failure by the Swap Provider to comply with the requirements of the ratings downgrade provisions set out in the relevant Swap Agreement
Swap Providers	Each Covered Bond Swap Providers and the Interest Rate Swap Provider, and each a Swap Provider
Swap Provider Tax Payment	Any indemnity payment received by the LLP from a Swap Provider as a result of a breach of certain tax representations in the relevant Swap Agreement
Swaps	Any Covered Bond Swaps together with the Interest Rate Swap, and each a Swap
Talons	The Talons (if any) appertaining to, and exchangeable in accordance with the provisions therein contained for further Coupons appertaining to, the Definitive Covered Bonds (other than Zero Coupon Covered Bonds), such talons being substantially in the form set out in the Trust Deed or in such other form as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, the Bond Trustee and the relevant Dealer and includes any replacements for Talons issued pursuant to Condition 10 (<i>Replacement of Covered Bonds, Receipts, Coupons and Talons</i>) of the Programme Conditions
TARGET2 System	In accordance with Condition 4.6(a)(ii) (<i>Business Day, Business Day Convention, Day Count Fractions and other adjustments</i>) of the Programme Conditions, the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET2) System or any successor system thereto
Tax Credit	The meaning given in the relevant Swap Agreement
Taxes	All present and future taxes, levies, imposts, duties (other than stamp duty), fees, deductions, withholdings or charges of any nature whatsoever and wheresoever imposed, including, without limitation, income tax, corporation tax, VAT or other tax in respect of added value and any franchise, transfer, sales, gross receipts, use, business, occupation, excise, personal property, real property or other tax imposed by any national, local or supranational taxing or fiscal authority or agency together with any penalties, fines or interest thereon

	and Tax and Taxation shall be construed accordingly
Temporary Global Covered Bond	A temporary global covered bond substantially in the form set out in the Trust Deed with such modifications (if any) as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, the Bond Trustee and the relevant Dealer or Lead Manager (in the case of syndicated issues), together with the copy of the applicable Final Terms annexed thereto, comprising some or all of the Covered Bonds of the same Series, issued by the Issuer pursuant to the Programme Agreement or any other agreement between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer relating to the Programme, the Agency Agreement and the trust presents
Term Advance	Each term advance made by the Issuer to the LLP from the proceeds of Covered Bonds pursuant to the Intercompany Loan Agreement
Terms and Conditions	The meaning given on page 92 of this Prospectus
Terms and Conditions or Conditions	Collectively, the terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds (as set out in Schedule 1 to the Trust Deed) as modified and/or supplemented by the Final Terms in relation to a particular Series of Covered Bonds, as the same may from time to time be modified in accordance with the Trust Deed and relevant terms and conditions in respect of N Covered Bonds
Third Party Amounts	Each of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) amounts under a direct debit which are repaid to the bank making the payment if such a bank is unable to recoup that amount itself from the customer's account; (b) payments by Borrowers of insurance premiums and other expenses due to external parties; or (c) prior to perfection, amounts received or treated as received after completion of the enforcement procedures in respect of Halifax Loans; <p>which amounts shall be paid on receipt by the LLP to the Seller from moneys transferred to the Transaction Account from the GIC Account</p>
Title Deeds	In relation to each Loan and its Related Security and the Property relating thereto, all conveyancing deeds and documents (if any) which make up the title to the Property and the security for the Loan and all searches and enquiries undertaken in connection with the grant by the Borrower of the related Mortgage
TLAC	The meaning given on page 34 of this Prospectus
Tracker Loan	A Loan which is subject to an interest rate linked to the Bank of England's official base rate (the base rate) as set by the UK Monetary Policy Committee or such alternative rate or index which is not controlled by the relevant Originator, that the relevant Originator considers to be the most appropriate in the circumstances
Tracker Loans	The meaning given on page 212 of this Prospectus
Tracker Rate	The rate of interest applicable to a Tracker Loan (before applying any cap or minimum rate)
Tranche	An issue of Covered Bonds (other than N Covered Bonds) which are identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading)
Transaction Account	The account in the name of the LLP held with Lloyds Bank plc and maintained subject to the terms of the Bank Account Agreement, the Deed of Charge and the LLP Deed or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place pursuant to the Cash

	Management Agreement with the prior consent of the Security Trustee and designated as such
Transaction Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Mortgage Sale Agreement (b) each Scottish Declaration of Trust (c) Servicing Agreement (d) Asset Monitor Agreement (e) Intercompany Loan Agreement (f) LLP Deed (g) Cash Management Agreement (h) Interest Rate Swap Agreement (i) each Covered Bond Swap Agreement (j) Bank Account Agreement (k) Corporate Services Agreement (l) Deed of Charge (and any documents entered into pursuant to the Deed of Charge, including without limitation each Scottish Supplemental Charge and Scottish Sub-Security) (m) Trust Deed (n) Agency Agreement (o) Programme Agreement (p) Guaranteed Investment Contract (q) Intercompany Mortgage Sale Agreement (r) the Final Terms as applicable in the case of each issue of listed Covered Bonds subscribed for pursuant to a subscription agreement (s) each Subscription Agreement (as applicable in the case of each issue of listed Covered Bonds subscribed for pursuant to a subscription agreement) (t) Master Definitions and Construction Agreement (u) any other agreement or document from time to time designated as such by the Issuer, the LLP and the Bond Trustee and/or Security Trustee
Transfer Agent	In relation to all or any Series of Registered Covered Bonds, The Bank of New York Mellon (or, in the case of N Covered Bonds, the Registrar), in its capacity as transfer agent or, if applicable, any successor transfer agent in relation to all or any Series of Registered Covered Bonds
Transfer Agents	The meaning given on page 99 of this Prospectus
Transfer Certificate	The meaning given in Condition 2(e)(i) (<i>Transfers of interests in Regulation S Global Covered Bonds in the United States or to U.S. persons</i>) of the Terms and Conditions
Trust Deed	The trust deed entered into on the Programme Date between the Issuer, the LLP, the Bond Trustee and the Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, supplemented, replaced or novated from time to time)
Treaty	The meaning given on page 116 of this Prospectus

Tripartite Authorities	The meaning given on page 140 of this Prospectus
TSA	The meaning given on page 152 of this Prospectus
TSB	TSB Bank plc
TSB Admission	The meaning given on page 151 of this Prospectus
TSB Group	The meaning given on page 151 of this Prospectus
TSB RMBS SPV	The meaning given on page 152 of this Prospectus
TSB Share Offer	The meaning given on page 151 of this Prospectus
US-UK IGA	The meaning given on page 233 of this Prospectus
U.S. holder	The meaning given on page 227 of this Prospectus
UCITS Directive	The meaning given on page 83 of this Prospectus
UK	The meaning given on page 1 of this Prospectus
UKFI	The meaning given on page 50 of this Prospectus
UK Listing Authority	The FCA in its capacity as competent authority under the FSMA
Underpayment	A reduced payment by a Borrower (including any payment made under a Flexible Loan) and where such reduced payment is in place of the Monthly Payment set out in the Offer Conditions or as agreed by the relevant Originator (acting as a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender) due to existing overpayments in accordance with its standard lending practice (or any changed Monthly Payment subsequently notified to the Borrower), where there are sufficient available funds to fund the difference between the Monthly Payment and this reduced payment and where the Borrower is not in breach of the Mortgage Conditions for making such payment
Unfair Practices Directive	Directive 2005/29/EC of 11 May 2005 on unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices and amending Council Directive 84/450/ECC and others
Unlegended Covered Bond	Any Registered Covered Bond which is not a Legended Covered Bond
UTCCR	The Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994 (SI 1994/3159) and the 1999 Regulations
Valuation Report	The valuation report or reports for mortgage purposes, in the form of the proforma report contained in the Standard Documentation, obtained by the relevant Originator from a Valuer in respect of each Property or a valuation report in respect of a valuation of a Property made using a methodology which would be acceptable to a Reasonable, Prudent Mortgage Lender and which has been approved by the relevant Originator (or his successor)
Valuer	An Associate or Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors or the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers who was at the relevant time either a member of a firm which was on the list of Valuers approved by or on behalf of the relevant Originator from time to time or an Associate or Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors or the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers employed in-house by the Lloyds Banking Group
Variable Rate Loan	A Loan which is subject to a rate of interest which may at any time be varied in accordance with the relevant Mortgage Conditions in accordance with the relevant Standard Variable Rate (and shall, for the avoidance of doubt, exclude Fixed Rate Loans and Tracker Loans)
VFN	The meaning given on page 153 of this Prospectus

VFND	The meaning given on page 152 of this Prospectus
VIF	The meaning given on page 49 of this Prospectus
Volcker Rule	The meaning given on page 144 of this Prospectus
Weighted Average Current Indexed LTV (by Value)	The weighted average, weighted by Current Balance, of the current indexed LTV ratios at the Cut-off Date, calculated as the outstanding Current Balance of the aggregate of all Loans within each Mortgage Account as at the relevant Cut-off Date divided by the indexed valuation of the Property securing the Loans in that Mortgage Account at the same date
Weighted Average Original LTV (by Value)	The weighted average, weighted by Current Balance, of the LTV ratios at origination, calculated as the original amount advanced on the date of the origination of the first Loan within a Mortgage Account, divided by the value of the Property securing the Loans in that Mortgage Account at that date
Weighted Average Remaining Term (by Value) Years	The weighted average, weighted by Current Balance, of the number of remaining years of the term of each Loan as at the relevant Cut-off Date. This is calculated on the basis of the current term of each Loan which may have been revised subsequently to the origination of each Loan
Weighted Average Seasoning (by Value) Months	The weighted average, weighted by Current Balance, of the number of months since the date of origination of the Loan. The ages and balances of the Loans have been taken as at the relevant Cut-off Date
Yield Shortfall Test	The meaning given on page 174 of this Prospectus
yield to maturity	The meaning given on page 229 of this Prospectus
Zero Coupon Covered Bonds	Covered Bonds which will be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount and which will not bear interest

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