

Lloyds Banking Group plc  
Form 6-K  
February 25, 2016

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C.20549

FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Private Issuer  
Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16  
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

25 February 2016

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP plc  
(Translation of registrant's name into English)

5th Floor  
25 Gresham Street  
London  
EC2V 7HN  
United Kingdom

(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports  
under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F..X.. Form 40-F.....

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information  
contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the  
Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes ..... No ..X..

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule  
12g3-2(b): 82- \_\_\_\_\_

Index to Exhibits

Item

No. 1 Regulatory News Service Announcement, dated 25 February 2016  
re: Final Results

Lloyds Banking Group plc

2015 Full Year Results

25 February 2016

#### BASIS OF PRESENTATION

This release covers the results of Lloyds Banking Group plc together with its subsidiaries (the Group) for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Statutory basis: Statutory information is set out on pages 59 to 94. However, a number of factors have had a significant effect on the comparability of the Group's financial position and results. As a result, comparison on a statutory basis of the 2015 results with 2014 is of limited benefit.

Underlying basis: Underlying basis information is set out on pages 1 to 31. In order to present a more meaningful view of business performance, the results are presented on an underlying basis excluding items that in management's view would distort the comparison of performance between periods. Based on this principle the following items are excluded from underlying profit:

- asset sales and other items, which includes the effects of certain asset sales, the impact of liability management actions, the volatility relating to the Group's own debt and hedging arrangements as well as that arising in the insurance businesses, insurance gross up, the amortisation of purchased intangible assets and the unwind of acquisition-related fair value adjustments, and certain past service pensions credits or charges in respect of the Group's defined benefit pension arrangements;
- Simplification costs, which for 2015 are limited to redundancy costs relating to the programme announced in October 2014. Costs in 2014 include severance, IT and business costs relating to the programme started in 2011;
- TSB build and dual running costs and the loss relating to the TSB sale; and
- payment protection insurance and other conduct provisions.

Unless otherwise stated, income statement commentaries throughout this document compare the year ended 31 December 2015 to the year ended 31 December 2014, and the balance sheet analysis compares the Group balance sheet as at 31 December 2015 to the Group balance sheet as at 31 December 2014.

TSB: On 24 March 2015 the Group sold a 9.99 per cent interest in TSB reducing its holding to 40 per cent. This sale resulted in a loss of control over TSB and its deconsolidation. Accordingly, the Group's results in 2015 include TSB for the first quarter only. To facilitate meaningful period-on-period comparison, the operating results of TSB have been reported separately within underlying profit in all periods. The sale of the remaining interest was completed in the second quarter of the year.

## FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains certain forward looking statements with respect to the business, strategy and plans of Lloyds Banking Group and its current goals and expectations relating to its future financial condition and performance. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about Lloyds Banking Group's or its directors' and/or management's beliefs and expectations, are forward looking statements. By their nature, forward looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend upon circumstances that will or may occur in the future. Factors that could cause actual business, strategy, plans and/or results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward looking statements made by the Group or on its 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 or European Union (EU) (including the UK as a result of a referendum on its EU membership) 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 Group's control; inadequate or failed internal or external processes or systems; acts of war, other acts of hostility, terrorist acts and responses to those acts, 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 Group's control; the policies, decisions and actions of governmental or regulatory authorities or courts in the UK, the EU, the US or elsewhere including the implementation and interpretation 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 HM Treasury's investment in the Group; 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 provision of banking operations services to TSB Banking Group plc; the extent of any future impairment charges or write-downs caused by, but not limited to, depressed asset valuations, market disruptions and illiquid markets; 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; and exposure to regulatory or competition scrutiny, legal, regulatory or competition proceedings, investigations or complaints. Please refer to the latest Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission for a discussion of certain factors together with examples of forward looking statements. Except as required by any applicable law or regulation, the forward looking statements contained in this document are made as of today's date, and Lloyds Banking Group expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements.

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### RESULTS FOR THE FULL YEAR

‘We made a strong start in 2015 to the next phase of our strategy and have delivered a robust financial performance, enabling increased dividend payments. Our differentiated, UK focused, retail and commercial business model continues to deliver, with our financial strength, cost leadership and lower risk focus positioning us well in the face of current market uncertainty. We remain confident in our ability to become the best bank for customers and shareholders, while continuing to support the economy and helping Britain prosper.’

António Horta-Osório  
Group Chief Executive

Robust financial performance with increased underlying profits and returns

- Underlying profit of £8.1 billion, up 5 per cent (up 10 per cent excluding TSB); underlying return on equity of 15.0 per cent (2014: 13.6 per cent)
  - Total income up 1 per cent to £17.6 billion
    - Net interest income of £11.5 billion, up 5 per cent, driven by further margin improvement to 2.63 per cent
  - Other income 5 per cent lower at £6.2 billion, largely due to disposals and run-off, with expected recovery in the last quarter despite impact of weather related insurance claims (c.£60 million)
    - Operating costs lower at £8.3 billion despite additional investment and Simplification costs; market-leading cost:income ratio further improved by 0.5 percentage points to 49.3 per cent
- Impairment charge down 48 per cent to £568 million; asset quality ratio improved by 9 basis points to 0.14 per cent
  - Statutory profit before tax of £1.6 billion (2014: £1.8 billion), with increased PPI charge
- PPI provision of £4.0 billion includes additional £2.1 billion in fourth quarter reflecting action on proposed time-bar
  - Capital generation in year of 300 basis points pre dividend and PPI costs
- Strong balance sheet with pro forma common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 13.0 per cent (2014: 12.8 per cent), 13.9 per cent before 2015 dividends; pro forma leverage ratio of 4.8 per cent (2014: 4.9 per cent)
  - Tangible net assets per share post dividend of 52.3 pence, 53.8 pence pre dividend (31 Dec 2014: 54.9 pence). Significant improvement post year end and now estimated at 55.6 pence at 19 February

Our differentiated UK focused business model continues to deliver

- Improving customer satisfaction while helping Britain prosper through sustainable growth in targeted segments: net lending to SMEs up 5 per cent, and supporting 1 in 4 first-time buyers
  - Simpler and more efficient; accelerated delivery of cost initiatives and targeting further efficiency savings
    - Low risk business model and cost discipline provide security and competitive advantage
  - Simple, UK focused, multi-brand model and actively responding to lower for longer interest rates
    - Completion of sale of TSB to Banco Sabadell
    - UK government stake reduced to approximately 9 per cent

Guidance reflects improved business performance, low risk business model and lower interest rate environment

- Net interest margin for 2016 expected to increase to around 2.70 per cent
  - Asset quality ratio for 2016 expected to be around 20 basis points
- Continue to target return on required equity of 13.5 to 15.0 per cent and around 45 per cent cost:income ratio with reductions every year; based on current interest rate assumptions, we now expect these to be delivered in 2018 and as we exit 2019, respectively
- Capital generation guidance improved; now expect to generate around 2 percentage points of CET1 per annum, pre dividend

Increased ordinary dividend with payment of a special dividend

- The Board has recommended a final ordinary dividend of 1.5 pence per share, making a total ordinary dividend for the year of 2.25 pence per share, in line with our progressive and sustainable ordinary dividend policy
- In addition, the Board has recommended a capital distribution in the form of a special dividend of 0.5 pence per share

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT – UNDERLYING BASIS

	2015 £ million	2014 £ million	Change %
Net interest income	11,482	10,975	5
Other income	6,155	6,467	(5)
Total income	17,637	17,442	1
Operating costs	(8,311)	(8,322)	–
Operating lease depreciation	(764)	(720)	(6)
Total costs	(9,075)	(9,042)	–
Impairment	(568)	(1,102)	48
Underlying profit excluding TSB	7,994	7,298	10
TSB	118	458	
Underlying profit	8,112	7,756	5
Asset sales and other items	(716)	(1,345)	
Simplification costs	(170)	(966)	
TSB costs	(745)	(558)	
Payment protection insurance provision	(4,000)	(2,200)	
Other conduct provisions	(837)	(925)	
Profit before tax – statutory	1,644	1,762	(7)
Taxation	(688)	(263)	
Profit for the year	956	1,499	(36)
Underlying earnings per share	8.5p	8.1p	0.4p
Earnings per share	0.8p	1.7p	(0.9)p
Dividends per share – ordinary	2.25p	0.75p	
– special	0.5p	–	
Total	2.75p	0.75p	
Banking net interest margin <sup>1</sup>	2.63%	2.40%	23bp
Average interest-earning banking assets <sup>1</sup>	£442bn	£461bn	(4)
Cost:income ratio <sup>1</sup>	49.3%	49.8%	(0.5)pp
Asset quality ratio <sup>1</sup>	0.14%	0.23%	(9)bp
Return on risk-weighted assets	3.53%	3.02%	51bp
Return on assets	0.98%	0.92%	6bp
Underlying return on required equity	15.0%	13.6%	1.4pp
Statutory return on required equity	1.5%	3.0%	(1.5)pp

## BALANCE SHEET AND KEY RATIOS

	At 31 Dec 2015	At 31 Dec 2014	Change %
Loans and advances to customers <sup>2,3</sup>	£455bn	£456bn	–
Customer deposits <sup>3</sup>	£418bn	£423bn	(1)
Loan to deposit ratio <sup>3</sup>	109%	108%	1pp

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Pro forma common equity tier 1 ratio <sup>4</sup>	13.0%	12.8%	0.2pp
Common equity tier 1 ratio	12.8%	12.8%	–
Transitional total capital ratio	21.5%	22.0%	(0.5)pp
Risk-weighted assets	£223bn	£240bn	(7)
Pro forma leverage ratio <sup>4</sup>	4.8%	4.9%	(0.1)pp
Tangible net assets per share	52.3p	54.9p	(2.6)p

<sup>1</sup>Excluding TSB.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes reverse repos of £nil (31 December 2014: £5.1 billion).

<sup>3</sup>Comparatives restated to exclude TSB.

<sup>4</sup>Including Insurance dividend relating to 2015, paid in 2016. Excluding the Insurance dividend the leverage ratio was the same at 4.8 per cent.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	At 31 Dec 2015 £ million	At 31 Dec 2014 £ million
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and balances at central banks	58,417	50,492
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	140,536	151,931
Derivative financial instruments	29,467	36,128
Loans and receivables:		
Loans and advances to customers	455,175	482,704
Loans and advances to banks	25,117	26,155
Debt securities	4,191	1,213
	484,483	510,072
Available-for-sale financial assets	33,032	56,493
Held-to-maturity investments	19,808	–
Other assets	40,945	49,780
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>806,688</b>	<b>854,896</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Deposits from banks	16,925	10,887
Customer deposits	418,326	447,067
Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	51,863	62,102
Derivative financial instruments	26,301	33,187
Debt securities in issue	82,056	76,233
Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts	103,071	114,166
Subordinated liabilities	23,312	26,042
Other liabilities	37,854	35,309
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>759,708</b>	<b>804,993</b>
Shareholders' equity	41,234	43,335
Other equity instruments	5,355	5,355
Non-controlling interests	391	1,213
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>46,980</b>	<b>49,903</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>806,688</b>	<b>854,896</b>

## GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT

### Highlights

2015 was a milestone year for Lloyds Banking Group. In a year in which we celebrated the 250th anniversary of Lloyds Bank and the 200th anniversary of Scottish Widows, we also continued to make strong progress in the next phase of our strategy to become the best bank for customers and shareholders. We improved customer experience, increased net lending in key customer segments, and delivered on key targets within the Helping Britain Prosper Plan. At the same time our financial performance has continued to improve, with an increase in underlying profitability and returns as well as a further strengthening of our already strong capital position, in spite of additional PPI provisions reflecting the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) consultation on time barring. This delivery has, in turn, enabled us to increase the ordinary dividend and to return surplus capital through a special dividend. As a result of our ongoing progress, the UK government has made further substantial progress in returning the Group to full private ownership.

### The economic and regulatory environment

As a UK retail and commercial bank, we are well placed to continue to support and benefit from the sustainable recovery in the UK economy. While the current prolonged period of low interest rates and increasing competition have created challenges for profitability across the UK banking sector, we are well positioned, given our cost leadership position and low risk business model. The underlying health of the UK economy, to which we are inextricably linked, also remains resilient. This is reflected in strong employment levels, reduced levels of household and corporate indebtedness, and increased house prices, amongst other things, which provide a positive backdrop and underpin the Group's future prospects. In the face of current market volatility and uncertainties including the forthcoming EU referendum, our strong balance sheet and low risk approach positions us well, while our differentiated business model continues to provide competitive advantage.

We remain well positioned in a regulatory environment that continues to evolve. 2015 brought greater clarity on a number of issues that are significant for the Group and the wider banking sector. We support the aims of the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) in ensuring that small business customers and consumers have effective choice and are adequately protected, and we welcome the publication of its notice of possible remedies to ensure these objectives are achieved. Our simple, UK focused business model positions us well for ring-fencing and the Minimum Requirements for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL).

In line with its broader aim of creating a safer and more stable UK banking sector, in December the Financial Policy Committee clarified its views on the future capital requirements for the industry. Importantly, these views for the industry as a whole are broadly consistent with the amount of capital we wish to retain to grow the business, meet regulatory requirements and cover uncertainties. This, in turn, supports the Group's expectation to be able to distribute a significant proportion of the capital it generates going forward. Finally, we welcome the decision of the FCA to consult on a deadline for PPI complaints and the certainty that this will bring for both customers and shareholders.

### Financial performance and balance sheet strength

The Group has delivered another robust financial performance in the year, with underlying profit increasing by 5 per cent to £8,112 million, or by 10 per cent excluding TSB, leading to an improvement in our underlying return on required equity to 15.0 per cent. This improvement was driven by net interest income, reflecting the strengthening of our net interest margin, lower operating costs and a significant reduction in impairment charges, which more than offset the more subdued outturn for other income. Statutory profit before tax was 7 per cent lower at £1,644 million, after additional charges that we have taken for PPI.

In 2015, we strengthened our provision for PPI by £4.0 billion, with a £2.1 billion increase taken in the fourth quarter primarily reflecting our interpretation of the FCA's consultation on a proposed time bar as well as the Plevin case. We



also charged £745 million in relation to the disposal of TSB, bringing the total cost of delivering this commitment to the EU, which is now complete, to £2.4 billion over the past five years.

#### GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT (continued)

During the year, we have continued to strengthen our balance sheet, with our strong capital generation enabling us to increase our common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio to 13.0 per cent, after increased dividend payments. This and our other capital and leverage ratios remain among the strongest of our major banking peers worldwide, in turn positioning us well for evolving regulatory capital requirements. In addition, the Group's liquidity position remains strong, with our total wholesale funding of £120 billion at the end of 2015 more than covered by our liquid assets of £123 billion.

The progress we have made in successfully executing our differentiated, simple and low risk business model is now being increasingly recognised, with the major credit rating agencies of Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's having all either strengthened or reaffirmed the Bank's credit ratings during the course of the year. The transformation of the Group's risk profile has also been reflected in our credit default swap spread, which remains the lowest of our major UK banking peers. This and our cost:income ratio, which, at 49.3 per cent, is also the lowest of our major UK peers, remain ongoing sources of competitive advantage in line with the strategic plan presented to the market in June 2011.

#### Strategic progress

In 2015, we have made good progress in the three strategic objectives that we outlined at our strategic update in October 2014: creating the best customer experience; becoming simpler and more efficient; and delivering sustainable growth.

#### Creating the best customer experience

As a customer-focused business, we are committed to meeting our customers' evolving needs and preferences effectively through our multi-brand and multi-channel approach. In an environment where the pace of digital adoption is accelerating, we now have the largest digital bank, with our online customer base amounting to over 11.5 million customers and our mobile banking customer base of 6.6 million customers able to access the UK's no.1 rated banking app. Our strategic commitments for digital also remain on track, with c.55 per cent of customer needs being met digitally in 2015. We remain focused, however, on our integrated, multi-channel approach that our clients value and have continued to enhance and optimise the branch network to ensure that it meets our customers' evolving needs. In particular, we have now introduced Wi-fi connectivity and automated solutions for more simple customer transactions in nearly 70 per cent of branches. In addition, we have now launched our remote advice proposition, enabling customers to interact with us from the comfort of their own homes. In 2015 we also enhanced a number of customer processes, having launched an online feature which enables customers to obtain a mortgage agreement in principle in real time, and piloted a new process which has halved the time to open a new business bank account. Our progress in creating the best customer experience has been reflected in our net promoter score across the Group, which has continued to improve in 2015 and is now over 50 per cent higher than at the end of 2011. Group reportable banking complaints (excluding PPI) also remain significantly lower than the average of our major banking peers.

#### Becoming simpler and more efficient

Our cost leadership position remains a key source of competitive advantage and strategic priority for the Group. We continue to invest significantly in IT with a focus on ensuring that our systems and processes are both efficient and resilient and that our customers' experiences are improved through the end-to-end automation of key customer journeys. In addition, we achieved over £150 million of run-rate savings in third party spend in the year by managing demand more efficiently and negotiating better rates with our suppliers. Through these and other efficiency initiatives, we have to date delivered total run rate savings of £373 million in the second phase of our Simplification programme,

and we remain ahead of target in achieving total run-rate savings of £1 billion by the end of 2017. In addition, we are actively responding to prolonged lower interest rates and have accelerated our cost savings delivery while also targeting further efficiency initiatives. The combination of this absolute focus on cost management and the resilience of our income generation has enabled us to improve our market-leading cost:income ratio to 49.3 per cent from 49.8 per cent in 2014.

## GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT (continued)

### Delivering sustainable growth

The Group aims to deliver growth across its key customer segments that is sustainable and consistent with its low risk business model. In 2015 we continued to make good progress in growing above the market in areas where we are underrepresented. Net lending to our SME customers increased by over £1 billion or 5 per cent in the year, continuing the trend of the last five years of significantly outperforming the market overall. Our Consumer Finance business is also generating strong growth with an ahead of plan 17 per cent year-on-year increase in UK lending, with motor finance continuing to deliver double digit growth and our credit card balances growing by approximately 4 per cent compared with the market growth rate of less than 2 per cent. We continue to support first-time buyers and remain the largest lender to this important customer group, providing 1 in 4 first-time buyer mortgages in 2015. We have taken the conscious decision, however, to balance margin considerations with volume growth in the mortgage business, growing our open book by around 1 per cent versus a market that grew by around 2.5 per cent. We believe this is the right approach as the leader in what is, at the moment, a low growth market where growth is predominantly coming from Buy-to-let.

### Government stake and TSB sale

The combination of the significant progress we have made towards our strategic objectives and our robust financial performance has also enabled the UK government to make further substantial progress in returning the Group to full private ownership during the course of 2015. The government has now reduced its stake from 43 per cent to around 9 per cent, returning approximately £16 billion to the UK taxpayer above their 'in price', on top of the dividends paid in 2015. We will continue to support the proposed retail offer, but following the government's announcement on 28 January 2016, this has been deferred until it determines that the market conditions are appropriate. Separately, the completion of the sale of our interest in TSB to Banco Sabadell in June 2015 represents the continued delivery of our commitment to the European Commission under the terms of the state aid agreement.

### Dividend

In line with our progressive and sustainable ordinary dividend policy, the Board has recommended a final ordinary dividend of 1.5 pence, taking the total ordinary dividend declared for the year to 2.25 pence per ordinary share.

In addition, the Board has recommended a special dividend of 0.5 pence per share, representing the distribution of surplus capital over and above the Board's view of the current level of capital required to grow the business, meet regulatory requirements and cover uncertainties.

### Helping Britain Prosper and delivering growth in our key customer segments

As a customer-focused UK centric bank, our prospects are inextricably linked to the strength of the UK economy, which we continue to support through our strategic net lending targets in our key customer segments and the targets we have set through our Helping Britain Prosper Plan.

In our Retail division we continue to be a lead supporter of the UK government's Help to Buy scheme and have exceeded our lending target to small businesses within the Helping Britain Prosper Plan by supporting over 1 in 5 new business start-ups. In Commercial Banking we continue to play a lead role in supporting the UK economy and remain

the largest net lender to SMEs in the UK government's Funding for Lending scheme. Our Consumer Finance business also continues to deliver strong growth within our low risk appetite, increasing its market share, with the division also making a number of improvements to our customer propositions across motor finance and credit cards. In Insurance, following the completion of our first bulk annuity transaction with the Scottish Widows With-Profits fund in the first half, we have also successfully completed our first open market transaction in the fourth quarter and will continue to participate in this attractive market.

We continue to successfully deliver against our Helping Britain Prosper Plan targets to people, businesses and communities across the UK. Amongst these targets, in 2015 we donated £17 million to the Banks' four independent charitable foundations to tackle disadvantage, while also providing more than £1 million of additional funding to support credit unions and more than 320,000 colleague volunteering hours to support community projects.

## GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT (continued)

### Building the best team

We recognise the strategic importance of colleague engagement and the role that this plays in ensuring the continued delivery of our strategic priorities. The latest colleague survey results show that colleague engagement has continued to improve to the highest level to date and that our performance excellence score is above the UK 'high performance norm'. We have also made good progress with our target for gender diversity in senior management, with women now representing 31 per cent of senior managers, up from 28 per cent two years ago. These encouraging results demonstrate the Group's success in embedding a customer-focused culture and that our colleagues are committed to our aim of creating the best experience for our customers.

### Outlook

Our strong strategic progress and good financial performance position the Group well for future success, with our business model allowing us to respond effectively to the challenges of the lower for longer interest rate environment and the current market volatility. We remain committed to our financial targets for return on required equity and cost:income ratio, although in light of the implementation of the corporation tax surcharge for banks and the lower for longer interest rate environment, we now expect to deliver a return on required equity of 13.5 to 15.0 per cent in 2018 and a cost:income ratio of around 45 per cent as we exit 2019, with improvements every year. Our capital generation will remain strong and we are increasing our guidance for annual pre dividend CET1 capital generation to around 2 per cent. In 2016, we expect an increased net interest margin of around 2.70 per cent and, in light of our low risk approach, a full year asset quality ratio of around 20 basis points, significantly lower than our medium-term guidance.

### Summary

In our milestone year we made a strong start to the next phase of our strategy and have delivered a robust financial performance. The combination of this strategic and financial performance with our simple, low risk business model positions us well in the face of uncertainties regarding the global economic, political, competitive and regulatory environment and underpins our confidence in the Group's future prospects. From these firm foundations, we believe we are well placed to support the UK economy and become the best bank for customers, while delivering superior and sustainable returns for our shareholders.

António Horta-Osório  
Group Chief Executive

## CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Overview: robust financial performance with increased underlying profits and returns; strong balance sheet

The Group's underlying profit increased by 5 per cent in the year to £8,112 million, driven by a 1 per cent increase in total income, lower operating costs despite increased investment in the business and a 48 per cent improvement in impairments. Statutory profit before tax was £1,644 million (2014: £1,762 million) after provisions for PPI of £4,000 million (2014: £2,200 million) including an additional £2,100 million charged in the fourth quarter. Statutory profit after tax was £956 million compared to £1,499 million in 2014.

Total loans and advances to customers were £455 billion compared with £456 billion (excluding TSB) at 31 December 2014, with growth in the key customer segments offset by further reductions in run-off and portfolios closed to new business. Customer deposits were £418 billion compared with £423 billion (excluding TSB), a reduction of £5 billion, or 1 per cent, compared with 31 December 2014, largely due to a planned reduction in tactical deposits.

The combination of good underlying profitability and continued reduction in risk-weighted assets resulted in an improvement in the Group's common equity tier 1 ratio on a pro forma basis to 13.9 per cent before taking account of dividends in respect of 2015 and 13.0 per cent after dividends (31 December 2014: 12.8 per cent). The pro forma leverage ratio was 4.8 per cent (31 December 2014: 4.9 per cent).

## Total income

	2015 £ million	2014 £ million	Change %
Net interest income	11,482	10,975	5
Other income	6,155	6,467	(5)
Total income	17,637	17,442	1
Banking net interest margin	2.63%	2.40%	23bp
Average interest-earning banking assets	£441.9bn	£461.1bn	(4)
Average interest-earning banking assets excluding run-off	£427.5bn	£431.2bn	(1)

Further detail on net interest income and other income is included on pages 28 and 29.

Total income of £17,637 million was 1 per cent higher than 2014, with growth in net interest income partly offset by lower other income.

Net interest income increased 5 per cent to £11,482 million, reflecting the improved net interest margin. Net interest margin of 2.63 per cent was up 23 basis points, driven by a combination of lower deposit and wholesale funding costs, partly offset by continued pressure on asset prices. Average interest-earning banking assets fell by £19 billion, or 4 per cent, to £442 billion, largely as a result of the reduction of £15.6 billion in run-off assets. Excluding run-off, average interest-earning banking assets were 1 per cent lower with lending growth in key customer segments offset by reductions in portfolios closed to new business.

The Group expects the net interest margin for the 2016 full year will be around 2.70 per cent, despite continued low base rates, benefiting from further improvements in deposit and wholesale funding costs, including the impact of the ECN exchange, partly offset by continued pressure on asset prices.

Other income was 5 per cent lower at £6,155 million largely as a result of the reduction in run-off business. Excluding run-off, other income was in line with 2014. Fees and commissions were lower than 2014 mainly due to a reduction in current account and credit card transaction related net income, and the impact of changes in the regulatory environment. This was partly offset by income generated by the Insurance business from its entry into the bulk annuity market and the increase in operating lease income. As expected, other income recovered in the fourth quarter, and at £1,528 million, was 11 per cent ahead of the third quarter and 1 per cent higher than in the same period last year, despite insurance claims as a result of December's floods and storms of £58 million.

#### CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (continued)

##### Costs

	2015 £ million	2014 £ million	Change %
Operating costs	8,311	8,322	–
Cost:income ratio	49.3%	49.8%	(0.5)pp
Simplification savings annual run-rate <sup>1</sup>	£373m		

<sup>1</sup> Run-rate savings achieved from phase II of the Simplification programme.

Operating costs of £8,311 million were lower than in 2014 despite now including costs relating to the next phase of Simplification, with a £466 million increase in investment (including strategic initiatives and Simplification), and £143 million for pay, inflation and other costs, offset by £491 million of incremental savings from the Simplification programmes and £129 million of reductions from business disposals.

Phase II of the Simplification programme has delivered £373 million of annual run-rate savings to date and we are ahead of target in achieving £1 billion of Simplification savings by the end of 2017. The Group has a proven track record in cost management and given the lower interest rate environment, is responding through the accelerated delivery of cost initiatives and targeting further efficiency savings.

The cost:income ratio improved to 49.3 per cent from 49.8 per cent in 2014 and remains one of the lowest of our major UK banking peers. We remain committed to achieving annual improvements in the cost:income ratio with a target ratio of around 45 per cent and based on current interest rate assumptions we now expect to achieve this target as we exit 2019.

Operating lease depreciation increased 6 per cent to £764 million driven by the continued growth in the Lex Autolease business.

##### Impairment

	2015 £ million	2014 £ million	Change %
Continuing business impairment charge	560	899	38
Run-off impairment charge	8	203	96
Total impairment charge	568	1,102	48
Asset quality ratio	0.14%	0.23%	(9)bp
Impaired loans as a % of closing advances	2.1%	2.9%	(0.8)pp
Provisions as a % of impaired loans	46.1%	56.4%	(10.3)pp

Provisions as a % of impaired loans excluding run-off 43.0% 44.6% (1.6)pp

The impairment charge was £568 million, 48 per cent lower than in 2014 as a result of the significant reduction in run-off business and improvements in all divisions. The charge is net of significant provision releases and write-backs, although at lower levels than seen in 2014. The asset quality ratio improved to 14 basis points from 23 basis points in 2014.

Impaired loans as a percentage of closing advances reduced to 2.1 per cent from 2.9 per cent at the end of December 2014, driven by reductions within both the continuing and the run-off portfolios including the impact of the sale of Irish commercial loans in the third quarter. Provisions as a percentage of impaired loans reduced from 56.4 per cent to 46.1 per cent reflecting the disposal of highly covered run-off assets during the year. The continuing business coverage ratio reduced slightly to 43.0 per cent (31 December 2014: 44.6 per cent) but remains strong.

In 2016, the Group expects to benefit from its continued disciplined approach to the management of credit and the resilient UK economy. The asset quality ratio for the 2016 full year is expected to be around 20 basis points, comprising a marginally lower level of gross impairments at around 25 basis points, compared with 28 basis points in 2015 and a much reduced level of write-backs and provision releases.

#### CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (continued)

##### Statutory profit

	2015 £ million	2014 £ million	Change %
Underlying profit	8,112	7,756	5
Asset sales and other items:			
Asset sales and volatility	(182)	(1,190)	
Fair value unwind	(192)	(529)	
Other items	(342)	374	
	(716)	(1,345)	
Simplification costs	(170)	(966)	
TSB costs	(745)	(558)	
Payment protection insurance provision	(4,000)	(2,200)	
Other conduct provisions	(837)	(925)	
Profit before tax – statutory	1,644	1,762	(7)
Taxation	(688)	(263)	
Profit for the year	956	1,499	(36)
Underlying return on required equity	15.0%	13.6%	1.4pp
Statutory return on required equity	1.5%	3.0%	(1.5)pp

Further information on the reconciliation of underlying to statutory results is included on page 27.

Statutory profit before tax was £1,644 million, down 7 per cent compared to 2014.

Asset sales and other items

Asset sales and volatility of £182 million included a charge of £101 million for the reduction in the value of the equity conversion feature embedded in the Group's Enhanced Capital Notes (ECNs) and negative insurance volatility of £105 million offset by a number of other items including own debt and banking volatility. The charge in 2014 of £1,190 million included a net loss of £988 million relating to the Group's ECN exchange offers and changes in value of the equity conversion feature, and negative insurance volatility of £228 million.

The fair value unwind arises as a result of acquisition related adjustments made at the time of the HBOS transaction in 2009. The reduction in the unwind in 2015 to £192 million relates to a lower charge relating to the HBOS subordinated debt of £363 million (2014: £497 million) and a credit for the accelerated amortisation of a fair value adjustment which was recognised in the first half of the year.

Other items of £342 million related to the amortisation of intangible assets. The credit of £374 million in 2014 included a gain of £710 million relating to changes made to the Group's defined benefit pension schemes.

#### Simplification

Simplification costs in 2015 were £170 million and relate to redundancy costs incurred to deliver phase II of the Simplification programme. The costs of £966 million in 2014 primarily related to redundancy, IT and other business costs of implementation relating to phase I.

#### TSB

The Group's results in 2015 include TSB for the first quarter only, following the agreement in March to sell our remaining stake in the business to Banco Sabadell. The charge of £745 million includes £660 million relating to the sale of TSB which covers the net costs of the Transitional Service Agreement between the Group and TSB and the contribution to be provided by the Group to TSB in migrating to an alternative IT platform, partially offset by the gain on sale.

### CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (continued)

#### PPI

The Group increased the provision for PPI costs by a further £4.0 billion in 2015, bringing the total amount provided to £16.0 billion. This included an additional £2.1 billion in the fourth quarter, largely to reflect the impact of our interpretation of the proposals contained within the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) consultation paper regarding a potential time bar and the Plevin case. As at 31 December 2015, £3.5 billion or 22 per cent of the total provision, remained unutilised with approximately £3.0 billion relating to reactive complaints and associated administration costs.

The volume of reactive PPI complaints has continued to fall, with an 8 per cent reduction in 2015 compared with 2014, to approximately 8,000 complaints per week. Whilst direct customer complaint levels fell 30 per cent year-on-year, those from Claims Management Companies (CMCs) have remained broadly stable and as a result, CMCs now account for over 70 per cent of complaints.

Assuming current FCA proposals are implemented and an average of approximately 10,000 complaints per week, including those related to Plevin, the outstanding provision should be sufficient to cover all future PPI related complaints and associated administration costs through to mid-2018.

Weekly complaint trends could vary significantly throughout this period, given they are likely to be impacted by a number of factors including the potential impact of the FCA's proposed communication campaign as well as changes in the regulation of CMCs.

#### Other conduct provisions

In 2015, the Group incurred a charge of £837 million, of which £302 million was recognised in the fourth quarter relating to a number of non-material items including packaged bank accounts and a number of other product rectifications primarily in Retail, Insurance and Commercial Banking. Within the full year charge, £720 million of provisions related to 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 includes a full year charge of £225 million in respect of complaints relating to packaged bank accounts. The full year charge also included the previously announced settlement of £117 million that the Group reached with the FCA with regard to aspects of its PPI complaint handling process during the period March 2012 to May 2013.

#### Taxation

The tax charge for the year to 31 December 2015 was £688 million (2014: £263 million), representing an effective tax rate of 42 per cent (2014: 15 per cent).

The effective tax rate was higher than the UK corporation tax rate largely due to the introduction in 2015 of restrictions on the deductibility of conduct related provisions which resulted in an additional tax charge of £459 million. Adjusting for this charge, the effective tax rate would have been 14 per cent reflecting a number of positive one-off items including non-taxable and relieved gains and a small prior year adjustment. Going forward we do not expect these positive one-off items to continue and now expect a medium-term effective tax rate of around 27 per cent, including the forthcoming 8 per cent surcharge on banking profits. This is lower than our previous guidance of around 30 per cent, reflecting actions on PPI.

#### CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (continued)

##### Return on required equity<sup>1</sup>

	At 31 Dec 2015	At 31 Dec 2014	Change %
Underlying return on required equity	15.0%	13.6%	1.4pp
Statutory return on required equity	1.5%	3.0%	(1.5)pp

<sup>1</sup> For basis of calculation see page 30.

Underlying return on required equity has improved in the year reflecting the improvement in underlying profit together with a reduction in the required equity which has been driven by the fall in risk-weighted assets. The statutory return was lower, largely as a result of higher conduct related provisions and the restriction on their tax deductibility.

At the time of the strategic update in October 2014, we anticipated achieving a sustainable return on required equity, of around 13.5 to 15.0 per cent by the end of 2017. Since this time, the expected level of interest rates over the plan period has reduced significantly, required equity has increased to 12 per cent and the new bank tax surcharge of 8 per cent will come into effect from 1 January 2016. We continue to target 13.5 to 15.0 per cent but, based on current interest rate assumptions, we now expect to deliver this in 2018.

#### Balance sheet

	At 31 Dec 2015	At 31 Dec 2014	Change %
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Loans and advances to customers <sup>1</sup>	£455bn	£456bn	–
Customer deposits <sup>1</sup>	£418bn	£423bn	(1)
Wholesale funding	£120bn	£116bn	3
Wholesale funding <1 year maturity	£38bn	£41bn	(8)
Of which money-market funding <1 year maturity <sup>2</sup>	£22bn	£19bn	13
Loan to deposit ratio <sup>1</sup>	109%	108%	1pp
Liquidity coverage ratio – eligible assets	£123bn		

<sup>1</sup>Comparatives restated to exclude TSB. As at 31 December 2014, loans and advances to customers including TSB were £478 billion, customer deposits including TSB were £447 billion and the loan to deposit ratio was 107 per cent.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes balances relating to margins of £2.5 billion (31 December 2014: £2.8 billion) and settlement accounts of £1.4 billion (31 December 2014: £1.4 billion).

Total loans and advances to customers were £455 billion compared with £456 billion (excluding TSB) at 31 December 2014. Mortgage lending increased by 1 per cent, slightly below the market growth of 2.5 per cent, reflecting our focus on protecting margin in a highly competitive low growth environment. UK loan growth in Consumer Finance was strong at 17 per cent and SME lending growth was 5 per cent, both outperforming the market. This growth was offset by further reductions in run-off and other lending portfolios which are closed to new business.

Total deposits were £418 billion compared with £423 billion (excluding TSB) at 31 December 2014, largely due to a planned reduction in tactical deposits.

Wholesale funding was £120 billion, of which £38 billion, or 32 per cent, had a maturity of less than one year (31 December 2014: £41 billion, representing 35 per cent).

The Group's liquidity position remains strong, with liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) eligible assets of £123 billion. LCR eligible assets represent almost 5.7 times the Group's money-market funding with a maturity of less than one year and were in excess of total wholesale funding at 31 December 2015 thus providing a substantial buffer in the event of market dislocation. The Group's LCR ratio already exceeds regulatory requirements and is greater than 100 per cent.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (continued)

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets

	At 31 Dec 2015	At 31 Dec 2014	Change %
Pro forma common equity tier 1 ratio <sup>1,2</sup>	13.0%	12.8%	0.2pp
Common equity tier 1 ratio <sup>1</sup>	12.8%	12.8%	–
Transitional tier 1 capital ratio	16.4%	16.5%	(0.1)pp
Transitional total capital ratio	21.5%	22.0%	(0.5)pp
Pro forma leverage ratio <sup>2</sup>	4.8%	4.9%	(0.1)pp
Risk-weighted assets <sup>1</sup>	£223bn	£240bn	(7)
Shareholders' equity	£41bn	£43bn	(5)

1 There is minimal difference between the common equity tier 1 ratios and risk-weighted assets under both the fully loaded and transitional bases.

2 Including Insurance dividend relating to 2015, paid in 2016. Excluding the Insurance dividend the leverage ratio was the same at 4.8 per cent.

The Group further strengthened its capital position in 2015, with the pro forma CET1 ratio increasing to 13.9 per cent before taking account of dividends in respect of 2015 and 13.0 per cent after dividends. The pro forma ratio recognises the 2015 Insurance dividend paid in February 2016 following the implementation of Solvency II. The improvement in the pro forma CET1 ratio was driven by a combination of underlying profit and lower risk-weighted assets offset by charges relating to PPI and other conduct issues.

The Group continues to be strongly capital generative, generating, on a pro forma basis, 300 basis points of capital before dividends and PPI in 2015. This has benefited from a significant reduction in risk-weighted assets, which is unlikely to be repeated. Going forward, we now expect to generate around 200 basis points of capital annually pre dividends. This will enable us to support sustainable growth in the business and help Britain prosper whilst delivering sustainable returns for shareholders.

In addition to the internal stress testing activity undertaken in 2015, the Group participated in the UK-wide concurrent stress testing run by the Bank of England, comfortably exceeding both the capital and leverage minimum thresholds.

The remaining issued Enhanced Capital Notes (ECNs) were not taken into account for the purposes of core capital in the PRA stress tests and the Group has determined that a Capital Disqualification Event (CDE), as defined in the conditions of the ECNs, has occurred. This determination was confirmed by a unanimous decision by the Court of Appeal on 10 December 2015 and on 29 January 2016 the Group announced the redemption of certain series of ECNs using the Regulatory Call Right. The Group also launched Tender Offers for the remaining series of ECNs on 29 January 2016 and subsequent to completion of such offers, the Group has announced that it will redeem those ECNs not validly tendered using the Regulatory Call Right. The Tender Offers and process for redemption of the ECNs not validly tendered by the noteholders will be completed before the end of the first quarter with an estimated cost of £0.7 billion.

The Group is aware that the Trustee has been granted leave by the Supreme Court to appeal the Court of Appeal decision. In the event that the Supreme Court were to determine that a CDE had not occurred, the Group would compensate fairly the holders of the ECNs whose securities are redeemed using the Regulatory Call Right for losses suffered as a result of early redemption.

Risk-weighted assets reduced by 7 per cent, or £17 billion to £223 billion (31 December 2014: £240 billion), primarily driven by the sale of TSB, other disposals in the run-off business and continued improvements in credit quality, partly offset by targeted lending growth.

The Group's pro forma leverage ratio, after taking account of dividends relating to 2015, reduced to 4.8 per cent (31 December 2014: 4.9 per cent) reflecting the reduction in tier 1 capital offset by the reduction in balance sheet assets arising, in part, from the sale of TSB.

## CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (continued)

### Dividend

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The Board has recommended a final ordinary dividend of 1.5 pence per share, together with a capital distribution in the form of a special dividend of 0.5 pence per share. This is in addition to the interim ordinary dividend of 0.75 pence per share (2014: nil) that was announced at our 2015 half-year results.

The total ordinary dividend per share for 2015 of 2.25 pence has increased from 0.75 pence in 2014, in line with our progressive and sustainable dividend policy, and we continue to expect ordinary dividends to increase over the medium term with a dividend payout ratio of at least 50 per cent of sustainable earnings.

The special dividend of 0.5 pence per share represents the distribution of surplus capital over and above the Board's view of the current level of capital required to grow the business, meet regulatory requirements and cover uncertainties. This level is consistent with our capital requirement guidance of around 12 per cent plus an amount broadly equivalent to a further year's ordinary dividend.

The amount of capital we believe is appropriate to hold is likely to vary from time to time depending on circumstances and the Board will give due consideration, subject to the situation at the time, to the distribution of any surplus capital through the use of special dividends or share buy backs. By its nature, there can be no guarantee that this level of special dividend or any surplus capital distribution will be appropriate in future years.

### Conclusion

The Group has delivered a robust underlying performance in 2015, driven by higher income, lower operating costs and reduced impairment and further improved underlying returns. Statutory profit before tax of £1.6 billion was lower, due to the impact of PPI, where an additional charge of £2.1 billion was taken in the fourth quarter largely to reflect our interpretation of the impact of the proposals contained within the FCA consultation paper regarding a potential time bar and the Plevin case.

As a result of the strategic and financial progress, the Board has recommended the payment of an increased ordinary dividend and a special dividend and we are enhancing our guidance for the 2016 net interest margin and annual capital generation. Although the delivery of the cost:income ratio and return on required equity guidance has been deferred, we remain confident in the Group's prospects and its ability to generate capital and believe the Group is well positioned to deliver sustainable growth and superior returns.

George Culmer  
Chief Financial Officer

### UNDERLYING BASIS – SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

2015	Retail £m	Commercial Banking £m	Consumer Finance £m	Insurance £m	Run-off and Central items £m	Group £m
Net interest income	7,397	2,510	1,287	(163)	451	11,482
Other income	1,122	2,066	1,358	1,827	(218)	6,155
Total income	8,519	4,576	2,645	1,664	233	17,637
Operating costs	(4,573)	(2,137)	(768)	(702)	(131)	(8,311)

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Operating lease depreciation	–	(30)	(720)	–	(14)	(764)
Total costs	(4,573)	(2,167)	(1,488)	(702)	(145)	(9,075)
Impairment	(432)	22	(152)	–	(6)	(568)
Underlying profit excl. TSB	3,514	2,431	1,005	962	82	7,994
TSB						118
Underlying profit						8,112
Banking net interest margin	2.40%	2.93%	5.94%			2.63%
Average interest-earning banking assets	£315.8bn	£89.3bn	£22.4bn		£14.4bn	£441.9bn
Asset quality ratio	0.14%	0.01%	0.68%			0.14%
Return on risk-weighted assets	5.30%	2.33%	4.81%			3.53%
Return on assets	1.11%	1.16%	3.73%			0.98%
					Run-off and Central items	
2014	Retail £m	Commercial Banking £m	Consumer Finance £m	Insurance £m		Group £m
Net interest income	7,079	2,480	1,290	(131)	257	10,975
Other income	1,212	1,956	1,364	1,725	210	6,467
Total income	8,291	4,436	2,654	1,594	467	17,442
Operating costs	(4,464)	(2,123)	(762)	(672)	(301)	(8,322)
Operating lease depreciation	–	(24)	(667)	–	(29)	(720)
Total costs	(4,464)	(2,147)	(1,429)	(672)	(330)	(9,042)
Impairment	(599)	(83)	(215)	–	(205)	(1,102)
Underlying profit (loss) excl. TSB	3,228	2,206	1,010	922	(68)	7,298
TSB						458
Underlying profit						7,756
Banking net interest margin	2.29%	2.67%	6.49%			2.40%
Average interest-earning banking assets	£317.6bn	£93.2bn	£20.5bn		£29.8bn	£461.1bn
Asset quality ratio	0.19%	0.08%	1.05%			0.23%
Return on risk-weighted assets	4.60%	1.92%	4.87%			3.02%
Return on assets	1.02%	0.94%	4.02%			0.92%

UNDERLYING BASIS – SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

Loans and advances	Customer deposits	Total customer balances <sup>1</sup>	Risk-weighted assets
31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec

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	2015 £bn	2014 £bn	2015 £bn	2014 £bn	2015 £bn	2014 £bn	2015 £bn	2014 £bn
Retail	314.1	315.2	279.5	285.5	593.6	600.7	65.9	67.7
Commercial								
Banking	101.3	100.9	126.1	119.9	227.4	220.8	102.5	106.2
Consumer Finance	23.7	20.9	11.1	15.0	38.3	39.0	20.1	20.9
Run-off and								
Central items	16.1	19.0	1.6	2.1	17.7	21.1	23.6	28.9
Threshold								
risk-weighted								
assets							10.6	10.8
Group excl. TSB	455.2	456.0	418.3	422.5	877.0	881.6	222.7	234.5
TSB	–	21.6	–	24.6	–	46.2	–	5.2
Group	455.2	477.6	418.3	447.1	877.0	927.8	222.7	239.7

1 Total customer balances comprise loans and advances to customers, customer deposit balances and Consumer Finance operating lease assets.

UNDERLYING BASIS – QUARTERLY INFORMATION

	Quarter ended 31 Dec 2015 £m	Quarter ended 30 Sept 2015 £m	Quarter ended 30 June 2015 £m	Quarter ended 31 Mar 2015 £m	Quarter ended 31 Dec 2014 £m
Net interest income	2,904	2,863	2,886	2,829	2,730
Other income	1,528	1,374	1,661	1,592	1,513
Total income	4,432	4,237	4,547	4,421	4,243
Operating costs	(2,242)	(1,919)	(2,130)	(2,020)	(2,221)
Operating lease depreciation	(201)	(189)	(191)	(183)	(195)
Total costs	(2,443)	(2,108)	(2,321)	(2,203)	(2,416)
Impairment	(232)	(157)	(21)	(158)	(159)
Underlying profit excluding TSB	1,757	1,972	2,205	2,060	1,668
TSB	–	–	–	118	114
Underlying profit	1,757	1,972	2,205	2,178	1,782
Asset sales and other items	239	(377)	(385)	(193)	(49)
Simplification costs	(101)	(37)	(6)	(26)	(316)
TSB costs	–	–	–	(745)	(144)
Conduct provisions	(2,402)	(600)	(1,835)	–	(1,125)
Statutory (loss) profit before tax	(507)	958	(21)	1,214	148
Banking net interest margin	2.64%	2.64%	2.65%	2.60%	2.42%
Average interest-earning banking assets	£439.2bn	£438.7bn	£443.2bn	£446.5bn	£453.9bn
Cost:income ratio	53.0%	47.4%	48.9%	47.7%	54.9%
Asset quality ratio	0.22%	0.15%	0.03%	0.14%	0.14%
	3.12%	3.47%	3.84%	3.73%	2.89%

Return on risk-weighted  
assets<sup>1</sup>

Return on assets <sup>1</sup>	0.86%	0.95%	1.06%	1.05%	0.83%
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<sup>1</sup> Based on underlying profit before tax.

## DIVISIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

### RETAIL

Retail offers a broad range of financial service products, including current accounts, savings and mortgages, to UK personal customers, including Wealth and small business customers. It is also a distributor of insurance, and a range of long-term savings and investment products. Our aim is to be the best bank for customers in the UK, by building deep and enduring relationships that deliver value to customers, and by providing them with greater choice and flexibility. We will maintain our 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.

#### Progress against strategic initiatives

- Continued development of our digital capability. Our online user base has increased to over 11.5 million customers, with over 6.6 million active users on mobile and 2.9 million on tablets.
- Enhanced proposition for investment customers, becoming one of the first UK banks to offer investment advice through video conferencing and screen sharing.
- Invested in the branch network with 230 refurbishments in 2015, 70 per cent of branches are now Wi-Fi enabled with an additional 470 self-service devices, giving customers flexibility to choose how they do their banking.
- Continued to attract new customers through positive switching activity, particularly through the Halifax challenger brand which has attracted more than 1 in 5 customers switching in 2015.
- Continued product developments including improvements to the Club Lloyds proposition and consolidation of savings products reducing portfolio complexity and aligning rates and features to create a simpler, more transparent product range for customers.
- Leading the way on the government's drive for improved financial inclusion by providing over 1 in 4 basic bank accounts to disadvantaged and low income customers in 2015.
- Provided 1 in 4 mortgages to first-time buyers. Retail continues to be a leading supporter of the UK government's Help to Buy scheme, with lending of £3.5 billion under the mortgage guarantee element of the scheme since launch and the launch of a market-leading 'Help to Buy ISA' in December.
- Supported more than 1 in 5 new business start-ups. Improved our proposition to small business customers, launching a range of new to market products and services.

#### Financial performance

- Underlying profit increased 9 per cent to £3,514 million.
  - Net interest income increased 4 per cent. Margin has increased 11 basis points to 2.40 per cent, driven by improved deposit margin and mix, more than offsetting reduced lending rates.
- Other income down 7 per cent driven by current account transaction related income and regulatory changes, in particular, impacting the Wealth business.
- Total costs increased 2 per cent to £4,573 million, reflecting continued business investment and simplification to improve customer experiences and enable staff numbers to be reduced by 7 per cent in 2015.
-

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Impairment reduced 28 per cent to £432 million, reflecting continued low risk underwriting discipline, strong portfolio management and a favourable credit environment.

- Return on risk-weighted assets increased 70 basis points driven by the 9 per cent increase to underlying profit and a 3 per cent decrease in risk-weighted assets.
- Loans and advances to customers were £314.1 billion (31 December 2014: £315.2 billion) with the open mortgage book (excluding specialist mortgage book and Intelligent Finance) increasing 1 per cent slightly below market growth reflecting actions to protect the net interest margin in a highly competitive, low growth environment. This is offset by a reduction in the portfolios closed to new business.
- Customer deposits decreased 2 per cent to £279.5 billion, with more expensive tactical balances down 20 per cent to £30.2 billion, reflecting actions to protect interest margins.
- Risk-weighted assets decreased by £1.8 billion to £65.9 billion, driven by an improvement in the credit quality of assets and a modest contraction to lending balances, partly offset by an increased allocation of operational risk risk-weighted assets.

RETAIL (continued)

	2015 £m	2014 £m	Change %
Net interest income	7,397	7,079	4
Other income	1,122	1,212	(7)
Total income	8,519	8,291	3
Operating costs	(4,573)	(4,464)	(2)
Operating lease depreciation	–	–	
Total costs	(4,573)	(4,464)	(2)
Impairment	(432)	(599)	28
Underlying profit	3,514	3,228	9
Banking net interest margin	2.40%	2.29%	11bp
Average interest-earning banking assets	£315.8bn	£317.6bn	(1)
Asset quality ratio	0.14%	0.19%	(5)bp
Return on risk-weighted assets	5.30%	4.60%	70bp
Return on assets	1.11%	1.02%	9bp
	At 31 Dec 2015 £bn	At 31 Dec 2014 £bn	Change %
Key balance sheet items			
Loans and advances excluding closed portfolios	286.8	284.7	1
Closed portfolios	27.3	30.5	(10)
Loans and advances to customers	314.1	315.2	–
Relationship balances	249.3	247.9	1
Tactical balances	30.2	37.6	(20)
Customer deposits	279.5	285.5	(2)
Total customer balances	593.6	600.7	(1)

Risk-weighted assets	65.9	67.7	(3)
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## COMMERCIAL BANKING

Commercial Banking has been supporting British business for 250 years. It has a client-led, low risk, capital efficient strategy, helping UK-based clients and international clients with a link to the UK. Through our four customer facing divisions - SME, Mid Markets, Global Corporates and Financial Institutions – we provide clients with a range of products and services such as lending, transactional banking, working capital management, risk management, debt capital markets services, as well as access to private equity through Lloyds Development Capital.

### Progress against strategic initiatives

- Continued to support the UK economy and Help Britain Prosper globally.
- Increased lending to SMEs by 5 per cent year-on-year, outperforming the market; remain the largest net lender to SMEs under the Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS), with over £6 billion of gross lending in 2015.
- Raised £540 million to date through our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) programmes to finance SMEs, healthcare providers and renewable energy projects in the most economically disadvantaged areas of the UK.
- Continued to attract new Mid Markets clients, increasing client advocacy and investing in relationship manager capability; supported British universities and housing associations in accessing £1 billion of bond financing.
- Exceeded our funding commitment by providing £1.4 billion of support to UK manufacturing and opened the Advanced Manufacturing Training Centre as part of a five year programme to help increase manufacturing skills in the UK.
- Strong income growth in Global Corporates with continued discipline in capital management; ranked first in Sterling capital markets financing for UK corporates in 2015. Enhanced our proposition to UK linked International clients doing business globally with strong growth in our UK linked US client franchise and the opening of a regional office in Singapore.
- Facilitated £11.3 billion of financing to support UK infrastructure projects, including the Thames Tideway Tunnel that is expected to create c.9,000 new jobs and Galloper Wind Farm that will provide clean energy to c.336,000 homes.
- Strong growth in our Financial Institution franchise benefiting from London as the world's leading financial centre and supporting the Financial Services industry in the UK. In 2015 we have helped our clients raise over £60 billion of funding.
- Continued to invest in next generation digital capabilities to transform clients' experiences, with the pilot underway on the new 'CB Online' transaction banking platform.
- Increased return on risk-weighted assets to 2.33 per cent, exceeding our 2013 strategic commitment of returns of greater than 2 per cent and on track to exceed 2.40 per cent by the end of 2017. This reflected income growth and cost management in challenging markets, with disciplined capital and credit management as recognised by the award of Credit Portfolio Manager of the Year by Risk Awards.
  - Awarded Business Bank of the Year at the FD's excellence Awards for the 11th consecutive year.

### Financial performance

- Underlying profit up 10 per cent to £2,431 million with broad based Core Client Franchise income growth and strong increases in Lending, Capital Markets and Financial Markets helped by substantial impairment reductions and disciplined cost management resulting in positive jaws.
- Net interest margin increased by 26 basis points due to higher lending margins and controlled deposit pricing.
- Other income increase driven by refinancing support provided to Global Corporate clients and increases in Mid Markets.



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- Impairments release of £22 million reflects lower gross charges and a number of write-backs and releases.
- Increased lending to SME and Mid Markets companies reflecting the strength of our locally based relationship managers.
- Deposits up 5 per cent with growth in SME, Mid Markets and Global Corporates transactional deposits underpinned by continued investment in the transaction banking platform and the improved credit rating of Lloyds Bank, offset by the optimisation of Financial Institutions deposits.
- 3 per cent decrease in risk-weighted assets despite increased lending to SMEs and Mid Market clients, driven by continued optimisation initiatives, improved credit quality and reduced operational risk risk-weighted assets.

### COMMERCIAL BANKING (continued)

	2015 £m	2014 £m	Change %
Net interest income	2,510	2,480	1
Other income	2,066	1,956	6
Total income	4,576	4,436	3
Operating costs	(2,137)	(2,123)	(1)
Operating lease depreciation	(30)	(24)	(25)
Total costs	(2,167)	(2,147)	(1)
Impairment release/(charge)	22	(83)	
Underlying profit	2,431	2,206	10
Banking net interest margin	2.93%	2.67%	26bp
Average interest-earning banking assets	£89.3bn	£93.2bn	(4)
Asset quality ratio	0.01%	0.08%	(7)bp
Return on risk-weighted assets	2.33%	1.92%	41bp
Return on assets	1.16%	0.94%	22bp
	At 31 Dec 2015 £bn	At 31 Dec 2014 £bn	Change %
Key balance sheet items			
SME	29.2	27.9	5
Other	72.1	73.0	(1)
Loans and advances to customers	101.3	100.9	–
Customer deposits	126.1	119.9	5
Total customer balances	227.4	220.8	3
Risk-weighted assets	102.5	106.2	(3)

### CONSUMER FINANCE

Consumer Finance provides a range of products including motor finance, credit cards, and European mortgages and deposit taking, aiming to deliver sustainable growth within risk appetite. Motor Finance seeks to achieve this through improving customer service by building digital capability and continuing to create innovative propositions. Credit Cards aims to attract customers through better use of Group customer relationships and insight, underpinned by improvements to customer experience.

#### Progress against strategic initiatives

##### Investing in growth:

- Exceeded UK customer assets growth targets, whilst improving portfolio credit quality.
- Developed a broader and more competitive Cards product range, investing in digital reach and core capabilities to deliver new business and customer service improvements.
- Implemented enhanced application processes in Black Horse for motor dealers, leading to more efficient customer service; launched a new direct to consumer online secured car finance proposition to serve the needs of internet banking customers; and implemented further capabilities in the light commercial vehicle sector to improve the offering to Lex Autolease customers.

##### Focus on new business in a competitive market:

- Leading issuer of new credit cards in 2015, with a 22 per cent increase in average advances to new customers and a 20 per cent increase in the number of existing customers transferring balances in from competitors.
- Black Horse grew its market share through an 18 per cent increase in new lending, through improved dealer motor finance penetration and the Jaguar Land Rover (JLR) partnership.
  - Lex Autolease fleet size up 7 per cent with leads from existing bank relationships up 13 per cent.

##### Growing balances in under-represented markets:

- Credit Cards balances increased 4 per cent compared with market growth of less than 2 per cent.
- Black Horse loans up 34 per cent outperforming a strong market and benefiting from the continued strength of the JLR relationship, while leading the industry in embedding significant Consumer Credit regulatory change.
  - Lex Autolease operating lease assets grew 13 per cent driven by new SME customer activity.

#### Financial performance

- Underlying profit of £1,005 million with growth in better quality but lower margin lending resulting in broadly flat income but lower impairments. This was offset by increased cost of investment in growth initiatives.
- Net interest income in line with prior year at £1,287 million (2014: £1,290 million) with 9 per cent growth in average interest-earning banking assets offset by a lower net interest margin down 55 basis points to 5.94 per cent.
- Net interest margin was down due to the acquisition of lower risk but lower margin new business, an increased proportion of Cards interest free balance transfer balances as we grow the business and the impact of the planned reduction in deposits in line with Group's balance sheet funding strategy. Despite this, return on risk-weighted assets was down only 6 basis points reflecting the portfolio quality.
- Other income of £1,358 million (2014: £1,364 million) with higher income from Lex Autolease fleet growth offset by the impact of lower interchange income in Credit Cards as a result of the recent EU ruling.
- Operating costs increased by 1 per cent, to £768 million as efficiency savings were more than offset by continued investment spend. Operating lease depreciation increased 8 per cent driven by Lex Autolease fleet growth.
- Impairment charges reduced by 29 per cent to £152 million, driven by the continued improvement in portfolio quality, supported by the sale of Credit Card recoveries assets; asset quality ratio improved by 37 basis points to 0.68 per cent.
- Net lending increased by 13 per cent driven by Black Horse and Credit Cards. UK Consumer Finance lending growth of 17 per cent year-on-year.
- Customer deposits reduced by 26 per cent, of which 4 per cent was due to foreign exchange movements, to £11.1 billion driven by the Group's funding strategy.
- Risk-weighted assets down 4 per cent despite a 13 per cent increase in customer assets reflecting the continued improvement in portfolio quality and a reduced allocation of operational risk risk-weighted assets.

## CONSUMER FINANCE (continued)

	2015 £m	2014 £m	Change %
Net interest income	1,287	1,290	–
Other income	1,358	1,364	–
Total income	2,645	2,654	–
Operating costs	(768)	(762)	(1)
Operating lease depreciation	(720)	(667)	(8)
Total costs	(1,488)	(1,429)	(4)
Impairment	(152)	(215)	29
Underlying profit	1,005	1,010	–
Banking net interest margin	5.94%	6.49%	(55)bp
Average interest-earning banking assets	£22.4bn	£20.5bn	9
Asset quality ratio	0.68%	1.05%	(37)bp
Impaired loans as % of closing advances	2.3%	3.4%	(1.1)pp
Return on risk-weighted assets	4.81%	4.87%	(6)bp
Return on assets	3.73%	4.02%	(29)bp
	At 31 Dec 2015 £bn	At 31 Dec 2014 £bn	Change %
Key balance sheet items			
Loans and advances to customers	23.7	20.9	13
Of which UK	18.7	16.0	17
Operating lease assets	3.5	3.1	13
Total customer assets	27.2	24.0	13
Of which UK	22.2	19.1	16
Customer deposits	11.1	15.0	(26)
Total customer balances	38.3	39.0	(2)
Risk-weighted assets	20.1	20.9	(4)

## INSURANCE

The Insurance division is committed to providing a range of trusted and value for money products to meet the needs of our customers. Scottish Widows, in its 200th year, is helping almost six million customers protect what they value most and plan financially for the future. In addition, the general insurance business is protecting the homes, belongings, cars and businesses of over three million customers.

## Progress against strategic initiatives

Against a backdrop of continued regulatory change, Insurance has made good progress against its strategic initiatives.

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Increased Corporate Pensions funds under management by £1.4 billion to £28.4 billion through supporting a further 1,600 employers and 30,000 employees into auto-enrolment.

- Helped 215,000 customers to understand their additional retirement choices introduced by Pensions Freedoms in April through our dedicated retirement planning website and customer hub. Around 27,000 of these customers benefited from a personalised appointment.
- Launched a new non-advised pension drawdown product to support customers through the additional retirement choices introduced by Pensions Freedoms in April.
- Successfully delivered our first external bulk annuity transaction with a £0.4 billion deal in the fourth quarter, building on the £2.4 billion Scottish Widows With-Profits deal earlier in the year.
- Secured a further £1.4 billion of high yielding long-dated assets to improve investment returns for assets backing annuity liabilities, with over £5 billion acquired in the past four years through collaboration with the Commercial Banking Division.
- Launched a protection proposition into the Independent Financial Adviser (IFA) channel, complementing the protection offering to customers of the Bank, which is now available online through a quick and easy digital journey.
- Continued to grow Home Insurance sales through online channels, whilst developing an enhanced, more flexible, digitally enabled product expected to launch in the first half of 2016.
  - Helped more than 5,000 customers who were impacted by the floods and storms in December 2015.
- Received approval from the PRA for our Solvency II internal model, on which ongoing capital requirements will be based.
- Completed, through a Part VII transfer, the consolidation of eight UK Life companies into a single combined entity, significantly simplifying the business.

### Financial performance

- Underlying profit increased by 4 per cent to £962 million, driven by increased new business from bulk annuity deals as well as the net benefit from a number of assumption updates. These have been partially offset by increased costs reflecting significant investment spend, adverse economics and reduced general insurance income.
- Building on the £1 billion of dividends remitted in 2014, the division paid a further £0.5 billion of dividends to the Group in February 2016.
- Operating cash generation reduced by £61 million, primarily reflecting reduced general insurance income and increased new business strain following our entry into the attractive bulk annuities market, partially offset by increased cash generation from the long-term investments strategy.
- LP&I sales (PVNBP) increased by 10 per cent in the year, boosted by £2,783 million from bulk annuity deals. Excluding this, PVNBP fell by 22 per cent, driven by significant regulatory and market change including increased auto enrolment driven sales in 2014.
- General Insurance Gross Written Premiums (GWP) decreased 4 per cent, reflecting the competitive market environment and the run-off of products closed to new customers.

### Capital

- Our internal model for Solvency II was successfully implemented on 1 January 2016 with the capital position remaining robust. The estimated solvency ratio for the insurance business at 1 January 2016 was 148 per cent before allowing for dividends.

## INSURANCE (continued)

### Performance summary

	2015 £m	2014 £m	Change %
Net interest income	(163)	(131)	(24)

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Other income	1,827	1,725	6
Total income	1,664	1,594	4
Total costs	(702)	(672)	(4)
Underlying profit	962	922	4
Operating cash generation	676	737	(8)
UK LP&I sales (PVNBP) <sup>1</sup>	9,460	8,601	10
General Insurance total GWP <sup>2</sup>	1,148	1,197	(4)
General Insurance combined ratio	83%	76%	7pp

<sup>1</sup> Present value of new business premiums.

<sup>2</sup> Gross written premiums.

Profit by product group

	2015					2014	
	Pensions & investments £m	Protection & retirement £m	Bulk annuities £m	General Insurance £m	Other <sup>1</sup> £m	Total £m	Total £m
New business income	168	33	125	–	–	326	268
Existing business income	630	122	–	–	28	780	882
Long-term investment strategy	–	73	102	–	–	175	160
Assumption changes and experience variances	(208)	240	30	–	(2)	60	(134)
General Insurance income net of claims	–	–	–	323	–	323	418
Total income	590	468	257	323	26	1,664	1,594
Total costs	(414)	(133)	(10)	(145)	–	(702)	(672)
Underlying profit 2015	176	335	247	178	26	962	922
Underlying profit 2014 <sup>2</sup>	236	344	–	274	68	922	

<sup>1</sup> 'Other' is primarily income from return on free assets, interest expense plus certain provisions.

<sup>2</sup> Full 2014 comparator tables for the profit and cash disclosures can be found on the Lloyds Banking Group investor site.

New business income increased by £58 million, with the primary driver being the new bulk annuity business. This was offset by a reduction in Protection income, following the removal of face-to-face advice in branch standalone protection sales and reduced annuity income following the introduction of Pensions Freedoms in 2015. Corporate pension income remained robust despite lower sales following the auto enrolment driven increases in 2014.

The fall in existing business income reflects a reduction in the expected rate of return used to calculate life and pensions income. The rate of return is largely set by reference to an average 15 year swap rate (2.57 per cent in 2015 and 3.48 per cent in 2014).

Long-term investment strategy includes the benefit from the successful acquisition of a further £1.4 billion of higher yielding assets to match long duration annuity liabilities.

#### INSURANCE (continued)

Assumption changes and experience variances include an adverse impact of £208 million in pensions and investments as a result of the strengthening of lapse assumptions on the pensions book to allow for the impact of the recent pension reforms. This was more than offset by the £240 million of benefit recognised within Protection and Retirement, primarily as a result of changes to assumptions on longevity. These longevity changes reflect both experience in the annuity portfolio and the adoption of a new industry model reflecting an updated view of future life expectancy.

General Insurance income net of claims has fallen by £95 million. This reflects the run-off of products closed to new customers, the impact of becoming a sole underwriter of the home insurance business (which has resulted in a short term reduction from the loss of commission recognised upfront) and the impact of adverse weather. The anticipated launch in early 2016 of a more flexible Home product is expected to lead to an improvement in general insurance sales going forward.

Costs are £30 million higher, reflecting significant investment spend as part of an ongoing programme of growth and simplification initiatives. In 2015 this included the launch of Protection to IFAs and our bulk annuities business alongside the Part VII transfer as well as a significant regulatory change agenda in particular to support pensions freedoms and transition to Solvency II. Excluding investment related expenditure, underlying costs fell by 3 per cent during 2015 reflecting ongoing operational efficiencies.

#### Operating cash generation

	2015					2014	
	Pensions & investments	Protection & annuities retirement	Bulk annuities	General Insurance	Other	Total	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash invested in new business	(178)	(30)	(129)	–	–	(337)	(288)
Cash generated from existing business	531	166	110	–	28	835	751
Cash generated from General Insurance	–	–	–	178	–	178	274
Operating cash generation <sup>1</sup>	353	136	(19)	178	28	676	737
Intangibles and other adjustments <sup>2</sup>	(177)	199	266	–	(2)	286	185
Underlying profit	176	335	247	178	26	962	922
Operating cash generation 2014	230	139	–	274	94	737	

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Derived from underlying profit by removing the effect of movements in intangible (non-cash) items and assumption changes. For 2015 reporting this measure has been refined to include the cash benefits from the 'long-term investments strategy'.

2 Intangible items include the value of in-force life business, deferred acquisition costs and deferred income reserves.

The Insurance business generated £676 million of operating cash in 2015, £61 million lower than the prior year. The initial cash strain from writing new bulk annuity business, reduced volumes within General Insurance and a reduction in the expected rate of return used to calculate life and pensions income, drove the reduction in cash generated in the year. These impacts have been partly offset by £185 million of cash benefits recognised in respect of the acquisition of attractive higher yielding assets to match long duration annuity liabilities and a £48 million benefit from the sale of a reinsurance asset.

### RUN-OFF AND CENTRAL ITEMS

#### RUN-OFF

	2015	2014
	£m	£m
Net interest income	(88)	(116)
Other income	145	451
Total income	57	335
Operating costs	(150)	(279)
Operating lease depreciation	(14)	(29)
Total costs	(164)	(308)
Impairment	(8)	(203)
Underlying loss	(115)	(176)
	2015	2014
	£bn	£bn
Loans and advances to customers	10.3	14.4
Total assets	12.2	16.9
Risk-weighted assets	10.2	16.8

- The reduction in income and costs largely reflects the impact of disposals made in 2014 including the sale of Scottish Widows Investment Partnership.
- The reduction in the impairment charge reflects the continued success in managing down the run-off portfolios.
- Run-off now represents 2 per cent of total loans and advances to customers and less than 5 per cent of the Group's risk-weighted assets.

#### CENTRAL ITEMS

	2015	2014
	£m	£m

Total income	176	132
Total costs	19	(22)
Impairment release (charge)	2	(2)
Underlying profit	197	108

- Central items include income and expenditure not recharged to divisions, including the costs of certain central and head office functions.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### 1. Reconciliation between statutory and underlying basis results

The tables below set out the reconciliation from the statutory results to the underlying basis results, the principles of which are set out on the inside front cover.

2015	Lloyds Banking Group statutory £m	Asset sales and other items <sup>1</sup> £m	Removal of:				PPI and other conduct provisions £m	Underlying basis £m
			Simplification <sup>2</sup> £m	TSB <sup>3</sup> £m	Insurance gross up £m			
Net interest income	11,318	318	–	(192)	38	–	11,482	
Other income, net of insurance claims	6,103	214	–	(36)	(126)	–	6,155	
Total income	17,421	532	–	(228)	(88)	–	17,637	
Operating expenses <sup>4</sup>	(15,387)	381	170	836	88	4,837	(9,075)	
Impairment	(390)	(197)	–	19	–	–	(568)	
TSB	–	–	–	118	–	–	118	
Profit before tax	1,644	716	170	745	–	4,837	8,112	

2014	Lloyds Banking Group statutory £m	Asset sales and other items <sup>5</sup> £m	Removal of:				PPI and other conduct provisions £m	Underlying basis £m
			Simplification <sup>6</sup> £m	TSB <sup>7</sup> £m	Insurance gross up £m			
Net interest income	10,660	619	–	(786)	482	–	10,975	
Other income, net of insurance claims	5,739	1,460	22	(140)	(614)	–	6,467	



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Total income	16,399	2,079	22	(926)	(132)	–	17,442
Operating expenses <sup>4</sup>	(13,885)	(286)	944	928	132	3,125	(9,042)
Impairment	(752)	(448)	–	98	–	–	(1,102)
TSB	–	–	–	458	–	–	458
Profit before tax	1,762	1,345	966	558	–	3,125	7,756

1 Comprises the effects of asset sales (gain of £54 million), volatile items (loss of £208 million), liability management (loss of £28 million), the fair value unwind (loss of £192 million) and the amortisation of purchased intangibles (£342 million).

2 Comprises the redundancy costs related to phase II of the Simplification programme.

3 Comprises the underlying results of TSB, dual running and build costs and the charge related to the disposal of TSB.

4 On an underlying basis, this is described as total costs.

5 Comprises the effects of asset sales (gain of £138 million), volatile items (gain of £58 million), liability management (loss of £1,386 million), the past service pension credit (£710 million), the fair value unwind (loss of £529 million) and the amortisation of purchased intangibles (£336 million).

6 Comprises redundancy, IT and other business costs of implementation.

7 Comprises the underlying results of TSB, dual running and build costs.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (continued)

2. Banking net interest margin

Banking net interest margin is calculated by dividing banking net interest income by average interest-earning banking assets. A reconciliation of banking net interest income to Group net interest income showing the items that are excluded in determining banking net interest income follows:

	2015 £m	2014 £m
Banking net interest income – underlying basis	11,630	11,058
Insurance division	(163)	(131)
Other net interest income (including trading activity)	15	48
Group net interest income – underlying basis	11,482	10,975
Asset sales and other items	(318)	(619)
TSB	192	786
Insurance gross up	(38)	(482)
Group net interest income – statutory	11,318	10,660

Average interest-earning banking assets are gross of impairment allowances and comprise solely of customer and product balances in the banking businesses on which interest is earned or paid. Non-banking assets largely relate to fee based loans and advances within Commercial Banking and loans sold by Commercial Banking and Retail to Insurance to back annuitant liabilities. Other non-banking includes pooling arrangements where interest is received from or paid to customers based on the net of their lending and deposit balances but these balances cannot be netted on the Group balance sheet.

Quarter      Quarter      Quarter      Quarter

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	ended 31 Dec 2015 £bn	ended 30 Sept 2015 £bn	ended 30 Jun 2015 £bn	ended 31 Mar 2015 £bn
Net loans and advances to customers	455.2	455.0	452.3	455.1
Impairment provision and fair value adjustments	4.4	4.9	7.0	7.4
Non-banking items:				
Fee based loans and advances	(10.1)	(8.0)	(7.2)	(6.4)
Sale of assets to Insurance	(5.7)	(5.3)	(5.2)	(4.7)
Other non-banking	(5.6)	(6.2)	(5.5)	(6.6)
Gross loans and advances (banking)	438.2	440.4	441.4	444.8
Averaging	1.0	(1.7)	1.8	1.7
Average interest-earning banking assets	439.2	438.7	443.2	446.5
Continuing businesses	427.8	425.5	427.4	429.5
Run-off	11.4	13.2	15.8	17.0
	439.2	438.7	443.2	446.5
Average interest-earning banking assets (year to date)	441.9	442.8	444.8	446.5

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (continued)

3.	Other operating income		
	2015 £ million	2014 £ million	Change %
Fees and commissions:			
Retail	876	998	(12)
Commercial Banking	1,562	1,605	(3)
Consumer Finance	247	308	(20)
Central items	(81)	(132)	39
	2,604	2,779	(6)
Insurance income <sup>1</sup> :			
Life and pensions	1,367	1,368	–
Bulk annuities	257	–	
General insurance	462	576	(20)
	2,086	1,944	7
Operating lease income	1,130	1,071	6
Other	190	222	(14)
Other income excluding run-off	6,010	6,016	–
Run-off	145	451	(68)
Other income	6,155	6,467	(5)

<sup>1</sup> Includes insurance income reported by Retail and Consumer Finance.

## 4. Volatility arising in insurance businesses

The Group's statutory result before tax included negative volatility totalling £105 million compared to negative volatility of £228 million in 2014.

Volatility comprises the following:

	2015 £m	2014 £m
Insurance volatility	(303)	(219)
Policyholder interests volatility	87	17
Total volatility	(216)	(202)
Insurance hedging arrangements	111	(26)
Total	(105)	(228)

## Insurance volatility

The Group's insurance business has policyholder liabilities that are supported by substantial holdings of investments. IFRS requires that the changes in both the value of the liabilities and investments are reflected within the income statement. The value of the liabilities does not move exactly in line with changes in the value of the investments. As the investments are substantial, movements in their value can have a significant impact on the profitability of the Group. Management believes that it is appropriate to disclose the division's results on the basis of an expected return in addition to results based on the actual return. The impact of the actual return on these investments differing from the expected return is included within insurance volatility.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (continued)

The expected gross investment returns used to determine the underlying profit of the business are based on prevailing market rates and published research into historical investment return differentials for the range of assets held. Where appropriate, rates are updated throughout the year to reflect changing market conditions and changes in the asset mix. In 2015 the basis for calculating these expected returns has been enhanced to reflect an average of the 15 year swap rate over the preceding 12 months and rates were updated throughout the year to reflect changing market conditions. The negative insurance volatility during 2015 of £303 million primarily reflects lower equity returns than expected, widening credit spreads and low returns on cash investments.

## Policyholder interests volatility

Accounting standards require that tax on policyholder investment returns should be included in the Group's tax charge rather than being offset against the related income. The result is, therefore, to either increase or decrease profit before tax with a related change in the tax charge. Timing and measurement differences exist between provisions for tax and charges made to policyholders. Consistent with the expected approach taken in respect of insurance volatility, differences in the expected levels of the policyholder tax provision and policyholder charges are adjusted through policyholder interests volatility. In 2015, the statutory results before tax included a credit to other income which relates to policyholder interests volatility totalling £87 million (2014: £17 million) reflecting offsetting movements in equity, bond and gilt returns.

## Insurance hedging arrangements

The Group purchased put option contracts in 2015 to protect against deterioration in equity market conditions and the consequent negative impact on the value of in-force business on the Group balance sheet. These were financed by selling some upside potential from equity market movements. A gain of £111 million was recognised in relation to

these contracts in 2015.

#### 5. Return on required equity

Underlying return on required equity is the underlying profit after tax at the standard UK corporation tax rate less the post-tax profit attributable to other equity holders divided by the average required equity for the period. Required equity comprises shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests and is the amount required to achieve a common equity tier 1 ratio of 12.0 per cent after allowing for regulatory adjustments and deductions. An adjustment is also made to reflect the notional earnings on any excess or shortfall in equity.

Statutory return on required equity is the statutory profit after tax less the post-tax profit attributable to other equity holders divided by the average required equity for the period. An adjustment is also made to reflect the notional earnings on any excess or shortfall in equity.

#### 6. Number of employees (full-time equivalent)

	2015	2014
Retail	33,304	35,854
Commercial Banking	6,457	6,133
Consumer Finance	3,480	3,484
Insurance	1,885	2,015
Group operations and other	32,439	31,663
TSB	–	7,685
	77,565	86,834
Agency staff, interns and scholar	(2,259)	(2,344)
Total number of employees	75,306	84,490
Total number of employees excluding TSB	75,306	76,978

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (continued)

#### 7. Remuneration

Our approach to reward is intended to provide a clear link between remuneration and delivery of the Group's key strategic objectives, supporting the aim of becoming the best bank for customers, and through that, for shareholders.

Despite better underlying financial results in 2015, the Group's total bonus outcome has reduced year-on-year to £353.7 million (from £369.5m in 2014). This includes a 26 per cent collective performance adjustment applied to the Group's total bonus outcome, reflecting additional conduct-related provisions which impacted negatively on profitability and shareholder returns. As previously announced, £30 million was deducted to recognise the impact of failing to deliver the highest levels of customer service in PPI complaint handling. As a percentage of pre-bonus underlying profit, the total bonus outcome has decreased to 4.2 per cent.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The most significant risks we face which could impact the delivery of our strategy, together with key mitigating actions, are outlined below including newly added:

- Insurance risk, reflecting that we are increasing our exposure to longevity risk, following our entry into the bulk annuity market in 2015 and;
  - Governance risk, given increasing societal and regulatory focus on governance arrangements.

**Credit risk** – The risk that customers to whom we have lent money or other counterparties with whom we have contracted, fail to meet their financial obligations, resulting in loss to the Group. Adverse changes in the economic and market environment we operate in or the credit quality and/or behaviour of our customers and counterparties could reduce the value of our assets and potentially increase our write downs and allowances for impairment losses, adversely impacting profitability.

#### Mitigating actions

- Credit policy, incorporating prudent lending criteria, aligned with Board approved risk appetite, to effectively manage risk.
- Robust risk assessment and credit sanctioning, with clearly defined levels of authority to ensure we lend appropriately and responsibly.
- Extensive and thorough credit processes and controls to ensure effective risk identification, management and oversight.
  - Effective, well-established governance process supported by independent credit risk assurance.
  - Early identification of signs of stress leading to prompt action in engaging the customer.

**Regulatory and legal risk** – The risks of changing legislation, regulation, policies, voluntary codes of practice and their interpretation in the markets in which we operate can have a significant impact on the Group's operations, business prospects, structure, costs and/or capital requirements and ability to enforce contractual obligations.

#### Mitigating actions

- The Legal, Regulatory and Mandatory Change Committee ensures we develop plans for delivery of all legal and regulatory changes and tracks their progress. Groupwide projects implemented to address significant impacts.
- Continued investment in people, processes, training and IT to assess impact and help meet our legal and regulatory commitments.
- Engage with regulatory authorities and relevant industry bodies on forthcoming regulatory changes, market reviews and Competition and Markets Authority investigations.

**Conduct risk** – Conduct risk can arise from a number of areas including selling products to customers which do not meet their needs; failing to deal with customers' complaints effectively; not meeting customers' expectations; and exhibiting behaviours which do not meet market or regulatory standards.

#### Mitigating actions

- Customer focused conduct strategy implemented to ensure customers are at the heart of everything we do.
- Product approval, review processes and outcome testing supported by conduct management information.
  - Clear customer accountabilities for colleagues, with rewards driven by customer-centric metrics.
  - Learning from past mistakes, through root cause analysis of crystallised issues.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Operational risk – We face significant operational risks which may result in financial loss, disruption or damage to our reputation. These include the availability, resilience and security of our core IT systems and the potential for failings in our customer processes.

Mitigating actions

- Continual review of our IT environment to ensure that systems and processes can effectively support the delivery of services to customers.
- Addressing the observations and associated resilience risks raised in the Independent IT Resilience Review (2013), with independent verification of progress on an annual basis.
  - Investing in enhanced cyber controls to protect against external threats to the confidentiality or integrity of electronic data, or the availability of systems. Responding to findings from third party industry testing.

People risk – Key people risks include the risk that the Group fails to lead responsibly in an increasingly competitive marketplace, particularly with the introduction of the Senior Managers and Certification Regime (SM&CR) in 2016. This may dissuade capable individuals from taking up senior positions within the industry.

Mitigating actions

- Focused action on strategy to attract, retain and develop high calibre people.
- Maintain compliance with legal and regulatory requirements relating to SM&CR, embedding compliant and appropriate colleague behaviours.
- Continued focus on our culture, delivering initiatives which reinforce behaviours to generate the best long-term outcomes for customers and colleagues.
- Maintain organisational people capability and capacity levels in response to increasing volumes of organisational and external market changes.

Insurance risk – Key insurance risks within the Insurance business are longevity, persistency and property insurance. Longevity risk is expected to increase with the 2015 entry into the bulk annuity market. Longevity is also the key insurance risk in the Group's Defined Benefit Schemes.

Mitigating actions

- Insurance processes on underwriting, claims management, pricing and product design seek to control exposure to these risks. A team of longevity and bulk pricing experts has been built to support the new bulk annuity proposition.
- The merits of longevity risk transfer and hedging solutions are regularly reviewed for both the Insurance business and the Group's Defined Benefit Pension Schemes.
- Property insurance exposure to accumulations of risk and possible catastrophes is mitigated by a broad reinsurance programme.

Capital risk – The risk that we have a sub-optimal amount or quality of capital or that capital is inefficiently deployed across the Group.

Mitigating actions

- A comprehensive capital management framework that sets and monitors capital risk appetite using a number of key metrics.
  - Close monitoring of capital and leverage ratios to ensure we meet current and future regulatory requirements.
- Comprehensive stress testing analysis to evidence sufficient levels of capital adequacy under various adverse scenarios.
  - Accumulation of retained profits and managing dividend policy appropriately.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Funding and liquidity risk – The risk that we have insufficient financial resources to meet our commitments as they fall due, or can only secure them at excessive cost.

Mitigating actions

- Holding a large portfolio of unencumbered LCR eligible liquid assets to meet cash and collateral outflows and regulatory requirements and maintaining a further large pool of secondary assets that can be used to access central bank liquidity facilities.
- Undertaking daily monitoring against a number of market and Group-specific early warning indicators and regular stress tests.
- Maintaining a contingency funding plan detailing management actions and strategies available in stressed conditions.

Governance risk – Against a background of increased regulatory focus on governance and risk management the most significant challenges arise from the SM&CR in force from March 2016 and the requirement to improve the resolvability of the Group and to ring-fence core UK financial services and activities from January 2019.

Mitigating actions

- Our response to SM&CR is managed through a programme with work streams addressing each of the major components.
- A programme is in place to address the requirements of ring-fencing and resolution and the Group is in close and regular contact with regulators to develop the plans for our anticipated operating and legal structures.
- Our aim is to ensure that evolving risk and governance arrangements continue to be appropriate across the range of business in the Group in order to comply with regulatory objectives.

Market risk – The risk that our capital or earnings profile is affected by adverse market rates, in particular interest rates and credit spreads in the Banking business and equity and credit spreads in the Insurance business and the Group's Defined Benefit Pension Schemes.

Mitigating actions

- Structural hedge programmes have been implemented to manage liability margins and margin compression, and the Group's exposure to Bank Base Rate.
- Equity and credit spread risks are inherent within Insurance products and are closely monitored to ensure they remain within risk appetite. Where appropriate asset liability matching is undertaken to mitigate risk.
- The allocation to credit assets has been increased and equity holdings reduced within the Group's Defined Benefit Pension Schemes. A hedging programme is also in place to minimise exposure to nominal rates/inflation.
  - Stress and scenario testing of Group risk exposures.

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO

Significant reduction in impairments and impaired assets

-

The impairment charge decreased by 48 per cent to £568 million in 2015 compared to £1,102 million in 2014. The impairment charge is lower across all divisions benefiting from provision releases but at lower levels than seen during 2014.

- The reduction reflects lower levels of new impairment as a result of effective risk management, a favourable credit environment, improving UK economic conditions and continued low interest rates.
- The impairment charge as a percentage of average loans and advances to customers improved to 0.14 per cent compared to 0.23 per cent during 2014.
- At the Group Strategic Update in October 2014, we outlined that, although it would be lower between 2015 and 2017, we expect the Group asset quality ratio to be c.40 basis points through the economic cycle.
- In 2016, the Group expects to benefit from its continued disciplined approach to the management of credit and the resilient UK economy. Write-backs and provision releases, however, are expected to be at a lower level and as a result, the Group expects the asset quality ratio for the 2016 full year to be around 20 basis points.
- Impaired loans as a percentage of closing loans and advances reduced to 2.1 per cent at 31 December 2015, from 2.9 per cent at 31 December 2014 driven by reductions within the continuing and run-off portfolios, including the sale of Irish commercial loans during the third quarter. Provisions as a percentage of impaired loans reduced from 56.4 per cent to 46.1 per cent reflecting the disposal of highly covered assets during the year.
- Retail Division impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans have increased to 40.4 per cent from 38.8 per cent at 31 December 2014, with Secured increasing by 0.5 percentage points to 37.5 per cent. Consumer Finance Division impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans have increased to 72.8 per cent from 70.5 per cent at 31 December 2014, with Credit Cards increasing by 5.3 percentage points to 81.8 per cent and Asset Finance UK decreasing by 2.8 percentage points to 67.2 per cent.

#### Low risk culture and prudent risk appetite

- The Group is delivering sustainable lending growth by maintaining its lower risk origination discipline and underwriting standards despite terms and conditions in some of the Group's markets being impacted by increased competition. The overall quality of the portfolio has improved over the last 12 months.
- Credit performance of the UK Retail secured portfolio has been good, with improvements in loan to values (LTVs), arrears, impaired loans and impairment charge on both Mainstream and Buy-to-let portfolios. Loans and advances to mainstream customers were broadly flat during the year at £227.3 billion with the Buy-to-let portfolio growing by 4 per cent to £55.6 billion. The closed Specialist portfolio has continued to run-off, reducing by 10 per cent to £19.5 billion.
- The Group's UK Direct Real Estate gross lending (defined internally as exposure which is directly supported by cash flows from property activities) at 31 December 2015 in Commercial Banking, Wealth (within Retail division) and Run-off divisions was £19.5 billion (31 December 2014: gross £21.6 billion). The portfolio continues to reduce significantly, and the higher risk Run-off element of the book has reduced from gross £3.3 billion to gross £1.1 billion during 2015. The remaining gross lending of £18.4 billion (31 December 2014: £18.3 billion) is the lower risk element in Commercial Banking and Wealth, where the Group continues to write new business within conservative risk appetite parameters.
- Our Commercial Banking portfolios continue to benefit from our robust focus on credit origination and our through the cycle risk appetite.
- Sector concentrations within the lending portfolios are closely monitored and controlled, with mitigating actions taken. Sector and product caps limit exposure to certain higher risk sectors and asset classes.
- The Group's extensive and thorough credit processes and controls ensure effective risk management, including early identification and management of potential concern customers and counterparties.

#### Re-shaping of the Group is substantially complete

- The run-off portfolio has materially reduced through de-risking and the strategic desire to exit the residual portfolio still remains. There was a 38 per cent reduction in gross loans and advances in 2015 to £11,422 million (31 December 2014: £18,316 million).
- Run-off net external assets have reduced from £16,857 million to £12,154 million during 2015. The portfolio now represents only 2.3 per cent of the overall Group's loans and advances (31 December 2014: 3.0 per cent).



## CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

## Impairment charge by division

	2015	2014	Change
	£m	£m	%
Retail:			
Secured	98	281	65
Loans and overdrafts	311	279	(11)
Other	23	39	41
	432	599	28
Commercial Banking:			
SME	(22)	15	
Other	–	68	
	(22)	83	
Consumer Finance:			
Credit Cards	129	186	31
Asset Finance UK <sup>1</sup>	22	30	27
Asset Finance Europe <sup>2</sup>	1	(1)	
	152	215	29
Run-off:			
Ireland retail	(5)	(6)	(17)
Ireland corporate and CRE	72	314	77
Corporate real estate and other corporate	21	(28)	
Specialist finance	(45)	22	
Other	(35)	(99)	(65)
	8	203	96
Central items	(2)	2	
Total impairment charge	568	1,102	48
Impairment charge as a % of average advances	0.14%	0.23%	(9)bps

<sup>1</sup> Asset Finance UK comprises the UK motor finance portfolios, principally Black Horse and Lex Autolease.

<sup>2</sup> Asset Finance Europe comprises Netherlands mortgages and German Consumer Finance products.

## Total impairment charge comprises:

	2015	2014	Change
	£m	£m	%
Loans and advances to customers	621	1,085	43
Debt securities classified as loans and receivables	(2)	2	–
Available-for-sale financial assets	4	5	20
Other credit risk provisions	(55)	10	–
Total impairment charge	568	1,102	48

## CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

## Group impaired loans and provisions

At 31 December 2015	Loans and advances to customers £m	Impaired Loans £m	Impaired loans as % of closing advances %	Impairment provisions <sup>1</sup> £m	Impairment provision as % of impaired loans <sup>2</sup> %
<b>Retail:</b>					
Secured	302,413	3,818	1.3	1,431	37.5
Loans and overdrafts	9,917	578	5.8	197	81.1
Other	3,706	98	2.6	42	60.0
	316,036	4,494	1.4	1,670	40.4
<b>Commercial Banking:</b>					
SME	29,393	1,149	3.9	213	18.5
Other	73,042	1,379	1.9	874	63.4
	102,435	2,528	2.5	1,087	43.0
<b>Consumer Finance:</b>					
Credit Cards	9,425	366	3.9	153	81.8
Asset Finance UK <sup>3</sup>	9,582	134	1.4	90	67.2
Asset Finance Europe <sup>4</sup>	4,931	43	0.9	22	51.2
	23,938	543	2.3	265	72.8
<b>Run-off:</b>					
Ireland retail	4,040	132	3.3	120	90.9
Ireland corporate and CRE	37	5	13.5	–	
Corporate real estate and other corporate	1,873	1,410	75.3	745	52.8
Specialist finance	4,190	361	8.6	189	52.4
Other	1,282	117	9.1	96	82.1
	11,422	2,025	17.7	1,150	56.8
Reverse repos and other items <sup>5</sup>	5,798				
Total gross lending	459,629	9,590	2.1	4,172	46.1
Impairment provisions	(4,172)				
Fair value adjustments <sup>6</sup>	(282)				
Total Group	455,175				

<sup>1</sup> Impairment provisions include collective unidentified impairment provisions.

<sup>2</sup> Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans are calculated excluding Retail and Consumer Finance loans in recoveries (£335 million in Retail loans and overdrafts, £28 million in Retail other and £179 million in Consumer Finance credit cards).

<sup>3</sup> Asset Finance UK comprises the UK motor finance portfolios, principally Black Horse and Lex Autolease.

<sup>4</sup> Asset Finance Europe comprises Netherlands mortgages and German Consumer Finance products.

<sup>5</sup> Includes £5.7 billion of lower risk loans sold by Commercial Banking and Retail to Insurance to back annuitant liabilities.

<sup>6</sup> The fair value adjustments relating to loans and advances were made on the acquisition of HBOS to reflect the fair value of the acquired assets and took into account both the expected losses and market liquidity at the date of acquisition. The unwind relating to future

impairment losses requires management judgement to assess whether the losses incurred in the current period were expected at the date of the acquisition and assessing whether the remaining losses expected at date of the acquisition will still be incurred. The element relating to market liquidity unwinds to the income statement over the estimated expected lives of the related assets, although if an asset is written-off or suffers previously unexpected impairment then this element of the fair value will no longer be considered a timing difference (liquidity) but permanent (impairment). The fair value unwind in respect of impairment losses incurred was £97 million for the year ended 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: £251 million). The fair value unwind in respect of loans and advances is expected to continue to decrease in future years as fixed-rate periods on mortgages expire, loans are repaid or written-off, and will reduce to zero over time.

## CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

## Group impaired loans and provisions (continued)

At 31 December 2014	Loans and advances to customers £m	Impaired Loans £m	Impaired loans as % of closing advances %	Impairment provisions <sup>1</sup> £m	Impairment provision as % of impaired loans <sup>2</sup> %
<b>Retail:</b>					
Secured	303,121	3,911	1.3	1,446	37.0
Loans and overdrafts	10,395	695	6.7	220	85.3
Other	3,831	321	8.4	68	23.1
	317,347	4,927	1.6	1,734	38.8
<b>Commercial Banking:</b>					
SME	28,256	1,546	5.5	398	25.7
Other	74,203	1,695	2.3	1,196	70.6
	102,459	3,241	3.2	1,594	49.2
<b>Consumer Finance:</b>					
Credit Cards	9,119	499	5.5	166	76.5
Asset Finance UK <sup>3</sup>	7,204	160	2.2	112	70.0
Asset Finance Europe <sup>4</sup>	4,950	61	1.2	31	50.8
	21,273	720	3.4	309	70.5
<b>Run-off:</b>					
Ireland retail	4,464	120	2.7	141	117.5
Ireland corporate and CRE	3,436	3,052	88.8	2,480	81.3
Corporate real estate and other corporate	3,947	1,548	39.2	911	58.9
Specialist finance	4,835	364	7.5	254	69.8
Other	1,634	131	8.0	141	107.6
	18,316	5,215	28.5	3,927	75.3
TSB	21,729	205	0.9	88	42.9
Reverse repos and other items <sup>5</sup>	9,635				

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Total gross lending	490,759	14,308	2.9	7,652	56.4
Impairment provisions	(7,652)				
Fair value adjustments	(403)				
Total Group	482,704				

1 Impairment provisions include collective unidentified impairment provisions.

2 Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans are calculated excluding Retail and Consumer Finance loans in recoveries (£437 million in Retail loans and overdrafts, £26 million in Retail other and £282 million in Consumer Finance credit cards).

3 Asset Finance UK comprises the UK motor finance portfolios, principally Black Horse and Lex Autolease.

4 Asset Finance Europe comprises Netherlands mortgages and German Consumer Finance products.

5 Includes £4.4 billion of lower risk loans sold by Commercial Banking to Insurance to back annuitant liabilities.

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Retail

- The impairment charge was £432 million in 2015, a decrease of 28 per cent against 2014. The decrease reflects continued low risk underwriting discipline, strong portfolio management and a favourable credit environment with low unemployment, increasing house prices and continued low interest rates.
- The impairment charge, as a percentage of average loans and advances to customers, improved to 14 basis points in 2015 from 19 basis points in 2014.
- Impaired loans decreased by £433 million in 2015 to £4,494 million which represented 1.4 per cent of closing loans and advances to customers at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: 1.6 per cent).
- Impairment coverage has increased to 40.4 per cent from 38.8 per cent at the end of 2014, with secured coverage increasing by 0.5 per cent to 37.5 per cent.

Secured

- The impairment charge was £98 million, a decrease of 65 per cent against 2014. The impairment charge as a percentage of average loans and advances to customers improved to 3 basis points from 9 basis points in 2014.
- Loans and advances to mainstream customers were broadly flat during the year at £227.3 billion with the Buy-to-let portfolio growing by 4 per cent to £55.6 billion. The closed specialist portfolio has continued to run-off, reducing by 10 per cent to £19.5 billion.
- Impaired loans reduced by £93 million to £3,818 million at 31 December 2015, with reductions in both the Mainstream and Buy-to-let portfolios. Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans increased to 37.5 per cent from 37.0 per cent at 31 December 2014.
- The value of mortgages greater than three months in arrears (excluding repossessions) decreased by £439 million to £5,905 million at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: £6,344 million), with reductions in both the Mainstream and Buy-to-let portfolios.
- The average indexed LTV of the residential mortgage portfolio at 31 December 2015 decreased to 46.1 per cent compared with 49.2 per cent at 31 December 2014. The percentage of closing loans and advances with an indexed LTV in excess of 100 per cent decreased to 1.1 per cent at 31 December 2015, compared with 2.2 per cent at 31 December 2014.
- The average LTV for new residential mortgages written in 2015 was 64.7 per cent compared with 64.8 per cent for 2014.

Loans and overdrafts

- The impairment charge was £311 million, an increase of 11 per cent against 2014.
- The impairment charge as a percentage of average loans and advances to customers increased to 3.0 per cent in 2015 from 2.6 per cent in 2014.
- Impaired loans reduced by £117 million in 2015 to £578 million representing 5.8 per cent of closing loans and advances to customers, compared with 6.7 per cent at 31 December 2014.

Retail secured and unsecured loans and advances to customers

	At 31 Dec 2015 £m	At 31 Dec 2014 £m
Mainstream	227,267	228,176
Buy-to-let	55,598	53,322
Specialist <sup>1</sup>	19,548	21,623
	302,413	303,121
Loans	7,889	8,204
Overdrafts	2,028	2,191
Wealth	2,811	2,962
Retail Business Banking	895	869
	13,623	14,226
Total	316,036	317,347

<sup>1</sup> Specialist lending has been closed to new business since 2009.

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Retail (continued)

Retail mortgages greater than three months in arrears (excluding repossessions)

	Number of cases		Total mortgage accounts %		Value of loans <sup>1</sup>		Total mortgage balances %	
	2015 Cases	2014 Cases	2015 %	2014 %	2015 £m	2014 £m	2015 %	2014 %
Mainstream	34,850	37,849	1.6	1.7	3,803	4,102	1.7	1.8
Buy-to-let	5,021	5,077	1.0	1.1	626	658	1.1	1.2
Specialist	8,777	9,429	6.4	6.3	1,476	1,584	7.6	7.3
Total	48,648	52,355	1.7	1.8	5,905	6,344	2.0	2.1

<sup>1</sup> Value of loans represents total gross book value of mortgages more than three months in arrears.

The stock of repossessions decreased to 654 cases at 31 December 2015 compared to 1,740 cases at 31 December 2014.

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Period end and average LTVs across the Retail mortgage portfolios

At 31 December  
2015

	Mainstream %	Buy-to-let %	Specialist %	Total %	Unimpaired %	Impaired %
Less than 60%	52.2	45.4	43.7	50.4	50.7	30.9
60% to 70%	19.1	26.8	19.7	20.6	20.6	17.5
70% to 80%	15.5	15.0	15.5	15.4	15.4	16.9
80% to 90%	9.0	8.0	11.6	9.0	8.9	13.3
90% to 100%	3.2	3.9	5.5	3.5	3.4	9.5
Greater than 100%	1.0	0.9	4.0	1.1	1.0	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Outstanding loan value (£m)	227,267	55,598	19,548	302,413	298,595	3,818
Average loan to value:1						
Stock of residential mortgages	43.6	56.3	53.3	46.1		
New residential lending	65.2	63.0	n/a	64.7		
Impaired mortgages	55.6	74.6	66.8	60.0		

At 31 December  
2014

	Mainstream %	Buy-to-let %	Specialist %	Total %	Unimpaired %	Impaired %
Less than 60%	44.6	32.4	31.4	41.5	41.7	22.5
60% to 70%	19.9	27.3	19.5	21.2	21.3	15.3
70% to 80%	18.5	21.8	19.8	19.2	19.2	17.8
80% to 90%	10.6	9.4	14.9	10.7	10.6	16.7
90% to 100%	4.5	6.8	8.7	5.2	5.2	11.9
Greater than 100%	1.9	2.3	5.7	2.2	2.0	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Outstanding loan value (£m)	228,176	53,322	21,623	303,121	299,210	3,911
Average loan to value:1						
Stock of residential mortgages	46.3	61.3	59.2	49.2		
New residential lending	65.3	62.7	n/a	64.8		
Impaired mortgages	60.1	81.0	72.6	64.9		

1 Average loan to value is calculated as total gross loans and advances as a percentage of the indexed total collateral of these loans and advances.

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Commercial Banking

- There was a net impairment release of £22 million in 2015, compared to a charge of £83 million in 2014. This has been driven by lower levels of new impairment as a result of effective risk management, improving UK economic conditions and the continued low interest rate environment; as well as write-backs and provision releases, but at lower levels than seen during 2014.
- The credit quality of the portfolio and new business remains good. Surplus market liquidity continues to lead to some relaxation of credit conditions in the marketplace, although the Group remains disciplined within its low risk appetite approach.
- Impaired loans reduced by 22 per cent to £2,528 million at 31 December 2015 compared with 31 December 2014 (£3,241 million) and as a percentage of closing loans and advances reduced to 2.5 per cent from 3.2 per cent at 31 December 2014.
- Impairment provisions reduced to £1,087 million at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: £1,594 million) and includes collective unidentified impairment provisions of £229 million (31 December 2014: £338 million). Provisions as a percentage of impaired loans reduced from 49.2 per cent to 43.0 percent, predominantly due to the change in the mix of impaired assets during 2015, with newly impaired connections having lower coverage levels compared to the portfolio average. The decrease is also partly due to the reduction in the collective unidentified impairment provisions fund during the year as a result of improved conditions.
- The Group expects to benefit from its continued disciplined approach to the management of credit, and sustained UK economic growth. Nevertheless, market volatility and the uncertain global economic outlook such as the continued slowdown in Chinese economic growth and the fall in commodity prices may impact the Commercial portfolios.
- The Group manages and limits exposure to certain sectors and asset classes, and closely monitors credit quality, sector and single name concentrations. This together with our conservative through the cycle risk appetite approach, means our portfolios are well positioned.

SME

- The SME Banking portfolio continues to grow within prudent credit risk appetite parameters.
  - Portfolio credit quality has remained stable or improved across all key metrics.
- There was a net impairment release of £22 million compared to a net charge of £15 million in 2014 with lower new impairment offset by write-backs and releases.

Other Commercial Banking

- Other Commercial Banking comprises £73,042 million of gross loans and advances to customers in Mid Markets, Global Corporates and Financial Institutions.
- In the Mid Markets portfolio, credit quality has remained stable. The portfolio is focused on UK businesses and dependent on the performance of the domestic economy and to some extent, the global economy. The oil and gas services element of the portfolio has been reviewed given ongoing low oil prices and this review has not revealed any material concerns with portfolio quality at this time.

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

Commercial Banking (continued)

Other Commercial Banking (continued)

- The Global Corporate business continues to have a predominance of investment grade clients, primarily UK based. As a result of this profile, allied to our conservative risk appetite, our portfolio remains of good quality despite the current global economic headwinds particularly relating to the energy and mining sectors. We continue to monitor the portfolio closely to ensure there is no material deterioration.
- The real estate business within the Group's Mid Markets and Global Corporate portfolio is focused on clients operating in the UK commercial property market ranging in size from medium sized private real estate entities up to publicly listed property companies. The market for UK real estate has been buoyant and credit quality remains good with minimal impairments/stressed loans. All asset classes are attracting investment but, recognising this is a cyclical sector, appropriate caps are in place to control exposure and business propositions continue to be written in line with prudent risk appetite with conservative LTV, strong quality of income and proven management teams.
- Financial Institutions serves predominantly investment grade counterparties with whom relationships are either client focused or held to support the Group's funding, liquidity or general hedging requirements.
- Trading exposures continue to be predominantly short-term and/or collateralised with inter-bank activity mainly undertaken with acceptable investment grade counterparties.
- The Group continues to adopt a conservative stance across the Eurozone maintaining close portfolio scrutiny and oversight particularly given the current macro environment and horizon risks.

#### Commercial Banking UK Direct Real Estate LTV analysis

- The Group classifies Direct Real Estate as exposure which is directly supported by cash flows from property activities (as opposed to trading activities, such as hotels, care homes and housebuilders).
  - The Group manages its exposures to Direct Real Estate across a number of different coverage segments.
- Approximately 70 per cent of loans and advances to UK Direct Real Estate relate to commercial real estate with the remainder residential real estate.
- The Group makes use of a variety of methodologies to assess the value of property collateral where external valuations are not available. These include use of market indices, models and subject matter expert judgement.
  - The LTV profile of the UK Direct Real Estate portfolio in Commercial Banking continues to improve.

#### LTV – UK Direct Real Estate

	At 31 December 2015 <sup>1</sup>				At 31 December 2014 <sup>1</sup>			
	Unimpaired £m	Impaired £m	Total £m	%	Unimpaired £m	Impaired £m	Total £m	%
UK exposures								
>£5 m								
Less than 60%	4,989	72	5,061	63.7	3,985	52	4,037	47.8
60% to 70%	1,547	6	1,553	19.5	1,644	62	1,706	20.2
70% to 80%	610	13	623	7.9	964	17	981	11.6
80% to 100%	75	36	111	1.4	66	211	277	3.3
100% to 120%	–	8	8	0.1	–	–	–	–
120% to 140%	–	–	–	–	130	6	136	1.6
Greater than 140%	5	100	105	1.3	–	95	95	1.1
Unsecured	487	–	487	6.1	1,222	–	1,222	14.4
	7,713	235	7,948	100.0	8,011	443	8,454	100.0
UK exposures <£5 m	9,656	508	10,164		8,833	644	9,477	
Total	17,369	743	18,112		16,844	1,087	17,931	

<sup>1</sup>Exposures exclude £0.3 billion (31 December 2014: £0.4 billion) of gross UK Direct Real Estate lending in Wealth (within Retail division) and £1.1 billion (31 December 2014: £3.3 billion) of UK Direct Real Estate lending in run-off. Also excludes social housing and



housebuilder lending.

#### CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

##### Consumer Finance

- The impairment charge reduced by 29 per cent to £152 million from £215 million in 2014. The reduction was driven by a continued underlying improvement in portfolio quality, supported by an increased level of write-backs from the sale of recoveries assets in the Credit Cards portfolio.
- Impairment provision as a percentage of impaired loans have increased to 72.8 per cent from 70.5 per cent at 31 December 2014, with Credit Cards increasing by 5.3 percentage points to 81.8 per cent and Asset Finance UK decreasing by 2.8 percentage points to 67.2 per cent.
  - Loans and advances increased by £2,665 million to £23,938 million during 2015. The growth was achieved in both the Asset Finance UK and Credit Cards portfolio with no relaxation in risk appetite and underwriting standards. Impaired loans decreased by £177 million in 2015 to £543 million which represented 2.3 per cent of closing loans and advances to customers (31 December 2014: 3.4 per cent).

##### Run-off

- With the exception of a small residual book (£37 million of which £5 million is impaired), the Irish Wholesale book (which contained the Commercial Real Estate portfolio), is now effectively exited following completion of the divestment announced on 30 July 2015. The Ireland Retail portfolio has reduced from £4,464 million at 31 December 2014 to £4,040 million at 31 December 2015.
- The Corporate real estate and other corporate portfolio has continued to reduce significantly ahead of expectations. Net loans and advances reduced by £1,908 million, from £3,036 million to £1,128 million for 2015.
- Net loans and advances for the Specialist finance asset based run-off portfolio stood at £4,001 million at 31 December 2015 (gross £4,190 million), and include Ship Finance, Aircraft Finance and Infrastructure, with around half of the remaining lending in the lower risk leasing sector. Including the reducing Treasury Asset legacy investment portfolio, and operating leases, total net external assets reduced to £5,552 million at 31 December 2015 (gross £5,742 million).

#### CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

##### Forbearance

The Group operates a number of schemes to assist borrowers who are experiencing financial stress. Forbearance policies are disclosed in Note 54 of the Group's 2014 Annual Report and Accounts, pages 305 to 314.

##### Retail forbearance

At 31 December 2015, UK Secured loans and advances currently or recently subject to forbearance were 1.0 per cent (31 December 2014: 1.4 per cent) of total UK Secured loans and advances. The reduction in forbearance is due to the overall improvement of credit quality in the portfolio.

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At 31 December 2015, Loans and Overdrafts loans and advances currently or recently subject to forbearance were 1.5 per cent (31 December 2014: 1.6 per cent) of total Loans and Overdrafts loans and advances.

	Total loans and advances which are forborne <sup>1</sup>		Total forborne loans and advances which are impaired <sup>1</sup>		Impairment provisions as % of loans and advances which are forborne <sup>1</sup>	
	At Dec 2015 £m	At Dec 2014 £m	At Dec 2015 £m	At Dec 2014 £m	At Dec 2015 %	At Dec 2014 %
UK Secured:						
Temporary forbearance arrangements						
Reduced contractual monthly payment	–	146	–	29	–	6.0
Reduced payment arrangements	414	552	41	69	4.2	3.4
	414	698	41	98	4.2	4.0
Permanent treatments						
Repair and term extensions	2,688	3,696	132	168	4.2	3.5
Total	3,102	4,394	173	266	4.2	3.5
Loans and Overdrafts:	147	162	119	139	40.0	39.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes accounts where the customer is currently benefiting from a forbearance treatment or the treatment has recently ended.

Commercial Banking forbearance

At 31 December 2015, £3,514 million (31 December 2014: £5,137 million) of total loans and advances were forborne of which £2,528 million (December 2014: £3,241 million) were impaired. Impairment provisions as a percentage of forborne loans and advances decreased marginally from 31.0 per cent at 31 December 2014 to 30.9 per cent at 31 December 2015.

Unimpaired forborne loans and advances were £986 million at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: £1,896 million). The table below sets out the Group's largest unimpaired forborne loans and advances to commercial customers (exposures over £5 million) as at 31 December 2015 by type of forbearance:

CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO (continued)

	31 Dec 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m
Type of unimpaired forbearance:		
Exposures > £5m <sup>1</sup>		
Covenants	310	1,018
Extensions/alterations	350	426
Multiple	9	6
	669	1,450
Exposures < £5m <sup>1</sup>	317	446
Total	986	1,896

1 Material portfolios only.

#### Consumer Finance forbearance

At 31 December 2015, Consumer Credit Cards loans and advances currently or recently subject to forbearance were 2.4 per cent (31 December 2014: 2.6 per cent) of total Consumer Credit Cards loans and advances. At 31 December 2015, Asset Finance UK Retail loans and advances on open portfolios currently subject to forbearance were 1.4 per cent (31 December 2014: 2.1 per cent) of total Asset Finance UK Retail loans and advances.

	Total loans and advances which are forborne <sup>1</sup>		Total forborne loans and advances which are impaired <sup>1</sup>		Impairment provisions as % of loans and advances which are forborne <sup>1</sup>	
	31 Dec 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	31 Dec 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	31 Dec 2015 %	31 Dec 2014 %
Consumer Credit Cards	225	234	120	140	26.8	29.1
Asset Finance UK Retail	100	109	51	53	25.5	20.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes accounts where the customer is currently benefiting from a forbearance treatment or the treatment has recently ended.

#### Run-off forbearance

##### Ireland retail

At 31 December 2015, £169 million or 4.2 per cent (31 December 2014: £280 million or 6.3 per cent) of Irish retail secured loans and advances were subject to current or recent forbearance. Of this amount £26 million (31 December 2014: £41 million) were impaired.

##### Ireland commercial real estate and corporate

The Irish Wholesale book (which contained the Commercial Real Estate portfolio), is now effectively exited following completion of the divestment announced on 30 July 2015.

#### Run-off Corporate real estate, other corporate and Specialist Finance

At 31 December 2015 £1,780 million (31 December 2014: £1,998 million) of total loans and advances were forborne of which £1,771 million (31 December 2014: £1,912 million) were impaired. Impairment provisions as a percentage of forborne loans and advances decreased from 58.3 per cent at 31 December 2014 to 52.5 per cent at 31 December 2015.

Unimpaired forborne loans and advances were £9 million at December 2015 (December 2014: £86 million).

## FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

During 2015, the Group has maintained its strong funding and liquidity position, with a loan to deposit ratio of 109 per cent, LCR eligible liquid assets broadly equal total wholesale funding and over five times the level of Money Market funding less than one year to maturity at 31 December 2015. The Group has a diverse funding platform which comprises a strong customer deposit base along with wholesale funding comprised of a range of secured and unsecured funding products.

Total funded assets reduced by £22.2 billion to £471.2 billion. Loans and advances to customers, excluding reverse repos, reduced by £22.4 billion. Mortgage lending increased by 1 per cent, slightly below market growth, reflecting the Group's focus on protecting margin in a low growth environment. UK loan growth in Consumer Finance was strong at 17 per cent and SME lending growth was 5 per cent, both outperforming the market. The growth was offset by the sale of TSB, the further reduction in run-off and other lending portfolios which are closed to new business. Total customer deposits fell by £28.8 billion to £418.3 billion at 31 December 2015, largely due to the sale of TSB and the planned reduction in tactical deposits.

Wholesale funding has increased by £3.4 billion to £119.9 billion, with the volume with a residual maturity less than one year falling to £37.9 billion (£41.1 billion at 31 December 2014). The Group's term funding ratio (wholesale funding with a remaining life of over one year as a percentage of total wholesale funding) increased to 68 per cent (65 per cent at 31 December 2014). In 2015 the Group's term issuance costs were lower than 2014 and significantly lower than previous years.

In 2015, Standard and Poor's (S&P), Moody's and Fitch completed their exceptional reviews of Lloyds Bank's ratings following the UK implementation of the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive. In all cases, Lloyds Bank's ratings were either affirmed or upgraded due to the delivery of our strategy to be a low risk, customer focused UK bank and/or recognition of the protection Lloyds' sizeable subordinated debt buffer provides to senior creditors. In particular, Fitch upgraded Lloyds Bank to 'A+' from 'A' and revised the outlook to 'Stable' from 'Negative'. Moody's affirmed Lloyds' rating at 'A1' with a 'Positive' outlook. S&P affirmed Lloyds' rating at 'A' with a 'Stable' outlook. Following these rating actions, Lloyds Bank's median rating has improved to 'A+' (previously 'A'). The effects of a potential downgrade from all three rating agencies are included in the Group liquidity stress testing.

The LCR became the Pillar 1 standard for liquidity in the UK in October 2015. The Group comfortably meets the requirements and has a robust and well governed reporting framework in place for both regulatory reporting and internal management information. The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is due to become a minimum standard from January 2018. The Group continues to monitor the requirements and expects to meet the minimum requirements once these are confirmed by the PRA.

The combination of a strong balance sheet and access to a wide range of funding markets, including government and central bank schemes, provides the Group with a broad range of options with respect to funding the balance sheet.

## FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT (continued)

### Group funding position

	At 31 Dec 2015 £bn	At 31 Dec 2014 £bn	Change %
Funding requirement			
Loans and advances to customers <sup>1</sup>	455.2	477.6	(5)
Loans and advances to banks <sup>2</sup>	3.4	3.0	13
Debt securities	4.2	1.2	
Reverse repurchase agreements	1.0	–	–
Available-for-sale financial assets – non-LCR eligible <sup>3</sup>	2.7	8.0	(66)
Cash and balances at central bank – non LCR eligible <sup>4</sup>	4.7	3.6	31
Funded assets	471.2	493.4	(4)
Other assets <sup>5</sup>	234.2	265.2	(12)

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	705.4	758.6	(7)
On balance sheet LCR eligible liquidity assets <sup>6</sup>			
Reverse repurchase agreements	–	7.0	
Cash and balances at central banks <sup>4</sup>	53.7	46.9	14
Available-for-sale financial assets	30.3	48.5	(38)
Held-to-maturity financial assets	19.8	–	
Trading and fair value through profit and loss	3.0	(6.1)	
Repurchase agreements	(5.5)	–	
	101.3	96.3	5
Total Group assets	806.7	854.9	(6)
Less: other liabilities <sup>5</sup>	(221.5)	(240.3)	(8)
Funding requirement	585.2	614.6	(5)
Funded by			
Customer deposits	418.3	447.1	(6)
Wholesale funding <sup>7</sup>	119.9	116.5	3
	538.2	563.6	(5)
Repurchase agreements	–	1.1	
Total equity	47.0	49.9	(6)
Total funding	585.2	614.6	(5)

1 Excludes £nil (31 December 2014: £5.1 billion) of reverse repurchase agreements.

2 Excludes £20.8 billion (31 December 2014: £21.3 billion) of loans and advances to banks within the Insurance business and £0.9 billion (31 December 2014: £1.9 billion) of reverse repurchase agreements.

3 Non LCR eligible liquid assets comprise a diversified pool of highly rated unencumbered collateral (including retained issuance).

4 Cash and balances at central banks are combined in the Group's balance sheet.

5 Other assets and other liabilities primarily include balances in the Group's Insurance business and the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities.

6 2014 comparators are on an Individual Liquidity Adequacy Standards basis.

7 The Group's definition of wholesale funding aligns with that used by other international market participants; including interbank deposits, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities.

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT (continued)

Reconciliation of Group funding to the balance sheet

At 31 December 2015	Included in funding analysis £bn	Repos and cash collateral received by Insurance £bn	Fair value and other accounting methods £bn	Balance sheet £bn
Deposits from banks	8.5	8.4	–	16.9
Debt securities in issue	88.1	–	(6.0)	82.1
Subordinated liabilities	23.3	–	–	23.3
Total wholesale funding	119.9	8.4		

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Customer deposits	418.3	–	–	418.3
Total	538.2	8.4		

At 31 December 2014	Included in funding analysis £bn	Repos and cash collateral received by Insurance £bn	Fair value and other accounting methods £bn	Balance sheet £bn
Deposits from banks	9.8	1.1	–	10.9
Debt securities in issue	80.6	–	(4.4)	76.2
Subordinated liabilities	26.1	–	(0.1)	26.0
Total wholesale funding	116.5	1.1		
Customer deposits	447.1	–	–	447.1
Total	563.6	1.1		

Analysis of 2015 total wholesale funding by residual maturity

	Less than one month £bn	One to three months £bn	Three to six months £bn	Six to nine months £bn	Nine months to one year £bn	One to two years £bn	Two to five years £bn	More than five years £bn	Total at 31 Dec 2015 £bn	Total at 31 Dec 2014 £bn
Deposit from banks	6.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.3	8.5	9.8
Debt securities in issue:										
Certificates of deposit	1.0	4.3	2.0	2.5	0.8	–	–	–	10.6	6.8
Commercial paper	3.7	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	–	–	–	6.6	7.3
Medium-term notes <sup>1</sup>	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.9	0.5	5.2	13.6	13.9	37.6	29.2
Covered bonds	–	–	1.2	1.1	0.5	5.3	7.4	10.3	25.8	25.2
Securitisation	0.4	–	0.8	0.2	0.2	3.6	0.9	1.4	7.5	12.1
	6.0	7.2	6.3	4.9	2.1	14.1	21.9	25.6	88.1	80.6
Subordinated liabilities	–	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.3	0.9	7.6	11.6	23.3	26.1
Total wholesale funding <sup>2</sup>	12.7	8.2	7.0	5.5	4.5	15.0	29.5	37.5	119.9	116.5
Of which issued by Lloyds Banking Group plc <sup>3</sup>	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	–	3.1	3.4	2.6

<sup>1</sup>Medium-term notes include funding from the National Loan Guarantee Scheme (31 December 2015: £1.4 billion; 31 December 2014: £1.4 billion).

<sup>2</sup>The Group's definition of wholesale funding aligns with that used by other international market participants; including interbank deposits, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities.

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Comprises £3.4 billion of subordinated liabilities (31 December 2014: £2.0 billion) and £nil of medium term notes (31 December 2014: £0.6 billion) issued by the holding company, Lloyds Banking Group plc.

### FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### Analysis of 2015 term issuance

	Sterling £bn	US Dollar £bn	Euro £bn	Other currencies £bn	Total £bn
Securitisation	1.0	1.2	0.3	–	2.5
Medium-term notes	0.3	4.8	3.3	1.2	9.6
Covered bonds	1.7	–	2.0	–	3.7
Private placements <sup>1</sup>	1.0	2.1	2.3	–	5.4
Subordinated liabilities	–	0.3	–	–	0.3
Total issuance	4.0	8.4	7.9	1.2	21.5
Of which issued by Lloyds Banking Group plc <sup>2</sup>	–	0.3	–	–	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Private placements include structured bonds and term repurchase agreements (repos).

<sup>2</sup> Comprises £0.3 billion of subordinated liabilities issued by the holding company, Lloyds Banking Group plc. In addition, Lloyds Banking Group plc issued c.£1.2 billion of subordinated liabilities as part of an exchange of outstanding operating company securities for new holding company securities.

Term issuance for 2015 totalled £21.5 billion. The Group continued to maintain a diversified approach to markets with trades in public and private format, secured and unsecured products and a wide range of currencies and markets. For 2016, the Group will continue to maintain this diversified approach to funding including capital and funding from the holding company Lloyds Banking Group plc as needed to optimise the capital and funding position to transition towards final UK Minimum Requirements for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) requirements which is still being consulted on in the UK. Continued use of the UK government's Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS) has further underlined the Group's support to the UK economic recovery and the Group remains committed to passing the benefits of this low cost funding on to its customers. In 2015 the Group drew down £12.1 billion under the FLS, bringing total drawings under the FLS to £32.1 billion. The maturities for the FLS are fully factored into the Group's funding plan.

### FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### Liquidity portfolio

The UK regulator adopted the EU delegated act on 1 October 2015. Prior to this, liquidity was managed on an Individual Liquidity Adequacy Standards (ILAS) basis where liquid assets were divided into Primary and Secondary categories. Post 1 October 2015, liquid assets are classed as LCR eligible or non-eligible. At 31 December 2015, the Banking business had £123.4 billion of highly liquid unencumbered LCR eligible assets of which £122.9 billion is LCR level 1 eligible and £0.5 billion is LCR level 2 eligible. These are available to meet cash and collateral outflows and PRA regulatory requirements. A separate liquidity portfolio to mitigate any insurance liquidity risk is managed within the Insurance business. LCR eligible liquid assets represent 5.7 times the Group's money market funding less than one year maturity (excluding derivative collateral margins and settlement accounts) and is broadly equivalent to

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total wholesale funding, and thus provides a substantial buffer in the event of continued market dislocation. During 2015 the Group has increased regulatory liquidity to strengthen the overall liquidity position.

	At	
	31 Dec	Average
	2015	2015 <sup>1</sup>
	£bn	£bn
LCR eligible liquid assets		
Level 1		
Cash and central bank reserves	53.7	57.2
High quality government/MDB/agency bonds <sup>2</sup>	65.8	63.0
High quality covered bonds	3.4	3.3
Total	122.9	123.5
Level 2 <sup>3</sup>	0.5	0.7
Total LCR eligible assets	123.4	124.2

<sup>1</sup> Average for Q4 2015 only.

<sup>2</sup> Designated multilateral development bank (MDB). Includes eligible government guaranteed bonds.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Level 2A and Level 2B.

The Banking business also had £98.9 billion of secondary non-LCR eligible liquidity, the vast majority of which however is eligible for use in a range of central bank or similar facilities and the Group routinely makes use of as part of its normal liquidity management practices. Future use of such facilities will be based on prudent liquidity management and economic considerations, having regard for external market conditions.

The Group considers diversification across geography, currency, markets and tenor when assessing appropriate holdings of primary and secondary liquid assets. This liquidity is managed as a single pool in the centre and is under the control of the function charged with managing the liquidity of the Group. It is available for deployment at immediate notice, subject to complying with regulatory requirements, and is a key component of the Group's liquidity management process.

### Encumbered assets

The Board and Group Asset & Liability Committee monitor and manage total balance sheet encumbrance via a number of risk appetite metrics. At 31 December 2015, the Group had £77.4 billion (31 December 2014: £105.2 billion) of externally encumbered on balance sheet assets with counterparties other than central banks. The reduction in encumbered assets was caused by securitisation and covered bond maturities. The Group also had £573.7 billion (31 December 2014: £641.8 billion) of unencumbered on balance sheet assets and £155.6 billion (31 December 2014: £107.8 billion) of pre-positioned and encumbered assets held with central banks. Primarily the Group encumbers mortgages, unsecured lending and credit card receivables through the issuance programmes and tradable securities through securities financing activity. The Group mainly positions mortgage assets at central banks.

## CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The continued strengthening of the Group's capital position during 2015, through a combination of increased underlying profits, net of PPI and other conduct charges, and a reduction in risk-weighted assets, provided the Group with the ability to pay both an interim dividend at half year and to recommend the payment of both a full year



ordinary dividend and a special dividend whilst maintaining strong capital ratios.

- The CET1 ratio before dividends in respect of 2015 increased 0.9 percentage points from 12.8 per cent to 13.7 per cent.
- The CET1 ratio after dividends in respect of 2015 was unchanged at 12.8 per cent, increasing to 13.0 per cent on a pro forma basis upon recognition of the dividend paid by the Insurance business in February 2016 in relation to its 2015 earnings.
  - The leverage ratio after dividends in respect of 2015 reduced from 4.9 per cent to 4.8 per cent.
- The transitional total capital ratio after dividends in respect of 2015 reduced 0.5 percentage points from 22.0 per cent to 21.5 per cent.

#### Dividends

The Group has established a dividend policy that is both progressive and sustainable. We expect ordinary dividends to increase over the medium term to a dividend payout ratio of at least 50 per cent of sustainable earnings.

The ability of Lloyds Banking Group plc ('the Company') to sustain dividend payments is dependent upon the continued receipt of dividends from its subsidiaries.

During 2014 and 2015 the Group has undertaken significant capital management actions in order to simplify the Group's internal capital structure and to ensure that profits generated by subsidiary entities can be more easily remitted to the Company. These activities relate to a number of subsidiary entities, and include the court approved capital reductions by HBOS plc and Bank of Scotland plc, the part VII transfers within Insurance businesses and obtaining PRA approval for our internal model, which will support the Solvency II capital regime for the Insurance subsidiaries with effect from 1 January 2016.

The Group remains strongly capitalised, increasing its CET1 capital ratio from 12.8 per cent at 31 December 2014 to 13.7 per cent (pre 2015 dividends) at 31 December 2015. The interim and recommended final dividends totalling 2.25 pence per ordinary share and the special dividend of 0.5 pence per ordinary share reduce the Group's CET1 ratio to 12.8 per cent. Recognising the 2015 Insurance dividend, paid in February 2016 following the implementation of Solvency II, this rises to 13.0 per cent on a pro forma basis.

#### Regulatory capital developments

The Group has received updated Individual Capital Guidance (ICG) from the PRA. The ICG reflects a point in time estimate by the PRA, which may change over time, of the amount of capital that is needed in relation to risks not covered by Pillar 1. The Group's ICG has increased, such that at 31 December 2015 it represented 4.6 per cent of risk-weighted assets of which 2.6 per cent had to be covered by CET1 capital. The Group believes that the increase reflects the impact of market and economic factors and the reduction in risk-weighted assets rather than any fundamental changes to the nature of the underlying risks. However the Group is not permitted by the PRA to give any further details of the quantum of the individual components.

During the year capital regulations have continued to evolve with, in particular, the finalisation of UK leverage ratio requirements, a revised Pillar 2 framework and clarification of the UK regulatory capital buffer framework. Final revisions to the market risk framework following the Basel Committee's Fundamental Review of the Trading Book and the Bank of England's proposals for the application of both the European Commission's MREL (minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities) and systemic risk buffers within the UK have recently been published.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

In December 2015, the FPC published a document alongside its Financial Stability Report in which it expressed its views on the overall calibration of the capital requirements framework for the UK banking system together with a description of how it expected the framework to transition from its current state to its end point in 2019 as well as ongoing work to refine capital requirements during that transitional period.

Looking ahead to potential future changes, the Basel Committee is continuing to review the treatment of the standardised risk-weighted asset frameworks for credit risk and operational risk and the credit valuation adjustment risk framework. It is also to finalise recommendations for the capital treatment of interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), the calibration of leverage ratio requirements and continues to consider the treatment of sovereign risk and the setting of additional constraints on the use of internally modelled approaches, including the design of a new capital floors framework.

The Group continues to monitor these developments very closely, analysing the potential capital impacts to ensure that, through organic capital generation, the Group continues to maintain a strong capital position that exceeds the minimum regulatory requirements and the Group's risk appetite and is consistent with market expectations.

#### Stress testing

In addition to the internal stress testing activity undertaken in 2015, the Group participated in the UK-wide concurrent stress testing run by the Bank of England, comfortably exceeding both the capital and leverage minimum thresholds.

#### Capital position at 31 December 2015

The Group's capital position as at 31 December 2015 is presented in the following section applying CRD IV transitional arrangements, as implemented in the UK by the PRA, and also on a fully loaded CRD IV basis.

#### CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

	Transitional		Fully loaded	
	At 31	At 31	At 31	At 31
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Capital resources				
Common equity tier 1				
Shareholders' equity per balance sheet	41,234	43,335	41,234	43,335
Adjustment to retained earnings for foreseeable dividends	(1,427)	(535)	(1,427)	(535)
Deconsolidation of insurance entities <sup>1</sup>	(1,199)	(623)	(1,199)	(623)
Adjustment for own credit	67	158	67	158
Cash flow hedging reserve	(727)	(1,139)	(727)	(1,139)
Other adjustments	72	132	72	132
	38,020	41,328	38,020	41,328
less: deductions from common equity tier 1				
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(1,719)	(1,875)	(1,719)	(1,875)
Excess of expected losses over impairment provisions and value adjustments	(270)	(565)	(270)	(565)
Removal of defined benefit pension surplus	(721)	(909)	(721)	(909)
Securitisation deductions	(169)	(211)	(169)	(211)

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Significant investments <sup>1</sup>	(2,723)	(2,546)	(2,752)	(2,546)
Deferred tax assets	(3,874)	(4,533)	(3,884)	(4,533)
Common equity tier 1 capital	28,544	30,689	28,505	30,689
Additional tier 1				
Other equity instruments	5,355	5,355	5,355	5,355
Preference shares and preferred securities <sup>2</sup>	4,728	4,910	–	–
Transitional limit and other adjustments	(906)	(537)	–	–
	9,177	9,728	5,355	5,355
less: deductions from tier 1				
Significant investments <sup>1</sup>	(1,177)	(859)	–	–
Total tier 1 capital	36,544	39,558	33,860	36,044
Tier 2				
Other subordinated liabilities <sup>2</sup>	18,584	21,132	18,584	21,132
Deconsolidation of instruments issued by insurance entities <sup>1</sup>	(1,665)	(2,522)	(1,665)	(2,522)
Adjustments for non-eligible instruments	(52)	(675)	(3,066)	(1,857)
Amortisation and other adjustments	(3,880)	(3,738)	(4,885)	(5,917)
	12,987	14,197	8,968	10,836
Eligible provisions	221	333	221	333
less: deductions from tier 2				
Significant investments <sup>1</sup>	(1,756)	(1,288)	(2,933)	(2,146)
Total capital resources	47,996	52,800	40,116	45,067
Risk-weighted assets	222,845	239,734	222,747	239,734
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	12.8%	12.8%	12.8%	12.8%
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.4%	16.5%	15.2%	15.0%
Total capital ratio	21.5%	22.0%	18.0%	18.8%

<sup>1</sup>For regulatory capital purposes, the Group's Insurance business is deconsolidated and replaced by the amount of the Group's investment in the business. A part of this amount is deducted from capital (shown as 'significant investments' in the table above) and the remaining amount is risk weighted, forming part of threshold risk-weighted assets.

<sup>2</sup>Preference shares, preferred securities and other subordinated liabilities are categorised as subordinated liabilities in the balance sheet.

<sup>3</sup>Other comprehensive income related to the Group's Insurance business defined benefit pension scheme has been reclassified from common equity tier 1 other adjustments to deconsolidation of insurance entities.

#### CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

The key differences between the transitional capital calculation as at 31 December 2015 and the fully loaded equivalent are as follows:

- Capital securities that previously qualified as tier 1 or tier 2 capital, but do not fully qualify under CRD IV, can be included in tier 1 or tier 2 capital (as applicable) up to specified limits which reduce by 10 per cent per annum until 2022.
  - The significant investment deduction from additional tier 1 (AT1) will gradually transition to tier 2.

The movements in the transitional CET1, AT1, tier 2 and total capital positions in the period are provided below.

	Common Equity Tier 1 £m	Additional Tier 1 £m	Tier 2 £m	Total capital £m
At 31 December 2014	30,689	8,869	13,242	52,800
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders <sup>1</sup>	434			434
Eligible minority interest	(470)			(470)
Adjustment to retained earnings for foreseeable dividends	(1,427)			(1,427)
Dividends paid out on ordinary shares during the year	(1,070)			(1,070)
Movement in treasury shares and employee share schemes	(537)			(537)
Pension movements:				
Removal of defined benefit pension surplus	188			188
Movement through other comprehensive income	(194)			(194)
Available-for-sale reserve	(371)			(371)
Deferred tax asset	659			659
Goodwill and other intangible assets	156			156
Excess of expected losses over impairment provisions and value adjustments	295			295
Significant investments	(177)	(318)	(468)	(963)
Eligible provisions			(112)	(112)
Subordinated debt movements:				
Repurchases, redemptions and other		(551)	(2,516)	(3,067)
Issuances			1,306	1,306
Other movements	369			369
At 31 December 2015	28,544	8,000	11,452	47,996

<sup>1</sup> Under the regulatory framework, profits made by Insurance are removed from CET1 capital. However, when dividends are paid to the Group by Insurance these can then be recognised as CET1 capital.

CET1 capital resources have reduced by £2,145 million in the year largely as a result of dividends paid out during the year and the accrual of the full year ordinary dividend and special dividend, representing returns to ordinary shareholders following strong underlying profit generation. Other reductions to CET1 capital primarily reflected the removal of eligible minority interest related to TSB and movements in treasury shares, employee share schemes and the AFS reserve. These reductions in CET 1 capital were partially offset by reductions in both the deferred tax asset deduction and the excess of expected losses over impairment provisions and value adjustments.

AT1 capital resources have reduced by £869 million in the year, primarily reflecting the annual reduction in the transitional limit applied to grandfathered AT1 capital instruments and an increase in the significant investments deduction.

## CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Tier 2 capital resources have reduced by £1,790 million in the year largely reflecting calls and redemptions, amortisation of dated instruments, foreign exchange movements and an increase in the significant investments deduction, partly offset by the issuance of new tier 2 instruments.

	At 31 Dec 2015 £m	At 31 Dec 2014 £m
Risk-weighted assets		
Foundation Internal Ratings Based (IRB) Approach	68,990	72,393
Retail IRB Approach	63,912	72,886
Other IRB Approach	18,661	15,324
IRB Approach	151,563	160,603
Standardised Approach	20,443	25,444
Contributions to the default fund of a central counterparty	488	515
Credit risk	172,494	186,562
Counterparty credit risk	7,981	9,108
Credit valuation adjustment risk	1,684	2,215
Operational risk	26,123	26,279
Market risk	3,775	4,746
Underlying risk-weighted assets	212,057	228,910
Threshold risk-weighted assets <sup>1</sup>	10,788	10,824
Total risk-weighted assets	222,845	239,734
Movement to fully loaded risk-weighted assets <sup>2</sup>	(98)	–
Fully loaded risk-weighted assets	222,747	239,734

Risk-weighted assets movement by key driver	Credit risk <sup>3</sup> £m	Counter party credit risk <sup>3</sup> £m	Market risk £m	Operational risk £m	Total £m
Risk-weighted assets at 31 December 2014	186,562	11,323	4,746	26,279	228,910
Management of the balance sheet	1,772	(474)	(838)	–	460
Disposals	(8,582)	(115)	–	–	(8,697)
External economic factors	(6,370)	(518)	80	–	(6,808)
Model and methodology changes	(888)	(551)	(213)	–	(1,652)
Other	–	–	–	(156)	(156)
Risk-weighted assets	172,494	9,665	3,775	26,123	212,057
Threshold risk-weighted assets <sup>1</sup>					10,788
Total risk-weighted assets					222,845
Movement to fully loaded risk-weighted assets <sup>2</sup>					(98)

Fully loaded risk-weighted assets

222,747

1 Threshold risk-weighted assets reflect the element of significant investments and deferred tax assets that are permitted to be

risk-weighted instead of being deducted from CET1 capital. Significant investments primarily arise from investment in the Group's Insurance business.

2 Differences may arise between transitional and fully loaded threshold risk-weighted assets where deferred tax assets reliant on future profitability and arising from temporary timing differences and significant investments exceed the fully loaded threshold limit, resulting in an increase in amounts deducted from CET1 capital rather than being risk-weighted. At 31 December 2014 the fully loaded threshold was not exceeded and therefore no further adjustment was applied to the transitional threshold risk-weighted assets.

3 Credit risk includes movements in contributions to the default fund of central counterparties and counterparty credit risk includes the movements in credit valuation adjustment risk.

The risk-weighted assets movement tables provide analyses of the reduction in risk-weighted assets in the period by risk type and an insight into the key drivers of the movements. The key driver analysis is compiled on a monthly basis through the identification and categorisation of risk-weighted asset movements and is subject to management judgment.

#### CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk-weighted asset reductions of £14.1 billion were driven by the following key movements:

- Management of the balance sheet includes risk-weighted asset movements arising from new lending and asset run-off. During 2015, credit risk-weighted assets increased by £1.8 billion, primarily as a result of targeted net lending growth in core businesses, as well as an increase in risk-weighted assets for the Group's strategic equity investments.
- Disposals include risk-weighted asset reductions arising from the sale of assets, portfolios and businesses. Disposals reduced credit risk-weighted assets by £8.6 billion, primarily driven by the completion of the sale of TSB as well as disposals in the run-off business.
- External economic factors capture movements driven by changes in the economic environment. The reduction in credit risk-weighted assets of £6.4 billion is mainly due to improvements in credit quality, which primarily impacted the Retail and Consumer Finance businesses, and favourable movements in HPI that benefited retail mortgage portfolios.
- Model and methodology reductions of £0.9 billion include the movement in credit risk-weighted assets arising from model and methodology refinements and changes in credit risk approach applied to certain portfolios.

Counterparty credit risk and CVA risk reductions of £1.7 billion are principally driven by trading activity and compressions, hedging and yield curve movements.

Risk-weighted assets related to market risk reduced by £1.0 billion primarily due to active portfolio management and model and methodology refinements.

#### CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Leverage ratio

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In January 2015 the existing CRD IV rules on the calculation of the leverage ratio were amended to align with the European Commission's interpretation of the revised Basel III leverage ratio framework. The Group's leverage ratio has been calculated in accordance with the amended CRD IV rules on leverage.

	Fully loaded	
	At 31 Dec 2015 £m	At 31 Dec 2014 <sup>1</sup> £m
Total tier 1 capital for leverage ratio		
Common equity tier 1 capital	28,505	30,689
Additional tier 1 capital	5,355	5,355
Total tier 1 capital	33,860	36,044
Exposure measure		
Statutory balance sheet assets		
Derivative financial instruments	29,467	36,128
Securities financing transactions (SFTs)	34,136	43,772
Loans and advances and other assets	743,085	774,996
Total assets	806,688	854,896
Deconsolidation adjustments <sup>2</sup>		
Derivative financial instruments	(1,510)	(1,663)
Securities financing transactions (SFTs)	(441)	1,655
Loans and advances and other assets	(133,975)	(144,114)
Total deconsolidation adjustments	(135,926)	(144,122)
Derivatives adjustments		
Adjustments for regulatory netting	(16,419)	(24,187)
Adjustments for cash collateral	(6,464)	(1,024)
Net written credit protection	682	425
Regulatory potential future exposure	12,966	12,722
Total derivatives adjustments	(9,235)	(12,064)
Counterparty credit risk add-on for SFTs	3,361	1,364
Off-balance sheet items	56,424	50,980
Regulatory deductions and other adjustments	(9,112)	(10,362)
Total exposure	712,200	740,692
Leverage ratio	4.8%	4.9%

<sup>1</sup> Restated to align with the amended CRD IV rules on leverage implemented in January 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Deconsolidation adjustments predominantly reflect the deconsolidation of assets related to Group subsidiaries that fall outside the scope of the Group's regulatory capital consolidation (primarily the Group's insurance entities).

Key movements

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The Group's fully loaded leverage ratio reduced by 0.1 per cent to 4.8 per cent reflecting the impact of the reduction in tier 1 capital offset by the £28.5 billion reduction in the exposure measure, the latter largely reflecting the reduction in balance sheet assets arising, in part, from the disposal of TSB.

The derivatives exposure measure, representing derivative financial instruments per the balance sheet net of deconsolidation and derivatives adjustments, reduced by £3.7 billion reflecting a combination of market movements, trading activity and trade compressions and the recognition and subsequent deduction of receivables assets for eligible cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions.

### CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

The SFT exposure measure, representing SFTs per the balance sheet inclusive of deconsolidation adjustments and counterparty credit risk add-on, reduced by £9.7 billion primarily reflecting active balance sheet management and reduced trading volumes.

Off-balance sheet items increased by £5.4 billion, primarily reflecting an increase in new corporate lending facilities and corporate customer limits and an increase in new residential mortgage offers placed.

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## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	2015 £ million	2014 £ million
Interest and similar income		17,615	19,211
Interest and similar expense		(6,297)	(8,551)
Net interest income		11,318	10,660
Fee and commission income		3,252	3,659
Fee and commission expense		(1,442)	(1,402)
Net fee and commission income		1,810	2,257
Net trading income		3,714	10,159
Insurance premium income		4,792	7,125
Other operating income		1,516	(309)
Other income		11,832	19,232
Total income		23,150	29,892
Insurance claims		(5,729)	(13,493)
Total income, net of insurance claims		17,421	16,399
Regulatory provisions		(4,837)	(3,125)
Other operating expenses		(10,550)	(10,760)
Total operating expenses	3	(15,387)	(13,885)
Trading surplus		2,034	2,514
Impairment	4	(390)	(752)
Profit before tax		1,644	1,762
Taxation	5	(688)	(263)
Profit for the year		956	1,499
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders		466	1,125
Profit attributable to other equity holders <sup>1</sup>		394	287
Profit attributable to equity holders		860	1,412
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		96	87
Profit for the year		956	1,499
Basic earnings per share	6	0.8p	1.7p
Diluted earnings per share	6	0.8p	1.6p

<sup>1</sup> The profit after tax attributable to other equity holders of £394 million (2014: £287 million) is offset in reserves by a tax credit attributable to ordinary shareholders of £80 million (2014: £62 million).

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2015 £ million	2014 £ million
Profit for the year	956	1,499
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Post-retirement defined benefit scheme remeasurements (note 12):		
Remeasurements before taxation	(274)	674
Taxation	59	(135)
	(215)	539
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Movements in revaluation reserve in respect of available-for-sale financial assets:		
Change in fair value	(318)	690
Income statement transfers in respect of disposals	(51)	(131)
Income statement transfers in respect of impairment	4	2
Taxation	(6)	(13)
	(371)	548
Movements in cash flow hedging reserve:		
Effective portion of changes in fair value	537	3,896
Net income statement transfers	(956)	(1,153)
Taxation	7	(549)
	(412)	2,194
Currency translation differences (tax: nil)	(42)	(3)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(1,040)	3,278
Total comprehensive income for the year	(84)	4,777
Total comprehensive income attributable to ordinary shareholders	(574)	4,403
Total comprehensive income attributable to other equity holders	394	287
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity holders	(180)	4,690
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	96	87
Total comprehensive income for the year	(84)	4,777

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

		At 31 Dec 2015 £ million	At 31 Dec 2014 £ million
Assets	Note		
Cash and balances at central banks		58,417	50,492
Items in course of collection from banks		697	1,173
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	140,536	151,931

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Derivative financial instruments	8	29,467	36,128
Loans and receivables:			
Loans and advances to banks		25,117	26,155
Loans and advances to customers	9	455,175	482,704
Debt securities		4,191	1,213
		484,483	510,072
Available-for-sale financial assets		33,032	56,493
Held-to-maturity investments		19,808	–
Goodwill		2,016	2,016
Value of in-force business		4,596	4,864
Other intangible assets		1,838	2,070
Property, plant and equipment		12,979	12,544
Current tax recoverable		44	127
Deferred tax assets		4,010	4,145
Retirement benefit assets	12	901	1,147
Other assets		13,864	21,694
Total assets		806,688	854,896

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

	Note	At 31 Dec 2015 £ million	At 31 Dec 2014 £ million
Equity and liabilities			
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks		16,925	10,887
Customer deposits		418,326	447,067
Items in course of transmission to banks		717	979
Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		51,863	62,102
Derivative financial instruments	8	26,301	33,187
Notes in circulation		1,112	1,129
Debt securities in issue	11	82,056	76,233
Liabilities arising from insurance contracts and participating investment contracts		80,294	86,918
Liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts		22,777	27,248
Other liabilities		29,661	28,425
Retirement benefit obligations	12	365	453
Current tax liabilities		279	69
Deferred tax liabilities		33	54
Other provisions		5,687	4,200
Subordinated liabilities		23,312	26,042
Total liabilities		759,708	804,993
Equity			
Share capital		7,146	7,146
Share premium account		17,412	17,281
Other reserves		12,260	13,216

Retained profits	4,416	5,692
Shareholders' equity	41,234	43,335
Other equity instruments	5,355	5,355
Total equity excluding non-controlling interests	46,589	48,690
Non-controlling interests	391	1,213
Total equity	46,980	49,903
Total equity and liabilities	806,688	854,896

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to equity shareholders						
	Share capital and premium £ million	Other reserves £ million	Retained profits £ million	Total £ million	Other equity instruments £ million	Non-controlling interests £ million	Total £ million
Balance at 1 January 2015	24,427	13,216	5,692	43,335	5,355	1,213	49,903
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the year	–	–	860	860	–	96	956
Other comprehensive income							
Post-retirement defined benefit scheme remeasurements, net of tax	–	–	(215)	(215)	–	–	(215)
Movements in revaluation reserve in respect of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	–	(371)	–	(371)	–	–	(371)
Movements in cash flow hedging reserve, net of tax	–	(412)	–	(412)	–	–	(412)
Currency translation differences (tax: nil)	–	(42)	–	(42)	–	–	(42)
Total other comprehensive income	–	(825)	(215)	(1,040)	–	–	(1,040)
Total comprehensive income	–	(825)	645	(180)	–	96	(84)
Transactions with owners							
Dividends (note 19)	–	–	(1,070)	(1,070)	–	(52)	(1,122)
Distributions on other equity instruments, net	–	–	(314)	(314)	–	–	(314)

of tax								
Redemption of preference shares	131	(131)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Movement in treasury shares	–	–	(816)	(816)	–	–	–	(816)
Value of employee services:								
Share option schemes	–	–	107	107	–	–	–	107
Other employee award schemes	–	–	172	172	–	–	–	172
Adjustment on sale of interest in TSB Banking Group plc (TSB) (note 18)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(825)	(825)
Other changes in non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	(41)	(41)
Total transactions with owners	131	(131)	(1,921)	(1,921)	–	–	(918)	(2,839)
Balance at 31 December 2015	24,558	12,260	4,416	41,234	5,355	–	391	46,980

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

	Attributable to equity shareholders						
	Share capital and premium £ million	Other reserves £ million	Retained profits £ million	Total £ million	Other equity instruments £ million	Non-controlling interests £ million	Total £ million
Balance at 1 January 2014	24,424	10,477	4,088	38,989	–	347	39,336
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the year	–	–	1,412	1,412	–	87	1,499
Other comprehensive income							
Post-retirement defined benefit scheme remeasurements, net of tax	–	–	539	539	–	–	539
Movements in revaluation reserve in respect of available-for-sale financial assets, net of	–	548	–	548	–	–	548

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tax							
Movements in cash flow hedging reserve, net of tax	–	2,194	–	2,194	–	–	2,194
Currency translation differences (tax: nil)	–	(3)	–	(3)	–	–	(3)
Total other comprehensive income	–	2,739	539	3,278	–	–	3,278
Total comprehensive income	–	2,739	1,951	4,690	–	87	4,777
Transactions with owners							
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	(27)	(27)
Distributions on other equity instruments, net of tax	–	–	(225)	(225)	–	–	(225)
Issue of ordinary shares	3	–	–	3	–	–	3
Issue of Additional Tier 1 securities	–	–	(21)	(21)	5,355	–	5,334
Movement in treasury shares	–	–	(286)	(286)	–	–	(286)
Value of employee services:							
Share option schemes	–	–	123	123	–	–	123
Other employee award schemes	–	–	233	233	–	–	233
Adjustment on sale of non-controlling interest in TSB	–	–	(171)	(171)	–	805	634
Other changes in non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total transactions with owners	3	–	(347)	(344)	5,355	779	5,790
Balance at 31 December 2014	24,427	13,216	5,692	43,335	5,355	1,213	49,903

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2015 £ million	2014 £ million
Profit before tax	1,644	1,762
Adjustments for:		
Change in operating assets	34,700	(872)
Change in operating liabilities	(11,985)	11,992
Non-cash and other items	(7,808)	(2,496)
Tax paid	(179)	(33)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,372	10,353

Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of financial assets	(19,354)	(11,533)
Proceeds from sale and maturity of financial assets	22,000	4,668
Purchase of fixed assets	(3,417)	(3,442)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	1,537	2,043
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(5)	(1)
Disposal of businesses, net of cash disposed	(4,071)	543
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,310)	(7,722)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders	(1,070)	–
Distributions on other equity instruments	(394)	(287)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(52)	(27)
Interest paid on subordinated liabilities	(1,840)	(2,205)
Proceeds from issue of subordinated liabilities	338	629
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	–	3
Repayment of subordinated liabilities	(3,199)	(3,023)
Changes in non-controlling interests	(41)	635
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,258)	(4,275)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2	(6)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	6,806	(1,650)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	65,147	66,797
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	71,953	65,147

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

#### 1. Accounting policies, presentation and estimates

These condensed consolidated financial statements as at and for the year to 31 December 2015 have been prepared in accordance with the Listing Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) relating to Preliminary Announcements and comprise the results of Lloyds Banking Group plc (the Company) together with its subsidiaries (the Group). They do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements. Copies of the 2015 Annual Report and Accounts will be published on the Group's website and will be available upon request from Investor Relations, Lloyds Banking Group plc, 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN, in March 2016.

The British Bankers' Association's Code for Financial Reporting Disclosure (the Disclosure Code) sets out disclosure principles together with supporting guidance in respect of the financial statements of UK banks. The Group has adopted the Disclosure Code and these condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Disclosure Code's principles. Terminology used in these financial statements is consistent with that used in the Group's 2014 Annual Report and Accounts where a glossary of terms can be found.

The accounting policies are consistent with those applied by the Group in its 2014 Annual Report and Accounts.

During the year to 31 December 2015, government debt securities with a carrying value of £19,938 million, previously classified as available-for-sale, were reclassified to held-to-maturity. Unrealised gains on the transferred securities of £194 million previously taken to equity continue to be held in the available-for-sale revaluation reserve and are being amortised to the income statement over the remaining lives of the securities using the effective interest method or until the assets become impaired.

## Future accounting developments

Details of those IFRS pronouncements which will be relevant to the Group but which are not effective at 31 December 2015 and which have not been applied in preparing these financial statements are set out in note 21.

## Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that impact the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may include amounts which differ from those estimates. Estimates, judgements and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There have been no significant changes in the basis upon which estimates have been determined, compared to that applied at 31 December 2014.

## 2. Segmental analysis

Lloyds Banking Group provides a wide range of banking and financial services in the UK and in certain locations overseas. The Group Executive Committee (GEC) remains the chief operating decision maker for the Group.

The segmental results and comparatives are presented on an underlying basis, the basis reviewed by the chief operating decision maker. The effects of asset sales, volatile items, the insurance grossing adjustment, liability management, Simplification costs, TSB build and dual-running costs, the charge relating to the TSB disposal, regulatory provisions, certain past service pension credits or charges, the amortisation of purchased intangible assets and the unwind of acquisition-related fair value adjustments are excluded in arriving at underlying profit.

Following the sale of TSB to Banco Sabadell, the Group no longer considers TSB to be a separate financial reporting segment and as a consequence its results are included in Other. The Group's activities are organised into four financial reporting segments: Retail; Commercial Banking; Consumer Finance and Insurance. There has been no change to the descriptions of these segments as provided in note 4 to the Group's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

There has been no change to the Group's segmental accounting for internal segment services or derivatives entered into by units for risk management purposes since 31 December 2014.

2015	Net interest income £m	Other income, net of insurance claims £m	Total income, net of insurance claims £m	Profit (loss) before tax £m	External revenue £m	Inter- segment revenue £m
Underlying basis						
Retail	7,397	1,122	8,519	3,514	9,391	(872)
Commercial Banking	2,510	2,066	4,576	2,431	3,616	960
Consumer Finance	1,287	1,358	2,645	1,005	2,946	(301)
Insurance	(163)	1,827	1,664	962	2,065	(401)
Other	451	(218)	233	200	(381)	614
Group	11,482	6,155	17,637	8,112	17,637	–
Reconciling items:						
Insurance grossing adjustment	(38)	126	88	–		



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TSB income	192	31	223	–
Asset sales, volatile items and liability management <sup>1</sup>	28	(208)	(180)	(77)
Volatility relating to the insurance business	–	(105)	(105)	(105)
Simplification costs	–	–	–	(170)
TSB build and dual-running costs	–	–	–	(85)
Charge relating to the TSB disposal (note 18)	–	5	5	(660)
Payment protection insurance provision	–	–	–	(4,000)
Other conduct provisions	–	–	–	(837)
Amortisation of purchased intangibles	–	–	–	(342)
Fair value unwind	(346)	99	(247)	(192)
Group – statutory	11,318	6,103	17,421	1,644

<sup>1</sup> Comprises (i) gains on disposals of assets which are not part of normal business operations (£54 million); (ii) the net effect of banking volatility, changes in the fair value of the equity conversion feature of the Group's Enhanced Capital Notes and net derivative valuation adjustments (losses of £103 million); and (iii) the results of liability management exercises (losses of £28 million).

2. Segmental analysis (continued)

2014	Net interest income £m	Other income, net of insurance claims £m	Total income, net of insurance claims £m	Profit (loss) before tax £m	External revenue £m	Inter-segment revenue £m
Underlying basis						
Retail	7,079	1,212	8,291	3,228	9,034	(743)
Commercial Banking	2,480	1,956	4,436	2,206	3,800	636
Consumer Finance	1,290	1,364	2,654	1,010	2,803	(149)
Insurance	(131)	1,725	1,594	922	1,206	388
Other	257	210	467	390	599	(132)
Group	10,975	6,467	17,442	7,756	17,442	–
Reconciling items:						
Insurance grossing adjustment	(482)	614	132	–		
TSB income	786	140	926	–		
Asset sales, volatile items and liability management <sup>1</sup>	7	(1,119)	(1,112)	(962)		
Volatility relating to the insurance business	–	(228)	(228)	(228)		
Simplification costs	–	(22)	(22)	(966)		
TSB build and dual-running costs	–	–	–	(558)		

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Payment protection insurance provision	–	–	–	(2,200)
Other conduct provisions	–	–	–	(925)
Past service credit <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	710
Amortisation of purchased intangibles	–	–	–	(336)
Fair value unwind	(626)	(113)	(739)	(529)
Group – statutory	10,660	5,739	16,399	1,762

<sup>1</sup> Comprises (i) gains on disposals of assets which are not part of normal business operations (£138 million); (ii) the net effect of banking volatility, changes in the fair value of the equity conversion feature of the Group's Enhanced Capital Notes and net derivative valuation adjustments (gain of £286 million); and (iii) the results of liability management exercises (losses of £1,386 million).

<sup>2</sup> This represents the curtailment credit of £843 million following the Group's decision to reduce the cap on pensionable pay (see note 3) partly offset by the cost of other changes to the pay, benefits and reward offered to employees.

	Segment external assets		Segment customer deposits		Segment external liabilities	
	At 31 Dec 2015 £m	At 31 Dec 2014 £m	At 31 Dec 2015 £m	At 31 Dec 2014 £m	At 31 Dec 2015 £m	At 31 Dec 2014 £m
Retail	316,343	317,246	279,559	285,539	284,882	295,880
Commercial Banking	178,189	241,754	126,158	119,882	220,182	231,400
Consumer Finance	28,694	25,646	11,082	14,955	15,437	18,581
Insurance	143,217	150,615	–	–	137,233	144,921
Other	140,245	119,635	1,527	26,691	101,974	114,211
Total Group	806,688	854,896	418,326	447,067	759,708	804,993

3. Operating expenses

	2015 £m	2014 £m
Administrative expenses		
Staff costs:		
Salaries and social security costs	3,157	3,576
Performance-based compensation (see below)	409	390
Pensions and other post-retirement benefit schemes (note 12) <sup>1</sup>	548	(226)
Restructuring and other staff costs	563	1,005
	4,677	4,745
Premises and equipment	715	891
Other expenses:		
Communications and data processing	893	1,118
UK bank levy	270	237
TSB disposal (note 18)	665	–
Other	1,218	1,834

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	3,046	3,189
	8,438	8,825
Depreciation and amortisation	2,112	1,935
Total operating expenses, excluding regulatory provisions	10,550	10,760
Regulatory provisions:		
Payment protection insurance provision (note 13)	4,000	2,200
Other regulatory provisions (note 13)	837	925
	4,837	3,125
Total operating expenses	15,387	13,885

1 On 11 March 2014 the Group announced a change to its defined benefit pension schemes, revising the existing cap on the increases in pensionable pay used in calculating the pension benefit, from 2 per cent to nil with effect from 2 April 2014. The effect of this change was to reduce the Group's retirement benefit obligations recognised on the balance sheet by £843 million with a corresponding curtailment gain recognised in the income statement in 2014, partly offset by a charge of £21 million following changes to pension arrangements for staff within the TSB business.

Performance-based compensation

The table below analyses the Group's performance-based compensation costs between those relating to the current performance year and those relating to earlier years.

	2015	2014
	£m	£m
Performance-based compensation expense comprises:		
Awards made in respect of the year ended 31 December	280	324
Awards made in respect of earlier years	129	66
	409	390
Performance-based compensation expense deferred until later years comprises:		
Awards made in respect of the year ended 31 December	114	152
Awards made in respect of earlier years	56	32
	170	184

Performance-based awards expensed in 2015 include cash awards amounting to £96 million (2014: £104 million).

4. Impairment

	2015	2014
	£m	£m
Impairment losses on loans and receivables:		
Loans and advances to customers	443	735
Debt securities classified as loans and receivables	(2)	2
Impairment losses on loans and receivables (note 10)	441	737
Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets	4	5
Other credit risk provisions	(55)	10
Total impairment charged to the income statement	390	752

5. Taxation

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

	2015 £m	2014 £m
Profit before tax	1,644	1,762
Tax charge thereon at UK corporation tax rate of 20.25 per cent (2014: 21.5 per cent)	(333)	(379)
Factors affecting tax charge:		
UK corporation tax rate change and related impacts	(27)	(24)
Disallowed items <sup>1</sup>	(630)	(195)
Non-taxable items	162	153
Overseas tax rate differences	(4)	(24)
Gains exempted or covered by capital losses	67	181
Policyholder tax	3	(14)
Tax losses not previously recognised	42	–
Adjustments in respect of previous years	33	34
Effect of results of joint ventures and associates	(1)	7
Other items	–	(2)
Tax charge	(688)	(263)

<sup>1</sup>The Finance (No. 2) Act 2015 introduced restrictions on the tax deductibility of provisions for conduct charges arising on or after 8 July 2015. This has resulted in an additional income statement tax charge of £459 million.

The Finance (No. 2) Act 2015 (the Act) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. The Act reduced the main rate of corporation tax to 19 per cent from 1 April 2017 and 18 per cent from 1 April 2020; however from 1 January 2016 banking profits will be subject to an additional surcharge of 8 per cent. The change in the main rate of corporation tax from 20 per cent to 18 per cent, and the additional surcharge of 8 per cent, have resulted in a movement in the Group's net deferred tax asset at 31 December 2015 of £123 million, comprising the £27 million charge included in the income statement and a £96 million charge included in equity.

6. Earnings per share

	2015 £m	2014 £m
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders – basic and diluted	466	1,125
Tax credit on distributions to other equity holders	80	62
	546	1,187
	2015 million	2014 million
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue – basic	71,272	71,350
Adjustment for share options and awards	1,068	1,097
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue – diluted	72,340	72,447

Basic earnings per share	0.8p	1.7p
Diluted earnings per share	0.8p	1.6p

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

	At 31 Dec 2015 £m	At 31 Dec 2014 £m
Trading assets	42,661	48,494
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Treasury and other bills	74	22
Debt securities	37,330	41,839
Equity shares	60,471	61,576
	97,875	103,437
Total trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	140,536	151,931

Included in the above is £90,492 million (31 December 2014: £94,314 million) of assets relating to the insurance businesses.

8. Derivative financial instruments

	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
	Fair value of assets £m	Fair value of liabilities £m	Fair value of assets £m	Fair value of liabilities £m
Hedging				
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges	1,624	831	2,472	962
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	1,062	1,606	1,761	2,654
	2,686	2,437	4,233	3,616
Trading and other				
Exchange rate contracts	7,188	6,081	7,034	6,950
Interest rate contracts	17,458	16,231	22,506	20,374
Credit derivatives	295	407	279	1,066
Embedded equity conversion feature	545	–	646	–
Equity and other contracts	1,295	1,145	1,430	1,181
	26,781	23,864	31,895	29,571
Total recognised derivative assets/liabilities	29,467	26,301	36,128	33,187

The embedded equity conversion feature of £545 million (31 December 2014: £646 million) reflects the value of the equity conversion feature contained in the Enhanced Capital Notes issued by the Group in 2009; a loss of £101 million

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arose from the change in fair value in 2015 (2014: gain of £401 million) and is included within net trading income (see also note 20).

9. Loans and advances to customers

	At 31 Dec 2015 £m	At 31 Dec 2014 £m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,924	6,586
Energy and water supply	3,247	3,853
Manufacturing	5,953	6,000
Construction	4,952	6,425
Transport, distribution and hotels	13,526	15,112
Postal and communications	2,563	2,624
Property companies	32,228	36,682
Financial, business and other services	43,072	44,979
Personal:		
Mortgages	312,877	333,318
Other	20,579	23,123
Lease financing	2,751	3,013
Hire purchase	9,536	7,403
	458,208	489,118
Allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances (note 10)	(3,033)	(6,414)
Total loans and advances to customers	455,175	482,704

Loans and advances to customers include advances securitised under the Group's securitisation and covered bond programmes.

10. Allowance for impairment losses on loans and receivables

	Year ended 31 Dec 2015 £m	Year ended 31 Dec 2014 £m
Opening balance	6,540	12,091
Exchange and other adjustments	(246)	(401)
Adjustment on disposal of businesses	(82)	–
Advances written off	(4,235)	(6,442)
Recoveries of advances written off in previous years	768	681
Unwinding of discount	(56)	(126)
Charge to the income statement (note 4)	441	737
Balance at end of year	3,130	6,540
In respect of:		
Loans and advances to customers (note 9)	3,033	6,414

Debt securities	97	126
Balance at end of year	3,130	6,540

## 11. Debt securities in issue

	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	At fair value through profit or loss £m	At amortised cost £m	Total £m	At fair value through profit or loss £m	At amortised cost £m	Total £m
Medium-term notes issued	7,878	29,329	37,207	6,739	22,728	29,467
Covered bonds	–	27,200	27,200	–	27,191	27,191
Certificates of deposit	–	11,101	11,101	–	7,033	7,033
Securitisation notes	–	7,763	7,763	–	11,908	11,908
Commercial paper	–	6,663	6,663	–	7,373	7,373
	7,878	82,056	89,934	6,739	76,233	82,972

The notes issued by the Group's securitisation and covered bond programmes are held by external parties and by subsidiaries of the Group.

## Securitisation programmes

At 31 December 2015, external parties held £7,763 million (31 December 2014: £11,908 million) and the Group's subsidiaries held £29,303 million (31 December 2014: £38,149 million) of total securitisation notes in issue of £37,066 million (31 December 2014: £50,057 million). The notes are secured on loans and advances to customers and debt securities classified as loans and receivables amounting to £58,090 million (31 December 2014: £75,970 million), the majority of which have been sold by subsidiary companies to bankruptcy remote structured entities. The structured entities are consolidated fully and all of these loans are retained on the Group's balance sheet.

## Covered bond programmes

At 31 December 2015, external parties held £27,200 million (31 December 2014: £27,191 million) and the Group's subsidiaries held £4,197 million (31 December 2014: £6,339 million) of total covered bonds in issue of £31,397 million (31 December 2014: £33,530 million). The bonds are secured on certain loans and advances to customers that have been assigned to bankruptcy remote limited liability partnerships. These loans are retained on the Group's balance sheet.

Cash deposits of £8,383 million (31 December 2014: £11,251 million) held by the Group are restricted in use to repayment of the debt securities issued by the structured entities, the term advances relating to covered bonds and other legal obligations.

## 12. Post-retirement defined benefit schemes

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

At	At
31 Dec	31 Dec

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	2015 £m	2014 £m
Defined benefit pension schemes:		
- Fair value of scheme assets	37,639	38,133
- Present value of funded obligations	(36,903)	(37,243)
Net pension scheme asset	736	890
Other post-retirement schemes	(200)	(196)
Net retirement benefit asset	536	694
Recognised on the balance sheet as:		
Retirement benefit assets	901	1,147
Retirement benefit obligations	(365)	(453)
Net retirement benefit asset	536	694

The movement in the Group's net post-retirement defined benefit scheme asset during the year was as follows:  
£m

At 1 January 2015	694
Exchange and other adjustments	(2)
Income statement charge	(315)
Employer contributions	433
Remeasurement	(274)
At 31 December 2015	536

The charge to the income statement in respect of pensions and other post-retirement benefit schemes is comprised as follows:

	2015 £m	2014 £m
Past service credit (note 3)	-	(822)
Current service cost	315	344
Defined benefit pension schemes	315	(478)
Defined contribution schemes	233	252
Total charge to the income statement (note 3)	548	(226)

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

	At 31 Dec 2015 %	At 31 Dec 2014 %
Discount rate	3.87	3.67
Rate of inflation:		
Retail Prices Index	2.99	2.95
Consumer Price Index	1.99	1.95
Rate of salary increases	0.00	0.00
Weighted-average rate of increase for pensions in payment	2.58	2.59

The application of the revised assumptions as at 31 December 2015 to the Group's principal post-retirement defined benefit schemes has resulted in a remeasurement loss of £274 million which has been recognised in other comprehensive income, net of deferred tax of £59 million.



## 13. Provisions for liabilities and charges

## Payment protection insurance

The Group increased the provision for PPI costs by a further £4,000 million in 2015, bringing the total amount provided to £16,025 million. This included an additional £2,100 million in the fourth quarter, largely to reflect the impact of our interpretation of the proposals contained within the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) consultation paper regarding a potential time bar and the Plevin case. As at 31 December 2015, £3,458 million or 22 per cent of the total provision, remained unutilised with £2,950 million relating to reactive complaints and associated administration costs.

The volume of reactive PPI complaints has continued to fall, with an 8 per cent reduction in 2015 compared with 2014, to approximately 8,000 complaints per week. Whilst direct customer complaint levels fell 30 per cent year-on-year, those from Claims Management Companies (CMCs) have remained broadly stable and as a result, CMCs now account for over 70 per cent of complaints.

On 26 November 2015, the FCA published a consultation paper (CP15/39: Rules and guidance on payment protection insurance complaints) proposing (i) the introduction of a deadline by which consumers would need to make their PPI complaints including an FCA led communications campaign, and (ii) rules and guidance about how firms should handle PPI complaints in light of the Supreme Court's decision in *Plevin v Paragon Personal Finance Limited* [2014] UKSC 61 (Plevin).

Based on recent trends, and in light of the proposals from the FCA, the Group now expects a higher level of complaints than previously assumed including those related to Plevin. As a result the Group has increased the total expected reactive complaint volumes to 4.7 million with approximately 1.3 million still expected to be received. This is equivalent to approximately 10,000 net complaints per week on average through to the proposed time bar of mid-2018.

Monthly complaints trends could vary significantly throughout this period, given they are likely to be impacted by a number of factors including the potential impact of the FCA's proposed communication campaign as well as changes in the regulation of CMCs.

The provision includes an estimate to cover redress that would be payable under the FCA's proposed new rules and guidance in light of Plevin.

Quarter	Average monthly reactive complaint volume	Quarter on quarter %	Year on year %
Q1 2013	61,259	(28%)	
Q2 2013	54,086	(12%)	
Q3 2013	49,555	(8%)	
Q4 2013	37,457	(24%)	
Q1 2014	42,259	13%	(31%)
Q2 2014	39,426	(7%)	(27%)
Q3 2014	40,624	3%	(18%)
Q4 2014	35,910	(12%)	(4%)
Q1 2015	37,791	5%	(11%)
Q2 2015	36,957	(2%)	(6%)

Q3 2015	37,586	2%	(7%)
Q4 2015	33,998	(10%)	(5%)

### 13. Provisions for liabilities and charges (continued)

The Group continues to progress the re-review of previously handled cases and expects this to be substantially complete by the end of the first quarter of 2016. During the year the scope has been extended by 0.5 million to 1.7 million cases relating largely to previously redressed cases, in addition to which, higher overturn rates and average redress have been experienced. At the end of January 2016, 77 per cent of cases had been reviewed and 77 per cent of all cash payments made.

The Group has completed its Past Business Review (PBR) where it has been identified that there was a risk of potential mis-sale for certain customers, albeit monitoring continues. No further change has been made to the amount provided.

The Group expects to maintain the PPI operation on its current scale for longer than previously anticipated given the update to volume related assumptions and the re-review of previously handled cases continuing into the first quarter of 2016. The estimate for administrative expenses, which comprise complaint handling costs and costs arising from cases subsequently referred to the FOS, is included in the provision increase outlined above.

#### Sensitivities

The Group estimates that it has sold approximately 16 million policies since 2000. These include policies that were not mis-sold. Since the commencement of the PPI redress programme in 2011 the Group estimates that it has contacted, settled or provided for almost 49 per cent of the policies sold since 2000, covering both customer-initiated complaints and actual and PBR mailings undertaken by the Group.

The total amount provided for PPI represents the Group's best estimate of the likely future cost. However a number of risks and uncertainties remain in particular with respect to future volumes. The cost could differ materially from the Group's estimates and the assumptions underpinning them, and could result in a further provision being required. There is significant uncertainty around the impact of the proposed FCA media campaign and CMC and customer activity in the lead up to the proposed time bar.

Key metrics and sensitivities are highlighted in the table below:

Sensitivities <sup>1</sup>	To date unless noted	Future	Sensitivity
Customer initiated complaints since origination (m) <sup>2</sup>	3.4	1.3	0.1 = £200m
Average uphold rate per policy <sup>3</sup>	76%	89%	1% = £35m
Average redress per upheld policy <sup>4</sup>	£1,810	£1,400	£100 = £170m
Administrative expenses (£m)	2,710	665	1 case = £450

<sup>1</sup> All sensitivities exclude claims where no PPI policy was held.

<sup>2</sup> Sensitivity includes complaint handling costs. Future volume includes complaints falling into the Plevin rules and guidance. As a result, the sensitivity per 100,000 complaints includes cases where the average redress would be lower than historical trends.

The percentage of complaints where the Group finds in favour of the customer excluding PBR. The 76 per cent uphold rate per policy is based on the six months to 31 December 2015. Future uphold rate and sensitivities are influenced by a proportion of complaints falling under the Plevin rules and guidance which would otherwise be defended.

4The amount that is paid in redress in relation to a policy found to have been mis-sold, comprising, where applicable, the refund of premium, compound interest charged and interest at 8 per cent per annum. Actuals are based on the six months to 31 December 2015. Future average redress is influenced by expected compensation payments for complaints falling under the Plevin rules and guidance.

13. Provisions for liabilities and charges (continued)

Other regulatory provisions

Customer claims in relation to insurance branch business in Germany

The Group has received a number of claims from customers relating to policies issued by Clerical Medical Investment Group Limited (recently renamed Scottish Widows Limited) 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 £520 million during the period to 31 December 2014. Recent experience has been slightly adverse to expectations and the Group has noted decisions of the FCJ in 2014 and 2015 involving German insurers in relation to a German industry-wide issue regarding notification of contractual 'cooling off' periods. Accordingly, a provision increase of £25 million has been recognised giving a total provision of £545 million. The remaining unutilised provision as at 31 December 2015 is £124 million (31 December 2014: £199 million).

The validity of the claims facing the Group 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 agreement with the FSA (now FCA) to carry out a review of sales made since 1 December 2001 of interest rate hedging products (IRHP) to certain small and medium-sized businesses. As at 31 December 2015 the Group had identified 1,735 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 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 and has met all of the regulator's requirements to date.

During 2015, the Group has charged a further £40 million in respect of redress and related administration costs, increasing the total amount provided for redress and related administration costs for in-scope customers to £720 million (31 December 2014: £680 million). As at 31 December 2015, the Group has utilised £652 million (31 December 2014: £571 million), with £68 million (31 December 2014: £109 million) of the provision remaining.

FCA review of complaint handling

On 5 June 2015 the FCA announced a settlement with the Group totalling £117 million following its investigation into aspects of the Group's PPI complaint handling process during the period March 2012 to May 2013. The FCA did not find that the Group acted deliberately. The Group has reviewed all customer complaints fully defended during the Relevant Period. The remediation costs of reviewing these affected cases are not materially in excess of existing provisions.

#### 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. During 2015, the Group charged an additional £655 million (2014: £430 million), including £225 million (2014: £nil) in response to complaints concerning packaged bank accounts and £282 million (2014: £318 million) in respect of other matters within the Retail division. In addition, the Group has charged a further £148 million (2014: £112 million) in respect of a number of product rectifications primarily in Insurance and Commercial Banking.

At 31 December 2015, provisions for other legal actions and regulatory matters of £813 million (31 December 2014: £521 million) remained unutilised, principally in relation to the sale of bancassurance products and packaged bank accounts and other Retail provisions.

#### 14. Contingent liabilities and commitments

##### Interchange fees

With respect to multi-lateral interchange fees (MIFs), the Group is not directly involved in the on-going investigations and litigation (as described below) which involve card schemes such as Visa and MasterCard. However, the Group is a member of Visa and MasterCard and other card schemes.

- The European Commission continues to pursue certain competition investigations into MasterCard and Visa probing, amongst other things, MIFs paid in respect of cards issued outside the EEA;
- Litigation continues in the English Courts against both Visa and MasterCard. This litigation has been brought by several retailers who are seeking damages for allegedly ‘overpaid’ MIFs. From publicly available information, it is understood these damages claims are running to different timescales with respect to the litigation process, and their outcome remains uncertain. It is also possible that new claims may be issued.

On 2 November 2015, Visa Inc announced its proposed acquisition of Visa Europe, which remains subject to completion. As set out in the announcement by the Group on 2 November, the Group’s share of the sale proceeds will comprise upfront consideration of cash (the amount of which remains subject to adjustment prior to completion) and preferred stock. The preferred stock will be convertible into Class A Common Stock of Visa Inc or its equivalent upon occurrence of certain events. As part of this transaction, the Group and certain other UK banks also entered into a Loss Sharing Agreement (LSA) with Visa Inc, which clarifies how liabilities will be allocated between the parties should the litigation referred to above result in Visa Inc being liable for damages payable by Visa Europe. Visa Inc may only have recourse to the LSA once €1 billion of damages have been applied to the value of the UK preferred stock received by Visa UK members (including the Group) as part of the consideration to the transaction. The value of the preferred stock will be reduced (by making a downward adjustment to the conversion rate) in an amount equal to any covered losses. The maximum amount of liability to which the Group may be subject under the LSA is capped at the cash consideration to be received by the Group. Visa Inc may also have recourse to a general indemnity, currently in place under Visa Europe’s Operating Regulations, for damages claims concerning inter or intra-regional MIF setting activities.

The ultimate impact on the Group of the above investigations and the litigation against Visa and MasterCard cannot be known before the conclusion of these matters.

##### LIBOR and other trading rates

In July 2014, 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 British Bankers' Association (BBA) London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and Sterling Repo Rate. The Group continues to cooperate with various other government and regulatory authorities, including the Serious Fraud Office, the Swiss Competition Commission, and a number of US 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 US in connection with their roles as panel banks contributing to the setting of US Dollar, Japanese Yen and Sterling LIBOR. The lawsuits, which contain broadly similar allegations, allege violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act and the Commodity Exchange Act, as well as various state statutes and common law doctrines. Certain of the plaintiffs' claims, including those asserted under US anti-trust laws, have been dismissed by the US Federal Court for Southern District of New York (the District Court). That court's dismissal of plaintiffs' anti-trust claims has been appealed to the New York Federal Court of Appeal. The OTC and Exchange – Based plaintiffs' claims were dismissed in November 2015 for lack of personal jurisdiction against the Group.

14. Contingent liabilities and commitments (continued)

Certain Group companies are also named as defendants in UK based claims raising LIBOR manipulation allegations in connection with interest rate hedging products.

It is currently not possible to predict the scope and ultimate outcome on the Group of the various 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.

UK shareholder litigation

In August 2014, the 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 (LTSB) 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 LTSB. It is currently not possible to determine the ultimate impact on the Group (if any), but the Group intends to defend the claim vigorously.

Financial Services Compensation Scheme

The Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) is the UK's independent statutory compensation fund of last resort for customers of authorised financial services firms and pays compensation if a firm is unable or likely to be unable to pay claims against it. The FSCS is funded by levies on the authorised financial services industry. 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 31 March 2015, the end of the latest FSCS scheme year, the principal balance outstanding on these loans was £15,797 million (31 March 2014: £16,591 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.

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 including open matters where Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) adopt a different interpretation and application of tax law. The 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 2013 HMRC informed the 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 Group's deferred tax asset of approximately £400 million. The 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. There are a number of other open matters on which the Group is in discussion with HMRC; none of these is expected to have a material impact on the financial position of the Group.

#### Residential mortgage reposessions

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 FCA has indicated that it will issue a Consultation Paper in relation to industry practice in this area in February 2016. The Group will respond as appropriate to this and any investigations, proceedings, or regulatory action that may in due course be instigated as a result of these issues.

#### 14. Contingent liabilities and commitments (continued)

##### The Financial Conduct Authority's announcement on time-barring for PPI complaints and Plevin v Paragon Personal Finance Limited

On 26 November 2015 the FCA issued a Consultation Paper on the introduction of a deadline by which consumers would need to make their PPI complaints or else lose their right to have them assessed by firms or the Financial Ombudsman Service, and proposed rules and guidance concerning the handling of PPI complaints in light of the Supreme Court's decision in Plevin v Paragon Personal Finance Limited [2014] UKSC 61 (Plevin). The Financial Ombudsman Service is also considering the implications of Plevin for PPI complaints. The implications of potential time-barring and the Plevin decision in terms of the scope of any court proceedings or regulatory action remain uncertain.

##### 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 current or former employees, customers, investors or other third parties, as well as legal and 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.

##### Contingent liabilities and commitments arising from the banking business

	At	At
	31 Dec	31 Dec
	2015	2014
	£m	£m
Contingent liabilities		

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Acceptances and endorsements	52	59
Other:		
Other items serving as direct credit substitutes	458	330
Performance bonds and other transaction-related contingencies	2,123	2,293
	2,581	2,623
Total contingent liabilities	2,633	2,682
Commitments		
Documentary credits and other short-term trade-related transactions	–	101
Forward asset purchases and forward deposits placed	421	162
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend:		
Less than 1 year original maturity:		
Mortgage offers made	9,995	8,809
Other commitments	57,809	64,015
	67,804	72,824
1 year or over original maturity	44,691	34,455
Total commitments	112,916	107,542

Of the amounts shown above in respect of undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend, £63,086 million (31 December 2014: £55,029 million) was irrevocable.

15. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The valuations of financial instruments have been classified into three levels according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine those fair values. Note 51 to the Group's 2014 financial statements describes the definitions of the three levels in the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation control framework

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

Transfers into and out of level 3 portfolios

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

Valuation methodology

For level 2 and level 3 portfolios, there is no significant change to what was disclosed in the Group's 2014 Annual Report and Accounts in respect of the valuation methodology (techniques and inputs) applied to such portfolios.

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

31 December 2015

31 December 2014

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	Carrying value £m	Fair value £m	Carrying value £m	Fair value £m
Financial assets				
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial instruments	140,536	140,536	151,931	151,931
Loans and receivables:				
Loans and advances to banks	29,467	29,467	36,128	36,128
Loans and advances to customers	25,117	25,130	26,155	26,031
Debt securities	455,175	454,797	482,704	480,631
Available-for-sale financial instruments	4,191	4,107	1,213	1,100
Held-to-maturity investments	33,032	33,032	56,493	56,493
Financial liabilities	19,808	19,851	–	–
Deposits from banks	16,925	16,934	10,887	10,902
Customer deposits	418,326	418,512	447,067	450,038
Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial instruments	51,863	51,863	62,102	62,102
Debt securities in issue	26,301	26,301	33,187	33,187
Liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts	82,056	85,093	76,233	80,244
Financial guarantees	22,777	22,777	27,248	27,248
Subordinated liabilities	48	48	51	51
	23,312	26,818	26,042	30,175

The carrying amount of the following financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of fair value: cash and balances at central banks, items in the course of collection from banks, items in course of transmission to banks and notes in circulation.

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

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

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

	Financial assets			Total £m
	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	
At 31 December 2015				
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Loans and advances to customers	–	30,109	–	30,109
Loans and advances to banks	–	3,065	–	3,065
Debt securities	20,919	22,504	3,389	46,812
Equity shares	58,457	292	1,727	60,476
Treasury and other bills	74	–	–	74



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Total trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	79,450	55,970	5,116	140,536
Available-for-sale financial assets:				
Debt securities	25,266	6,518	55	31,839
Equity shares	43	521	629	1,193
Total available-for-sale financial assets	25,309	7,039	684	33,032
Derivative financial instruments	43	27,955	1,469	29,467
Total financial assets carried at fair value	104,802	90,964	7,269	203,035

At 31 December 2014

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

Loans and advances to customers	–	28,513	–	28,513
Loans and advances to banks	–	8,212	–	8,212
Debt securities	24,230	24,484	3,457	52,171
Equity shares	59,607	322	1,647	61,576
Treasury and other bills	1,459	–	–	1,459
Total trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	85,296	61,531	5,104	151,931
Available-for-sale financial assets:				
Debt securities	47,437	7,151	–	54,588
Equity shares	45	727	270	1,042
Treasury and other bills	852	11	–	863
Total available-for-sale financial assets	48,334	7,889	270	56,493
Derivative financial instruments	94	33,263	2,771	36,128
Total financial assets carried at fair value	133,724	102,683	8,145	244,552

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

Financial liabilities

	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total £m
At 31 December 2015				
Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	–	7,878	1	7,879
Trading liabilities	4,153	39,831	–	43,984
Total trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,153	47,709	1	51,863
Derivative financial instruments	41	25,537	723	26,301
Financial guarantees	–	–	48	48
Total financial liabilities carried at fair value	4,194	73,246	772	78,212

At 31 December 2014

Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value

through profit or loss:

Liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	–	6,739	5	6,744
Trading liabilities	2,700	52,658	–	55,358
Total trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,700	59,397	5	62,102
Derivative financial instruments	68	31,663	1,456	33,187
Financial guarantees	–	–	51	51
Total financial liabilities carried at fair value	2,768	91,060	1,512	95,340

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

Movements in level 3 portfolio

The tables below analyse movements in the level 3 financial assets portfolio. Following changes in the valuation methodology in 2015, uncollateralised inflation swaps are considered not to have significant unobservable inputs and have been transferred from level 3 to level 2.

	Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss £m	Available-for-sale financial assets £m	Derivative assets £m	Total financial assets carried at fair value £m
At 1 January 2015	5,104	270	2,771	8,145
Exchange and other adjustments	–	–	(25)	(25)
Gains (losses) recognised in the income statement within other income	192	–	(87)	105
Gains recognised in other comprehensive income within the revaluation reserve in respect of available-for-sale financial assets	–	302	–	302
Purchases	965	68	72	1,105
Sales	(1,070)	(11)	(125)	(1,206)
Transfers into the level 3 portfolio	71	55	126	252
Transfers out of the level 3 portfolio	(146)	–	(1,263)	(1,409)
At 31 December 2015	5,116	684	1,469	7,269
Gains (losses) recognised in the income statement within other income relating to those assets held at 31 December 2015	34	–	(95)	(61)

	Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale financial assets	Derivative assets	Total financial assets carried at fair value
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	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January 2014	4,232	449	3,019	7,700
Exchange and other adjustments	5	(7)	(11)	(13)
Gains recognised in the income statement within other income	579	–	755	1,334
Losses recognised in other comprehensive income within the revaluation reserve in respect of available-for-sale financial assets	–	(61)	–	(61)
Purchases	552	229	68	849
Sales	(587)	(266)	(154)	(1,007)
Derecognised pursuant to exchange and retail tender offers in respect of Enhanced Capital Notes	–	–	(967)	(967)
Transfers into the level 3 portfolio	708	–	114	822
Transfers out of the level 3 portfolio	(385)	(74)	(53)	(512)
At 31 December 2014	5,104	270	2,771	8,145
Gains recognised in the income statement within other income relating to those assets held at 31 December 2014	547	–	755	1,302

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

The tables below analyse movements in the level 3 financial liabilities portfolio.

	Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss £m	Derivative liabilities £m	Financial guarantees £m	Total financial liabilities carried at fair value £m
At 1 January 2015	5	1,456	51	1,512
Exchange and other adjustments	–	(18)	–	(18)
Losses (gains) recognised in the income statement within other income	–	36	(3)	33
Additions	–	74	–	74
Redemptions	(4)	(120)	–	(124)
Transfers into the level 3 portfolio	–	114	–	114
Transfers out of the level 3 portfolio	–	(819)	–	(819)
At 31 December 2015	1	723	48	772
Losses (gains) recognised in the income statement within other income relating to those liabilities held at 31 December 2015	–	12	(3)	9
	Trading and	Derivative	Financial	Total

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	other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss £m	liabilities £m	guarantees £m	financial liabilities carried at fair value £m
At 1 January 2014	39	986	50	1,075
Exchange and other adjustments	–	(4)	–	(4)
(Gains) losses recognised in the income statement within other income	(5)	375	1	371
Additions	–	59	–	59
Redemptions	(29)	(66)	–	(95)
Transfers into the level 3 portfolio	–	110	–	110
Transfers out of the level 3 portfolio	–	(4)	–	(4)
At 31 December 2014	5	1,456	51	1,512
Losses recognised in the income statement within other income relating to those liabilities held at 31 December 2014	–	376	1	377

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

The tables below set out the effects of reasonably possible alternative assumptions for categories of level 3 financial assets and financial liabilities.

	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable inputs	Range <sup>2</sup>	Carrying value £m	At 31 December 2015 Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions <sup>1</sup>	
					Favourable changes £m	Unfavourable changes £m
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Equity and venture capital investments	Market approach	Earnings multiple	1.0/17.5	2,279	72	(72)
Unlisted equities and debt securities, property partnerships in prices) <sup>3</sup>	Underlying asset/net asset value (incl. property prices)	n/a	n/a	2,538	–	(48)
Other				299		
Available for sale financial assets				5,116		
				684		
Derivative financial assets:						

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Embedded equity conversion feature	Lead manager or broker quote	Equity conversion feature spread	171/386	545	14	(14)
Interest rate derivatives	Option pricing model	Interest rate volatility	1%/63%	924	20	(19)
Financial assets carried at fair value				1,469		
Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				7,269		
Derivative financial liabilities:				1		
Interest rate derivatives	Option pricing model	Interest rate volatility	1%/63%	723		
Financial guarantees				723		
Financial liabilities carried at fair value				48		
				772		

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

2 The range represents the highest and lowest inputs used in the level 3 valuations.

3 Underlying asset/net asset values represent fair value.

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

Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable inputs	Range <sup>2</sup>	Carrying value £m	At 31 December 2014 Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions <sup>1</sup>		
				Favourable changes £m	Unfavourable changes £m	
Trading and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Equity and venture capital investments	Market approach	Earnings multiple	4/14	2,214	75	(75)
Unlisted equities and debt securities, property partnerships in the life funds	Underlying asset/net asset value (incl. property prices) <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	2,617	4	(2)
Other			273			
Available for sale financial assets				5,104		
				270		
Derivative financial assets:						
Embedded equity	Lead manager or broker	Equity conversion feature spread	175/432	646	21	(21)

conversion feature	quote					
Interest rate derivatives	Discounted cash flow	Inflation swap rate – funding component (bps)	3/167	1,382	17	(16)
	Option pricing model	Interest rate volatility	4%/120%	743	6	(6)
				2,771		
Financial assets carried at fair value				8,145		
Trading and other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				5		
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Interest rate derivatives	Discounted cash flow	Inflation swap rate – funding component (bps)	3/167	807		
	Option pricing model	Interest rate volatility	4%/120%	649		
				1,456		
Financial guarantees				51		
Financial liabilities carried at fair value				1,512		

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

2 The range represents the highest and lowest inputs used in the level 3 valuations.

3 Underlying asset/net asset values represent fair value.

#### Unobservable inputs

Significant unobservable inputs affecting the valuation of debt securities, unlisted equity investments and derivatives are unchanged from those described in the Group's 2014 financial statements.

#### Reasonably possible alternative assumptions

Valuation techniques applied to many of the Group's level 3 instruments often involve the use of two or more inputs whose relationship is interdependent. The calculation of the effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions included in the table above reflects such relationships and are unchanged from those described in the Group's 2014 financial statements.

#### 16. Credit quality of loans and advances

The table below sets out those loans that are (i) neither past due nor impaired, (ii) past due but not impaired, (iii) impaired, not requiring a provision and (iv) impaired requiring a provision.

The disclosures in the table below are produced under the underlying basis used for the Group's segmental reporting. The Group believes that, for reporting periods following a significant acquisition such as the acquisition of HBOS in 2009, this underlying basis, which includes the allowance for loan losses at the acquisition date on a gross basis, more fairly reflects the underlying provisioning status of the loans.

The analysis of lending between retail and commercial has been prepared based upon the type of exposure and not the business segment in which the exposure is recorded. Included within retail are exposures to personal customers and small businesses, whilst included within commercial are exposures to corporate customers and other large institutions.

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Loans and advances	Customers				Total £m	Designated at fair value through profit or loss £m
	Banks £m	Retail – mortgages £m	Retail – other £m	Commercial £m		
At 31 December 2015						
Good quality	24,670	301,403	33,589	63,453		33,156
Satisfactory quality	311	527	4,448	28,899		15
Lower quality	4	27	476	7,210		3
Below standard, but not impaired	21	106	373	439		–
Neither past due nor impaired <sup>1</sup>	25,006	302,063	38,886	100,001	440,950	33,174
0-30 days	111	4,066	276	248	4,590	–
30-60 days	–	1,732	81	100	1,913	–
60-90 days	–	1,065	9	52	1,126	–
90-180 days	–	1,370	8	19	1,397	–
Over 180 days	–	–	19	44	63	–
Past due but not impaired <sup>2</sup>	111	8,233	393	463	9,089	–
Impaired – no provision required	–	732	690	1,092	2,514	–
– provision held	–	3,269	911	2,896	7,076	–
Gross lending	25,117	314,297	40,880	104,452	459,629	33,174
At 31 December 2014						
Good quality	25,654	318,967	30,993	65,106		36,482
Satisfactory quality	263	1,159	5,675	28,800		238
Lower quality	49	72	623	11,204		5
Below standard, but not impaired	37	126	595	1,658		–
Neither past due nor impaired <sup>1</sup>	26,003	320,324	37,886	106,768	464,978	36,725
0-30 days	152	4,854	453	198	5,505	–
30-60 days	–	2,309	110	51	2,470	–
60-90 days	–	1,427	90	139	1,656	–
90-180 days	–	1,721	5	38	1,764	–
Over 180 days	–	–	16	62	78	–
Past due but not impaired <sup>2</sup>	152	10,311	674	488	11,473	–
Impaired – no provision required	–	578	938	847	2,363	–
– provision held	–	3,766	1,109	7,070	11,945	–
Gross lending	26,155	334,979	40,607	115,173	490,759	36,725

1 The definitions of good quality, satisfactory quality, lower quality and below standard, but not impaired applying to retail and commercial are not the same, reflecting the different characteristics of these exposures and the way they are managed internally, and consequently totals are not provided. Commercial lending has been classified using internal probability of default rating models mapped so that they are comparable to external credit ratings. Good quality lending comprises the lower assessed default probabilities, with other classifications reflecting progressively higher default risk. Classifications of retail lending incorporate expected recovery levels for mortgages, as well as probabilities of default assessed using internal rating models.

2 A financial asset is 'past due' if a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

## 17. Related party transactions

### UK government

In January 2009, the UK government through HM Treasury became a related party of the Company following its subscription for ordinary shares issued under a placing and open offer. As at 31 December 2015, HM Treasury held an interest of 9.14 per cent in the Company's ordinary share capital, with its interest having fallen below 20 per cent on 11 May 2015. As a consequence of HM Treasury no longer being considered to have a significant influence, it ceased to be a related party of the Company for IAS 24 purposes at that date.

In accordance with IAS 24, UK government-controlled entities were related parties of the Group until 11 May 2015. The Group also regarded the Bank of England and entities controlled by the UK government, including The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc (RBS), NRAM plc and Bradford & Bingley plc, as related parties.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Group has participated in a number of schemes operated by the UK government and central banks and made available to eligible banks and building societies.

### National Loan Guarantee Scheme

The Group participates in the UK government's National Loan Guarantee Scheme, providing eligible UK businesses with discounted funding 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.

### Funding for Lending

The Funding for Lending Scheme represents a further source of cost effective secured term funding available to the Group. The initiative supports a broad range of UK based customers, focussing primarily on providing small businesses with cheaper finance to invest and grow. In November 2015, the Bank of England announced that the deadline for banks to draw down their borrowing allowance would be extended for a further two years until 31 January 2018. At 31 December 2015, the Group had drawn down £32 billion (31 December 2014: £20 billion) under the Scheme.

### Enterprise Finance Guarantee Scheme

The Group participates in the Enterprise Finance Guarantee Scheme 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 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. As at 31 December 2015, the Group had offered 6,509 loans to customers, worth over £550 million. Under the most recent renewal of the terms of the scheme, Lloyds Bank plc and Bank of Scotland plc, on behalf of the Group, contracted with The Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills.



#### Help to Buy

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. £3,133 million of outstanding loans at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: £1,950 million) had been advanced under this scheme.

#### Business Growth Fund

The Group has invested £176 million (31 December 2014: £118 million) in the Business Growth Fund (under which an agreement was entered into with RBS amongst others) and, as at 31 December 2015, carries the investment at a fair value of £170 million (31 December 2014: £105 million).

#### Big Society Capital

The Group has invested £36 million (31 December 2014: £31 million) in the Big Society Capital Fund under which an agreement was entered into with RBS amongst others.

### 17. Related party transactions (continued)

#### Housing Growth Partnership

The Group has committed to invest up to £50 million into the Housing Growth Partnership under which an agreement was entered into with the Homes and Communities Agency.

#### 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

Other than the transactions referred to above, there were no significant transactions with the UK government and 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.

#### Other related party transactions

Other related party transactions for the year ended 31 December 2015 are similar in nature to those for the year ended 31 December 2014.

### 18. Disposal of interest in TSB Banking Group plc

On 20 March 2015 the Group announced that it had agreed to sell a 9.99 per cent interest in TSB Banking Group plc (TSB) to Banco de Sabadell S.A. (Banco Sabadell) and that it had entered into an irrevocable undertaking to accept Banco Sabadell's recommended cash offer in respect of its remaining 40.01 per cent interest in TSB. The offer by Banco Sabadell was conditional upon, amongst other things, regulatory approval.

The sale of the 9.99 per cent interest completed on 24 March 2015, reducing the Group's holding in TSB to 40.01 per cent; this sale led to a loss of control and the deconsolidation of TSB. The Group's residual investment in 40.01 per cent of TSB was then recorded at fair value, as an asset held for sale. The Group recognised a loss of £660 million reflecting the net costs of the Transitional Service Agreement between Lloyds and TSB, the contribution to be provided by Lloyds to TSB in moving to alternative IT provision and the net result on sale of the 9.99 per cent interest and fair valuation of the residual investment.

The Group announced on 30 June 2015 that all relevant regulatory clearances had been received and that the sale was therefore unconditional in all respects; the proceeds were received on 10 July 2015.

At 31 December 2015, the Group held a £2,349 million interest in Cape Funding No.1 PLC, a securitisation funding vehicle set up by TSB.

19. Dividends on ordinary shares

The directors have recommended a final dividend, which is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, of 1.5 pence per share (2014: 0.75 pence per share) totalling £1,070 million (2014: £535 million). The directors have also recommended a special dividend of 0.5 pence per share (2014: nil) totalling £357 million (2014: £nil). These financial statements do not reflect these recommended dividends.

Shareholders who have already joined the dividend reinvestment plan will automatically receive shares instead of the cash dividend. Key dates for the payment of the dividends are:

Shares quoted ex-dividend 7 April 2016

Record date 8 April 2016

Final date for joining or leaving the dividend reinvestment plan 22 April 2016

Dividends paid 17 May 2016

The dividend in respect of 2014 of 0.75 pence per ordinary share was paid to shareholders on 19 May 2015 and an interim dividend for 2015 of 0.75 pence per ordinary share was paid on 28 September 2015; these dividends totalled £1,070 million.

20. Events since the balance sheet date

In 2015, the Group participated in the UK-wide concurrent stress testing run by the Bank of England; the Enhanced Capital Notes (ECNs) in issue were not taken into account for the purposes of core capital in the PRA stress tests and the Group has determined that a Capital Disqualification Event (CDE), as defined in the conditions of the ECNs, has occurred. This determination was confirmed by a unanimous decision by the Court of Appeal on 10 December 2015 and on 29 January 2016 the Group announced the redemption of certain series of ECNs using the Regulatory Call Right. The Group also launched tender offers for the remaining series of ECNs on 29 January 2016 and has announced that, subsequent to completion of such offers, it will redeem those ECNs not validly tendered using the Regulatory Call Right. The offers and redemptions will be completed before the end of the first quarter, resulting in a net loss to the Group currently estimated to be approximately £700 million, principally comprising the write-off of the embedded equity conversion feature and premiums paid under the terms of the transaction.

The trustee of the ECNs has been granted leave by the Supreme Court to appeal the Court of Appeal decision. In the event that the Supreme Court were to determine that a CDE had not occurred, the Group would compensate fairly the holders of the ECNs whose securities are redeemed using the Regulatory Call Right for losses suffered as a result of early redemption.

21. Future accounting developments

The following pronouncements are not applicable for the year ending 31 December 2015 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Save as disclosed below, the full impact of these accounting changes is being assessed by the Group. As at 24 February 2016, these pronouncements are awaiting EU endorsement.

## IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into one of three measurement categories, fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income and amortised cost, on the basis of the objectives of the entity's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instruments. These changes are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group.

### 21. Future accounting developments (continued)

IFRS 9 also replaces the existing 'incurred loss' impairment approach with an expected credit loss approach, resulting in earlier recognition of credit losses. The IFRS 9 impairment model has three stages. Entities are required to recognise a 12 month expected loss allowance on initial recognition (stage 1) and a lifetime expected loss allowance when there has been a significant increase in credit risk (stage 2). The assessment of whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred is a key aspect of the IFRS 9 methodology and involves quantitative measures, such as forward looking probabilities of default, and qualitative factors and therefore requires considerable management judgement. Stage 3 requires objective evidence of impairment which is similar to the guidance on incurred losses in IAS 39. IFRS 9 requires the use of more forward looking information including reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. The need to consider multiple economic scenarios and how they could impact the loss allowance is a very subjective feature of the IFRS 9 impairment model. Loan commitments and financial guarantees not measured at fair value through profit or loss are also in scope.

These changes may result in a material increase in the Group's balance sheet provisions for credit losses although the extent of any increase will depend upon, amongst other things, the composition of the Group's lending portfolios and forecast economic conditions at the date of implementation. The requirement to transfer assets between stages and to incorporate forward looking data into the expected credit loss calculation, including multiple economic scenarios, is likely to result in impairment charges being more volatile when compared to the current IAS 39 impairment model.

The IFRS 9 expected credit loss model differs from the regulatory models in a number of ways, for example stage 2 assets under IFRS 9 carry a lifetime expected loss amount whereas regulatory models generate 12 month expected losses for non defaulted loans. In addition, different assets are in scope of each reporting base and therefore the size of the regulatory expected losses should not be taken as a proxy to the size of the loss allowance under IFRS 9.

In 2015, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision published finalised guidance on credit risk and accounting for expected credit losses. The paper sets out supervisory guidance on how expected credit loss accounting models should interact with a bank's credit risk practices. The existing impairment processes, controls and governance will be reviewed and changed where necessary to reflect the increased demands of an expected credit loss impairment model.

The hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 are more closely aligned with risk management practices and follow a more principle-based approach than IAS 39. The accounting policy choice to continue with IAS 39 hedge accounting is still being considered by the Group.

The Group has an established IFRS 9 programme to ensure a high quality implementation in compliance with the standard and regulatory guidance. The programme involves Finance and Risk functions across the Group with Divisional and Group steering committees providing oversight. The key responsibilities of the programme include defining IFRS 9 methodology and accounting policy, identifying data and system requirements, and establishing an appropriate operating model and governance framework. The impairment workstreams have developed methodologies for many of the IFRS 9 requirements, although additional validation of these decisions will be on-going to reflect the uncertainty around regulatory and audit expectations. Some risk model build has started and detailed plans, including resource needs, are in place. We expect the majority of model build to be completed in 2016 to allow robust testing

and the development of management information to take place in 2017.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

21. Future accounting developments (continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts. Financial instruments, leases and insurance contracts are out of scope and so this standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group.

IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 16 Leases

On 13 January 2016 the IASB issued IFRS 16 to replace IAS 17 Leases. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognise a right of use asset and a liability for future payments arising from a lease contract. Lessor accounting requirements remain aligned to the current approach under IAS 17.

IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 12 Income Taxes

In January 2016, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows which require additional disclosure about an entity's financing activities and IAS 12 Income Taxes which clarify when a deferred tax asset should be recognised for unrealised losses. These revised requirements, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group.

22. Other information

The financial information included in this news release does not constitute statutory accounts within the meaning of section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. Statutory accounts for the year ended 31 December 2015 were approved by the directors on 24 February 2016 and will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies following publication in March 2016. The auditors' report on those accounts was unqualified and did not include a statement under sections 498(2) (accounting records or returns inadequate or accounts not agreeing with records and returns) or 498(3) (failure to obtain necessary information and explanations) of the Companies Act 2006.

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The full news release can also be found on the Group's website – [www.lloydsbankinggroup.com](http://www.lloydsbankinggroup.com)

Registered office: Lloyds Banking Group plc, The Mound, Edinburgh, EH1 1YZ  
Registered in Scotland no. 95000

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

GROUP plc

LLOYDS BANKING  
(Registrant)

Name: Douglas Radcliffe

By: Douglas Radcliffe

Title: Interim Investor Relations Director

Date: 25 February 2016