Lloyds Banking Group plc
Form 6-K
August 18, 2010

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

August 18, 2010

Lloyds Banking Group plc

25 Gresham Street
London EC2V 7HN
United Kingdom
011-44-207-626-1500

(Address and telephone number 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 if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):___

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):___

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-________

This report on Form 6-K shall be deemed incorporated by reference into the company's Registration Statement on Form F-3 (File No. 333-167844) and to be a part thereof from the date on which this report is filed, to the extent not superseded by documents or reports subsequently filed or furnished.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Report on Form 6-K contains the interim report of Lloyds Banking Group plc, which includes the unaudited consolidated interim results for the half year ended June 30, 2010 and is being incorporated by reference into the Registration Statements with File Nos. 333-167844.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

This report covers the results of Lloyds Banking Group plc (the Company) together with its subsidiaries (the Group) for the half-year ended 30 June 2010.

Statutory basis
Statutory results are set out on pages 74 to 108. 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 2010 interim results with 2009 is of limited benefit.

Combined businesses basis
In order to provide more meaningful and relevant comparatives, the results of the Group and divisions are presented on a 'combined businesses' basis. The key principles adopted in the preparation of the combined businesses basis of reporting are described below.

- In order to reflect the impact of the acquisition of HBOS, the following adjustments have been made:
  - the results for the half-year ended 30 June 2009 assume HBOS had been owned throughout the full period;
  - the gain on acquisition of HBOS (in the half-year ended 30 June 2009) and amortisation of purchased intangible assets have been excluded; and
  - the unwind of acquisition-related fair value adjustments is shown as one line in the combined businesses income statement.
- In order to better present the underlying business performance the following items, not related to acquisition accounting, have also been excluded:
  - integration costs;
  - insurance and policyholder interests volatility;
  - the Government Asset Protection Scheme (GAPS) fee paid in December 2009;
  - goodwill impairment; and
  - the curtailment gain in respect of the Group's defined benefit pension schemes.

Unless otherwise stated income statement commentaries throughout this document compare the half-year ended 30 June 2010 to the half-year ended 30 June 2009, and the balance sheet analysis compares the Group balance sheet as at 30 June 2010 to the Group balance sheet as at 31 December 2009.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward looking statements with respect to the business, strategy and plans of the Lloyds Banking Group, its current goals and expectations relating to its future financial condition and performance. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the Group's or the Group's 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 on circumstances that will occur in the future. The Group's actual future business, strategy, plans and/or results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, without limitation, UK domestic and global economic and business conditions; the ability to derive cost savings and other benefits, as well as the ability to integrate successfully the acquisition of HBOS; the ability to access sufficient funding to meet the Group's liquidity needs; changes to the Group's credit ratings; risks concerning borrower or counterparty credit quality; market related trends and developments; changing demographic trends; changes in customer preferences; changes to regulation, accounting standards or taxation, including changes to regulatory capital or liquidity requirements; the policies and actions of governmental or regulatory authorities in the UK, the European Union, or jurisdictions outside the UK, including other European countries and the US; 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; the ability to complete satisfactorily the disposal of certain assets as part of the Group's EU state aid obligations; the extent of any future impairment charges or write-downs caused by depressed asset valuations; exposure to regulatory scrutiny, legal proceedings or complaints, actions of competitors and other factors. Please refer to the latest Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission for a discussion of such factors together with examples of forward looking statements. The forward looking statements contained in this announcement are made as at the date of this announcement, and the Group undertakes no obligation to update any of its forward looking statements.

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LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

SUMMARY OF RESULTS (UNAUDITED)

Results	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Statutory (IFRS)				
Total income, net of insurance claims	12,591	9,798	29	13,480
Total operating expenses	(5,811)	(6,464)	10	(9,520)
Trading surplus	6,780	3,334	103	3,960
Impairment	(5,423)	(8,053)	33	(8,620)
Gain on acquisition	–	11,173		–
Profit (loss) before tax	1,296	5,950	(78)	(4,908)
Profit (loss) attributable to equity shareholders	596	7,095		(4,268)
Earnings per share	0.9p	22.0p		(9.9)p
Combined businesses basis (note 1, page 38)				
Total income, net of insurance claims	12,481	11,939	5	12,025
Banking net interest margin	2.08%	1.72%		1.83%
Operating expenses	(5,435)	(5,718)	5	(5,891)
Cost:income ratio	43.5%	47.9%		49.0%
Trading surplus	6,896	6,221	11	6,134
Impairment	(6,554)	(13,399)	51	(10,589)
Profit (loss) before tax	1,603	(3,957)		(2,343)

Capital and balance sheet	As at 30 June 2010	As at 31 Dec 2009
Statutory (IFRS)		
Loans and advances to customers	£612.1bn	£627.0bn
Customer deposits	£420.4bn	£406.7bn
Net assets per ordinary share	68.6p	67.8p
Core tier 1 capital ratio	9.0%	8.1%
Tier 1 capital ratio	10.3%	9.6%
Total capital ratio	13.4%	12.4%
Leverage ratio	18 times	18 times

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SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS BY DIVISION (UNAUDITED)
(COMBINED BUSINESSES BASIS)

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Retail	2,495	360	1,022
Wholesale	742	(3,208)	(1,495)
Wealth and International	(1,609)	(342)	(2,014)
Insurance	469	397	578
Group Operations and Central items:			
Group Operations	(56)	(55)	(94)
Central items	(438)	(1,109)	(340)
	(494)	(1,164)	(434)
Profit (loss) before tax	1,603	(3,957)	(2,343)

The basis of preparation of the Group’s segmental results is set out in note 1 on page 38.

The Group Executive Committee (GEC), which is the chief operating decision maker for the Group, reviews the Group’s internal reporting based around these segments (which reflect the Group’s organisational and management structures) in order to assess performance and allocate resources; this reporting is on a combined businesses basis, which the GEC feel best represents the underlying performance of the Group. These combined businesses segmental results for 2010 and 2009 are therefore presented in compliance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments. However,the aggregated total of the combined businesses segmental results constitutes a non-GAAP measure as defined in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission’s Regulation G and a reconciliation of the aggregated total to the statutory consolidated IFRS income statement is therefore provided in note 1 on page 39.

Statutory profit before tax in the first half of 2010 was 1,296 million, compared to 5,950 million in the first half of 2009 which benefited from the impact of an 11,173 million credit from the gain arising on the HBOS acquisition (negative goodwill). Profit attributable to equity shareholders was 596 million and earnings per share totaled 0.9 pence. To enable meaningful comparisons to be made with prior periods, the income statement commentaries in the following pages are on a combined businesses basis (see ‘basis of presentation’). Certain commentaries also exclude the unwind of fair value adjustments.

Management uses the aggregated total of the combined businesses segmental results, a non-GAAP measure, as a measure of performance and believes that it provides important information for investors because it is a comparable representation of the Group’s performance. Profit before tax is the comparable GAAP measure to profit before tax on a combined businesses basis; a reconciliation of the Group’s statutory consolidated IFRS income statement to its combined businesses income statement is shown in note 1 on page 39. Readers should be aware that the combined businesses basis excludes certain items, as indicated in the tables in note 1, reflected in the Group’s statutory consolidated IFRS results and includes certain items, also indicated in the tables in note 1 on page 39, not reflected in the Group’s statutory consolidated IFRS results.

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COMBINED BUSINESSES CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	6,911	6,442	6,284
Other income	5,831	5,791	6,084
Total income	12,742	12,233	12,368
Insurance claims	(261)	(294)	(343)
Total income, net of insurance claims	12,481	11,939	12,025
Costs – Operating expenses	(5,435)	(5,718)	(5,891)
– Impairment of tangible fixed assets	(150)	–	–
	(5,585)	(5,718)	(5,891)
Trading surplus	6,896	6,221	6,134
Impairment	(6,554)	(13,399)	(10,589)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(62)	(507)	(260)
Profit (loss) before tax and fair value unwind	280	(7,685)	(4,715)
Fair value unwind	1,323	3,728	2,372
Profit (loss) before tax – combined businesses	1,603	(3,957)	(2,343)

The basis of preparation of the combined businesses income statement is set out on page 38 and is reconciled to the statutory basis on page 39.

RECONCILIATION OF COMBINED BUSINESSES PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX TO STATUTORY (IFRS) PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX FOR THE PERIOD (UNAUDITED)

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Profit (loss) before tax – combined businesses	1,603	(3,957)	(2,343)
Integration costs	(804)	(358)	(738)
Volatility (note 5, page 45)	(199)	(591)	1,069
Government Asset Protection Scheme (GAPS) fee	–	–	(2,500)
Negative goodwill credit	–	11,173	–
Amortisation of purchased intangibles and goodwill impairment	(323)	(604)	(389)
Curtailment gain (note 4, page 88)	1,019	–	–
Pre-acquisition consolidated losses of HBOS plc	–	280	–
Insurance grossing adjustment	–	7	(7)
Profit (loss) before tax – statutory	1,296	5,950	(4,908)

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SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
(COMBINED BUSINESSES)

Half-year to 30 June 2010	Retail £m	Wholesale £m	Wealth and Int'l £m	Insurance £m	Group Operations and Central items £m	Group £m
Net interest income	4,636	2,147	596	(136)	(332)	6,911
Other income	836	2,215	605	1,320	855	5,831
Total income	5,472	4,362	1,201	1,184	523	12,742
Insurance claims	–	–	–	(261)	–	(261)
Total income, net of insurance claims	5,472	4,362	1,201	923	523	12,481
Costs:						
Operating expenses	(2,233)	(1,882)	(744)	(423)	(153)	(5,435)
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	–	(150)	–	–	–	(150)
	(2,233)	(2,032)	(744)	(423)	(153)	(5,585)
Trading surplus	3,239	2,330	457	500	370	6,896
Impairment	(1,335)	(2,991)	(2,228)	–	–	(6,554)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	8	(60)	(2)	(10)	2	(62)
Profit (loss) before tax and fair value unwind	1,912	(721)	(1,773)	490	372	280
Fair value unwind(1)	583	1,463	164	(21)	(866)	1,323
Profit (loss) before tax	2,495	742	(1,609)	469	(494)	1,603
Banking net interest margin(2)	2.44 %	1.85 %	1.65 %			2.08 %
Cost:income ratio(3)	40.8 %	43.1 %	61.9 %	45.8 %		43.5 %
Impairment as a % of average advances (annualised)(4)	0.72 %	2.85 %	6.56 %			2.01 %

Key balance sheet and other items						
As at 30 June 2010	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
Loans and advances to customers(5)	368.0	186.0	57.6		0.5	612.1
Customer deposits(5)	230.7	159.2	30.3		0.2	420.4
Risk-weighted assets	106.8	280.7	59.3	1.7	14.7	463.2

(1)

The net credit in the first half of 2010 of £1,323 million is mainly attributable to a reduction in the impairment charge of £1,131 million and an increase in other income of £413 million, as losses reflected in the acquisition balance sheet valuations of the lending and securities portfolios have been incurred, together with other hedging adjustments. This has been partly offset by a charge to net interest income of £183 million. The impact of the fair value unwind on net interest income is lower than previous periods because the liability management exercises undertaken by the Group have had the effect of crystallising a proportion of the gains reflected in the opening balance sheet valuation of HBOS's own debt; there has also been a benefit from revised expectations of future impairment losses likely to emerge from certain retail lending portfolios.

(2) The calculation basis for banking net interest margins is set out in note 2 on page 41.

(3) Operating expenses divided by total income net of insurance claims.

(4) Impairment on loans and advances to customers divided by average loans and advances to customers, excluding reverse repo transactions, gross of allowance for impairment losses.

(5) Statutory basis.

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SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

Half-year to 30 June 2009	Retail £m	Wholesale £m	Wealth and Int'l £m	Insurance £m	Group Operations and Central items £m	Group £m
Net interest income	3,735	2,495	597	(158)	(227)	6,442
Other income	894	2,154	554	1,479	710	5,791
Total income	4,629	4,649	1,151	1,321	483	12,233
Insurance claims	–	–	–	(294)	–	(294)
Total income, net of insurance claims	4,629	4,649	1,151	1,027	483	11,939
Operating expenses	(2,356)	(1,951)	(769)	(496)	(146)	(5,718)
Trading surplus	2,273	2,698	382	531	337	6,221
Impairment	(2,192)	(9,738)	(1,469)	–	–	(13,399)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(8)	(485)	(11)	(8)	5	(507)
Profit (loss) before tax and fair value unwind	73	(7,525)	(1,098)	523	342	(7,685)
Fair value unwind	287	4,317	756	(126)	(1,506)	3,728
Profit (loss) before tax	360	(3,208)	(342)	397	(1,164)	(3,957)
Banking net interest margin	1.86 %	1.52 %	1.82 %			1.72 %
Cost:income ratio	50.9 %	42.0 %	66.8 %	48.3 %		47.9 %
Impairment as a % of average advances (annualised)	1.15 %	6.87 %	4.55 %			3.47 %
Key balance sheet and other items						
As at 30 June 2009	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
Loans and advances to customers	376.7	216.4	58.6		0.9	652.6
Customer deposits	218.5	180.9	29.7		–	429.1
Risk-weighted assets	131.3	287.9	57.9	1.4	4.0	482.5

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SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

Half-year to 31 December 2009	Retail £m	Wholesale £m	Wealth and Int'l £m	Insurance £m	Group Operations and Central items £m	Group £m
Net interest income	4,235	2,215	620	(129)	(657)	6,284
Other income	910	2,045	574	1,465	1,090	6,084
Total income	5,145	4,260	1,194	1,336	433	12,368
Insurance claims	–	–	–	(343)	–	(343)
Total income, net of insurance claims	5,145	4,260	1,194	993	433	12,025
Operating expenses	(2,210)	(2,155)	(775)	(478)	(273)	(5,891)
Trading surplus	2,935	2,105	419	515	160	6,134
Impairment	(2,035)	(5,945)	(2,609)	–	–	(10,589)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	2	(235)	(10)	(14)	(3)	(260)
Profit (loss) before tax and fair value unwind	902	(4,075)	(2,200)	501	157	(4,715)
Fair value unwind	120	2,580	186	77	(591)	2,372
Profit (loss) before tax	1,022	(1,495)	(2,014)	578	(434)	(2,343)
Banking net interest margin	2.08%	1.52%	1.61%			1.83%
Cost:income ratio	43.0%	50.6%	64.9%	48.1%		49.0%
Impairment as a % of average advances (annualised)	1.07%	4.92%	7.40%			3.02%

Key balance sheet and other items As at 31 December 2009	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
Loans and advances to customers	371.1	191.8	63.5		0.6	627.0
Customer deposits	224.1	153.4	29.0		0.2	406.7
Risk-weighted assets	128.6	286.0	63.2	1.1	14.4	493.3

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

GROUP PERFORMANCE (UNAUDITED)
(COMBINED BUSINESSES)

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	6,911	6,442	8	6,284
Other income	5,831	5,791	1	6,084
Total income	12,742	12,233	4	12,368
Insurance claims	(261)	(294)	11	(343)
Total income, net of insurance claims	12,481	11,939	5	12,025
Costs:				
Operating expenses	(5,435)	(5,718)	5	(5,891)
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	(150)	–		–
Total operating expenses	(5,585)	(5,718)	2	(5,891)
Trading surplus	6,896	6,221	11	6,134
Impairment	(6,554)	(13,399)	51	(10,589)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(62)	(507)		(260)
Profit (loss) before tax and fair value unwind	280	(7,685)		(4,715)
Fair value unwind	1,323	3,728		2,372
Profit (loss) before tax	1,603	(3,957)		(2,343)

The basis of preparation of the combined businesses income statement is set out on page 38 and is reconciled to the statutory basis on page 39.

Profit before tax for the half-year to 30 June 2010 was £1,603 million compared to a loss for the half-year to 30 June 2009 of £3,957 million.

Profit before tax and fair value unwind was £280 million for the half-year to 30 June 2010 compared to a loss of £7,685 million for the half-year to 30 June 2009.

Total income, net of insurance claims, was 5 per cent higher at £12,481 million which included a gain of £423 million as a result of the Group's liability management exercises (note 3, page 87) (first half of 2009: £745 million). Excluding the impact of liability management transactions income was 8 per cent higher.

The growth in total income, net of insurance claims, arose primarily in Retail, which recorded a 24 per cent increase in net interest income as a result of continued migration of mortgage business onto standard variable rate products and higher new business margins as assets are priced to more appropriately reflect risk, particularly in the mortgage portfolio. Whilst lending markets have remained generally subdued throughout the industry, the Group has maintained a 23 per cent share of gross mortgage lending. Unsecured lending balances were lower, principally reflecting lower customer demand. During the first half of 2010, we have continued to build our current account and savings customer franchises in what remains a competitive market for customer deposits.

In Wholesale, total income decreased by 6 per cent driven by a decrease in net interest income reflecting lower interest-earning asset balances, following the disposal of debt securities and available-for-sale assets, and reduced interest earnings in Treasury and Trading.

In Wealth and International, total income increased by 4 per cent reflecting the positive impact in the Wealth businesses of higher global stock markets and, in International, favourable foreign exchange movements. This was partly offset by lower net interest margins which reflected the impact of higher impaired loan balances and lower deposit margins. There was also a small benefit from the gains on completion of the sales of Employee Equity Solutions and Bank of Scotland Portfolio Management Service.

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GROUP PERFORMANCE (UNAUDITED) (continued)

New business sales in our life, pensions and investments businesses decreased by 14 per cent, largely reflecting the withdrawal of certain HBOS legacy products with lower returns, partially offset by higher sales of Open Ended Investment Companies (OEICs) and higher margin protection products. However, as a result of the continuing repositioning of the product set, integration activities, and higher returns from retirement income products in the first half of 2010, UK new business profit increased by £53 million to £132 million.

Within Central items total income increased by £48 million to £544 million. This reflects a £192 million increase in the fair value of the embedded derivatives within the Group’s Enhanced Capital Notes and a £185 million increase in the fair value of other derivatives which cannot be mitigated through hedge accounting, partially offset by a decrease of £322 million in gains on liability management transactions.

Group net interest income increased by £469 million, or 7 per cent, to £6,911 million. The net interest margin from our banking businesses was 36 basis points higher at 2.08 per cent, as higher asset pricing and compression of the spread between base rate and LIBOR more than offset the impact of lower deposit margins, due to the continued low base rate and ongoing competition for customer balances.

Other income, net of insurance claims, increased by £73 million, or 1 per cent, to £5,570 million, largely reflecting higher income from Wholesale, driven by gains on asset sales and recoveries in the values of private equity portfolios, and a favourable movement in mark-to-market values on derivatives that cannot be mitigated through hedge accounting (within Central items) partially offset by lower gains on liability management transactions and by lower income in Retail driven by lower gross lending volumes and overdraft fee income. The Insurance results include a charge to income of £70 million due to the decision to withdraw from writing new payment protection insurance business.

During the first half of 2010, operating expenses decreased by 5 per cent to £5,435 million, as integration related savings were captured, together with lower levels of operating lease depreciation. After investment, ongoing business-as-usual expenses were held within inflationary levels. The Group’s cost:income ratio also saw further improvement to 43.5 per cent (45.1 per cent excluding gains from liability management transactions).

Impairment losses of £6,554 million in the first half of 2010 are 51 per cent lower than the £13,399 million charge in the first half of 2009 and 38 per cent lower than the £10,589 million charge in the second half of 2009. Although the reductions are largely driven by Wholesale, all divisions (and, importantly, within the Wealth and International division, our Irish business) are showing improving trends in 2010.

In Retail, impairment losses decreased by £857 million, or 39 per cent, to £1,335 million, particularly reflecting stabilising house prices and the benefit of continued low interest rates. Impairment losses as a percentage of average loans and advances to customers improved to 0.72 per cent in the first half of 2010 compared to 1.15 per cent in the first half of 2009. Secured impairment losses reduced to £53 million while unsecured impairment losses reduced to £1,282 million. As house prices have recovered the proportion of the mortgage portfolio with an indexed loan-to-value of greater than 100 per cent has decreased and now accounts for 9.5 per cent (31 December 2009: 13.0 per cent). The value of the portfolio with an indexed loan-to-value greater than 100 per cent and more than three months in arrears has fallen nearly £1.5 billion and is now £2.5 billion, representing 0.7 per cent of the portfolio, down from 1.1 per cent in the first half of 2009. The number of mortgage customers new to arrears has also stabilised in the last twelve months, and is below the peak experienced in the second half of 2008.

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GROUP PERFORMANCE (UNAUDITED) (continued)

The Wholesale charge for impairment losses decreased to £2,991 million in the first half of 2010 from £9,738 million in the first half of 2009. Impairment losses as a percentage of average loans and advances to customers improved to 2.85 per cent in 2010 compared to 6.87 per cent in the first half of 2009. The decrease in the half-year to 30 June 2010 generally reflects actions taken in 2009, the stabilising economic environment and continuing low interest rates.

In Wealth and International, impairment charges totalled £2,228 million, up 52 per cent on the first half of last year but down 15 per cent on the £2,609 million charge in the second half of last year. The level of losses continues to be dominated by the economic environment in Ireland.

At 30 June 2010, the Group's capital ratios had increased with a total capital ratio of 13.4 per cent, a tier 1 ratio of 10.3 per cent and a core tier 1 ratio of 9.0 per cent.

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DIVISIONAL PERFORMANCE (UNAUDITED)

RETAIL

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	4,636	3,735	24	4,235
Other income	836	894	(6)	910
Total income	5,472	4,629	18	5,145
Operating expenses	(2,233)	(2,356)	5	(2,210)
Trading surplus	3,239	2,273	42	2,935
Impairment	(1,335)	(2,192)	39	(2,035)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	8	(8)		2
Profit before tax and fair value unwind	1,912	73		902
Fair value unwind	583	287		120
Profit before tax	2,495	360		1,022
Banking net interest margin	2.44%	1.86%		2.08%
Cost:income ratio	40.8%	50.9%		43.0%
Impairment as a % of average advances (annualised)	0.72%	1.15%		1.07%

	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 30 June 2009 £bn	Change since 31 Dec 2009 %	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Loans and advances to customers	368.0	376.7	(1)	371.1
Customer deposits				
Savings	191.9	182.1	3	185.6
Current accounts	38.8	36.4	1	38.5
	230.7	218.5	3	224.1
Risk-weighted assets	106.8	131.3	(17)	128.6

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

RETAIL (continued)

Key highlights

- Profit before tax increased to £2,495 million compared to £360 million in the first half of 2009. The increase of £2,135 million includes an increase of £296 million in respect of fair value unwind.

- Profit before tax and fair value unwind increased to £1,912 million, an increase of £1,839 million compared to the first half of 2009, driven by income growth of 18 per cent, cost control, with costs down 5 per cent, and an impairment charge of £1,335 million compared to £2,192 million in the first half of 2009.

- Total income increased by 18 per cent, driven by higher net interest income largely as a result of the continuing re-pricing of risk and a decrease in the LIBOR spread to UK base rate, partially offset by a reduction in other income driven by lower lending volumes and changes to product design.

- Operating expenses decreased by 5 per cent, which combined with the division's income growth led to a reduction in the cost:income ratio to 40.8 per cent. Operating expenses benefited from ongoing cost control and cost synergies.

- Impairment losses reduced to £1,335 million, down 39 per cent, supported by the Group's risk management processes; a stabilising economy and house prices; and low interest rates. The improvement in credit performance was quicker than expected at the year end.

- Loans and advances to customers decreased by £3.1 billion, or 1 per cent, from 31 December 2009 as customers continued to reduce their personal indebtedness. In particular customers continued to pay down unsecured debts. During the first half of 2010 gross new mortgage lending was £14.9 billion as Retail continued to seek to support the housing market and first time buyers.

- Customer deposit balances increased by £6.6 billion, or 3 per cent, from 31 December 2009. This growth was predominantly from instant access and tax free ISA accounts rather than more expensive term deposits.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

RETAIL (continued)

Financial performance

Profit before tax increased to £2,495 million compared to £360 million in the first half of 2009. The increase of £2,135 million includes an increase of £296 million in respect of fair value unwind.

Profit before tax and fair value unwind in the first half of 2010 was £1,912 million, compared to £73 million in the first half of 2009 and £902 million in the second half of 2009. This increase in profits was driven by income growth, lower costs and a reduction in impairment losses in the context of a stabilising economy.

Total income increased by £843 million, or 18 per cent, to £5,472 million. This was driven by an increase in net interest income of £901 million, partially offset by a reduction in other income of £58 million.

Net interest income increased by 24 per cent, with net interest margins increasing to 2.44 per cent, from 1.86 per cent in the first half of 2009, reflecting the continued re-pricing of risk and a decrease in the LIBOR spread to Base Rate. Low interest rates also meant that more mortgage customers moved onto, and are staying on, standard variable rates. Retail has also reduced the proportion of more expensive term deposits, while maintaining deposit growth.

Other income fell as a result of lower gross lending volumes and associated fee-based income, as well as lower overdraft fee income following the redesign of the overdraft product.

Total income is analysed as follows:

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Mortgages and Savings	2,294	1,679	37	1,988
Consumer Banking	3,178	2,950	8	3,157
Total income	5,472	4,629	18	5,145

During the first half of 2010 total income from Mortgages and Savings increased by 37 per cent. The majority of the increase came from higher net interest margins, reflecting lower LIBOR spreads to Base Rate and mortgage risk re-pricing. This recovery in mortgage net interest margin was partially offset by savings margins which were negatively impacted by low base rates.

Consumer Banking income increased by 8 per cent as the impact of risk re-pricing was partly offset by lower customer lending balances and fees. Total income was constrained as unsecured lending balances decreased by 6 per cent from December 2009 and by 11 per cent from June 2009 as customers paid down their unsecured debts.

Operating expenses decreased by 5 per cent, reflecting ongoing cost control and synergies from integration (note 3, page 43). The cost:income ratio improved to 40.8 per cent compared to 50.9 per cent in the first half of 2009.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

RETAIL (continued)

Impairment losses on loans and advances decreased by £857 million, or 39 per cent, to £1,335 million reflecting the stabilising economy, flat house prices, low interest rates and prudent lending criteria. As an annualised percentage of average advances, impairment losses decreased to 0.72 per cent, compared with 1.15 per cent in the first half of 2009 (and 1.07 per cent in the second half of 2009). Secured impairment losses reduced to £53 million while unsecured impairment losses reduced to £1,282 million. Credit performance improved more quickly than was expected at year end. Based on the Group's current assessment of expected economic conditions, further improvements in impairment losses in the second half of 2010 and during 2011 are expected, but at a slower rate.

Balance sheet

Total loans and advances to customers decreased by £3.1 billion, or 1 per cent, to £368.0 billion, compared to 31 December 2009, as a result of lower customer demand for credit and as customers continue to reduce their personal indebtedness. The reduction in lending to customers was driven by repayment of unsecured debt where balances reduced by 6 per cent. Secured balances were broadly unchanged.

The UK mortgage market for both house purchase and re-mortgaging has been stable in the first half of 2010, with gross market lending of £63.6 billion compared to £65.1 billion in the first half of 2009 (and £78.5 billion in the second half of 2009). Retail's gross new mortgage lending was £14.9 billion in the first half of 2010. New mortgage lending continued to be focused on supporting the housing market with more than 65 per cent of the lending being for house purchase rather than re-mortgaging.

Risk-weighted assets decreased by £21.8 billion, or 17 per cent, to £106.8 billion compared to 31 December 2009. This reduction was driven by lower lending balances, lower expected downturn loss given default and the lower risk mix of the loan portfolio with reduced exposure to unsecured lending.

Total customer deposits increased by £6.6 billion, or 3 per cent, to £230.7 billion compared to 31 December 2009. The growth was predominantly from instant access and tax free ISA accounts, rather than more expensive term deposits.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WHOLESALE

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	2,147	2,495	(14)	2,215
Other income	2,215	2,154	3	2,045
Total income	4,362	4,649	(6)	4,260
Costs:				
Operating expenses	(1,882)	(1,951)	4	(2,155)
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	(150)	–		–
	(2,032)	(1,951)	(4)	(2,155)
Trading surplus	2,330	2,698	(14)	2,105
Impairment	(2,991)	(9,738)	69	(5,945)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(60)	(485)	88	(235)
Loss before tax and fair value unwind	(721)	(7,525)	90	(4,075)
Fair value unwind	1,463	4,317	(66)	2,580
Profit (loss) before tax	742	(3,208)		(1,495)
Corporate Markets	(1,085)	(7,735)		(4,001)
Treasury and Trading	259	460		135
Asset Finance	105	(250)		(209)
Loss before tax and fair value unwind	(721)	(7,525)		(4,075)
Banking net interest margin	1.85%	1.52%		1.52%
Cost:income ratio (excl. impairment of tangible fixed assets)	43.1%	42.0%		50.6%
Impairment as a % of average advances (annualised)	2.85%	6.87%		4.92%

Key balance sheet and other items	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 30 June 2009 £bn	Change since 31 Dec 2009 %	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Loans and receivables:				
Loans and advances to customers	186.0	216.4	(3)	191.8
Loans and advances to banks	13.3	21.6	(30)	18.9
Debt securities	28.1	33.0	(11)	31.7
Available-for-sale financial assets	33.5	40.8	(9)	36.9
	260.9	311.8	(7)	279.3
Customer deposits(1)	159.2	180.9	4	153.4
Risk-weighted assets	280.7	287.9	(2)	286.0

(1)Of which repos represent £45.0 billion (31 December 2009: £35.5 billion, 30 June 2009: £58.9 billion).

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WHOLESALE (continued)

Key highlights

- Profit before tax was £742 million compared to a loss before tax of £3,208 million in the first half of 2009. The improvement of £3,950 million is after taking account of a decrease of £2,854 million in respect of fair value unwind.

- Loss before tax and fair value unwind amounted to £721 million, an improvement of £6,804 million mainly reflecting the decrease in the level of impairment since the half-year to 30 June 2009.

- Total income decreased by 6 per cent to £4,362 million. This decrease was due to a 14 per cent decline in net interest income reflecting lower interest-earning asset balances from the disposal of debt securities and available-for-sale assets, primarily in Corporate Markets, and lower income in Treasury and Trading as markets stabilised. These decreases were partially offset by a 33 basis point increase in the banking net interest margin reflecting increases in both asset and liability margins.

- Other income increased by 3 per cent to £2,215 million, primarily as a result of the recovery in values and realised gains on exits in the private equity portfolios.

- Operating expenses decreased by 4 per cent, reflecting reduced levels of operating lease depreciation and the continuation of the cost savings achieved from the integration programme partially offset by continuing investment in business support and customer facing resource and systems.

- Impairment losses on financial assets amounted to £2,991 million, compared to £9,738 million in the first half of 2009, and £5,945 million in the second half of 2009. Although 69 per cent lower, the level of total impairments continues to be primarily driven from the HBOS heritage real estate and real estate related portfolios. Impairment of tangible fixed assets of £150 million was incurred on assets held on the balance sheet as a result of consolidation of certain entities over which the Group now exercises control. Previously these assets were classified as loans and receivables.

- Share of results of joint ventures and associates amounted to a loss of £60 million, an improvement of £425 million compared to the first half of 2009.

- Loans and receivables and available-for-sale assets decreased by 7 per cent from 31 December 2009 as the Group continued to sell down or reduce holdings in debt securities and available-for-sale positions and as customers in Wholesale's strategic segments deleveraged.

- Customer deposits increased 4 per cent to £159.2 billion compared to 31 December 2009. An increase in customer deposits in Corporate Markets of £4.1 billion and in repo balances of £9.5 billion was partly offset by a decline in price sensitive deposits in Treasury and Trading of £7.8 billion.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WHOLESALE (continued)

Business overview
The Wholesale division serves in excess of a million businesses, ranging from start-ups and small enterprises to global corporations, with a range of propositions fully segmented according to customer need. The division comprises Corporate Markets, Treasury and Trading and Asset Finance.

Since December 2009, there has been a re-organisation of the businesses that make up Corporate Markets. This was designed to accelerate and provide greater focus on the plans of the strategic continuing businesses and further define the ‘manage for value’ strategy.

Corporate Markets now comprises Corporate, Commercial, Wholesale Markets, Wholesale Equity and Corporate Real Estate Business Support Unit. The activities previously performed within the old Corporate Real Estate (CRE) and Specialist Finance business units have been split out among the new business units.

- The activities of CRE have been absorbed within Corporate and Commercial except for those retained within the new Corporate Real Estate Business Support Unit. This was formed to better align the dedicated support required for our real estate customers across the division who have been impacted during the recent challenging financial environment. The unit offers solutions to customers including the provision of finance to maintain cash flow and capital restructuring where appropriate.

- The Specialist Finance Group has been disbanded. The Acquisition Finance unit is managed within Wholesale Markets and the lending business focused on private equity funds is managed within Corporate. The balance of the business, comprising the private equity investments including Lloyds Development Capital, is now managed as a separate business known as Wholesale Equity.

Financial performance
Profit before tax was £742 million compared to a loss before tax of £3,208 million in the first half of 2009. The improvement of £3,950 million is after taking account of a decrease of £2,854 million in respect of fair value unwind.

Loss before tax and fair value unwind improved by £6,804 million to £721 million, driven by a decrease in impairment losses reflecting the stabilising economic climate.

Total income decreased by £287 million, or 6 per cent, to £4,362 million driven by a 14 per cent decrease in net interest income. This decrease in net interest income reflects lower interest-earning asset balances following the disposal of debt securities and available-for-sale assets, primarily in Corporate Markets, and lower income in Treasury and Trading as markets stabilised. Other income increased by £61 million, or 3 per cent, to £2,215 million, primarily due to realised gains on asset sales and increases in the value of the private equity portfolio in Corporate Markets. This was partially offset by lower income in Treasury and Trading where the first half of 2009 benefited from increased demand for risk management products in light of the greater market volatility at that time.

Banking net interest income, which excludes trading activity, increased by £192 million as lending business continues to be re-priced to reflect customer risk profiles and due to moderately higher deposit margins. The impact of re-pricing was only partially offset by a decrease in average interest-earning assets and liabilities balances. As a result, the banking net interest margin increased by 33 basis points to 1.85 per cent in the first half of 2010.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WHOLESALE (continued)

Operating expenses decreased by £69 million, or 4 per cent, to £1,882 million primarily from a further reduction in the level of operating lease depreciation in Asset Finance and a continued focus on cost management including savings attributable to the integration programme. This was partially offset by additional costs in the Business Support Unit and continued investment in customer facing resource and systems.

Impairment losses decreased by £6,747 million to £2,991 million in the first half of 2010. Impairment losses on loans and advances as a percentage of average loans and advances to customers improved to 2.85 per cent in 2010 compared to 6.87 per cent in the first half of 2009. The decrease reflects actions taken in the first half of 2009 on the heritage HBOS portfolio including the identification of large impairments post the HBOS acquisition, the stabilising UK economic environment in 2010 and a number of write backs in the first half of 2010.

Impairment of tangible fixed assets of £150 million relates to assets held on the balance sheet as a result of the consolidation of certain entities over which the Group now exercises control. Previously these assets were classified as loans and receivables.

Based on the Group's current assessment of expected economic conditions, impairment losses in 2010 are expected to be lower than in 2009. However, the volume of underlying impairment losses from traditional trading and manufacturing businesses is expected to continue to increase during 2010 as the full impact of recent economic conditions filters into business insolvencies and asset values which typically lags general economic recovery. While the effects of this are expected to be significantly less than the benefit of lower absolute impairments from the HBOS Corporate Real Estate and HBOS (UK and US) Corporate portfolios, based on the Group's current assessment of expected economic conditions, the second half of 2010 is expected to see a modest reduction in impairment compared to the first half of 2010, with further reductions in 2011.

The share of losses from joint ventures and associates decreased by £425 million, generating a loss of £60 million. This represents a continuation of lower write-offs seen in the second half of 2009 as operating performance in investee companies improved. The majority of the book is now valued at nil with a remaining portfolio carrying value of approximately £155 million.

Balance sheet progress

The division's asset balances (comprising loans and advances to customers and banks, debt securities and available-for-sale financial assets) reduced by £18.4 billion, or 7 per cent, to £260.9 billion compared to 31 December 2009, reflecting continuing active de-risking of the balance sheet by either selling down or reducing holdings in debt securities and available-for-sale positions and deleveraging by customers in Wholesale's strategic segments. In the last 12 months asset balances have declined by £50.9 billion, or 16 per cent.

Loans and advances to customers decreased by £5.8 billion, or 3 per cent, to £186.0 billion. In Corporate Markets, balances decreased by £4.0 billion, or 2 per cent, as customers continued to deleverage their balance sheets. In Asset Finance, the decrease of £1.5 billion, or 13 per cent, reflected lower customer demand in the current economic and market conditions. Loans and advances to banks decreased £5.6 billion, or 30 per cent, as the division refocused the balance sheet. Available-for-sale financial asset balances reduced by £3.4 billion, or 9 per cent, to £33.5 billion and debt securities decreased by £3.6 billion, or 11 per cent, to £28.1 billion as Corporate Markets reduced the balance sheet by either selling down or not replenishing total holdings after amortisations or maturities.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WHOLESALE (continued)

Customer deposits increased by 4 per cent to £159.2 billion from £153.4 billion at the end of 2009. An increase in customer deposits in Corporate Markets of £4.1 billion and in repo balances of £9.5 billion was partly offset by a decline in price sensitive deposits in Treasury and Trading of £7.8 billion.

Risk-weighted assets decreased by £5.3 billion, or 2 per cent, to £280.7 billion, reflecting the balance sheet reductions, partly offset by risk migration.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WHOLESALE (continued)

Corporate Markets

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	1,741	2,005	(13)	1,751
Other income	1,356	1,206	12	1,335
Total income	3,097	3,211	(4)	3,086
Costs:				
Operating expenses	(1,172)	(1,129)	(4)	(1,332)
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	(150)	–		–
	(1,322)	(1,129)	(17)	(1,332)
Trading surplus	1,775	2,082	(15)	1,754
Impairment	(2,799)	(9,334)	70	(5,521)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(61)	(483)	87	(234)
Loss before tax and fair value unwind	(1,085)	(7,735)	86	(4,001)
Cost:income ratio (excl. impairment of tangible fixed assets)	37.8%	35.2%		43.2%
Impairment as a % of average advances (annualised)	2.85%	7.05%		5.06%

Key balance sheet items	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 30 June 2009 £bn	Change since 31 Dec 2009 %	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Loans and advances to customers	173.7	197.8	(2)	177.7
Customer deposits	93.8	95.9	5	89.7
Risk-weighted assets	259.7	263.3	(2)	263.8

Loss before tax and fair value unwind decreased by £6,650 million to £1,085 million, due to a decrease in impairment losses.

Total income decreased by 4 per cent, driven by a decrease in net interest income of £264 million or 13 per cent. This was primarily due to increased funding costs in Wholesale Markets, one-off break costs on surplus fixed-term funding in Wholesale Equity and lower asset balances due to the ongoing focus on reducing the balance sheet. Other income increased £150 million, or 12 per cent, mainly due to realised gains from asset sales in Corporate and write-ups and exits from private equity portfolios in Wholesale Equity.

Operating expenses increased by 4 per cent to £1,172 million due to continued investment in business support as well as customer facing resource and systems, partially offset by synergy benefits.

Impairment losses decreased by £6,535 million, to £2,799 million, reflecting a sustained decrease since the peak in the first half of 2009. The decrease reflects reductions, notably in HBOS Corporate Real Estate and related portfolios and HBOS Corporate (UK and US) portfolios.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WHOLESALE (continued)

Treasury and Trading

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	188	319	(41)	225
Other income	167	229	(27)	9
Total income	355	548	(35)	234
Operating expenses	(96)	(88)	(9)	(99)
Profit before tax and fair value unwind	259	460	(44)	135
Cost:income ratio	27.0 %	16.1 %		42.3 %

Key balance sheet and other items	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 30 June 2009 £bn	Change since 31 Dec 2009 %	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Loans and advances to customers	2.2	6.5	(12)	2.5
Customer deposits(1)	65.4	85.0	3	63.7
Risk-weighted assets	6.6	11.2	(21)	8.4

(1) Of which repos represent £45.0 billion (31 December 2009: £35.5 billion, 30 June 2009: £58.9 billion).

Profit before tax and fair value unwind decreased by £201 million to £259 million due to lower income.

Income decreased by £193 million, or 35 per cent, in the first half of 2010 compared to the first half of 2009 which benefited from greater volatility in the markets and increased customer demand for interest rate and foreign exchange risk management products. Trading flows are managed with the overriding aim of providing a service to customers, whilst maintaining a conservative risk appetite.

Operating expenses increased by £8 million to £96 million reflecting higher staff costs.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WHOLESALE (continued)

Asset Finance

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half- year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	218	171	27	239
Other income	692	719	(4)	701
Total income	910	890	2	940
Operating expenses	(614)	(734)	16	(724)
Trading surplus	296	156	90	216
Impairment	(192)	(404)	52	(424)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	1	(2)		(1)
Profit (loss) before tax and fair value unwind	105	(250)		(209)
Cost:income ratio	67.5%	82.5%		77.0%
Impairment as a % of average advances (annualised)	3.20%	5.96%		5.77%

Key balance sheet and other items	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 30 June 2009 £bn	Change since 31 Dec 2009 %	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Loans and advances to customers	10.1	12.1	(13)	11.6
Operating lease assets	3.2	3.7	(6)	3.4
Risk-weighted assets	14.4	13.4	4	13.8

Profit before tax and fair value unwind was £105 million compared to a loss before tax and fair value unwind of £250 million in the first half of 2009. The £355 million improvement was due to lower impairment losses, lower operating expenses, and higher net interest income.

Total income increased by £20 million, or 2 per cent, to £910 million as lower business volumes on assets held under operating leases were offset by increased yields on new business written.

Operating expenses decreased by £120 million, or 16 per cent, to £614 million, reflecting reduced depreciation charges on assets held under operating leases due to lower fleet size, year-on-year improvement in used car values, cost management and savings achieved from integration.

Impairment losses decreased by £212 million to £192 million, reflecting a stabilising economic environment and an improvement in market conditions for both the retail and non-retail consumer finance businesses. There has been a reduction in new cases entering arrears, along with the reduced book size and better mix in the credit quality of new business being written over the last two years.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	596	597	–	620
Other income	605	554	9	574
Total income	1,201	1,151	4	1,194
Operating expenses	(744)	(769)	3	(775)
Trading surplus	457	382	20	419
Impairment	(2,228)	(1,469)	(52)	(2,609)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(2)	(11)	82	(10)
Loss before tax and fair value unwind	(1,773)	(1,098)	(61)	(2,200)
Fair value unwind	164	756		186
Loss before tax	(1,609)	(342)		(2,014)
Wealth	156	101	54	97
International	(1,929)	(1,199)	(61)	(2,297)
Loss before tax and fair value unwind	(1,773)	(1,098)	(61)	(2,200)
Banking net interest margin	1.65%	1.82%		1.61%
Cost:income ratio	61.9%	66.8%		64.9%
Impairment as a % of average advances (annualised)	6.56%	4.55%		7.40%

Key balance sheet and other items	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 30 June 2009 £bn	Change since 31 Dec 2009 %	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Loans and advances to customers	57.6	58.6	(9)	63.5
Customer deposits	30.3	29.7	4	29.0
Risk-weighted assets	59.3	57.9	(6)	63.2

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL (continued)

Key highlights

- Loss before tax amounted to £1,609 million compared to £342 million in the first half of 2009. The increased loss includes a £592 million lower credit in respect of fair value unwind.

- Loss before tax and fair value unwind amounted to £1,773 million, compared to £1,098 million in the first half of 2009, mainly due to higher impairment levels, primarily in Ireland.

- Total income increased by 4 per cent to £1,201 million, reflecting the positive impact of higher global stock markets and favourable foreign exchange movements, partly offset by lower net interest margins.

- Net interest income was in line with the first half of 2009 at £596 million, as the impact of foreign currency movements, particularly the Australian dollar, and income on the £7 billion European loan portfolio transferred from Wholesale division in the second half of 2009 were offset by a 17 basis points decline in the banking net interest margin. The margin decline reflects the impact of higher impaired loan balances and lower deposit margins in the continuing low base rate environment but has stabilised in the first half of 2010, compared to the second half of 2009.

- Operating expenses decreased by 3 per cent to £744 million, with cost savings achieved from integration, particularly in Asset Management, partly offset by investments in International's German deposit taking operation, increased resources in business support functions and stronger foreign currency rates.

- Impairment losses increased to £2,228 million, compared to £1,469 million in the first half of 2009, reflecting the deterioration in the economic environment in Ireland. Based on the Group's current assessment of expected economic conditions, reductions are expected in the Wealth and International impairment charge in the second half of 2010, although economic conditions continue to be monitored closely, particularly in Ireland.

- Loans and advances to customers decreased by 9 per cent to £57.6 billion, reflecting foreign exchange movements of £3.0 billion, net repayments of £0.8 billion, and additional impairment provisions in the International businesses.

- Customer deposits increased by 4 per cent to £30.3 billion, due to inflows in UK Private Banking and Bank of Scotland Germany, partly offset by outflows in Ireland following the closure of the Irish retail branch network.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL (continued)

Financial performance by business unit
Wealth

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	161	198	(19)	185
Other income	539	490	10	513
Total income	700	688	2	698
Operating expenses	(520)	(560)	7	(559)
Trading surplus	180	128	41	139
Impairment	(23)	(26)	12	(45)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(1)	(1)	–	3
Profit before tax and fair value unwind	156	101	54	97
Cost:income ratio	74.3%	81.4%		80.1%
Impairment as a % of average advances (annualised)	0.49%	0.53%		0.89%

Key balance sheet and other items	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 30 June 2009 £bn	Change since 31 Dec 2009 %	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Loans and advances to customers	9.2	9.6	–	9.2
Customer deposits	24.8	24.1	7	23.2
Risk-weighted assets	10.7	10.9	7	10.0

Profit before tax and fair value unwind increased by 54 per cent to £156 million due to a combination of higher income and lower costs.

Total income increased by £12 million, or 2 per cent, to £700 million. Net interest income decreased by £37 million, or 19 per cent, to £161 million reflecting continued margin compression driven by low base rates and a competitive deposit market. Other income increased by £49 million, or 10 per cent, to £539 million driven by increasing global stock markets and gains on sale of Employee Equity Solutions and Bank of Scotland Portfolio Management Service, partly offset by lower asset management fee income following the sale of the external fund management business of Insight Investments in November 2009.

Operating expenses decreased by £40 million, or 7 per cent, to £520 million driven by cost savings from integration, particularly in the Asset Management business which also includes the impact of the sale of Insight Investments.

Impairment losses decreased by £3 million to £23 million as impaired asset trends stabilised across the Wealth businesses reflecting stabilising economic conditions.

Customer deposits have increased by £1.6 billion, or 7 per cent, to £24.8 billion reflecting growth in the UK Private Banking business driven by the success of the Reserve savings account.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL (continued)

Funds under management

	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 30 June 2009 £bn	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Scottish Widows Investment Partnership (SWIP) and Insight(1):			
Internal	110.9	92.0	111.7
External	25.5	113.0	30.0
	136.4	205.0	141.7
Other Wealth:			
St James's Place	22.4	16.9	21.4
Invista	5.4	5.4	5.4
Private and International Banking	14.3	16.7	15.6
Closing funds under management	178.5	244.0	184.1

		Half-year to 30 June 2010 £bn	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £bn	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Opening funds under management		184.1	244.9	244.0
Inflows:				
SWIP and Insight	– internal	1.1	4.1	3.0
	– external	2.0	17.7	15.4
Other		3.7	2.0	2.1
		6.8	23.8	20.5
Outflows:				
SWIP and Insight	– internal	(0.5)	(3.7)	(3.1)
	– external	(6.6)	(12.8)	(13.6)
Other		(2.1)	(2.3)	(1.7)
		(9.2)	(18.8)	(18.4)
Investment return, expenses and commission		(2.5)	(5.9)	22.3
Net operating increase (decrease) in funds(2)		(4.9)	(0.9)	24.4
Sale of Insight and Bank of Scotland Portfolio Management Service(1)		(0.7)	–	(84.3)
Closing funds under management		178.5	244.0	184.1

(1) Insight Investments was sold on 2 November 2009. The Bank of Scotland Portfolio Management Service business was transferred to Rathbone Brothers Plc over the course of the first half of 2010.

(2) The movement in funds under management includes movements in respect of Insight's external fund management business up to disposal on 2 November 2009. All funds which will continue to be managed by SWIP post-transition are included within closing funds under management.

Funds under management of £178.5 billion decreased by £5.6 billion from December 2009. Net outflows in the first half of 2010 were £2.4 billion, with net inflows in Private Banking and St. James's Place more than offset by a withdrawal from a single institutional investor which represented the majority of the external outflow in SWIP. The fall in global equity values, particularly in the second quarter of 2010, has reduced funds under management by a further £2.5 billion.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL (continued)

International

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Change since 30 June 2009 Constant currency %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	435	399	9	(1)	435
Other income	66	64	3	(22)	61
Total income	501	463	8	(4)	496
Operating expenses	(224)	(209)	(7)	(2)	(216)
Trading surplus	277	254	9	(9)	280
Impairment	(2,205)	(1,443)	(53)	(45)	(2,564)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(1)	(10)	90		(13)
Loss before tax and fair value unwind	(1,929)	(1,199)	(61)	(58)	(2,297)
Cost:income ratio	44.7%	45.1%			43.5%
Impairment as a % of average advances (annualised)	7.54%	5.31%			8.58%

Key balance sheet and other items	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 30 June 2009 £bn	Change since 31 Dec 2009 %	Change since 31 Dec 2009 Constant currency %	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Loans and advances to customers	48.4	49.0	(11)	(6)	54.3
Customer deposits	5.5	5.6	(5)	–	5.8
Risk-weighted assets	48.6	47.0	(9)	(4)	53.2

Loss before tax and fair value unwind increased by £730 million to £1,929 million due to an increase in impairment losses, reflecting a continued high level of impairment charges in Ireland. Loss before tax is £368 million lower than the second half of 2009.

Total income increased by 8 per cent to £501 million due to foreign exchange movements, in particular the Australian dollar which is 19 per cent stronger on average than in the first half of 2009. In constant currency, total income decreased by 4 per cent reflecting the increased strain of higher impaired assets, partly offset by additional income on the £7 billion European loan portfolio transferred from Wholesale division in the second half of 2009.

Operating expenses increased by 7 per cent to £224 million driven by foreign exchange movements. In constant currency, operating expenses increased by 2 per cent reflecting the development of International's deposit taking operation in Germany and increased risk management resources to manage impaired asset portfolios in Ireland and Australia.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

WEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL (continued)

Impairment losses have increased by £762 million, or 53 per cent, to £2,205 million driven by losses in Ireland where the deterioration in economic conditions has led to higher impairments, particularly in commercial real estate. Real estate exposures in Australia and Wholesale Europe are also the key drivers of impairment in those locations.

Impairment losses and loans and advances to customers are summarised by key geography in the following table.

	Impairment losses			Loans and advances to customers	
	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m	As at 30 June 2010 £m	As at 31 Dec 2009 £m
Ireland	1,557	1,027	1,922	21,511	24,948
Australia	454	408	441	12,686	12,993
Wholesale Europe	145	3	126	6,808	8,538
Latin America/Middle East	43	(2)	71	746	639
Netherlands	6	7	4	6,694	7,229
	2,205	1,443	2,564	48,445	54,347

Balance sheet progress

Loans and advances to customers decreased by £5.9 billion or 11 per cent, to £48.4 billion due to foreign exchange movements of £3.0 billion, net repayments of £0.8 billion across all businesses and higher impairment provisions. In the international businesses the Group has reduced drawn exposures in local currency with any new to bank assets written within the tightened risk appetite that has been applied across the division since early 2009. Significant focus remains on supporting existing customers through delivery of work-out strategies designed to maximise returns.

Customer deposits decreased by 5 per cent to £5.5 billion. Bank of Scotland Germany has raised over €2 billion of deposits since its launch in January 2009 but this increase in deposits was more than offset by a fall in customer deposits in Ireland following the closure of the division's Irish retail business.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

INSURANCE

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	(136)	(158)	14	(129)
Other income	1,320	1,479	(11)	1,465
Total income	1,184	1,321	(10)	1,336
Insurance claims	(261)	(294)	11	(343)
Total income, net of insurance claims	923	1,027	(10)	993
Operating expenses	(423)	(496)	15	(478)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(10)	(8)	(25)	(14)
Profit before tax and fair value unwind	490	523	(6)	501
Fair value unwind	(21)	(126)	83	77
Profit before tax	469	397	18	578
Profit before tax and fair value unwind – before impact of PPI new business closure	560	523	7	501
Other income – impact of PPI new business closure	(70)	–		–
Profit before tax and fair value unwind	490	523	(6)	501
Profit before tax and fair value unwind by business unit				
Life, Pensions and Investments:				
Before impact of PPI new business closure	343	328	5	289
PPI new business closure	(70)	–		–
UK business	273	328	(17)	289
European business	19	16	19	59
General Insurance	195	186	5	181
Other(1)	3	(7)		(28)
Profit before tax and fair value unwind	490	523	(6)	501
Life, Pensions and Investments sales (PVNBP)	6,331	7,361	(14)	6,158

(1) The above result includes certain Group and divisional costs and income not allocated to business units, as well as the division's share of results of joint ventures and associates. The half-year to 30 June 2010 includes an accounting gain on disposal of £13 million from the sale of the Group's joint venture investment in esure.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

INSURANCE (continued)

Key highlights

- Profit before tax increased by 18 per cent to £469 million, compared to £397 million in the first half of 2009.

- Profit before tax and fair value unwind increased by 7 per cent, or £37 million, to £560 million, before a non-recurring charge of £70 million in respect of the Group's decision to cease writing new payment protection insurance (PPI) business. After this charge, profit before tax and fair value unwind amounted to £490 million, a decrease of 6 per cent on the first half of 2009.

- Total income net of insurance claims decreased by 10 per cent or £104 million to £923 million largely due to the £70 million non-recurring charge for the closure to new business of PPI.

- Operating expenses have decreased by 15 per cent or £73 million to £423 million due to a continued focus on cost management and delivery of integration synergies.

- Life, Pensions and Investments sales decreased by 14 per cent to £6,331 million based on the Present Value of New Business Premiums (PVNBP) primarily due to the withdrawal of certain HBOS legacy products. Sales of OEIC and higher margin protection products increased by 9 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

- General Insurance profits increased by 5 per cent to £195 million primarily due to integration synergies.

- Capital management initiatives resulted in £2 billion mitigation of the potential impact of Basel III.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

INSURANCE (continued)

Life, Pensions and Investments

UK business

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	(116)	(146)	21	(127)
Other income	645	772	(16)	702
Total income	529	626	(15)	575
Operating expenses	(256)	(298)	14	(286)
Profit before tax and fair value unwind	273	328	(17)	289
Profit before tax and fair value unwind – before impact of PPI new business closure	343	328	5	289
Other income – impact of PPI new business closure	(70)	–		–
Profit before tax and fair value unwind	273	328	(17)	289
Profit before tax analysis				
New business profit – insurance business(1)	166	175	(5)	153
– investment business(1)	(34)	(96)	65	(100)
Total new business profit	132	79	67	53
Existing business profit(2)	234	192	22	239
Experience and assumption changes(2)	(23)	57		(3)
Profit before tax and fair value unwind – before impact of PPI new business closure	343	328	5	289
Other income – PPI new business closure	(70)	–		–
Profit before tax and fair value unwind	273	328	(17)	289

(1) As required under IFRS, products are split between insurance and investment contracts depending on the level of insurance risk contained. For insurance contracts, the new business profit includes the net present value of profits expected to emerge over the lifetime of the contract, including profits anticipated in periods after the year of sale; for investment contracts the figure reflects the profit in the year of sale only, after allowing for the deferral of initial income and expenses. Consequently the recognition of profit for investment contracts is deferred relative to insurance contracts.

(2) The disclosure of existing business profit has been changed to better reflect the performance of the business. Existing business profit includes the expected return on shareholder's net assets and experience and assumptions changes are disclosed separately.

Life, Pensions and Investments UK delivered profit growth of £15 million, or 5 per cent, to £343 million, before taking into account the non-recurring £70 million charge due to the Group's decision to cease writing new payment protection business. After this charge, profit before tax and fair value unwind was £273 million, a decrease of 17 per cent compared to the equivalent period in 2009.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

INSURANCE (continued)

Total new business profit increased by £53 million, or 67 per cent, to £132 million. This increase primarily reflects the progress made on product participation choices and other integration activities within both the Bancassurance and Intermediary channels.

The £9 million fall in Insurance new business profits reflects the withdrawal of guaranteed bonds sold through the HBOS branch network, a significant factor in the 20 per cent reduction in Bancassurance sales. This was partially offset by profits from Retirement income products.

Investment new business losses reduced by 65 per cent to £34 million reflecting a reduction in initial commission on OEICs sold through both the Lloyds TSB and HBOS branch networks and the withdrawal of the HBOS individual pension products sold through the Intermediary channel. After an initial decline in sales volumes in the period following the integration of the Intermediary sales forces in July 2009 and the withdrawal of lower returning HBOS products, intermediated sales have recovered and were 26 per cent higher in the first half of 2010 compared to the second half of 2009.

Existing business profit increased by £42 million, or 22 per cent, to £234 million. This predominantly reflects a higher assumed rate of return and higher asset values following improved market conditions in the second half of 2009.

Experience and assumption changes include a charge of £132 million arising as a result of a review of charging between the funds of Clerical Medical prior to the acquisition of HBOS. This charge has largely been offset by the appropriate release of fair value provisions. The £23 million adverse impact of experience and assumption changes in the period includes short-term persistency experience.

The capital positions of the UK life insurance companies within the Insurance division remain robust. As at 30 June 2010, the estimated Insurance Groups Directive (IGD) capital surplus for the Scottish Widows Insurance group was £1.3 billion (31 December 2009: £1.3 billion), and the estimated IGD capital surplus for the HBOS Insurance group was £1.7 billion (31 December 2009: £1.6 billion).

European business

Profit before tax increased by £3 million to £19 million, primarily as a result of continuing strategic initiatives to reduce operating expenses. An improved return on existing business was offset by lower new business profits driven by lower sales due to economic and market conditions.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

INSURANCE (continued)

New business
An analysis of the present value of new business premiums for business written by the Insurance division, split between the UK and European Life, Pensions and Investments businesses, is given below:

Analysis by product	UK	Europe	Half-year to 30 June 2010 Total	UK	Europe	Half-year to 30 June 2009 Tota	Change since 30 June 2009	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	£m
Protection	280	16	296	264	16	280	6	288
Payment protection	54	–	54	83	–	83	(35)	70
Savings and investments	925	112	1,037	1,465	113	1,578	(34)	1,423
Individual pensions	942	52	994	1,401	64	1,465	(32)	995
Corporate and other pensions	1,437	–	1,437	1,560	–	1,560	(8)	1,040
Retirement income	536	–	536	570	–	570	(6)	317
Managed fund business	70	–	70	76	–	76	(8)	70
Life and pensions	4,244	180	4,424	5,419	193	5,612	(21)	4,203
OEICs	1,907	–	1,907	1,749	–	1,749	9	1,955
Total	6,151	180	6,331	7,168	193	7,361	(14)	6,158
Analysis by channel								
Bancassurance ex payment protection	2,902	–	2,902	3,591	–	3,591	(19)	3,253
Payment protection	54	–	54	83	–	83	(35)	70
Bancassurance	2,956	–	2,956	3,674	–	3,674	(20)	3,323
Intermediary	2,921	180	3,101	3,313	193	3,506	(12)	2,679
Direct	274	–	274	181	–	181	51	156
Total	6,151	180	6,331	7,168	193	7,361	(14)	6,158

The present value of new business premiums has reduced by 14 per cent, to £6,331 million. This largely reflects the withdrawal of certain HBOS legacy investment and individual pension products with lower returns, partially offset by higher volumes of OEICs and higher margin protection products which increased by 9 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

Savings and investment sales reduced by 34 per cent following the withdrawal in the second half of 2009 of guaranteed bonds sold through the HBOS Bancassurance channel. The reduction in individual pension sales reflects the closure to new business during 2009 of certain products sold through the HBOS intermediary channel. The performance of key products in the ongoing product suite continues to improve with, for example, sales of the flagship pensions product, Retirement Account, increasing by 47 per cent.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

INSURANCE (continued)

Funds under management

The table below shows the Life, Pensions and Investment entities' funds within the Insurance division. These are predominantly managed within the Group by the Wealth and International division.

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £bn	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £bn	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Opening funds under management	122.1	113.7	111.4
UK business			
Premiums	6.3	6.4	5.8
Claims and surrenders	(8.1)	(6.5)	(6.7)
Transfers related to the sale of Insight	–	–	(3.3)
Net outflow of business	(1.8)	(0.1)	(4.2)
Investment return, expenses and commission	(0.6)	(1.9)	14.2
Other movements(1)	4.1	–	–
Net movement	1.7	(2.0)	10.0
European business			
Net movement	(0.1)	(0.3)	0.9
Dividends and capital repatriation	(0.5)	–	(0.2)
Closing funds under management	123.2	111.4	122.1
Managed by the Group	103.4	99.7	102.4
Managed by third parties	19.8	11.7	19.7
Closing funds under management	123.2	111.4	122.1

(1) Other movements in funds under management incorporates alignment changes and the inclusion of managed pension funds.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

INSURANCE (continued)

General Insurance	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Home insurance				
Underwriting income (net of reinsurance)	455	450	1	447
Commission receivable	35	23	52	48
Commission payable	(70)	(46)	(52)	(48)
	420	427	(2)	447
Payment protection insurance				
Underwriting income (net of reinsurance)	292	379	(23)	352
Commission receivable	(23)	29		(16)
Commission payable	(134)	(229)	41	(166)
	135	179	(25)	170
Other				
Underwriting income (net of reinsurance)	3	5	(40)	3
Commission receivable	22	47	(53)	22
Commission payable	(9)	(30)	70	2
Other (including investment income)	(9)	(10)	10	4
	7	12	(42)	31
Net operating income	562	618	(9)	648
Claims paid on insurance contracts (net of reinsurance)	(261)	(294)	11	(343)
Operating income, net of claims	301	324	(7)	305
Operating expenses	(106)	(138)	23	(124)
Profit before tax and fair value unwind	195	186	5	181
Combined ratio	77%	81%		84%

Profit before tax and fair value unwind from General Insurance increased by 5 per cent to £195 million, due primarily to lower claims and reduced operating expenses.

Underwriting income from home insurance showed growth of 1 per cent to £455 million. Home commission payable was adversely impacted by the alignment of commission arrangements between the legacy businesses during the period.

Payment protection insurance underwriting income decreased by £87 million, or 23 per cent, to £292 million reflecting the impact on new business volumes of the market wide move to monthly premiums and the decline of historic single premium business. Changes in commissions reflect lower volumes and the impact of cancellations.

Claims were 11 per cent lower than the first half of 2009 at £261 million, mainly due to a reduction in unemployment claims. Home claims were affected by adverse weather related experience during January 2010, although this impact was partially offset by benign weather thereafter.

Total operating expenses decreased by £32 million, or 23 per cent, to £106 million compared to the first half of 2009 as a result of continued focus on cost management and the delivery of integration savings.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

GROUP OPERATIONS

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009(1) £m	Change since 30 June 2009 %	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009(1) £m
Net interest income	(36)	(34)	(6)	(35)
Other income	15	21	(29)	(1)
Total income	(21)	(13)	(62)	(36)
Direct costs:				
Information technology	(598)	(621)	4	(599)
Operations	(290)	(306)	5	(308)
Property	(484)	(494)	2	(482)
Procurement	(71)	(79)	10	(86)
Support functions	(60)	(58)	(3)	(67)
	(1,503)	(1,558)	4	(1,542)
Result before recharges to divisions	(1,524)	(1,571)	3	(1,578)
Total net recharges to divisions	1,467	1,515	(3)	1,460
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	1	1		2
Loss before tax and fair value unwind	(56)	(55)	(2)	(116)
Fair value unwind	–	–	–	22
Loss before tax	(56)	(55)	(2)	(94)

(1) 2009 comparative figures have been amended to reflect the impact of centralising operations across the Group as part of the integration programme. To ensure a fair comparison of 2010 performance, 2009 direct costs have been increased with an equivalent offsetting increase in recharges to divisions.

Financial performance
2010 direct costs decreased by £55 million, or 4 per cent, to £1,503 million compared to the first half of 2009 and by £39 million, or 3 per cent, from the second half of 2009 reflecting the continued focus on cost management and the delivery of integration synergy savings.

IT costs decreased by £23 million, or 4 per cent, to £598 million from the first half of 2009, with integration synergy savings offsetting inflationary rises.

Operations costs decreased by £16 million, or 5 per cent, to £290 million, compared to the first half of 2009 through the continuing rationalisation of our major Operations functions.

Group Property costs decreased by £10 million, or 2 per cent, to £484 million, compared to the first half of 2009 as the consolidation of the heritage property portfolios continues to deliver integration synergy benefits.

Procurement costs decreased by £8 million, or 10 per cent, to £71 million, compared to the first half of 2009 reflecting the impact of negotiated lower third party costs on centrally managed contracts. The increase in Procurement costs in the second half of 2009 was due to an £11 million charge in respect of joint ventures.

Support function costs increased by £2 million to £60 million compared to the first half of 2009 largely as a result of further investment in the Risk function in line with increasing regulatory requirements. The £7 million reduction in Support function costs from the second half of 2009 is due to the completion of payments filtering investment in 2009.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

CENTRAL ITEMS

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Net interest income	(296)	(193)	(622)
Other income	840	689	1,091
Total income	544	496	469
Operating expenses	(117)	(103)	(191)
Trading surplus	427	393	278
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	1	4	(5)
Profit before tax and fair value unwind	428	397	273
Fair value unwind	(866)	(1,506)	(613)
Loss before tax	(438)	(1,109)	(340)

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

Total income increased by £48 million to £544 million. This reflects a £192 million increase in the fair value of the equity conversion feature of the Group's Enhanced Capital Notes and an increase in the fair value of other derivatives which cannot be mitigated through hedge accounting of £185 million, partially offset by a decrease of £322 million in gains on the exchange of certain debt securities. These gains arose from a number of transactions undertaken as part of the Group's management of capital which resulted in the exchange of certain debt securities for ordinary shares or other debt instruments. These transactions resulted in gains of £423 million in the first half of 2010 compared to gains of £745 million in the first half of 2009.

Operating expenses increased by £14 million to £117 million due to an increase in pension costs held centrally following the alignment of heritage processes, partially offset by lower professional fees and other costs associated with capital transactions and other projects.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON A COMBINED BUSINESSES BASIS (UNAUDITED)

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LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

1. Basis of preparation of combined businesses information

Readers should be aware that the combined businesses basis has been presented for comparative purposes only and is neither intended to provide pro forma information nor to show the results of the Group as if the acquisition of HBOS had taken place at an earlier date.

The acquisition of HBOS plc on 16 January 2009 has had a significant effect on the comparability of the Group's financial position and results with prior periods.

In order to provide a more comparable representation of business performance, the results of the Group's segments are presented on a 'combined businesses' basis. The key principles adopted in the preparation of the combined businesses basis of reporting are described below.

- In order to reflect the impact of the acquisition of HBOS, the following adjustments have been made:
  - the results for the half-year ended 30 June 2009 assume HBOS had been owned throughout the full period;
  - the gain on acquisition of HBOS (in the half-year ended 30 June 2009) and amortisation of purchased intangible assets have been excluded; and
  - the unwind of acquisition-related fair value adjustments is shown as one line in the combined businesses income statement.

- In order to present better the underlying business performance the following items, not related to acquisition accounting, have also been excluded:
  - integration costs;
  - insurance and policyholder interests volatility;
  - the Government Asset Protection Scheme (GAPS) fee paid in December 2009;
  - goodwill impairment; and
  - the curtailment gain in respect of the Group's defined benefit pension schemes.

The tables below set out a reconciliation from the published statutory results to the combined businesses results:

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

1. Basis of preparation of combined businesses information (continued)

Half-year to 30 June 2010		Lloyds Banking Group statutory £m	Removal of: Curtailment gain and acquisition related items(1) £m	Volatility £m	Insurance gross up £m	Fair value unwind £m	Combined businesses £m
Net interest income		7,038	–	11	(321)	183	6,911
Other income		8,742	–	188	(2,686)	(413)	5,831
Total income		15,780	–	199	(3,007)	(230)	12,742
Insurance claims		(3,189)	–	–	2,926	2	(261)
Total income, net of insurance claims		12,591	–	199	(81)	(228)	12,481
Costs	– Operating expenses	(5,609)	56	–	81	37	(5,435)
	– Impairment of tangible fixed assets	(202)	52	–	–	–	(150)
		(5,811)	108	–	81	37	(5,585)
Trading surplus (deficit)		6,780	108	199	–	(191)	6,896
Impairment		(5,423)	–	–	–	(1,131)	(6,554)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates		(61)	–	–	–	(1)	(62)
Fair value unwind			–	–	–	1,323	1,323
Profit before tax		1,296	108	199	–	–	1,603

(1) Comprises the curtailment gain (£1,019 million), integration costs (£804 million) and the amortisation of purchased intangibles (£323 million).

Half-year to 30 June 2009	Lloyds Banking Group statutory £m	Removal of: Pre-acquisition results of HBOS £m	Acquisition related items(1) £m	Volatility £m	Insurance gross up £m	Fair value unwind £m	Combined businesses £m
Net interest income	4,499	243	–	(2)	206	1,496	6,442
Other income	8,201	(1,123)	–	593	(1,527)	(353)	5,791
Total income	12,700	(880)	–	591	(1,321)	1,143	12,233
Insurance claims	(2,902)	1,349	–	–	1,292	(33)	(294)
Total income, net of insurance claims	9,798	469	–	591	(29)	1,110	11,939
Operating expenses	(6,464)	(293)	962	–	22	55	(5,718)
Trading surplus (deficit)	3,334	176	962	591	(7)	1,165	6,221
Impairment	(8,053)	(456)	–	–	–	(4,890)	(13,399)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(504)	–	–	–	–	(3)	(507)
Gain on acquisition	11,173	–	(11,173)	–	–	–	–

Fair value unwind		–	–	–	–	3,728	3,728
Profit (loss) before tax	5,950	(280)	(10,211)	591	(7)	–	(3,957)

(1) Comprises integration costs (£358 million), amortisation of purchased intangibles (£364 million) and goodwill impairment (£240 million).

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

1. Basis of preparation of combined businesses information (continued)

Half-year to 31 December 2009	Lloyds Banking Group statutory £m	Removal of: GAPS fee and acquisition related items(1) £m	Volatility £m	Insurance gross up £m	Fair value unwind £m	Combined businesses £m
Net interest income	4,527	–	13	1,074	670	6,284
Other income	28,070	–	(1,072)	(20,132)	(782)	6,084
Total income	32,597	–	(1,059)	(19,058)	(112)	12,368
Insurance claims	(19,117)	–	–	19,026	(252)	(343)
Total income, net of insurance claims	13,480	–	(1,059)	(32)	(364)	12,025
Operating expenses	(9,520)	3,627	–	39	(37)	(5,891)
Trading surplus (deficit)	3,960	3,627	(1,059)	7	(401)	6,134
Impairment	(8,620)	–	–	–	(1,969)	(10,589)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(248)	–	(10)	–	(2)	(260)
Fair value unwind		–	–	–	2,372	2,372
Profit (loss) before tax	(4,908)	3,627	(1,069)	7	–	(2,343)

(1) Comprises the Government Asset Protection Scheme fee (£2,500 million), integration costs (£738 million) and amortisation of purchased intangibles (£389 million).

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2. Banking net interest margin

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Banking net interest margin			
Banking net interest income	6,646	5,724	6,229
Average interest-earning assets, excluding reverse repos	644,701	671,944	676,510
Banking net interest margin	2.08%	1.72%	1.83%

In order to enhance comparability in the Group's banking net interest margin, certain items have been excluded in determining net interest income and average interest-earning assets. These include interest earned on shareholders' funds held in the Group's insurance businesses, amounts attributable to policyholders and amounts relating to trading activities primarily in the Wholesale division.

A reconciliation of banking net interest income to Group net interest income is as follows:

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Banking net interest income – combined businesses	6,646	5,724	6,229
Insurance division	(136)	(158)	(129)
Other net interest income (including trading activity)	401	876	184
Group net interest income – combined businesses	6,911	6,442	6,284
Fair value unwind	(183)	(1,496)	(670)
Insurance gross up	321	(206)	(1,074)
Volatility	(11)	2	(13)
Pre-acquisition results of HBOS	–	(243)	–
Group net interest income – statutory	7,038	4,499	4,527

Other net interest income decreased by £475 million to £401 million due to the disposal of certain debt securities and available-for-sale financial assets, primarily in Corporate Markets, and lower income in Treasury and Trading as markets stabilised.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

3. Integration costs and benefits

The Group expects to deliver annualised cost savings from synergies and other operating efficiencies of 2,000 million by the end of 2011.

The sustainable run-rate synergies achieved as at 30 June 2010 now total £1,084 million excluding a number of one-off savings. The table below analyses the run-rate synergies as at 30 June 2010 by division and the 2011 target run-rate of £2,000 million. The divisions are on target to achieve their 2011 run-rate synergies, with their share of IT and Property benefits being necessarily back ended.

	Synergy run-rate as at 30 June 2010 £m	2010 Allocation of Group Operations run-rate to divisions £m	Run-rate by market facing division £m	2011 Target run-rate by market facing division £m
Retail	249	174	423	867
Wholesale	218	81	299	532
Wealth and International	167	5	172	242
Insurance	127	22	149	239
Group Operations	288	(288)	–	–
Central items	35	6	41	120
Total	1,084	–	1,084	2,000

The Integration programme commenced IT systems design and build in 2009 with the build for the integrated technical infrastructure completing in the first half of 2010. A comprehensive programme of testing is now underway ahead of commercial and retail systems integration and data migration in 2011.

Product, process and system harmonisation is underway with the first half of 2010 seeing deployment of the Lloyds TSB model of day time cash deliveries to Halifax and Bank of Scotland branches, implementation of an improved online mortgage application process for mortgage brokers, delivery of a single scalable secure Internet Banking platform, launch of an integrated product proposition for our market leading Bancassurance business, delivery of the Lloyds TSB staff on-line procurement system to Halifax and Bank of Scotland staff and migration of all Halifax and Bank of Scotland HR staff data onto the Lloyds TSB platform.

Savings to date have been driven largely from role reductions, some 16,000, resulting from deployment of the new Group organisation design adopting the Lloyds TSB approach. The overwhelming majority of role reductions have been achieved through re-deployment, natural turnover and voluntary redundancy. Only a small proportion left via compulsory redundancy. In addition the Group has exited 35 properties during the first half of 2010, bringing the total to 118 since the start of the integration programme.

Procurement benefits of £99 million have been achieved in 2010. The Group has reviewed and consolidated key supplier contracts with over 90 per cent of spend now being through its top 1,000 suppliers.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

3. Integration costs and benefits (continued)

Total cost reductions from synergies of £650 million have been achieved in the first half-year against the integration baseline, in line with target. They are analysed by division in the table below and are included in the Group's combined businesses results for the half-year to 30 June 2010. These benefits relate primarily to reductions in staff numbers, procurement and IT savings.

By division	Synergies realised half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Allocation of Group Operations actual to divisions £m	Synergies by market facing division £m
Retail	142	132	274
Wholesale	122	68	190
Wealth and International	80	3	83
Insurance	64	12	76
Group Operations	223	(223)	–
Central items	19	8	27
Total	650	–	650
By expenditure type			
People			362
Procurement(1)			99
IT			99
Property			24
Other			66
Total			650

(1) Procurement benefits totalling £127 million were achieved, split £99 million against the ongoing cost base and £28 million against integration costs.

One-off integration costs of £804 million (£1,900 million to date) were incurred in the first half of 2010 which have been excluded from the combined businesses results. The integration costs relate to severance, IT and business costs of implementation. The Group’s policy is to use natural turnover and to redeploy staff wherever possible to retain their expertise and knowledge within the Group.

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4.Impairment charge

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Retail:			
Secured	53	591	198
Unsecured	1,282	1,597	1,835
Total Retail	1,335	2,188	2,033
Wholesale	2,937	8,343	5,688
Wealth and International	2,227	1,461	2,597
Total impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	6,499	11,992	10,318
Loans and advances to banks	(6)	14	(17)
Debt securities classified as loans and receivables	15	853	139
Available-for-sale financial assets	49	495	151
Other credit risk provisions	(3)	45	(2)
Total impairment charge	6,554	13,399	10,589
Charge for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers as % of average lending (annualised):			
Retail:			
Secured	0.03%	0.34%	0.11%
Unsecured	8.27%	9.06%	10.86%
Total Retail	0.72%	1.15%	1.07%
Wholesale	2.85%	6.87%	4.92%
Wealth and International	6.56%	4.55%	7.40%
Total	2.01%	3.47%	3.02%

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5. Volatility

The Group's statutory profit before tax is affected by two items that impact the underlying financial performance of the Group, namely insurance volatility, caused by movements in financial markets, and policyholder interests' volatility, which primarily reflects the gross up of policyholder tax included in the Group tax charge.

During the six months to 30 June 2010, the Group's statutory profit before tax included negative insurance and policyholder interests' volatility of £199 million compared to negative volatility of £591 million in the six months to 30 June 2009. The adverse volatility in the first half of 2010 arose primarily as a result of the performance of equity markets partially offset by favourable experience in fixed interest and property investments.

Volatility comprises the following:

	Half-year to 30 June 2010 £m	Half-year to 30 June 2009 £m	Half-year to 31 Dec 2009 £m
Insurance volatility	(162)	(484)	721
Policyholder interests volatility	(91)	(107)	405
Total volatility(1)	(253)	(591)	1,126
Group hedging arrangements	54	–	(57)
Total	(199)	(591)	1,069

(1) Above result includes volatility relating to the Group's interest in St James's Place.

Insurance volatility

The Group's insurance businesses have liability products that are supported by substantial holdings of investments, including equities, property and fixed interest investments, all of which are subject to variations in their value. The value of the liabilities does not move exactly in line with changes in the value of the investments, yet IFRS requires that the changes in both the value of the liabilities and investments be reflected within the income statement. As these investments are substantial and 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.

The expected sterling investment returns used to determine the normalised profit of the business, which are based on prevailing market rates and published research into historical investment return differentials, are set out below:

United Kingdom (Sterling)	2010 %	2009 %	2008 %
Gilt yields (gross)	4.45	3.74	4.55
Equity returns (gross)	7.45	6.74	7.55
Dividend yield	3.00	3.00	3.00
Property return (gross)	7.45	6.74	7.55
Corporate bonds in unit linked and with-profit funds (gross)	5.05	4.34	5.15
Fixed interest investments backing annuity liabilities (gross)	5.30	5.72	5.52

The impact on the results due to the actual return on these investments differing from the expected return (based upon economic assumptions made at the beginning of the year) is included within insurance volatility. Changes in market variables also affect the realistic valuation of the guarantees and options embedded within the With Profits Funds, the value of the in-force business and the value of shareholders' funds.

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5. Volatility (continued)

Overall, the negative insurance volatility during the six months ended 30 June 2010 in the Insurance division was £162 million, primarily reflecting the deterioration in equity investments relative to the expected return. Increased equity volatility has also caused a negative volatility impact on the realistic value of the options and guarantees. These factors were partially offset by an improved performance from fixed interest securities and property investments. During the first half of 2010, equities have declined by 9 per cent, offset by a reduction in gilt yields and an increase in property values of 12 per cent. This contrasts with 2009 where an increased level of volatility for gilts and fixed income investments and lower property values, along with a fall in global equity markets, were the main drivers of the £484 million negative insurance volatility.

Group hedging arrangements

To protect against further deterioration in equity market conditions, and the consequent negative impact on the value of in-force business on the Group balance sheet, the Group purchased put option contracts in 2009. These expired on 15 January 2010. The charge booked in the first half of 2010 was £7 million. New protection against significant market falls, using option contracts, has been acquired by the Group, financed by selling some upside potential from equity market movements. There was no initial cost associated with these hedging arrangements. On a mark to market valuation basis a gain of £44 million was recognised in relation to these contracts in the first half of 2010. The option contracts expire on 21 January 2011. Other Group level hedging contracts have also shown a net positive movement on a mark to market basis which has resulted in a gain of £17 million.

Policyholder interests' volatility

The application of accounting standards results in the introduction of other sources of significant volatility into the pre-tax profits of the life, pensions and investments business. In order to provide a clearer representation of the performance of the business, and consistent with the way in which it is managed, adjustments are made to remove this volatility from underlying profits. The effect of these adjustments is separately disclosed as policyholder interests' volatility; there is no impact upon profit attributable to equity shareholders over the long term.

The most significant of these additional sources of volatility is policyholder tax. 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 impact is, therefore, to either increase or decrease profit before tax with a corresponding change in the tax charge. Over the longer term the charges levied to policyholders to cover policyholder tax on investment returns and the related tax provisions are expected to offset. In practice timing and measurement differences exist between provisions for tax and charges made to policyholders. Consistent with the normalised 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. Other sources of volatility include the minorities' share of the profits earned by investment vehicles which are not wholly owned by the long-term assurance funds.

During the six months to 30 June 2010, the statutory profit before tax in both the Insurance and Wealth and International divisions included a charge to other income relating to policyholder interests volatility totalling £91 million (2009: policyholder interests volatility impact of £107 million). This charge included the impact of deferred tax asset impairments due to falling equity markets and changes in expected policyholder tax provisions. Policyholder tax liabilities increased slightly during the first half of 2010 and led to a small tax charge during the period.

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6. Number of employees (full-time equivalent)

	As at 30 June 2010	As at 31 Dec 2009
Retail	54,353	53,338
Wholesale	18,365	18,496
Wealth and International	9,585	10,503
Insurance	10,593	10,621
Group Operations	19,180	19,047
Central items	2,522	2,391
	114,598	114,396
Agency staff (full-time equivalent)	(8,135)	(7,252)
Total number of employees (full-time equivalent)	106,463	107,144

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RISK MANAGEMENT

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The income statement numbers in this section have been presented on a combined businesses basis.

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RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH

There have been no material changes to the Group's approach to risk management as described in the risk management report within the Lloyds Banking Group annual report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2009, which was filed with the SEC on Form 20-F on 13 May 2010.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group for the remaining six months of the year are set out below, together with details of how they have evolved during the first half of 2010 and continue to be actively managed by the Group.

Economy

In the first half of 2010, the global economy has continued to recover from the deepest recession in 80 years. Asia has led the improvement, as it has been less affected by high levels of private and public sector debt and other strains in its financial system. As expected, the pace of the global recovery has been weak, and faltered in the second quarter of 2010 as concerns over European and UK sovereign debt rose. Rapid introduction of austerity programmes for public finances has worsened the outlook for countries with high levels of debt and deficits, impacting Ireland in particular of the economies where the Group has significant exposures.

The UK economy has grown at a pace in line with its long-term average during the first half of 2010, however consumer confidence has fallen back slightly and the recent rise in house prices has stalled. Nevertheless, some key drivers of the Group's performance have continued to perform better than expected. In particular, although the Group would expect corporate insolvencies to rise slightly further, UK corporate insolvencies have fallen in each of the three quarters up to the first quarter of 2010, much earlier than in a normal recovery, and related to that, employment has held up relatively well – the 2 per cent fall in employment since the start of the recession compares favourably with the 4.5 per cent fall at the same stage of the early 1990s recession. Commercial property prices have now risen more than 15 per cent from the trough reached in July 2009 and even though house price rises have stalled, average prices are still over 7 per cent above their trough of April 2009.

The Group's central scenario is for the modest recovery in the UK to continue – the projection of 1.3 per cent GDP growth in 2010 and just over 2 per cent in 2011 is close to the consensus. Private and public sector deleveraging, which is expected to suppress economic growth, should be more than offset by a positive contribution from net external trade, reflecting the weakness of sterling, and by a return to rebuilding of stocks by companies. Unemployment may rise slightly further as public sector job cuts begin, and house prices are expected to remain stable through the rest of this year before rising slowly again from 2011. Commercial property prices may weaken slightly after the unexpected strength so far this year. The recovery in the Eurozone is assumed to be weaker, with the weakest countries lacking the benefit of a flexible exchange rate to offset constrained domestic demand.

The risks around this scenario remain skewed to the downside. The extent to which simultaneous fiscal tightening across Europe might undermine global and UK growth is unclear. Rising commodity prices driven by strong recovery in Asia might fuel higher inflation, prompting short-term interest rates in the West to rise more quickly than anticipated. Since any shock to growth would also worsen the outlook for both public finances and bank capital and funding, a relatively small initial shock could throw the economy onto a much weaker path as governments are forced to tighten fiscal policy even further or financial institutions are constrained further in their ability to lend. A 'double-dip' scenario – a second recession following closely the one that the economy is just emerging from – would result in further significant increases in corporate failures and unemployment into 2011. Residential and commercial property would suffer a second period of falling prices, tenant defaults would increase and central banks would have limited ability to cushion the downturn.

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Liquidity and funding

During the first half of 2010 liquidity and funding has remained a key area of focus for the Group and the industry as a whole. Like all major banks, the Group is dependent on confidence in the short and longer term wholesale funding markets; should the Group, due to exceptional circumstances, be unable to continue to source sustainable funding and provide liquidity where necessary, its ability to fund its financial obligations could be impacted.

The Group is reliant on both short-term wholesale funding markets and existing utilisation of government and central bank sponsored funding facilities to support its balance sheet. The challenges facing the Group over the medium term continue to be ensuring sustainable access to wholesale funding markets, and the reduction of its utilisation of government funding schemes. The combination of a clear focus on right-sizing the balance sheet, continued development of the Group’s retail liability base, and strategic access to the capital markets will enable the Group to strengthen its funding base and reduce its overall funding requirement.

During the first half of 2010 the Group has improved the mix of funding supporting the balance sheet. Wholesale funding has reduced by £14.7 billion whilst customer deposits have increased by £4.1 billion, giving a more stable liability base. The customer loan to deposit ratio improved to 163 per cent compared with 169 per cent at 31 December 2009.

The Group’s wholesale funding position includes debt issued under the legacy Government Credit Guarantee Scheme for senior funding and also other central bank facilities, including the Bank of England’s Special Liquidity Scheme. At 30 June 2010, the Group’s overall support from legacy public and central bank facilities totalled £132 billion, a reduction of £25 billion compared with 31 December 2009. A significant proportion of the remaining balance, including all the Special Liquidity Scheme and Credit Guarantee Scheme facilities, matures over the course of the next couple of years. The Group’s balance sheet reduction plans will avoid the necessity to refinance much of this. During the first half of 2010, the Group has repaid a portion of the amounts drawn from these facilities, replacing them with term debt issuances in the public and private markets, reflecting reduced demand for wholesale funding due to balance sheet reductions.

The Group’s term funding ratio (wholesale funding with a remaining life of over one year as a percentage of total funding) of 49 per cent at 30 June 2010 was broadly stable compared with 50 per cent at 31 December 2009.

A shortening in maturity risk appetite of investors in the second quarter of 2010 resulting from European sovereign risk concerns has led to a reduction in the availability of short-term money market liquidity. During this period of recent heightened stress the Group has continued to fund itself successfully with no material change in the Group’s short-term maturity profile. The Group anticipates that wholesale markets will remain vulnerable to periods of disruption during the second half of the year and potentially beyond. To mitigate the impact of such events, the Group has been actively diversifying its product suite and investor base.

The UK Financial Services Authority (FSA) has recently introduced a new liquidity framework (Individual Liquidity Adequacy Standards – ILAS) bringing enhanced systems and controls, quantitative requirements, reporting requirements and stress testing. As part of the ILAS framework, the FSA has issued an Individual Liquidity Guidance (ILG) to the Group, representing a new regulatory requirement, which was effective from 1 June 2010. The Group has maintained its liquidity levels above this ILG regulatory minimum.

The key dependencies on successfully funding the Group’s balance sheet include the continued functioning of the money and capital markets; successful right-sizing of the Group’s balance sheet; the repayment of public facilities in accordance with the terms agreed; limited further deterioration in the UK’s credit rating or those of the Group and its subsidiaries; and no significant or sudden withdrawal of deposits resulting in increased reliance on money markets or UK Government support schemes. Additionally, the Group has entered into a number of EU state aid related obligations to achieve reductions in certain parts of its balance sheet by the end of 2014. The requirement to meet this deadline may result in the Group having to provide funding to support these asset reductions and/or disposals which may also result in a lower price being achieved.

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Liquidity and funding (continued)

Group funding position

	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn	Change %
Assets			
Loans and advances to customers	612.1	627.0	(2)
Wholesale assets			
Debt securities	28.7	32.7	(12)
Available-for-sale financial assets	47.7	46.6	2
Loans and advances to banks(1)	15.6	20.3	(23)
Total banking assets	704.1	726.6	(3)
Liabilities			
Customer deposits(2)	375.3	371.2	1
Wholesale funding	310.8	325.5	(5)
Repurchase agreements	66.3	63.1	5
Total equity	47.7	44.1	8
Total funding	800.1	803.9	–
Less: Cash and balances at central banks	(53.0)	(39.0)	(36)
Total funding net of cash and balances at central banks	747.1	764.9	(2)

(1) Excludes £15.7 billion (31 December 2009 £15.1 billion) of loans and advances to banks within the insurance businesses.

(2) Excluding repurchase agreements.

	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 30 June 2010 %	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn	As at 31 Dec 2009 %
Deposits from banks	48.1	7.0	48.6	7.0
Debt securities in issue:				
Certificates of deposit	40.2	5.9	50.9	7.3
Medium-term notes	88.7	12.9	89.7	12.9
Covered bonds	28.0	4.1	28.1	4.0
Commercial paper	32.5	4.7	35.0	5.0
Securitisations	36.4	5.3	35.8	5.1
	225.8	32.9	239.5	34.3
Subordinated liabilities	36.9	5.4	37.4	5.4
Total wholesale	310.8	45.3	325.5	46.7
Customer deposits (excluding repos)	375.3	54.7	371.2	53.3
Total Group funding(1)	686.1	100.0	696.7	100.0

(1) Excluding repos and total equity.

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Liquidity and funding (continued)

Term funding

The Group has taken advantage of the improved market sentiment in the first half of 2010 by successfully accessing a number of different markets, both secured and unsecured, with total public issuance of £18 billion during the first half of 2010, including £4.5 billion of benchmark senior debt, €2 billion of covered bonds, £2 billion of lower tier 2 capital securities, and £5 billion of public RMBS.

Total wholesale funding is analysed by residual maturity as follows:

	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 30 June 2010 %	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn	As at 31 Dec 2009 %
Less than one year	159.8	51.4	161.8	49.7
One to two years	58.9	19.0	48.8	15.0
Two to five years	46.6	15.0	68.7	21.1
More than five years	45.5	14.6	46.2	14.2
Total wholesale funding(1)	310.8	100.0	325.5	100.0

(1) 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 debt.

Eligible collateral

The table below illustrates the Group's holding of highly liquid unencumbered assets. This liquidity 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.

	As at 30 June 2010 £bn	As at 31 Dec 2009 £bn
Primary liquidity(1)	83.6	88.4
Secondary liquidity(2)	44.7	62.4
Total	128.3	150.8

(1) Primary liquidity is defined as FSA eligible liquid assets (UK Gilts, US Treasuries, Euro AAA government debt; unencumbered cash balances held at central banks).

(2) Secondary liquidity comprises a diversified pool of highly rated unencumbered collateral (including retained issuance).

Following the introduction of the FSA's Individual Liquidity Guidance under ILAS, the Group now manages its liquidity position as a coverage ratio (proportion of stressed outflows covered by primary liquid assets) rather than by reference to a quantum of liquid assets; the eligible collateral held reflects a buffer over the regulatory minimum. The Group receives no recognition under ILAS for assets held for secondary liquidity purposes.

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Liquidity and funding (continued)

The following tables reconcile figures reported on page 51.

	As at 30 June 2010			
	Included in funding analysis (above) £bn	Repos £bn	Fair value and other accounting methods £bn	Balance sheet £bn
Deposits from banks	48.1	21.2	0.3	69.6
Debt securities in issue	225.8	–	(4.0)	221.8
Subordinated liabilities	36.9	–	(1.7)	35.2
Total wholesale funding	310.8	21.2		
Customer deposits	375.3	45.1	–	420.4
Total	686.1	66.3		

	As at 31 December 2009			
	Included in funding analysis (above) £bn	Repos £bn	Fair value and other accounting methods £bn	Balance sheet £bn
Deposits from banks	48.6	27.6	6.3	82.5
Debt securities in issue	239.5	–	(6.0)	233.5
Subordinated liabilities	37.4	–	(2.7)	34.7
Total wholesale funding	325.5	27.6		
Customer deposits	371.2	35.5	–	406.7
Total	696.7	63.1		

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Credit risk

Credit risk – Group

Key highlights

- The Group has seen an improvement in impairments in the first half of 2010, due to the stabilisation of the wholesale portfolios and retail affordability and performance. The Group's total impairment charge levels have reduced in the first half of 2010 compared with both the first half of 2009 and the second half of 2009.

- The Group has largely adopted the heritage Lloyds TSB credit risk approach with prudent, through-the-cycle credit policies and procedures, focusing on development of enduring client relationships. This has resulted in higher quality new business being originated.

- The Group has expanded its Business Support model across the Wholesale and Wealth and International divisions and increased the resources within Retail Collections and Recoveries to promote more timely engagement with customers experiencing difficulties to drive more effective customer outcomes.

- The Group actively reduced limits to Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain over the last year and a half, with the associated country risk profile modest in the context of the Group's asset base. Except for Ireland, the 2010 base case impairment forecast for these countries is de-minimis in the context of the Group.

Impaired loans
Impaired loans increased by £4,042 million, or 7 per cent, to £62,875 million compared with 31 December 2009. Impaired loans as a percentage of closing loans and advances to customers increased to 9.7 per cent from 8.9 per cent at 31 December 2009. This reflected both the continued identification of new impaired assets and the lack of wholesale liquidity, particularly within Ireland, resulting in lower asset disposals. Wholesale has seen some impairment write-backs in the first half of 2010 driven by a firming of investor demand, particularly in the UK commercial property market, which led to strong interest at reasonable valuations for good assets.

The Group's coverage ratio (impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans) has increased to 45.0 per cent from 44.2 per cent at 31 December 2009. This was due to increased provisions on existing impaired assets within Wealth and International reflecting the continued weakness in the Irish market. The ratio has decreased slightly in Retail driven by increases in house valuations and remained relatively unchanged in Wholesale.

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Credit risk – Group (continued)

Impairment losses
The Group's total impairment losses decreased by £6,845 million, or 51 per cent, to £6,554 million compared with the first half of 2009 and decreased by £4,035 million, or 38 per cent, compared with the second half of 2009.

The Group's impairment losses as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers decreased to 2.01 per cent from 3.47 per cent in the first half of 2009 and from 3.02 per cent in the second half of 2009. This was principally due to stabilising UK economic conditions, the higher quality of new business being originated, current levels of retail affordability and the stabilisation of the high risk wholesale portfolios following in-depth reviews in the first half of 2009.

Sovereign exposures
In parallel with the publication of the stress tests by the Committee of European Banking Supervisors (CEBS), the Group published its exposures to European national and local governments. Under the CEBS principles, the Group's exposures, net of impairment, at 30 June 2010 totalled £7,672 million. This includes the United Kingdom £5,303 million, Germany £1,404 million, France £671 million, the Netherlands £170 million and Belgium £76 million. The balance of £48 million comprises exposures to Austria, Romania, Hungary, and Cyprus.

Outlook
Based on the Group's current assessment of expected economic conditions, the Group expects a lower impairment charge in 2010 compared with 2009. However, the outlook remains uncertain in light of signs of faltering in the global recovery, Eurozone weakness and the impact of the UK Budget cuts. In particular, a 'double-dip' recession is a key downside risk to the UK economy and hence to the Group. This could result in higher unemployment, corporate failures and tenant defaults, together with falls in both residential and commercial property prices, which could result in a prolonged shortage of wholesale liquidity. Together, these factors could lead to increased impairments across the Group's portfolios.

As at 30 June 2010	Loans and advances to customers £m	Impaired loans £m	Impaired loans as a % of closing advances %	Impairment provisions(1) £m	Impairment provisions as a % of impaired loans %
Retail	374,204	10,464	2.8	3,551	33.9
Wholesale	205,181	36,779	17.9	17,777	48.3
Wealth and International	65,093	15,632	24.0	6,937	44.4
Hedging and other items	1,300	–	–	–	–
	645,778	62,875	9.7	28,265	45.0
Impairment provisions	(28,265)				
Fair value adjustments	(5,380)				
Total Group	612,133				
As at 31 December 2009					
Retail	378,005	11,015	2.9	3,806	34.6
Wholesale	210,934	35,114	16.6	17,179	48.9
Wealth and International	69,402	12,704	18.3	5,003	39.4

Hedging and other items	1,663	–	–	–	–
	660,004	58,833	8.9	25,988	44.2
Impairment provisions	(25,988)				
Fair value adjustments	(7,047)				
Total Group	626,969				

(1) Impairment provisions include collective unimpaired provisions.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Retail

Key highlights

- Impairment losses were £1,335 million, a decrease of £857 million, or 39 per cent, from the first half of 2009 and a decrease of £700 million, or 34 per cent, from the second half of 2009.

- Decreases in impairment losses have been seen across both secured and unsecured portfolios as a result of benefits from the Group's risk management processes combined with stabilising economic conditions. Impairment losses for loans and advances to customers as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers decreased to 0.72 per cent from 1.15 per cent in the first half of 2009.

- Average loan-to-value on new mortgage lending stands at 60.3 per cent in the first half of 2010 (59.3 per cent for the year ended 31 December 2009). The average indexed loan-to-value on the mortgage portfolio has improved to 53.7 per cent from 54.8 per cent.

Impaired loans and provisions
Retail impaired loans decreased by £0.5 billion to £10.5 billion compared with 31 December 2009, and as a percentage of closing loans and advances to customers decreased to 2.8 per cent from 2.9 per cent at 31 December 2009. The reduction in the value of impaired loans is a result of continued affordability of mortgages and fewer unsecured loans entering collections. Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans reduced slightly to 33.9 per cent from 34.6 per cent at 31 December 2009 largely driven by increases in house valuations in the mortgage book. Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans for unsecured was broadly flat.

Impairment losses
Retail impairment losses decreased by £857 million to £1,335 million in the first half of 2010 compared with the first half of 2009 and decreased by £700 million compared with the second half of 2009. Impairment losses were lower in the first half of 2010 than both half-years in 2009 across both secured and unsecured portfolios. Impairment losses for loans and advances to customers as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers decreased to 0.72 per cent from 1.15 per cent in the first half of 2009.

Outlook
The Group remains cautious about the pace and consistency of economic recovery and how this may impact individuals. There is a mixture of signals from lead indicators, which suggest that the rate of improvements in Retail losses will slow over the next year. Credit performance improved more quickly than was expected at 31 December 2009. Based on the Group's current assessment of expected economic conditions, the Group anticipates that impairment losses will continue to improve in the second half of 2010 and 2011 but at a significantly slower rate than in the first half of 2010.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Retail (continued)

As at 30 June 2010	Loans and advances to customers £m	Impaired loans £m	Impaired loans as a % of closing loans and advances %	Impairment provisions(1) £m	Impairment provisions as a % of impaired loans %
Secured	344,152	6,861	2.0	1,564	22.8
Unsecured	30,052	3,603	12.0	1,987	55.1
Total gross lending	374,204	10,464	2.8	3,551	33.9
Impairment provisions	(3,551)				
Fair value adjustments	(2,619)				
Total Retail	368,034				
As at 31 December 2009					
Secured	345,900	7,196	2.1	1,693	23.5
Unsecured	32,105	3,819	11.9	2,113	55.3
Total gross lending	378,005	11,015	2.9	3,806	34.6
Impairment provisions	(3,806)				
Fair value adjustments	(3,141)				
Total Retail	371,058				

(1) Impairment provisions include collective unimpaired provisions.

	As at 30 June 2010 £m	As at 31 Dec 2009 £m
Secured		
Mainstream	268,346	270,069
Buy to let	45,333	44,236
Specialist	30,473	31,595
	344,152	345,900
Unsecured		
Credit cards	11,798	12,301
Personal loans	15,387	16,940
Bank accounts	2,654	2,629
Others, including joint ventures	213	235
	30,052	32,105
Total Retail gross lending	374,204	378,005

Secured

The average loan-to-value ratio (LTV) for new mortgages and further advances written in the first half of 2010 was 60.3 per cent compared with 59.3 per cent for the year ended 31 December 2009. The average indexed loan-to-value ratio on the mortgage portfolio at 30 June 2010 was 53.7 per cent compared with 54.8 per cent at 31 December 2009, whilst 9.5 per cent of the mortgage portfolio had an indexed loan-to-value ratio in excess of 100 per cent (£32.6 billion), compared with 13.0 per cent (£44.8 billion) as at 31 December 2009.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Retail (continued)

The tables below show LTVs across the principal mortgage portfolios.

As at 30 June 2010	Mainstream %	Buy to let %	Specialist(1) %	Total %
Less than 60%	35.6	13.3	15.6	30.9
60% to 70%	13.2	13.3	11.0	13.0
70% to 80%	16.2	22.3	18.9	17.3
80% to 90%	14.8	18.7	21.2	15.9
90% to 100%	11.4	21.8	19.8	13.4
Greater than 100%	8.8	10.6	13.5	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average loan-to-value:				
Stock of residential mortgages	50.1	73.1	70.6	53.7
New residential lending	59.3	66.4	–	60.3
Impaired mortgages	69.9	91.2	84.2	75.1

As at 31 December 2009	Mainstream %	Buy to let %	Specialist(1) %	Total %
Less than 60%	34.4	12.0	14.3	29.7
60% to 70%	11.9	11.3	9.7	11.6
70% to 80%	15.2	20.2	17.0	16.0
80% to 90%	14.3	19.1	21.5	15.6
90% to 100%	12.2	21.4	20.3	14.1
Greater than 100%	12.0	16.0	17.2	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average loan-to-value:				
Stock of residential mortgages	51.0	75.2	72.3	54.8
New residential lending	58.3	65.6	73.7	59.3
Impaired mortgages	71.1	91.5	85.6	76.5

(1) Specialist lending is closed to new business and is in run-off.

Secured impaired loans
Secured impaired loans decreased steadily by £0.3 billion to £6.9 billion at 30 June 2010 and as a percentage of closing loans and advances to customers decreased slightly to 2.0 per cent from 2.1 per cent at 31 December 2009.

The percentage of mortgage cases greater than three months in arrears (excluding repossessions) decreased to 2.2 per cent at 30 June 2010 from 2.3 per cent at 31 December 2009. Based on the latest published figures (March 2010) by the Council of Mortgage Lenders, the Group is performing in line with the industry average.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Retail (continued)

Secured arrears

Overall the secured business has broadly stable levels of new customers going into arrears, more customers returning to order, offsetting a small increase in flow to repossessions. As reported at 2009 year end Specialist lending is now closed to new business and this book is in run-off.

Greater than three months in arrears (excluding repossessions)	Number of cases		Total mortgage accounts %		Value of debt(1)		Total mortgage balances %	
	30 June 2010 Cases	31 Dec 2009 Cases	30 June 2010 %	31 Dec 2009 %	30 June 2010 £m	31 Dec 2009 £m	30 June 2010 %	31 Dec 2009 %
Mainstream	54,294	57,837	2.0	2.1	6,095	6,407	2.3	2.4
Buy to let	7,152	7,557	1.8	1.9	1,113	1,159	2.4	2.6
Specialist	12,602	13,848	6.2	6.6	2,259	2,498	7.4	7.9
Total	74,048	79,242	2.2	2.3	9,467	10,064	2.7	2.9

(1) Value of debt represents total book value of mortgages in arrears but not repossessed.

Reduced sales of repossessed properties have resulted in the stock of repossessions rising slightly from 2,720 at 31 December 2009 to 3,195 at 30 June 2010. This still represents a relatively low level of repossessed stock comparable to prior periods. Where repossessed properties have been sold, average sales proceeds have exceeded average valuations.

Secured impairment losses

Secured impairment losses decreased by £538 million to £53 million compared with the first half of 2009 and decreased by £145 million compared with the second half of 2009. The main drivers of the reduction are continued benefits from internal activities (risk and collections policies) and continued stability of external factors (interest rates, house prices and unemployment). The combination of these factors has allowed customers time to improve their financial circumstances and resulted in reducing impaired loans during the first half of the year. Secured impairment losses for loans and advances to customers as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers decreased to 0.03 per cent from 0.34 per cent in the first half of 2009 and from 0.11 per cent in the second half of 2009.

Provisions held against secured assets reflect an allowance for incurred losses yet to emerge from events that have occurred, including in respect of accounts currently on repayment plans or for those in financial difficulties who are maintaining their repayments whilst interest rates are very low.

Unsecured

A combination of reduced demand from customers for personal unsecured borrowing, a shift in the lending mix towards existing customers and prudent risk policies have contributed to lower loans and advances to customers in the first half of 2010, reducing by £2.1 billion to £30.1 billion at 30 June 2010.

Unsecured impaired loans decreased by £0.2 billion, to £3.6 billion at 30 June 2010, as a result of fewer cases entering collections and the standardisation of the treatments for concessionary repayment plans. This represents 12.0 per cent of closing loans and advances to customers which is broadly in line with 31 December 2009. Impairment provisions decreased by £0.1 billion compared with 31 December 2009 to £2.0 billion. Unsecured impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans for unsecured is broadly in line with 31 December 2009.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Retail (continued)

In the first half of 2010 unsecured impairment losses on loans and advances to customers reduced by £315 million to £1,282 million compared with the first half of 2009 and decreased by £553 million compared with the second half of 2009.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Wholesale

Key highlights

- Impairment losses for the first half of 2010 decreased to £2,991 million, from £9,738 million for the first half of 2009 and £5,945 million in the second half of 2009.

- Impairment experience in the first half of 2010 was better than previously expected as stabilising economic conditions led to lower impairment losses especially in the Corporate Real Estate, real estate related and Corporate (UK and US) portfolios. However, the volume of underlying impairment losses from traditional trading and manufacturing businesses is expected to continue to increase during 2010 as the full impact of recent economic conditions filters into business insolvencies and asset values which typically lags general economic recovery.

Impaired loans and provisions
Wholesale's impaired loans increased by £1.7 billion to £36.8 billion compared with 31 December 2009 and as a percentage of closing loans and advances to customers increased to 17.9 per cent from 16.6 per cent at 31 December 2009. Detailed reviews of portfolios within Wholesale have been completed and, where appropriate, remedial risk mitigating actions are underway. Whilst impaired loans rose in late 2008 and early 2009 following detailed reviews of portfolios, impaired loans grew less in the first half of 2010. This is due to new impaired assets (mainly in the Corporate Real Estate Business Support Unit) being partially offset by write offs on irrecoverable assets and the sale of assets which were previously impaired. Impairment provisions rose as a result, with impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans remaining relatively unchanged from 31 December 2009.

Impairment losses
Wholesale's impairment losses decreased by £6,747 million, or 69 per cent, to £2,991 million compared with the first half of 2009 and decreased by £2,954 million, or 50 per cent, compared with the second half of 2009. Impairment losses as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers decreased to 2.85 per cent from 6.87 per cent in the first half of 2009 and from 4.92 per cent in the second half of 2009.

Outlook
As a result of the impairments taken in 2009, notably in the Corporate Real Estate and real estate related portfolios, and based on the Group's current assessment of expected economic conditions, the Group believes that total Wholesale impairment losses peaked in 2009.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Wholesale (continued)

Notwithstanding the improved performance in the first half of the year, there are a number of key risks to impairments. Wholesale's portfolios remain under close watch, with robust and proactive risk management in place to help ensure timely risk mitigating actions:

- The Group retains some material single obligor concentrations on weaker credits, especially from the heritage HBOS portfolios, which are likely to continue to show vulnerability and hence the potential for increased impairment.

- Whilst a high percentage of real estate and real estate related investment lending is in the portfolio, especially heritage HBOS, sustainability of cashflow has been key to the relative resilience seen in the investment market to date. However, the portfolio remains vulnerable to a rise in tenant defaults which could impact debt service capability. This may be further compounded by asset price vulnerability due to the high level of secondary and tertiary assets in the real estate investment lending portfolio.

- The Group expects evidence of further stress to emerge within certain portfolios as domestically focused names suffer the anticipated effects of reduced public sector expenditure, tighter working capital requirements and only weak recovery in demand.

- There are some early warning signs evident that the performance of some portfolios may be deteriorating (for example increasing delinquencies and adverse credit risk rating migrations).

- Refinancing risk is an emerging issue with significant maturities due in the next few years, especially in the Group's real estate and real estate related portfolios as well as for leveraged loans. Against the Group's economic assumptions, 2010 and 2011 are expected to continue to be difficult for these portfolios.

Concerns also exist over contagion risk due to the outlook for the Eurozone following the Greek crisis and subsequent contagion to Spain, Portugal and Ireland. This adds further uncertainty, and volatility to an already weak UK environment. Current conditions may create vulnerability in valuations and impede asset disposals. However, the Group's exposure to the weaker Eurozone economies is relatively low.

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Credit risk – Wholesale (continued)

As at 30 June 2010	Balance £m	Impaired loans £m	Impaired loans as a % of closing advances %	Impairment provisions(1) £m	Impairment provisions as a % of impaired loans %
Corporate Markets					
Corporate	91,739	7,906	8.6	3,744	47.4
Commercial	29,282	2,652	9.1	985	37.1
Corporate Real Estate BSU	27,290	19,624	71.9	9,727	49.6
Wholesale Equity	228	191	83.8	183	95.8
Wholesale Markets	43,979	4,528	10.3	1,917	42.3
Total Corporate Markets	192,518	34,901	18.1	16,556	47.4
Treasury and Trading	1,383	–	–	–	–
Asset Finance	11,280	1,878	16.6	1,221	65.0
Total Wholesale	205,181	36,779	17.9	17,777	48.3
Reverse repos	834				
Impairment provisions	(17,777)				
Fair value adjustments	(2,223)				
Loans and advances to customers	186,015				
Loans and advances to banks	13,307				
Debt securities(2)	28,076				
Available-for-sale financial assets(3)	33,545				

As at 31 December 2009(4)	£m	£m	%	£m	%
Corporate Markets					
Corporate	96,865	9,362	9.7	4,698	50.2
Commercial	29,223	2,695	9.2	956	35.5
Corporate Real Estate BSU	25,509	16,505	64.7	8,234	49.9
Wholesale Equity	505	413	81.8	385	93.2
Wholesale Markets	44,606	4,170	9.3	1,675	40.2
Total Corporate Markets(4)	196,708	33,145	16.8	15,948	48.1
Treasury and Trading	1,394	–	–	–	–
Asset Finance	12,832	1,969	15.3	1,231	62.5
Total Wholesale	210,934	35,114	16.6	17,179	48.9
Reverse repos	1,108				
Impairment provisions	(17,179)				
Fair value adjustments	(3,055)				
Loans and advances to customers	191,808				
Loans and advances to banks	18,862				
Debt securities	31,736				
Available-for-sale financial assets	36,867				

(1) Impairment provisions include collective unimpaired provisions.

(2) Of which, Wholesale Markets is £27,729 million, Wholesale Equity £186 million, Treasury and Trading £150 million, Asset Finance £9 million and Commercial £2 million.

(3) Of which Wholesale Markets is £25,953 million, Wholesale Equity £1,942 million, Treasury and Trading £5,464 million and Corporate £186 million.

(4) Restated to reflect the reorganisation of Corporate Markets – see page 16.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Wholesale (continued)

Corporate
The £91.7 billion Corporate loans and advances to customers portfolio is structured across a number of different portfolios and sectors as discussed below:

UK and US Corporate – The impairment charge for the first half of 2010 was significantly lower than 2009 levels. There were also some recoveries in the first half of 2010 as asset prices improved. Amongst the larger companies, the capital markets continue to offer alternative funding sources to traditional bank debt.

The position in the Corporate North America portfolio continues to stabilise with the impairment charge trending lower in the first half of 2010 compared with both the first and second halves of 2009. The first half of 2010 has seen write backs on impairments and asset disposals. Concentrations remain in gaming, residential real estate and to some sub-prime non-bank financial institution loan originators. Although US GDP is more favourable than the UK with three full quarters of positive growth now achieved, there remain areas of concern including the unemployment rate and an overly indebted consumer base.

Mid-market Corporate – The mid-market Corporate portfolio benefited from a more benign economic environment in the UK during the first half of 2010. While still above long-term average trend levels, impairments were, as expected, substantially lower than the impairment levels taken in the heritage HBOS portfolios in 2009.

Corporate Real Estate – The focus of the corporate real estate and real estate related business component is to continue to improve and re-balance the risk profile of the existing portfolio and apply conservative and prudent lending policies in relation to new business. However, the portfolio remains subject to tenant default and asset price falls due to an element of investment lending in the portfolio, an element of which is supported by secondary or tertiary assets.

Financial Institutions – As part of its funding, liquidity and general hedging requirements, Corporate maintains relationships with many major financial institutions throughout the world. In the first half of 2010, concerns about sovereign fiscal deficits and public sector debt levels have given rise to renewed concern over the European banking sector with market attention now focused on potential bank losses following any sovereign default and/or restructuring in the Eurozone. The Group is closely monitoring and actively managing its risk exposures to such counterparties. Trading exposures are in large part collateralised and inter bank activity is mainly with high investment grade counterparties.

Across Corporate, we remain cautious in respect of the outlook for the second half of 2010 and for 2011.

Commercial
The overriding UK economic situation is adversely impacting a number of areas in this portfolio. In line with Group's expectations, there is an increased risk that more customers will face insolvency action in the second half of 2010. Portfolio metrics and stress testing analysis continue to suggest continued material impairments through the short term, as expected at this stage of the economic cycle. Furthermore, delinquencies and assets under close monitoring remain at 2009 levels, so the portfolio continues to show signs of pressure against the backdrop of the continuing uncertain economic outlook.

In response to this and to mitigate the associated risks, Commercial continue to operate rigorous processes to enhance control and monitoring activities which play a crucial role in identifying customers which are showing signs of financial distress at the earliest possible opportunity, thus improving the chances of turnaround and supporting our customers through the cycle.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Wholesale (continued)

Corporate Real Estate Business Support Unit

The Corporate Real Estate portfolios have endured a level of stress as a consequence of the unprecedented scale and pace of deterioration in the property sector. Whilst recent sector performance has been encouraging, the Group remains cautious regarding the short to medium term prospects for the sector. Clearly the management of the distressed portfolio remains key not only to mitigating loss but also for the Group as a significant player within the property sector to ensure that the strategies adopted do not adversely impact on a market that remains fragile. The Group’s Business Support Unit is making progress in the achievement of these balanced objectives with a substantial number of restructurings undertaken in the first six months of 2010 and the disposal of a number of assets assisted by improved liquidity seen in the market during the first half of 2010.

On the property investment side there have been signs of recovery in capital values specifically at the prime end of the commercial market. However recent evidence would suggest that this recovery has slowed as investor activity and sentiment have cooled. Rental values remain fragile across most property sectors. The key concern remains the potential for any deterioration in the economy to increase the level of tenant defaults and push down capital values further from an already depressed level.

Wholesale Equity

The risk capital portfolio (assets representing ‘Equity Risk’ including ordinary equity, preference shares and institutional stock) totals £5.8 billion (split £4.1 billion on balance sheet and £1.7 billion undrawn). These comprise the Lloyds Development Capital (LDC) business, a small Project Finance business, the HBOS Integrated Finance Investments, Joint Ventures, BSU Investment portfolios and Fund Investments businesses. Both the LDC and Project Finance businesses will continue investment activities. LDC will focus on taking equity stakes primarily in privately owned UK businesses and Project Finance investing in PFI projects across the UK, Europe, North America and Australia.

The Managed for Value businesses are being actively managed for exit; no new investments will be made and the portfolio is expected to reduce over time as existing investments are exited. The majority of the HBOS Integrated Finance portfolio was sold in July 2010, with the Group retaining a 30 per cent stake. The BSU Investment portfolio includes the Debt for Equity conversion portfolio where the investments are being 'Managed for Recovery’ following the partial write-off of the original debt exposures.

In the first half of 2010, while the main share indices have evidenced some volatility across the period, the position remains relatively stable and there has been evidence of a slow increase in market activity. While some positive signs are evident, value recovery going forward continues to be treated with caution.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Wholesale (continued)

Wholesale Markets

Loans and advances to customers of £44.0 billion (before provisions and fair value adjustments) largely comprise balances in the Structured Corporate Finance portfolio. This includes Acquisition Finance (leveraged loans), Ship Finance, Rail Capital, Aircraft Finance, Corporate Asset Finance and Project Finance. The Acquisition Finance portfolio has been impacted significantly by the economic environment, with a relatively high proportion of deals being restructured. The rate of new problem loans started to abate in the second half of 2009 and this trend has continued in the first half of 2010. In the Specialist Finance portfolios, global shipping markets, especially the dry bulk and container sectors, experienced considerable pressure during 2009, leading to higher impairment levels, and the Group expects the sector to remain challenging in the second half of 2010.

Wholesale Markets is also responsible for the Treasury Assets portfolio which encompasses a portfolio of debt securities (£27.7 billion) and available-for-sale financial assets (£26.0 billion) encompassing the securitisation conduits (Cancara, Grampian, Landale and Argento) and a portfolio of Structured Credit Investments. The size of the Treasury Assets portfolio, both in terms of notional exposure and risk-weighted assets, has continued to reduce through amortisation and asset sales although foreign exchange rate movements negated some of the balance sheet reductions. Whilst the Treasury Asset portfolio experienced some price stability early in 2010, price volatility returned in April and May 2010. All credit markets remain tight and liquidity remains very poor, particularly for higher risk asset classes. While the portfolio remains exposed to risk of further impairment, under the Group's economic assumptions, these are not expected to be significant as the value at which the HBOS Treasury Asset portfolio was acquired, as part of the HBOS acquisition, takes adequate account of anticipated losses.

Treasury and Trading

Treasury and Trading acts as the link between the wholesale markets and the Group's balance sheet management activities and provides pricing and risk management solutions to both internal and external clients. Treasury and Trading manages a portfolio comprising £11.3 billion of loans and advances to banks, £5.5 billion of available-for-sale debt securities and £1.4 billion of loans and advances to customers (excluding reverse repos). The majority of Treasury and Trading's funding and risk management activity is transacted with investment grade counterparties and much of it is on a secured basis, such as repos. Derivative transactions with wholesale counterparties are typically collateralised under a Credit Support Annex in conjunction with the ISDA Master Agreement. Treasury and Trading has reduced the government bond portfolio in response to growing concern over market conditions in Europe. The credit quality of the government bond portfolio is almost solely AAA rated sovereign debt.

Asset Finance

The credit quality profile across the non-retail portfolios continues to be relatively stable. The level of impairments taken in 2009 in the HBOS non-retail book is not expected to be repeated. Although exposures to the Fleet Operator sector, particularly the daily/flexi rental operators, continue to require intensive management to support customers through their financial difficulties, no material increase to the impairment provisions already in place is anticipated. Improving economic conditions since the start of the year are also helping to keep impairment levels lower than 2009, as is the recovery in motor residual values. The HBOS legacy non-retail books are now predominantly in run-off with no new business being written. Reduced impairment levels arising from these portfolios are anticipated as they liquidate.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Wholesale (continued)

The credit quality of the retail portfolios also continues to be relatively stable with early indications of improvement. Impairments in the first half of 2010 have been better than anticipated, particularly in the second charge secured portfolio and the retail motor loans portfolio. However, impairments in these portfolios continue to be susceptible to increasing unemployment and falling house prices. The retail motor loans portfolio is also susceptible to any fall in motor values. Based on the Group's current assessment of expected economic conditions, the Group anticipates that impairment levels in the retail portfolios will continue to decrease as the mitigating actions put in place over the last 18 to 24 months continue to influence the quality of new business written.

For both the retail and non-retail portfolios, based on the Group's current assessment of expected economic conditions, impairment losses as a percentage of advances are expected to continue to decrease relative to 2009 and the first half of 2010.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Wealth and International

Key highlights

- The impairment charge has increased in the first half of 2010 compared with the first half of 2009, but decreased compared with the second half of 2009.
- Economic conditions remain challenging in Ireland where the majority of impairment losses continue to be incurred.
- Business Support Units managing impaired assets are now fully operational and are being strengthened through the deployment of additional staff.

Impaired loans and provisions
Total impaired loans increased by £2,928 million to £15,632 million compared with 31 December 2009 and as a percentage of closing loans and advances to customers increased to 24.0 per cent from 18.3 per cent at 31 December 2009. Ireland and, to a lesser extent, Australia continued to make up the majority of the increase. Growth of impaired loans has slowed, following the detailed portfolio reviews conducted during 2009, with write-offs relatively low at this stage in the cycle. The key driver of impaired loans across the division continues to be the Commercial Real Estate portfolios. Business Support teams managing impaired assets in Ireland, Australia and mainland Europe are now fully operational and are being strengthened through deployment of additional staff. Significant focus remains on supporting existing customers through delivery of work-out strategies designed to maximise returns.

Impairment provisions as a percentage of impaired loans increased to 44.4 per cent from 39.4 per cent at 31 December 2009. The majority of the increase relates to increased provisions on existing impaired assets, reflecting continued stress in the Irish market as well as specific regional variations in Australia and New Zealand. Recoveries are constrained by a lack of liquidity in Ireland and market sentiment in New Zealand and the non-metropolitan areas of Australia, where economic performance is likely to lag that of the country overall.

Impairment losses
Wealth and International’s impairment losses have increased by £759 million to £2,228 million compared with the first half of 2009 and reduced by £381 million compared with the second half of 2009. Impairment losses as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers increased to 6.56 per cent from 4.55 per cent in the first half of 2009 but decreased from 7.40 per cent in the second half of 2009. Economic conditions in Ireland and, in particular, property prices, remain a major determinant of the impairment charge which continues to be driven by the Commercial Real Estate portfolios. The International businesses account for the majority of Wealth and International's total impairment charge with £1,557 million arising in Ireland, £454 million in Australia and £145 million in Wholesale Europe; £23 million of the half-year impairment charge has been incurred in the Wealth businesses.

Outlook
The Group remains cautious about the outlook in the principal Wealth and International geographical locations. Economic conditions have continued to deteriorate in Ireland in 2010 with concerns also existing over the outlook for the Eurozone following the Greek crisis and subsequent contagion to Spain, Portugal and Italy. Australia's growth outlook for 2010 remains positive although there are some risks beyond 2010 stemming from potentially weaker growth in the economies of key trading partners, particularly China and Europe. Based on the Group’s current assessment of expected economic conditions, reductions are expected in the Wealth and International impairment

charge in the second half of 2010, although economic conditions continue to be monitored closely, particularly in Ireland.

LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC

Credit risk – Wealth and International (continued)

As at 30 June 2010	Loans and advances to customers £m	Impaired loans £m	Impaired loans as a % of closing advances %	Impairment provisions(1) £m	Impairment provisions as a % of impaired loans %
Wealth	9,442	315	3.3	108	34.3
International					
Ireland	26,682	11,689	43.8	4,857	41.6
Australia	14,228	2,632	18.5	1,460	55.5
Wholesale Europe	7,175	734	10.2	367	50.0
Other	7,566	262	3.5	145	55.3
	55,651	15,317	27.5	6,829	44.6
Wealth and International	65,093	15,632	24.0	6,937	44.4
Impairment provisions	(6,937)				
Fair value adjustments	(551)				
Total	57,605				
As at 31 December 2009					
Wealth	9,523	281	3.0	100	35.6
International					
Ireland	29,104	9,712	33.4	3,601	37.1
Australia	14,057	2,030	14.4	966	47.6
Wholesale Europe	8,781	537	6.1	243	45.3
Other	7,937	144	1.8	93	64.6
	59,879	12,423	20.7	4,903	39.5
Wealth and International	69,402	12,704	18.3	5,003	39.4
Impairment provisions	(5,003)				
Fair value adjustments	(851)				
Total	63,548				

(1) Impairment provisions include collective unimpaired provisions.

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Credit risk – Wealth and International (continued)

Wealth

Total impaired loans increased by £34 million, or 12 per cent to £315 million compared with 31 December 2009 and as a percentage of closing loans and advances increased to 3.3 per cent from 3.0 per cent at 31 December 2009. Impairment losses decreased by £3 million to £23 million compared with the first half of 2009 and decreased by £22 million compared with the second half of 2009. There has been a reduction in impairment losses in Wealth across the Spanish, Expatriate and Private Banking businesses compared with the second half of 2009.

Ireland

Total impaired loans increased by £1,977 million, or 20 per cent to £11,689 million compared with 31 December 2009 and as a percentage of closing loans and advances increased to 43.8 per cent from 33.4 per cent at 31 December 2009. Impairment losses increased by £530 million to £1,557 million compared with the first half of 2009, but decreased by £365 million compared with the second half of 2009. Impairment losses as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers increased to 11.1 per cent from 6.9 per cent in the first half of 2009 and decreased from 12.9 per cent in the second half of 2009. Economic conditions remain challenging with further falls evident in commercial and residential property prices whilst unemployment levels continue to rise. In addition, the real estate market continues to be impacted by a lack of liquidity with few transactions completing. Commercial Real Estate made up 42 per cent of loans and advances to customers in Ireland at 30 June 2010 (and 40 per cent at 31 December 2009).

Australia

Total impaired loans increased by £602 million, or 30 per cent to £2,632 million compared with 31 December 2009 and as a percentage of closing loans and advances increased to 18.5 per cent from 14.4 per cent at 31 December 2009. Although impairment losses decreased by 9 per cent compared with the first half of 2009 and by 7 per cent compared with the second half of 2009 in local currency, in Sterling terms they increased by £46 million to £454 million in the first half of 2010 compared with the first half of 2009 and increased by £13 million compared with the second half of 2009, due to the strengthening of the Australian Dollar. Impairment losses as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers were unchanged at 6.3 per cent compared with the first half and the second half of 2009. Whilst the economic outlook is more positive for Australia, exposure to the New Zealand and non-metropolitan Australian real estate sectors remains a key driver of impairment performance. Commercial Real Estate made up 43 per cent of loans and advances to customers in Australia at 30 June 2010 (and 45 per cent at 31 December 2009).

Wholesale Europe

Total impaired loans increased by £197 million, or 37 per cent to £734 million at 30 June 2010 and as a percentage of closing loans and advances increased to 10.2 per cent from 6.1 per cent at 31 December 2009. The majority of Wholesale Europe assets were transferred to the Wealth and International division from Wholesale division in the second half of 2009. Impairment losses increased by £19 million to £145 million compared with the second half of 2009. Impairment losses as an annualised percentage of average loans and advances to customers increased to 3.7 per cent from 3.2 per cent in the second half of 2009. Real Estate is the primary driver of impairment losses in Wholesale Europe with reductions in rental yields and capital values evident, particularly in secondary locations.

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Market risk

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

Market risk is managed within a Board approved framework using a range of metrics to monitor the Group's profile against its stated appetite and potential market conditions.

Equity markets have been volatile during the first half of 2010. Concerns about the scale of deficits in Ireland and southern European countries resulted in increased credit spreads in the areas affected, and fears of contagion impacted the Euro and widened spreads between central bank and interbank interest rates.

During the first half of 2010 the Group has hedged some of the equity market risk that arises from the life assurance business and continues to carefully manage risks arising from its pension schemes. The Group will continue to take opportunities to reduce exposures where appropriate.

Legal and regulatory

The Group is subject to stringent regulation of all its businesses and is affected by changes in the laws, regulations, policies, voluntary codes of practice and interpretations in all markets in which it operates. In particular, changes to the UK regulatory landscape in the first half of 2010 will have had a direct impact on the Group.

The UK Financial Services Act 2010 (the Act) received Royal Assent on 8 April 2010. The Act establishes a new consumer financial education body, amends the Financial Services and Markets Act to provide the FSA with a new financial stability statutory objective, gives the FSA powers to make rules on remuneration arrangements, short selling, living wills, consumer redress schemes, and extends its enforcement powers. In addition, the coalition government has announced plans to give the Bank of England macro- and micro-prudential supervisory powers over UK regulated banks and to create a new Customer Protection and Markets Authority (CPMA) to take over the FSA's conduct of business supervisory role, together with certain other duties from the FSA and other bodies. The Act and the Bank of England's proposed new supervisory powers could have significant ramifications for the FSA's approach to regulating the Group, particularly regarding the setting of capital and liquidity requirements and also conduct of business regulations.

Evolving capital and liquidity requirements continue to be monitored by the Group. In December 2009, and updated in July 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision put forward proposals for a capital and liquidity reform package (Basel III) which will require some fundamental changes to regulatory capital and liquidity standards at a global level. Proposals at this stage include changes to the definition of 'capital', new definitions for the calculation of counterparty credit risk and leverage ratios, additional capital buffers and development of a global liquidity standard. Details of the package are due to be finalised by the end of 2010 with implementation currently expected to be in phases between the end of 2012 and 2018.

In addition, since the general election in May 2010, the UK government has announced that a bank levy will be imposed on large UK banks and foreign banks operating in the UK from 1 January 2011. The government has also appointed an independent commission to review possible structural measures to reform the banking system and promote stability and competition and consider whether to force the UK's largest financial institutions to decouple their retail and investment banking businesses. The Treasury Select Committee has also announced its intention to conduct an examination of competition in retail banking and the future of free banking. It is too early to quantify the potential impact of these developments on the Group.

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Legal and regulatory (continued)

The Competition Commission, the Financial Services Authority (FSA) and the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) have recently carried out, or are currently conducting, a number of industry wide inquiries. Also, in the UK and overseas the Group is subject to legal and regulatory proceedings, challenges and investigations (which may include class action lawsuits) and other complaints (including to the Financial Ombudsman Service). The outcome of any investigation, proceeding or complaint is inherently uncertain.

A number of changes in regulation will come into effect in the short term that will have an impact on the Group including implementation of new reverse stress testing requirements, the delivery deadline of 31 December 2010 for the Single Customer View implementation and proposed changes to bank remuneration rules at EU level. The Group may also be subject to increased supervisory influence at an EU level via the Committee of European Banking Supervisors, the Committee of European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Supervisors and the Committee of European Securities Regulators. From 2011 these bodies will become new EU Supervisory Authorities - the European Banking Authority, the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority and the European Securities and Markets Authority respectively.

The Group is currently assessing the impacts of these regulatory developments, and will participate in the consultation and calibration processes to be undertaken by the various regulatory bodies during 2010. The Group continues to work closely with the Tripartite Authorities and industry associations to ensure that it is able to identify and respond to regulatory changes and mitigate against any potential risks to the Group and its stakeholders.

Customer treatment

Customer treatment and how the Group manages its customer relationships affects all aspects of the Group's operations and is closely aligned with achievement of the Group's strategic aim – to create deep long lasting relationships with its customers. There is currently a high level of scrutiny regarding the treatment of customers by financial institutions from the press, politicians and regulatory bodies.

The FSA continues to drive focus on conduct of business activities and has established a new approach to supervision of Conduct Risk, replacing the previous 'Treating Customers Fairly' initiative for retail customers. Under this new regime the FSA has indicated that it will seek to place greater emphasis on product governance and contract terms in general, and will seek to intervene much earlier in the product lifecycle to prevent customer detriment. The FSA also continues to carry out thematic reviews on a variety of issues across the industry as a whole, for example complaints handling. The Group actively engages with the regulatory authorities and other stakeholders on these key customer treatment challenges, which includes for example, PPI (see Note 23 of the condensed interim financial statements 'Legal and Regulatory Matters').

The Group has policies, procedures and governance arrangements in place to facilitate the fair treatment of customers. Since the acquisition of HBOS, the Group has made significant progress in aligning its approach to Treating Customers Fairly (TCF) across both heritages. In addition, the Group has aligned its TCF governance and management information arrangements, with customer impact being a key factor in assessing every integration proposition. The Group regularly reviews its product range to ensure that it meets regulatory requirements and is competitive in the market place.

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People
In the first half of 2010, as integration has continued, the Group has proactively managed the relationship with staff. The Group has published revised proposals to harmonise employee terms and conditions across the Group and is consulting with the various representative unions. The Group actively continues to manage relationships with its recognised unions during this important consultation period.

Integration
The integration of the two heritage organisations continues to be one of the largest integration challenges that has been seen in the UK financial services industry. The Group's Integration Execution Board, chaired by the Group Operations Director, continues to oversee the integration process and progress is being regularly reviewed by the Group Executive Committee and Group Board. Whilst there continue to be delivery risks to the programme, not least the risk of new regulatory requirements which may have an impact on resourcing, the Group is now 18 months into the integration programme and has a fully developed and functioning governance framework to manage these risks. There is a clear understanding of the phased deliverables and associated controls to ensure effective delivery through to 2012.

State funding and state aid
HM Treasury currently holds approximately 40.6 per cent of the Group's ordinary share capital. United Kingdom Financial Investments Limited (UKFI) as manager of HM Treasury's shareholding continues to operate in line with the framework document between UKFI and HM Treasury managing the investment in the Group on a commercial basis without interference in day-to-day management decisions. There is a risk that a change in Government priorities could result in the framework agreement in place being replaced leading to interference in the operations of the Group, although there have been no indications that the Government intends to change the existing operating arrangements.

The Group has made a number of undertakings to HM Treasury arising from the capital and funding support, including the provision of additional lending to certain mortgage and business sectors, and other matters relating to corporate governance and staff remuneration. However, the commitments in respect of lending are subject to normal prudent commercial lending criteria and pricing, the availability of funding to support such lending and sufficient demand from customers and potential customers.

In addition, the Group is subject to European state aid obligations in line with the restructuring plan agreed with HM Treasury and the EU College of Commissioners in November 2009, which is designed to support the long-term viability of the Group and address any competition distortions arising from the benefits of state aid. This has placed a number of requirements on the Group including asset reductions in certain parts of its balance sheet by the end of 2014 and the disposal of certain portions of its business by the end of November 2013, including in particular the disposal of some parts of its retail banking business. The Group is working closely with the EU Commission, HM Treasury and the Monitoring Trustee appointed by the EU Commission.

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STATUTORY INFORMATION (IFRS)

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