MOODY'S RATINGS

CREDIT OPINION
17 July 2026

Update

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RATINGS

Lloyds Bank GmbH

Domicile	Berlin, Germany
Long Term CRR	A1
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	Not Assigned
Long Term Deposit	A2
Type	LT Bank Deposits - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable

Please see the ratings section at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

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Asia Pacific	852-3551-3077
Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454

Lloyds Bank GmbH

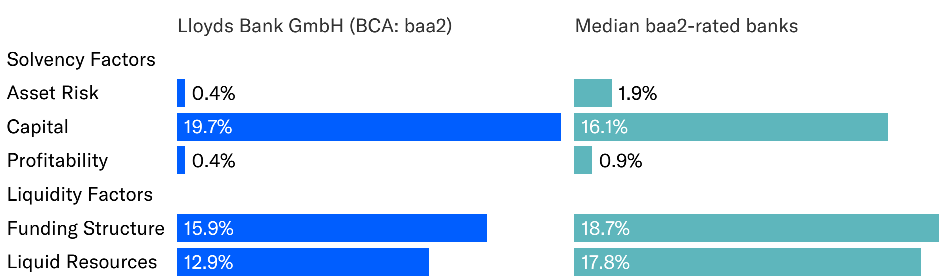
Update following upgrade of deposit ratings

Summary

Lloyds Bank GmbH's (LB GmbH) ratings reflect its baa2 BCA, two notches of affiliate support uplift, which is based on the assumption of very high support from its 100% owner Lloyds Bank plc (A1 stable/A1 stable, a3[1]) and results an a3 Adjusted BCA; and one notch rating uplift for LB GmbH's deposit ratings from our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis, which incorporates the relative loss severity of a liability class. We do not incorporate rating uplift from government support because of the bank's small size in the context of the German banking sector.

LB GmbH's baa2 BCA reflects its strong asset quality and risk-weighted capitalization, which help offset risk from its concentrated lending book and an unseasoned loan book amid strong growth, albeit its leverage ratio of below 4% is a weakness. Further, LB GmbH's proven access to granular retail deposits is a relative strength, although the focus on online deposits sourced mostly in Germany is largely decoupling the deposit base from its predominantly Dutch lending franchise which could reduce the bank's ability to source cheap funding and maintain adequate liquidity ratios and is indicative of a more price-sensitive customer base. Further, LB GmbH's quasi-monoline business model and the resulting limited business diversification remains captured in the baa2 BCA.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard - Lloyds Bank GmbH - Key ratios



Source: Moody's Ratings

Credit strengths

» Granular loan book with sound asset quality

» Access to mostly statutorily guaranteed granular retail deposits

» Strong strategic and operational linkage with parent bank

Credit challenges

» Strong business focus results in lack of income diversification

» High balance-sheet leverage

» Limited liquid resources

» Deposit franchise faces increasing competition and remains decoupled from the bank's lending assets

Rating outlook

» The stable outlook on the long-term bank deposit ratings reflects our expectation of a largely stable financial profile. We also expect the bank's liability structure to remain broadly unchanged over the next 12-18 months.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» LB GmbH's ratings could be upgraded if the BCA of Lloyds Bank plc gets upgraded. In addition, LB GmbH's ratings may benefit from additional rating uplift from our Advanced LGF analysis through meaningful issuance of senior unsecured and subordinated debt instruments.

» LB GmbH's BCA could be upgraded if the bank significantly improves its leverage ratio and sustainably bolsters its cash and liquidity reserves while maintaining a low dependence on more confidence-sensitive market funding. However, this is very likely to be offset by a reduction in affiliate support unless Lloyds Bank plc's BCA improves as well.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» LB GmbH's ratings could be downgraded if the bank's BCA is downgraded or if Lloyds Bank plc's BCA is downgraded, leading to fewer notches of affiliate support uplift. LB GmbH's ratings could also be downgraded if changes in its liability structure towards non-bail-able instruments indicate a higher loss severity for certain instrument classes from our Advanced LGF analysis.

» LB GmbH's BCA could be downgraded if its combined solvency weakens, for example because of an increase in non-performing loans or decrease of its leverage ratio. The BCA could also be downgraded if the bank increases its market funding dependence beyond the rating agency's current expectation or in case of a sustainably reduced level of liquidity reserves.

Key Indicators

Exhibit 2

Lloyds Bank GmbH (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	12-25[2]	12-24[2]	12-23[2]	12-22[2]	12-21[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (EUR Billion)	27.0	23.6	20.7	17.6	14.2	17.5[4]
Total Assets (USD Billion)	31.7	24.4	22.8	18.8	16.0	18.5[4]
Tangible Common Equity (EUR Billion)	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	16.1[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Billion)	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	17.1[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	19.7	21.8	18.1	17.8	26.3	20.8[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	8.2	7.7	9.2	9.4	12.7	9.5[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	43.3	38.7	36.2	44.2	50.1	42.5[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	132.6	126.4	116.1	128.2	103.7	121.4[5]
Core Banking Liquidity (Non-HQLA) / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	12.9	13.6	--	--	--	13.3[5]
Less-stable Funds (Non-LCR) / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	15.9	19.1	--	--	--	17.5[5]

[1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2] Basel III - fully loaded or transitional phase-in; LOCAL GAAP. [3] May include rounding differences because of the scale of reported amounts. [4] Compound annual growth rate (%) based on the periods for the latest accounting regime. [5] Simple average of periods for the latest accounting regime. [6] Simple average of Basel III periods.

Further to the publication of our revised methodology in November 2025, only ratios from annual 2024 onwards included in this report apply reported risk weights for all exposures, discontinuing our previously applied standard adjustment for certain government securities. Sources: Moody's Ratings and company filings

Profile

LB GmbH is a German bank based in Berlin with €27.0 billion in total assets as of 31 December 2025 with an office in Amsterdam. The bank was founded in 2019 through the asset transfer of the Dutch and German branch of Bank of Scotland plc (A1 stable/A1 stable, a3[2]) and is now a fully owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank plc.

LB GmbH is an online direct bank with a focus on retail banking products. In Germany, it advertises its deposits and retail lending products under the “Bank of Scotland” brand whereas in the Netherlands it uses the “Lloyds Bank” brand. As of year-end 2025, most of its loan book consisted of Dutch residential mortgages distributed through brokers, while the deposits funding the loan book mainly consisted of German retail deposits generated through online distribution channels.

As of year-end 2025, the bank had around 700 employees and about 1.1 million customers in the Netherlands and Germany translating into a market share of 2.4% in the residential mortgage market in the Netherlands.

Detailed credit considerations

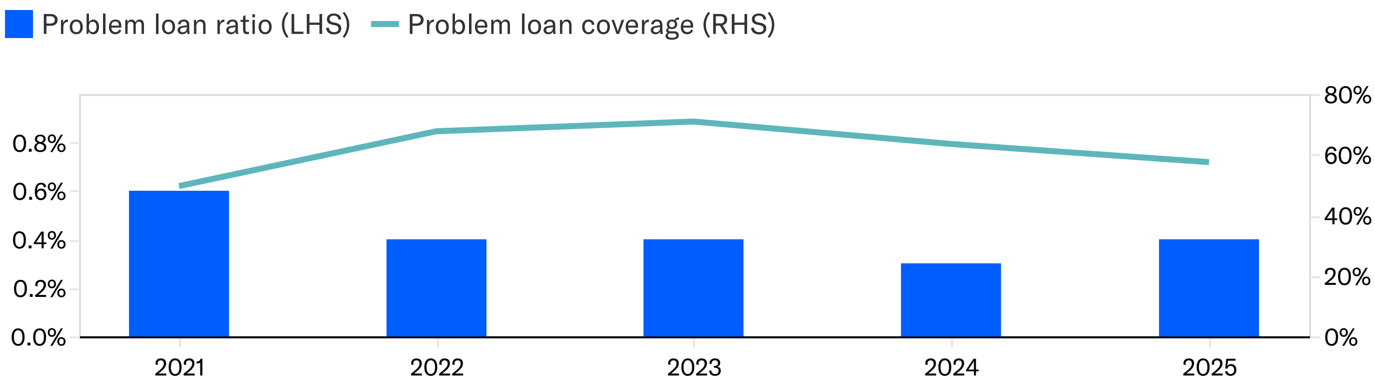
Strong loan growth and concentrations in residential mortgage lending drive asset risks

We assign an a1 asset risk score that reflects our Problem Loans to Gross Loans ratio of 0.4%, which we consider to be very strong. The assigned score is adjusted because of the bank’s very strong loan growth and the resulting unseasoned credit risk, and its concentration to the Dutch residential mortgage market.

This strong concentration to the Dutch residential mortgage market is partially mitigated by the fact that around 50% of those loans are guaranteed by the National Mortgage Guarantee (NHG), effectively eliminating related credit risks. NHG is a guarantee provided to the mortgage lender by a government-backed foundation, the Dutch Homeownership Guarantee Fund (Stichting Waarborgfonds Eigen Woningen). In 2025, NHG loans were applicable for mortgages up to a volume of €450,000. The maximum loan amount will increase to €470,000 in 2026.

The bank’s loan book expanded by 15.6% year-on-year in 2025, reaching €23.3 billion and remaining predominantly composed of mortgages. To enhance its positioning in the highly competitive Dutch lending market, LB introduced loans with 100% lona-to-value (LTV) ratios for non-NHG mortgages in Q4 2025. In addition, it raised its LTV thresholds in Germany and entered the buy-to-let mortgage segment. While the shift in risk appetite has not yet translated into higher problem loans, the share of non-NHG loans has now exceeded that of NHG loans. Mortgage exposures remain geographically well diversified across the Netherlands and Germany.

Exhibit 3
LB GmbH's asset quality remains strong



Problem loan ratio is in accordance with our definition; the coverage ratio compares problem loans to specific and generic loan-loss reserves.
Sources: Company reports, Moody's Ratings

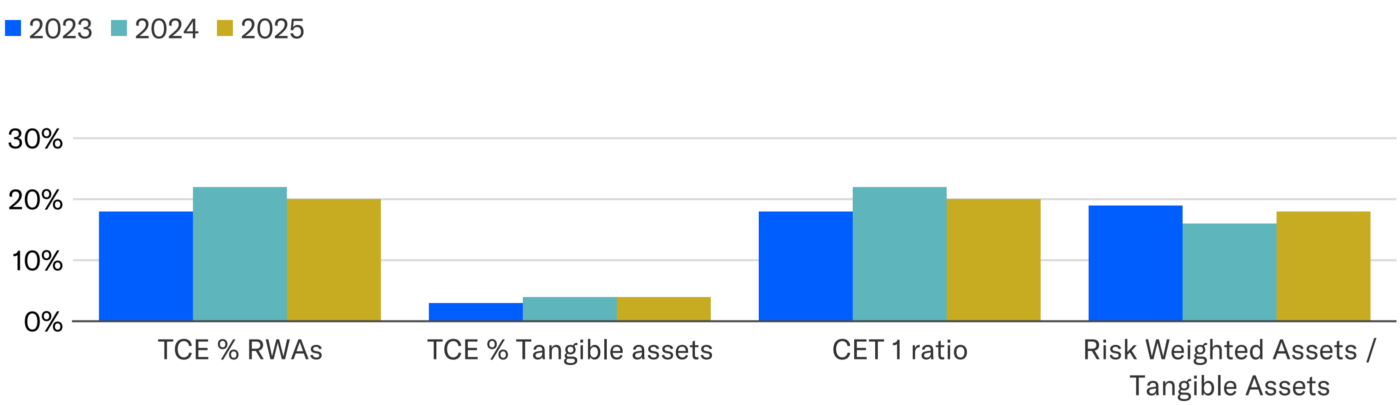
As of year-end 2025, the bank's stock of impaired loans increased to €82 million as at December 2025 (2024: €68 million) but the problem loan ratio (as expressed as percentage of total gross loans) remained low with 0.4% because of the strong growth in gross loans. The bank's cash coverage of problem loans of 58% as of year-end 2025 is considered solid despite ongoing declines since 2023 and in line with most peers.

High balance-sheet leverage implies some vulnerability, despite strong risk-weighted capitalisation

We assign a baa1 score for capital, which reflects our Tangible Common Equity (TCE) to Risk Weighted Assets ratio of 19.7% and is considered to be strong, absent consideration of the bank's leverage ratio. The assigned score is adjusted for low nominal balance sheet leverage and the application of the Internal Rating Based Approach (IRBA) for calculating most of the bank's risk-weighted assets (RWA). It further reflects ongoing substantial loan growth and the upcoming implementation of risk floors under the capital requirements regulations (CRR) 3 which will increase RWA and reduce the bank's capital ratios.

LB GmbH applies the internal rating-based approach for calculating its risk-weighted assets relating to Dutch mortgage loans while it utilises the standard approach for calculating risk-weighted assets for unsecured consumer loans, revolving credit facilities and Dutch buy-to-let mortgages.

Exhibit 4
LB GmbH's capitalisation remains strong, but leverage is very high



Sources: Company reports, Moody's Ratings

LB GmbH's TCE leverage ratio remains low by displaying 3.5% as at December 2025. The bank's regulatory leverage ratio stood at 3.8% as of the same date, supported by €60 million of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments held by the parent. This resulting buffer to the 3.0% regulatory leverage ratio requirement is lower than for many peers, exposing the bank to potentially nearing its regulatory minimum if future growth is not supported by an almost full retention of earnings coupled with the issuance of additional equity. If sustained, this could exert strain on the bank's solvency profile, in particular if upcoming regulation or asset quality deterioration coupled with continued strong balance growth lead to higher-than-anticipated growth in risk-weighted assets and/or leverage exposures.

As of December 2025, LB GmbH's TCE ratio stood at 19.7%, down from 21.8% as of December 2024. The TCE ratio was in line with the regulatory Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 19.7% as of the same date and remained well above the bank's respective capital requirements of 9.7%. The bank's CET1 ratio has improved in January 2026 to 21.3% on the back of the issuance of €75 million of core capital to support balance sheet growth.

The increased capital requirements the German regulator BaFin imposed in June 2024 following findings from a supervisory review focused on the bank's lending activities and outsourcing arrangements remained as at December 2025. We understand that the bank has already addressed the identified issues. However, the capital add-on will remain in effect until BaFin has issued an update on the capital requirements. Notwithstanding the higher capital requirements, we expect LB GmbH to continue maintaining robust capital buffers above the minimum thresholds.

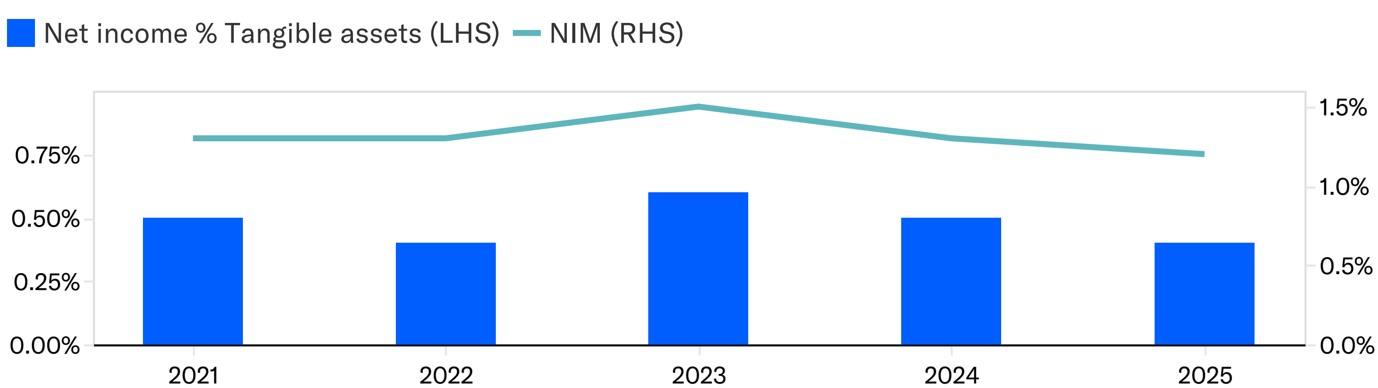
Strong efficiency and stable return on assets despite reliance on interest income

We assign a ba1 score for profitability, which reflects our Net Income to Tangible Assets ratio of 0.4% and is considered to be relatively weak. The assigned score is adjusted for our expectation of stable returns on assets of 40–50 basis points (bp) over the foreseeable future, which we view as a neutral consideration.

LB GmbH's main source of income is net interest income (NII) generated from its mortgage lending activities in the Netherlands while interest expenses largely relate to its deposits franchise in Germany. The bank further holds interest rate swaps with the parent group to manage its interest rate risk from maturity mismatches. Over the next 12 months and likely beyond, we expect NII to be strained by higher deposit funding costs in a highly competitive market, in part offset by continued high loan growth.

Given the bank's business model as direct bank with no expensive branch network, its profitability benefits from a low fixed cost base. However, personnel expenses have risen in recent years which led to an increase in the cost-to-income ratio (CIR) to 43% as at December 2025 (2024: 39%). Despite risen costs in recent years, the bank's CIR compares well with peers.

Exhibit 5
Net income returns to pre-2023 levels; margins narrow



Sources: Company reports, Moody's Ratings

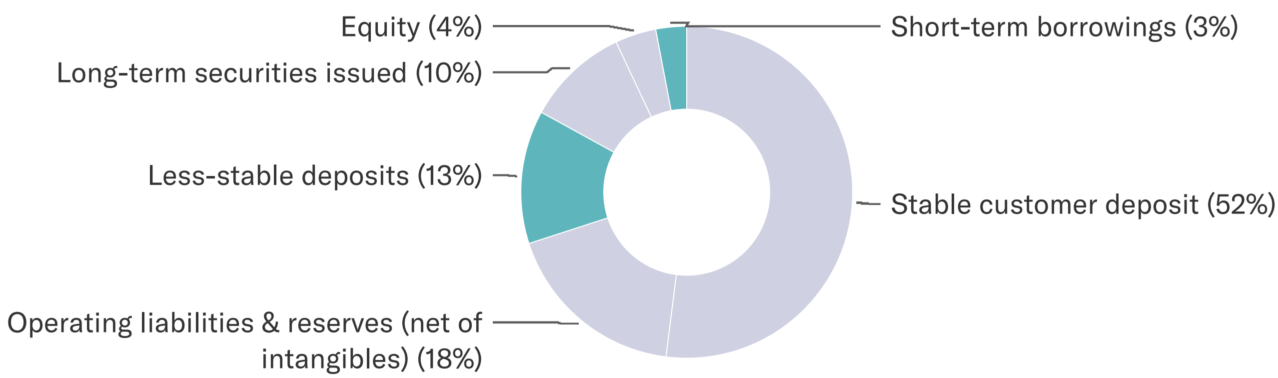
Solid online deposit franchise complemented by long-term market funding

We assign an a1 score for funding structure, reflecting our Less Stable Funds to Tangible Banking Assets ratio of 15.9%, which we consider to be strong. The assigned score is adjusted for expected trend as we expect the bank to maintain a broadly stable funding mix with a focus on retail deposits and complementary long-term covered bond and residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS) issuances.

LB GmbH's funding largely stems from retail deposits sourced through its online distribution channels under the “Bank of Scotland” brand. We consider online deposits less sticky compared to branch-based accounts and much more price sensitive than current accounts. As at December 2025, the bank held €17.5 billion of customer deposits (2024: €15.9 billion), representing 65% of total assets. The remaining funding consisted of €0.9 billion of residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and €1.0 billion of covered bonds, as well as interbank funding of €2.5 billion, the latter almost exclusively provided by the parent.

Exhibit 6

LB GmbH's deposits dominate the current funding mix, supported by long-term market funds including covered bonds



Sources: Company reports, Moody's Ratings

The issuance of longer-term funding like covered bonds and RMBS has helped to diversify the bank's funding mix and extended its funding tenors, as well as reduced funding from (and interest hedging with) the parent.

As of year-end 2025, LB GmbH's net stable funding ratio stood at 133% and its loan-to-deposit ratio was 121%.

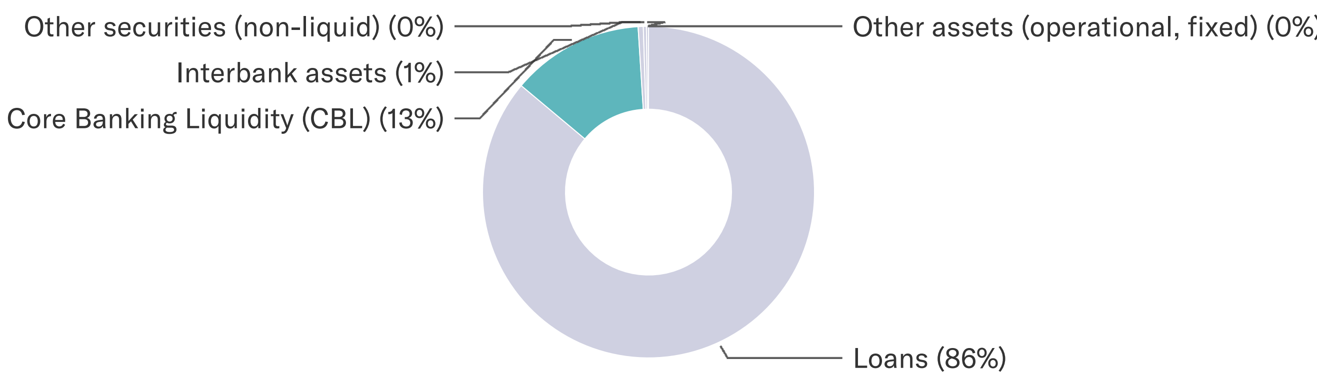
Adequate liquid resources

We assign a baa2 score for liquid resources, reflecting our Core Banking Liquidity to Tangible Banking Assets ratio of 12.9%, which we consider to be moderate. The assigned score reflects the expected trend of stable Core Banking Liquidity and the quality of liquid assets.

Considering its loan-to-deposit ratio of well above 100% as at December 2025, the bank has limited flexibility to manage larger and unexpected deposit outflows as long as it has not established a sustainably proven access to other sources of (market) funding. This exposes it to higher funding costs to retain or grow deposits in a highly competitive market to fund its lending operations, a credit negative. In case of stress, however, we would expect the parent to provide the necessary funding, limiting overall refinancing risks.

As of year-end 2025, LB GmbH held interbank claims with central banks of €3.5 billion that we reflect in our Core Banking Liquidity ratio of 12.9%, which is in line with peers. Over the next 12 to 18 months, we expect the Core Banking Liquidity to remain stable because it is forecast that the bank's further loan growth will be funded by either retail deposits or the issuance of covered bonds or RMBS.

Exhibit 7
LB GmbH's liquid resources are moderate



Sources: Company reports, Moody's Ratings

Weighted Macro Profile of Strong (+)

We assign a Strong+ Macro Profile to LB GmbH, reflecting its primary focus on the Netherlands, particularly the Dutch residential mortgage market, which accounts for the vast majority of its exposures (94%), alongside only limited lending exposures in Germany (6%). This geographic concentration anchors the bank's operating environment in highly rated, stable European economies.

The Netherlands' Strong+ macro profile, which dominates LB GmbH's exposures, reflects a wealthy, diversified and competitive economy supported by strong institutions, although elevated private-sector leverage and high household mortgage debt constrain credit conditions. These risks are partly mitigated by solid savings and improved funding structures, with access to covered bonds and securitisation supporting liquidity despite structurally lower deposit availability. Germany's Strong+ macro profile, representing a smaller share of exposures, benefits from a large and diversified economy and very strong institutions, although it is moderated by weaker credit conditions and relatively high commercial real estate exposures, while funding remains supported by a strong deposit base and good market access.

Strong business focus results in lack of income diversification constraining the bank's BCA

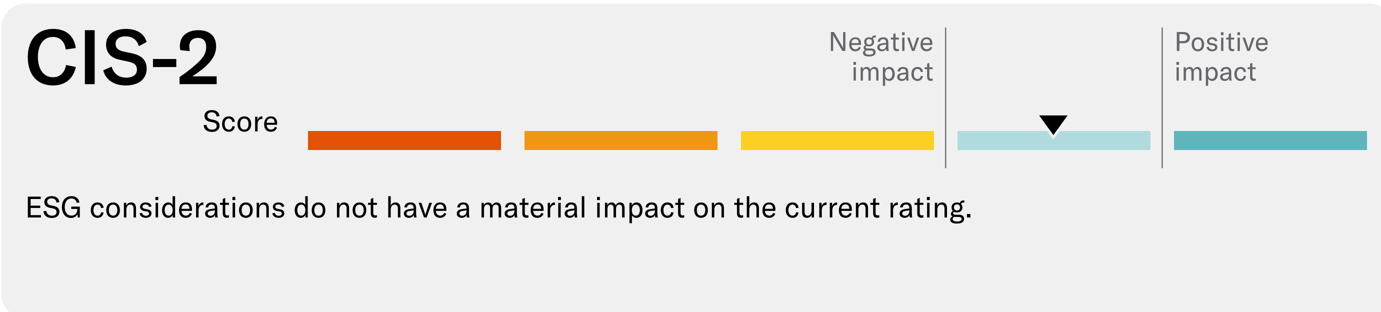
We assign a minus one notch qualitative adjustment for Business and Geographic Diversification, reflecting the bank's lack of income diversification outside of its narrowly distributed largely Dutch real estate lending business. LB GmbH's revenue depend almost exclusively on this business line generating a very high share of the bank's net interest income and revenue. Therefore, we consider LB GmbH to operate a monoline business model, evidencing a lack of business diversification compared to more typical business models in banking.

Business and Geographic Diversification is an important gauge of a bank's sensitivity to stress in a single business line. It is related to earnings stability in the sense that earnings diversification across distinct and relatively uncorrelated lines of business increases the reliability of a bank's earnings streams and its potential to absorb shocks affecting a business line.

ESG considerations

Lloyds Bank GmbH's ESG credit impact score is CIS-2

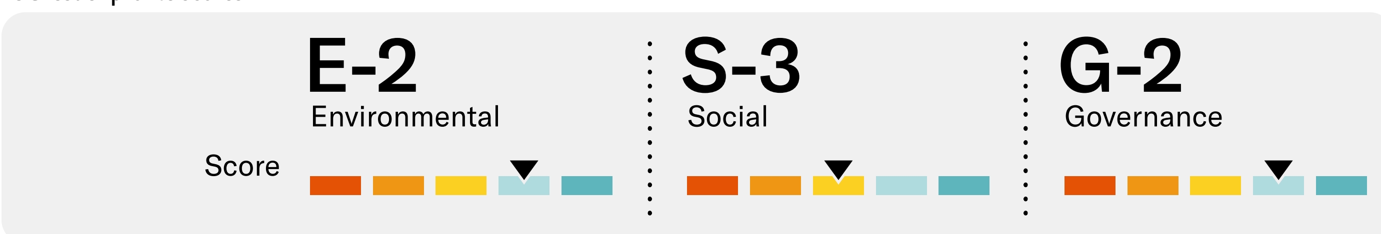
Exhibit 8
ESG credit impact score



Source: Moody's Ratings

LB GmbH's **CIS-2** indicates that ESG considerations have no material impact on the current ratings. This reflects the limited credit impact of environmental and social risk factors on the ratings to date, and low governance risks.

Exhibit 9
ESG issuer profile scores



Source: Moody's Ratings

Environmental

LB GmbH faces low exposure to environmental risks, which is lower than the average of its industry. The group has limited exposure to carbon transition risks because its loan book is highly concentrated in Dutch residential mortgages.

Social

LB GmbH faces moderate social risks related to customer relations as well as to demographic and societal trends and require high compliance standards. The high focus on mis-selling and misrepresentation by regulators in the Netherlands and Germany is mitigated by well-developed policies and procedures - in conjunction with Lloyds Banking Group plc - and is supported by LB GmbH's focus on plain-vanilla, transparent financial products and services for its clientele. The bank's high cyber and personal data risks are mitigated by technology solutions and organizational measures to prevent data breaches.

Governance

LB GmbH's governance risk is low. LB GmbH faces low governance risks, despite concentration risks inherent in its business model as a regionally focused mortgage lender. The bank's risk management, policies and procedures are embedded within those of the parent banking group and in line with industry practices. LB GmbH embeds conservative, risk-focused and risk-aware financial policies, and up-to-date corporate governance practices. The bank has a clear and simple organizational structure with no identified concerns regarding ownership and control. Because LB GmbH is fully controlled by Lloyds Banking Group plc, and despite its relatively small size, we have aligned the subsidiary's board structure, policies and procedures as well as the organizational structure score with that of its parent, given the bank's strategic importance and public affiliation with the group.

ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moodys.com. In order to view the latest scores, please click here to go to the landing page for the entity/transaction on MDC and view the ESG Scores section.

Support and structural considerations

Affiliate support

Our considerations of a very high affiliate support from LB GmbH's direct parent Lloyds Bank plc results in two notches of rating uplift and an Adjusted BCA of a3. The very high support assumption is based on the strategic fit and the close operational integration of LB GmbH into Lloyds Banking Group plc (LBG, A3 stable, a3)[3]. We also incorporate the 100% ownership by Lloyds Bank plc; additional financial interlinkages with its parent; and the brand similarity in our support assumption.

Loss Given Failure analysis

Domiciled in Germany, LB GmbH is subject to the EU's Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD), which we consider an operational resolution regime. We assume the proportion of deposits considered junior at 10%, below our standard assumption of 26%, because of the bank's largely retail-oriented depositor base. All other assumptions are in line with our standard assumptions.

Our Advanced LGF analysis reflects that full depositor preference over senior debt creditors will be implemented in the EU by early 2028.

Our Advanced LGF analysis incorporates our expectation that the bank maintains sufficient amounts of parent funding in the form of intragroup loans providing protection to more senior ranking liabilities. In line with the insolvency hierarchy for banks domiciled in Germany we consider these long-term intragroup liabilities, representing a shareholder loan, to rank below junior senior unsecured instruments.

Our Advanced LGF analysis indicates a low loss severity for depositors which results in one notch of rating uplift for deposits.

Government support considerations

We do not incorporate any rating uplift from government support to LB GmbH because of its small size in the context of the German banking sector.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

The principal methodology we use in rating LB GmbH is the Banks Methodology, published in November 2025.

About Moody's Bank Scorecard

Our Scorecard is designed to capture, express and explain in summary form our Rating Committee's judgement. When read in conjunction with our research, a fulsome presentation of our judgement is expressed. As a result, the output of our Scorecard may materially differ from that suggested by raw data alone (though it has been calibrated to avoid the frequent need for strong divergence). The Scorecard output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 10
Rating Factors

Macro Factors		
Weighted Macro Profile	**Strong +**	**100%**

Factor	Historic Ratio	Initial Score	Expected Trend	Assigned Score	Key driver #1	Key driver #2
Solvency						
Asset Risk						
Problem Loans / Gross Loans	0.4%	aa1	↔	a1	Loan growth	Sector concentration
Capital						
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)	19.7%	aa3	↓	baa1	Nominal leverage	Recognition of risk-weighted assets
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.4%	ba1	↔	ba1	Expected Trend	Interest rate risk
Combined Solvency Score		a1		baa1		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Less-stable Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	15.9%	a1	↔	a1	Expected Trend	Market funding quality
Liquid Resources						
Core Banking Liquidity / Tangible Banking Assets	12.9%	baa1	↔	baa2	Quality of liquid assets	Expected trend
Combined Liquidity Score		a2		a3		
Financial Profile		a1		baa1		
Qualitative Adjustments				Adjustment		
Business and Geographic Diversification				-1		
Complexity and Opacity				0		
Strategy, Risk Appetite and Governance				0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments				-1		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint				Aaa		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range				baa1 - baa3		
Assigned BCA				baa2		
Affiliate Support notching				2		
Adjusted BCA				a3		

Balance Sheet	in-scope (EUR Million)	% in-scope	at-failure (EUR Million)	% at-failure
Other liabilities	8,556	31.7%	9,164	34.0%
Deposits	17,537	65.0%	16,310	60.5%
Preferred deposits	15,784	58.5%	14,994	55.6%
Junior deposits	1,754	6.5%	1,315	4.9%
Junior senior unsecured bank debt			620	2.3%
Preference shares (bank)	60	0.2%	60	0.2%
Equity	809	3.0%	809	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	26,963	100.0%	26,963	100.0%

Debt Class	De Jure waterfall		De Facto waterfall		Notching		LGF Notching Guidance vs. Adjusted BCA	Assigned LGF notching	Additional Notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment
	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	De Jure	De Facto				
Counterparty Risk Rating	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	2	2	2	2	0	a1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	3	3	3	3	0	aa3 (cr)
Deposits	10.4%	5.5%	10.4%	5.5%	1	1	1	1	0	a2

Instrument Class	Loss Given Failure notching	Additional notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment	Government Support notching	Local Currency Rating	Foreign Currency Rating

Counterparty Risk Rating	2	0	a1	0	A1	A1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	aa3 (cr)	0	Aa3(cr)	
Deposits	1	0	a2	0	A2	A2

[1] Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non-public information.
Source: Moody's Ratings

Ratings

Exhibit 11

Category	Moody's Rating
LLOYDS BANK GMBH	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	A1/P-1
Bank Deposits	A2/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa2
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	a3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa3(cr)/P-1(cr)
PARENT: LLOYDS BANK PLC	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa3/P-1
Bank Deposits	A1/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	a3
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	a3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa3(cr)/P-1(cr)
Senior Unsecured	A1
Subordinate MTN	(P)Baa1
Commercial Paper	P-1
Other Short Term -Dom Curr	(P)P-1
ULT PARENT: LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC	
Outlook	Stable
Baseline Credit Assessment	a3
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	a3
Senior Unsecured	A3
Subordinate	Baa1
Bkd Jr Subordinate -Dom Curr	Baa2 (hyb)
Pref. Stock Non-cumulative	Baa3 (hyb)
Other Short Term -Dom Curr	(P)P-2

Source: Moody's Ratings

Endnotes

1 The ratings shown are Lloyds Bank's deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings together with their corresponding outlooks as well as its BCA.

2 The ratings shown are Bank of Scotland's deposit and backed senior unsecured debt ratings together with their corresponding outlooks as well as its BCA.

3 The ratings shown are LBG's senior unsecured debt ratings together with the outlook and its BCA.

REPORT NUMBER 1486219

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Japan	81-3-5408-4100
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