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Lloyds TSB Bank plc

Report and Accounts

1999



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Member of Lloyds TSB Group

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Registered office: 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS. Registered in England no 2065

Directors

Sir Brian Pitman
Chairman

Sir Nicholas Goodison
Deputy Chairman
(until 11 April 2000)

A E Moore CBE
Deputy Chairman

P B Ellwood
Chief Executive

M E Fairey
Deputy Chief Executive

M K Atkinson

Ewan Brown

A C Butler

S M Forbes

C S Gibson-Smith

Dennis Holt

A G Kane

L E Linaker

T F W McKillop

P C Nicholson
(until 11 April 2000)

Dame Bridget Ogilvie
(until 11 April 2000)

D P Pritchard

The Earl of Selborne

Directors' report

Change of name

On 28 June 1999 the name of the company was changed from Lloyds Bank Plc.

Results and dividends

The consolidated profit and loss account on page 7 shows a profit attributable to shareholders for the year ended 31 December 1999 of £2,180 million. An interim dividend of £440 million for the year ended 31 December 1999 was paid on 1 October 1999. A second interim dividend of £860 million will be paid on 31 March 2000.

Principal activities

The Bank and its subsidiaries provide a comprehensive range of banking and financial services through branches and offices in the UK and overseas.

Business review and future developments

Profit before tax for the Lloyds TSB Bank Group was £3,229 million in 1999, compared with £2,531 million in 1998.

Total income increased by 15 per cent to £7,238 million and expenses fell by 1 per cent to £3,291 million. The efficiency ratio improved further to 45.5 per cent from 53.0 per cent in 1998. However, both income and operating expenses were significantly affected by the impact of pension provisions, the sale and closure of businesses, and the acquisition of Lloyds TSB Financial Services Holdings plc, the holding company for all the UK insurance and related businesses of the Lloyds TSB Group, from the Bank's parent company Lloyds TSB Group plc.

Total profit before tax from UK Retail Banking and Mortgages rose by £215 million or 15 per cent to £1,650 million. There was good growth in mortgages and other personal lending and in retail deposits. Pre-tax profit from Insurance and Investments, acquired by the Bank during the year, excluding the provision for redress to past purchasers of pension policies, was £533 million. Wholesale Markets pre-tax profit increased by £86 million, or 12 per cent, to £781 million. Both our Corporate and Institutional

Banking Division and Commercial Banking increased their profits. International Banking pre-tax profit was £130 million higher at £436 million.

The total charge for bad and doubtful debts rose to £588 million from £531 million in 1998. The domestic charge increased to £501 million from £366 million in 1998. Provisions overseas decreased to £87 million from £165 million in 1998. Non-performing lending fell to £1,088 million from £1,187 million in December 1998. Non-performing lending represented 1.0 per cent of total lending, down from 1.2 per cent in December 1998.

Shareholders' funds grew by 42 per cent to £10,187 million. Risk-weighted assets increased by 1 per cent to £84.2 billion. At the end of 1999 the risk asset ratios, the international standard for measuring capital adequacy, were 15.0 per cent for total capital and 11.9 per cent for tier 1 capital. Excluding the impact of additional tier 2 capital raised for the Scottish Widows acquisition, the Group's total capital ratio would have been 12.1 per cent.

In December 1999 we announced a revised Group structure based upon delivering a stronger customer focus to strengthen the continuous drive for revenue growth and further improvements in efficiency. We will continue to invest heavily in improving our services to customers to help deliver our extensive plans for revenue growth, and we have also identified additional opportunities to reduce further our operating costs. We have now begun a major new efficiency programme and the cost reductions from this programme are such that by 2002 we expect that the Group's efficiency ratio will be below 35 per cent. We forecast further progress thereafter. In 2000 we expect to incur a restructuring charge of up to £200 million.

The programme will result in the centralisation of large scale processing activities and the further rationalisation of support functions, and will facilitate additional investment in lower cost delivery channels such as telephone banking and internet operations, and the development of our e-commerce activities.

Directors' report

On 23 June 1999 the Group announced an agreement with Scottish Widows providing for the transfer of Scottish Widows' business to the Lloyds TSB Group. The transfer has been approved by Scottish Widows members and, subject to the sanction of the Court of Session in Edinburgh, the transfer is expected to be completed on schedule on 3 March 2000. Completion of the proposed transaction will bring together the life, pensions, unit trust and fund management businesses of Lloyds TSB and Scottish Widows and create a business capable of achieving greater sales, increased revenue growth and lower unit costs.

On 1 February 2000 the Group announced the sale of the new business capability of Abbey Life to Allied Dunbar for £100 million. A provision of £18 million has been made in the 1999 accounts for the impairment of certain assets.

Group structure

As described on page 12 in note 2, the businesses of Hill Samuel Bank Limited and TSB Bank plc were transferred to the Bank on 31 March and 28 June 1999, respectively.

On 30 June 1999 the Bank acquired, from its parent company Lloyds TSB Group plc, the entire issued share capital of Lloyds TSB Financial Services Holdings plc, the holding company for all the UK insurance and related businesses of the Lloyds TSB Group. In addition, on the same day the Bank acquired, from its parent company, the entire issued share capital of TSB Group Holdings (Jersey) Limited, Amberdate Limited, TSB Hill Samuel Bank Holding Company Limited, and a number of other subsidiaries.

Directors

The names of the directors of the Bank are shown on page 2.

Professor Brown, Mr Butler, Miss Forbes, Dr Gibson-Smith, Mr Linaker, Dr McKillop, Mr Nicholson, Dame Bridget Ogilvie, Sir Ian Prosser and The Earl of Selborne joined the board on 30 June 1999. Mr Carefull left the board on 30 June 1999, Sir Ian Prosser and Mr Maran retired

on 31 July 1999 and 31 December 1999, respectively, and Mr Pell left the board on 7 January 2000. Mr Kane and Mr Holt joined the board on 1 January 2000 and 1 February 2000, respectively.

Employees

The Bank is committed to employment policies which follow best practice, based on equal opportunities for all employees irrespective of sex, race, national origin, religion, colour, disability or marital status.

In the UK, the Bank supports Opportunity Now and Race for Opportunity, campaigns to improve opportunities for women and ethnic minorities in the work place. The Bank is a member of the Employers' Forum on Disability in support of employment of people with disabilities. This recognises the need for ensuring fair employment practices in recruitment and selection, and the retention and career development of disabled staff.

Employees are kept closely involved in major changes affecting them through such measures as team meetings, briefings, internal communications and opinion surveys. There are well established procedures, including regular meetings with recognised unions, to ensure that the views of employees are taken into account in reaching decisions.

Financial involvement is encouraged through profit sharing and share option schemes.

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

The Bank follows 'The Better Payment Practice Code' published by the Department of Trade and Industry regarding payments to suppliers. A copy of the code and information about it may be obtained from The Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

The Bank's policy is to agree terms of payment with suppliers and these normally provide for settlement within 30 days after the date of the invoice, except where other arrangements have been negotiated. It is the policy of the Bank to abide by the agreed terms of payment, provided the supplier performs according to the terms of the contract.

Directors' report

The number of days required to be shown in this report, to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, is 33. This bears the same proportion to the number of days in the year as the aggregate of the amounts owed to trade creditors at 31 December 1999 bears to the aggregate of the amounts invoiced by suppliers during the year.

Year 2000

The Bank recognised the far-reaching implications of the problems which might have arisen from the failures of systems to acknowledge dates before, on or after 1 January 2000, and its policy was to ensure that the systems and business processes were not affected by these problems. The successful implementation of the Bank's Year 2000 programme represented the culmination of many years' work. This comprehensive programme ensured the continued progress of the Bank's systems, processes and infrastructure. Costs incurred to the end of 1999 were £132 million.

Economic and Monetary Union

In preparing for the initial decision that the UK should 'opt-out' of Economic and Monetary Union, the Bank successfully managed the euro conversion process at the beginning of January 1999. The Bank now provides euro accounts and enables customers to make and receive payments in euro. Costs incurred to the end of December 1999 were £36 million.

On behalf of the board



A J Michie

Secretary

10 February 2000

Auditors' report

To the members of Lloyds TSB Bank plc

We have audited the financial statements on pages 7 to 34 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments and premises, and the accounting policies set out on pages 11 and 12.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report including, as described below, the financial statements. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and the Group as at the end of the year and of the profit or loss for that year. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Bank and the Group will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Bank and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Bank and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in the UK by statute, the Auditing Practices Board and our profession's ethical guidance.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the UK

Companies Act. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the Bank has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions is not disclosed.

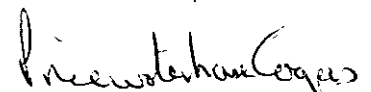
Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Bank and the Group's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and the Group as at 31 December 1999 and of the profit of the Group for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.



PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
London

10 February 2000

Consolidated profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 December 1999

		Lloyds TSB Bank Group (excluding Lloyds TSB Financial Services Holdings Group) (note 2)	Lloyds TSB Financial Services Holdings Group (note 46)	1999 £ million	(note 2) 1998 £ million
	Note	1999 £ million	1999 £ million	1999 £ million	1998 £ million
Interest receivable:					
Interest receivable and similar income					
arising from debt securities		423	4	427	519
Other interest receivable and similar income		10,021	42	10,063	10,831
Interest payable		5,742	5	5,747	6,953
Write-down of finance lease receivables		-	-	-	32
Net interest income		4,702	41	4,743	4,365
Other income					
Dividend income from equity shares		3	-	3	5
Fees and commissions receivable		1,765	364	2,129	1,698
Fees and commissions payable		(352)	(47)	(399)	(333)
Dealing profits (before expenses)	3	189	14	203	185
Income from long-term assurance business:	29				
Income before pension provision		5	168	173	-
Pension provision		-	(102)	(102)	-
General insurance premium income		-	200	200	-
Other operating income		278	10	288	364
		1,888	607	2,495	1,919
Total income		6,590	648	7,238	6,284
Operating expenses					
Administrative expenses	4	2,920	164	3,084	3,072
Restructuring costs	37	-	-	-	42
Total administrative expenses		2,920	164	3,084	3,114
Depreciation	24	215	3	218	213
Amortisation of goodwill	23	(11)	-	(11)	4
Depreciation and amortisation		204	3	207	217
Total operating expenses		3,124	167	3,291	3,331
Trading surplus		3,466	481	3,947	2,953
General insurance claims		-	85	85	-
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts	15				
Specific		588	-	588	537
General		-	-	-	(6)
		588	-	588	531
Amounts written off fixed asset investments	5	7	-	7	15
Operating profit		2,871	396	3,267	2,407
Income from associated undertakings				8	8
(Loss) profit on sale and closure of businesses	6			(46)	116
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	7			3,229	2,531
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9			1,043	701
Profit on ordinary activities after tax				2,186	1,830
Minority interests (equity)				6	13
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders	10			2,180	1,817
Dividends	11			1,300	1,451
Retained profit	40			880	366

Balance sheets
at 31 December 1999

		Group		Bank	
	Note	1999 £ million	1998 £ million	1999 £ million	1998 £ million
Assets					
Cash and balances at central banks		1,276	1,071	1,061	918
Items in course of collection from banks		1,743	1,729	1,687	1,692
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	12	2,065	3,151	1,957	2,665
Loans and advances to banks	13	16,963	18,232	47,842	44,420
Loans and advances to customers	14	104,561	99,682	44,422	41,524
Debt securities	18	14,184	12,309	13,038	11,630
Equity shares	19	213	46	25	28
Interests in associated undertakings	21	28	4	4	2
Shares in group undertakings	22	—	—	8,304	4,334
Intangible fixed assets	23	231	216	10	—
Tangible fixed assets	24	1,668	1,598	1,206	1,142
Other assets	27	3,590	5,164	2,992	4,462
Prepayments and accrued income	28	2,628	2,377	2,247	2,152
Long-term assurance business attributable to shareholders	29	2,274	—	—	—
		151,424	145,579	124,795	114,969
Long-term assurance assets attributable to policyholders	29	26,542	—	—	—
Total assets		177,966	145,579	124,795	114,969

The directors approved the accounts on 10 February 2000.

Sir Brian Pitman Chairman

P B Ellwood Chief Executive

M K Atkinson Finance Director

Brian Pitman

P B Ellwood

M K Atkinson

Balance sheets
at 31 December 1999

		Group		Bank	
	Note	1999 £ million	1998 £ million	1999 £ million	1998 £ million
Liabilities					
Deposits by banks	31	17,694	17,587	24,350	22,921
Customer accounts	32	93,122	91,667	68,535	63,233
Items in course of transmission to banks		757	801	678	775
Debt securities in issue	33	12,260	11,853	8,591	8,574
Other liabilities	34	5,331	7,690	4,125	6,850
Accruals and deferred income	35	3,309	2,866	2,167	1,811
Provisions for liabilities and charges:					
Deferred tax	36	1,471	1,236	(39)	(154)
Other provisions for liabilities and charges	37	474	344	234	267
Subordinated liabilities:					
Undated loan capital	38	3,294	1,518	3,194	1,418
Dated loan capital	38	3,492	2,787	2,773	2,086
Minority interests (equity)		33	42	-	-
Called-up share capital	39	1,542	1,472	1,542	1,472
Share premium account	40	2,960	879	2,960	879
Revaluation reserve	40	(206)	(201)	620	573
Profit and loss account	40	5,891	5,038	5,065	4,264
Shareholders' funds (equity)		10,187	7,188	10,187	7,188
		151,424	145,579	124,795	114,969
Long-term assurance liabilities to policyholders	29	26,542	-	-	-
Total liabilities		177,966	145,579	124,795	114,969
Memorandum items					
	44				
Contingent liabilities:					
Acceptances and endorsements		459	415	440	398
Guarantees and assets pledged as collateral security		2,485	2,077	2,988	2,851
Other contingent liabilities		1,479	1,590	1,458	1,558
		4,423	4,082	4,886	4,807
Commitments:					
Commitments arising out of sale and option to resell transactions		14	25	14	25
Other commitments		27,862	26,542	24,862	24,315
		27,876	26,567	24,876	24,340

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

for the year ended 31 December 1999

	1999 £ million	1998 £ million
Profit attributable to shareholders	2,180	1,817
Currency translation differences on foreign currency net investments	(32)	(8)
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	2,148	1,809

Historical cost profits and losses

for the year ended 31 December 1999

There was no material difference between the results as reported and the results that would have been reported on an unmodified historical cost basis. Accordingly, no note of historical cost profits and losses has been included.

Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

for the year ended 31 December 1999

	1999 £ million	1998 £ million
Profit attributable to shareholders	2,180	1,817
Dividends	(1,300)	(1,451)
Retained profit	880	366
Currency translation differences on foreign currency net investments	(32)	(8)
Issue of shares	2,151	24
Goodwill written back on sale of businesses	-	76
Net increase in shareholders' funds	2,999	458
Shareholders' funds at beginning of year	7,188	6,730
Shareholders' funds at end of year	10,187	7,188

Notes to the accounts

1 Accounting policies

Accounting policies are unchanged from 1998, except that the Group has implemented the requirements of Financial Reporting Standard 12 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'; the effect has not been significant.

In addition, the Group has implemented the requirements of Financial Reporting Standard 13 'Derivatives and Other Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.

a Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of shares in group undertakings and interests in associated undertakings, debt securities and equity shares held for dealing purposes, and premises (see **g**, **h**, **i** and **j**) in compliance with Sections 255 and 255A, Schedule 9 and other requirements of the Companies Act 1985, in accordance with applicable accounting standards, pronouncements of the Urgent Issues Task Force and with the Statements of Recommended Accounting Practice issued by the British Bankers Association.

As permitted by Financial Reporting Standard 1 (revised), no cash flow statement is presented in these accounts, as the Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds TSB Group plc which presents such a statement in its own accounts. In addition, advantage has been taken of the exemption available under Financial Reporting Standard 8 not to disclose details of transactions with Lloyds TSB Group plc or other group or associated undertakings, as the consolidated accounts of Lloyds TSB Group plc in which the Bank is included are publicly available.

b Basis of consolidation

Assets, liabilities and results of group undertakings and the share of results of associated undertakings are included in the consolidated accounts on the basis of accounts made up to 31 December. In order to reflect the different nature of the shareholders' and policyholders' interests in the long-term assurance business, the value of long-term assurance business attributable to shareholders and the assets and liabilities attributable to policyholders are classified under separate headings in the consolidated balance sheet.

c Goodwill

Goodwill arising on acquisitions of or by group and associated undertakings is capitalised and amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives, which will not exceed 20 years. For acquisitions prior to 1 January 1998, goodwill was taken direct to reserves in the year of acquisition. As permitted by the transitional arrangements of Financial Reporting Standard 10, this goodwill was not reinstated when the Group adopted the standard in 1998.

At the date of the disposal of group or associated undertakings, any unamortised goodwill, or goodwill taken directly to reserves, is included in the Group's share of the net assets of the undertaking in the calculation of the profit or loss on disposal.

d Income recognition

Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account as it accrues, with the exception of interest on non-performing lending which is taken to income when received (see **e**).

Fees receivable from customers to reimburse the Group for costs incurred are taken to income when due. Fees relating to the ongoing provision of a service or risk borne for a customer are taken to income in proportion to the service provided or risk borne in each accounting period. Fees charged in lieu of interest are taken to income on a level yield basis over the period of the loan. Other fees receivable are accounted for as they fall due.

e Provisions for bad and doubtful debts and interest in suspense

Provisions for bad and doubtful debts are based on the year-end appraisal of advances. The specific element relates to identified risk advances, whereas the general element relates to latent bad and doubtful debts which are present in any portfolio of bank advances but have not been specifically identified.

Advances are written down to estimated realisable value when the normal banking relationship with the customer has ceased; where it is doubtful that interest earned on loans and advances will be collectable, it is credited to an interest in suspense account and is only released to the profit and loss account when its collectability is no longer subject to significant doubt.

1 Accounting policies (continued)**f Mortgage incentives**

Payments made under cash gift and discount mortgage schemes, which are recoverable from the customer in the event of early redemption, are amortised as an adjustment to net interest income over the early redemption charge period. Payments cease to be deferred and are charged to the profit and loss account in the event that the related loan is redeemed or becomes impaired.

g Debt securities and equity shares

Debt securities, apart from those held for dealing purposes, are stated at cost as adjusted for the amortisation of any premiums and discounts arising on acquisition, which are amortised from purchase to maturity in equal annual instalments. Debt securities acquired in exchange for advances to countries experiencing payment difficulties, either collateralised or due to be collateralised by US Treasury securities, are included in the Group's portfolio of investment securities at an amount based on the market value at the date of exchange as adjusted for the amortisation of discount on acquisition. Equity shares, apart from those held for dealing purposes, are stated at cost less amounts written off. Debt securities and equity shares held for dealing purposes are included at market value. Investments held within the long-term assurance fund are included on the following basis: stocks, shares, fixed interest securities and unit trusts held for unit linked funds are valued in accordance with policy conditions at market prices; other stocks and shares and fixed interest securities are valued at middle market price and other unit trusts at bid price; investment properties are included at valuation by independent valuers at existing use value at 31 December 1999, and mortgages and loans are at cost less amounts written off.

h Shares in group undertakings

Shares in group undertakings are stated in the balance sheet of the Company at its share of net tangible assets, with the exception of the life assurance group undertakings which are stated on the basis described in **p**.

i Interests in associated undertakings

Interests in associated undertakings are stated at the Group's or Bank's share of the net tangible assets of the relevant undertakings.

j Tangible fixed assets

Freeholds and long leaseholds are included at the last valuation on the basis of existing use value. Short leaseholds (50 years or less) and equipment are included at cost less depreciation.

Land is not depreciated. Leasehold premises with unexpired lease terms of 50 years or less are depreciated by equal annual instalments over the remaining period of the lease. Freehold and long leasehold buildings are maintained in a state of good repair and it is considered that residual values, based on prices prevailing at the time of acquisition or subsequent valuation, are such that depreciation is not significant. The costs of adapting premises for the use of the Group are separately identified and depreciated over 10 years, or over the term of the lease if less; such costs are included within premises in the balance sheet total of tangible fixed assets. Equipment is depreciated by equal annual instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which for fixtures and furnishings are 10-20 years and for computers, motor vehicles and other equipment are 3-8 years.

k Vacant leasehold property

When a leasehold property ceases to be used in the business or a commitment is entered into which would cause this to occur, provision is made to the extent that the recoverable amount of the interest in the property is expected to be insufficient to cover future obligations relating to the lease.

l Leasing and instalment credit transactions

Leasing income is credited to the profit and loss account in proportion to the net cash invested so as to give a constant rate of return over each period after taking account of tax.

Income from instalment credit transactions is calculated by the sum of the digits method.

Operating lease costs are charged to the profit and loss account in equal annual instalments over the life of the lease.

Notes to the accounts

1 Accounting policies (continued)**m Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided at the appropriate rates of tax where there is a reasonable probability that a liability or asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

n Pensions and other post-retirement benefits

Contributions to the Group's pension schemes are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the expected cost of pensions, calculated in accordance with actuarial advice, on a systematic basis over employees' working lives. Pension arrangements for most of the staff in the UK and for the majority of those overseas are operated through defined benefit schemes funded by the Bank. The pension cost relating to these schemes is assessed in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries, using the projected unit method. Variations from the regular cost are allocated by equal annual instalments over the average remaining service lives of current employees. Pension arrangements for staff joining Lloyds TSB Group Pension Scheme No. 1 (formerly the Lloyds Bank pension scheme) after 1 January 1996 and Lloyds TSB Group Pension Scheme No. 2 (formerly the TSB Group pension scheme) after 1 January 1998 are through money purchase elements of these schemes. Arrangements for pensions of certain staff employed overseas who are not included in funded schemes are made in accordance with local regulations and custom.

The cost of providing post-retirement benefits other than pensions is charged to the profit and loss account on a systematic basis over employees' working lives. The unfunded liability is included in provisions in the balance sheet.

o Foreign currency translation

Assets, liabilities and results in foreign currencies are expressed in sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates of the respective balance sheets. Exchange adjustments on the translation of opening net assets held overseas are taken direct to reserves. All other exchange profits or losses, which arise from normal trading activities, are included in the profit and loss account.

p Long-term assurance business

The value placed on the Group's long-term assurance business attributable to shareholders represents a prudent valuation of future earnings of policies in force, together with the net worth of the business, being the net tangible assets and the surplus retained within the long-term assurance funds. This value is determined annually in consultation with independent actuaries and is included separately in the balance sheet.

Changes in the value placed on long-term assurance business attributable to shareholders, which are determined on a post-tax basis, are included in the profit and loss account. For the purpose of presentation, the change in this value is grossed up at the underlying rate of corporation tax.

q General insurance business

The underwriting result of the general insurance business is determined annually and included in profit before tax after taking into account premiums, outstanding claims and deferred acquisition costs. Premiums are included net of refunds and a provision for the proportion of premiums written in the year which relate to cover provided for future periods. The provision for claims includes the estimated cost of claims notified but not settled and claims incurred but not reported at the balance sheet date.

r Derivatives

Derivatives are used in the Group's trading activities both for direct trading purposes and to manage risk in its trading portfolios. Such instruments include exchange rate forwards and futures, currency swaps and options together with interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, interest rate options and futures. These derivatives are carried at fair value and all changes in fair value are reported within dealing profits in the profit and loss account. Fair values are normally determined by reference to quoted market prices; internal models are used to determine fair value in instances where no market price is available. The unrealised gains and losses on trading derivatives are included within other assets and other liabilities respectively; these items are reported gross except in instances where the Group has entered into legally binding netting agreements, where the Group has a right to insist on net settlement that would survive the insolvency of the counterparty; in these cases the positive and negative fair values of trading derivatives with the relevant counterparties are offset within the balance sheet totals.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Derivatives used in the Group's non-trading activities, taken out to reduce exposures to fluctuations in interest and exchange rates, include exchange rate forwards and futures, currency options together with interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements and options. These derivatives are accounted for on an accruals basis, in line with the treatment of the underlying items which they are hedging. Interest receipts and payments on hedging interest derivatives are included in the profit and loss account so as to match the interest payable or receivable on the hedged item.

A derivative will only be classified as a hedge in circumstances where there was adequate evidence of the intention to hedge at the outset of the transaction and the derivative substantially matches or eliminates the exposure being hedged.

Where a hedge transaction is superseded, ceases to be effective or is terminated early the derivative is measured at fair value. Any profit or loss arising is then amortised to the profit and loss account over the remaining life of the item which it was originally hedging. When the underlying asset, liability or position that was being hedged is terminated, the hedging derivative is measured at fair value and any profit or loss arising is recognised immediately.

2 Merger of Lloyds Bank, TSB and Hill Samuel businesses

Following the granting of royal assent to the Lloyds TSB Act, the following transactions took place during the year:

- a) On 31 March 1999 the business, assets and liabilities of Hill Samuel Bank Limited were vested in Lloyds TSB Bank plc.
- b) On 28 June 1999 the business, assets and liabilities of TSB Bank plc were vested in Lloyds TSB Bank plc.

The vesting of the net assets of TSB Bank and Hill Samuel Bank has been accounted for as a group reconstruction using the merger accounting principles set out in Financial Reporting Standard 6 'Acquisitions and Mergers'. The results have therefore been presented as if the TSB Bank and Hill Samuel Bank businesses had been part of Lloyds TSB Bank plc throughout the current and comparative accounting periods.

3 Dealing profits (before expenses)

	1999 £m	1998 £m
Foreign exchange trading income	133	112
Securities and other gains	70	73
	203	185

Dealing profits include the profits and losses arising both on the purchase and sale of trading instruments and from the year-end revaluation to market value, together with the interest income earned from these instruments and the related funding cost.

Notes to the accounts

4 Administrative expenses	1999 £m	1998 £m
Salaries and profit sharing	1,718	1,633
Social security costs	124	118
Other pension costs	(104)	(91)
Staff costs	1,738	1,660
Other administrative expenses	1,346	1,412
	3,084	3,072

The average number of persons on a headcount basis employed by the Group during the year was as follows:

	1999	1998
UK	66,641	67,399
Overseas	12,535	11,911
	79,176	79,310

The above staff numbers exclude 2,469 (1998: nil) staff employed in the long-term assurance business. Costs of £70 million (1998: £nil) in relation to those staff are reflected in the valuation of the long-term assurance fund.

Details of directors' emoluments, pensions and interests are given on page 27.

The auditors' remuneration was £3.7 million (1998: £3.0 million), of which £1.1 million (1998: £1.1 million) related to Lloyds TSB Bank plc. Fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers in respect of non-audit services were £28.7 million (1998: £13.1 million), of which £27.7 million (1998: £10.5 million) related to UK companies. Non-audit fees comprise management consultancy of £24.7 million and regulatory and other advisory work of £4.0 million. The aggregate non-audit fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers in 1998 included £4.9 million paid to Price Waterhouse and £0.5 million paid to Coopers & Lybrand prior to the date of appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers as auditors.

There was a net credit in respect of pension costs for the Group in 1999 of £104 million (1998: credit of £91 million), which included a credit of £116 million (1998: credit of £103 million) relating to Lloyds TSB Group Pension Schemes No's 1 and 2.

4 Administrative expenses (continued)

Full actuarial valuations of the Lloyds TSB Group Pension Schemes No's 1 and 2 are carried out every three years with interim reviews in the intervening years. At 30 June 1999, the date of the latest full actuarial valuations, the principal actuarial assumptions adopted were that, over the long term, the annual rate of return on new investments would be 3 per cent higher than the annual increase in pensionable remuneration, 4 per cent higher than the annual increase in present and future pensions in payment, and 3 per cent higher than the annual increase in dividends receivable. The market value of the assets of the schemes at this date was £11,748 million. The actuarial value of the assets represented 125 per cent of the accrued liabilities allowing for future increases in pensions and pensionable remuneration. For funding purposes, the surpluses in the two schemes are being eliminated by means of a contribution holiday.

Contribution rates to other schemes have been adjusted to take account of surpluses and deficiencies. The pensions prepayment of £647 million for the Group and £573 million for the Bank (1998: £505 million for the Group and £476 million for the Bank) is included in prepayments and accrued income.

The Group operates a number of schemes which provide post-retirement healthcare benefits to certain employees, retired employees and their dependent relatives. The total cost for the Group in 1999 was £17 million (1998: £2 million). The latest actuarial valuation of the liability was carried out at 31 December 1997. This valuation showed the Group's liability to be £57 million, which had been fully provided for at that date. The principal actuarial assumptions adopted were that, over the long term, the valuation discount rate and the rate of increase in medical costs would be 4.5 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively higher than annual price inflation.

5 Amounts written off fixed asset investments	1999 £m	1998 £m
Debt securities	7	9
Equity shares	-	6
	7	15

6 (Loss) profit before tax on sale and closure of businesses	1999 £m	1998 £m
Provision for closure of Lloyds TSB Securities Services (tax: nil)	(28)	-
Provision for sale of Abbey Life new business capability (tax: nil)	(18)	-
Profit on sale of TSB Factors Limited (tax: nil)	-	3
Profit on sale of International Factors Limited (tax: nil)	-	158
Loss on sale of estate agency businesses (after charging goodwill of £76 million previously written off to reserves) (tax: nil)	-	(45)
	(46)	116

The results of the businesses sold in 1998 up to their dates of sale were not material.

On 26 July 1999 the Group announced that it is to withdraw from the global custody and unit trust trusteeship business and, as a consequence, the business of Lloyds TSB Securities Services will be run down and closed by the end of 2000. A provision has been made for the expected operating losses to be incurred until the date of closure.

On 1 February 2000 the Group announced the sale of Abbey Life's new business capability. A provision of £18 million has been made against impaired assets.

Notes to the accounts

7 Profit on ordinary activities before tax

	1999 £m	1998 £m
Profit on ordinary activities before tax is stated after taking account of:		
<i>Income from:</i>		
Equipment leased to customers and banks and hire purchase contracts: aggregate amounts receivable	3,640	3,763
Profit less losses on disposal of investment securities	57	45
<i>Charges:</i>		
Rental of premises	192	197
Hire of equipment	32	36
Interest on subordinated liabilities (loan capital)	348	316
Finance lease depreciation	-	4

8 Segment analysis

	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	
	1999 £m	1998* £m
Class of business:		
UK Retail Banking and Mortgages	1,650	1,435
Insurance and Investments		
Profit before pension provision	533	-
Pension provision	(102)	-
	431	-
Wholesale Markets		
Profit before write-down of finance lease receivables	781	727
Write-down of finance lease receivables	-	(32)
	781	695
International Banking		
Profit before restructuring provision	436	344
Restructuring provision	-	(38)
	436	306
Central group items	(23)	(21)
Loss (profit) on sale and closure of businesses	(46)	116
	3,229	2,531

8 Segment analysis (continued)

Geographical area:**		Domestic 1999 £m	Inter- national 1999 £m	Total 1999 £m	
Interest receivable		8,053	2,437	10,490	
Dividend income from equity shares		3	–	3	
Fees and commissions receivable		1,864	265	2,129	
Dealing profits (before expenses)		142	61	203	
Income from long-term assurance business		165	8	173	
General insurance premium income		200	–	200	
Other operating income		190	98	288	
Total gross income		10,617	2,869	13,486	
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		2,811	418	3,229	
		Domestic 1998 £m	Inter- national 1998 £m	Total 1998 £m	
Interest receivable		8,961	2,389	11,350	
Dividend income from equity shares		5	–	5	
Fees and commissions receivable		1,439	259	1,698	
Dealing profits (before expenses)		130	55	185	
Other operating income		275	89	364	
Total gross income		10,810	2,792	13,602	
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		2,264	267	2,531	
		Net assets†		Assets‡	
		1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Class of business:					
UK Retail Banking and Mortgages	3,589	3,785	64,396	60,855	
Insurance and Investments	2,803	–	3,210	–	
UK Retail Financial Services	6,392	3,785	67,606	60,855	
Wholesale Markets	2,955	3,061	64,627	64,281	
International Banking	873	384	17,193	17,514	
Central group items	–	–	1,998	2,929	
	10,220	7,230	151,424	145,579	
Geographical area:**					
Domestic	9,849	7,185	130,066	123,871	
International	371	45	21,358	21,708	
	10,220	7,230	151,424	145,579	

*1998 figures have been restated to take account of changes in internal cost allocation and the reclassification of Lloyds UDT from UK Retail Banking to Wholesale Markets, which already includes the Group's other asset finance operations.

**The geographical distribution of gross income sources, profit on ordinary activities before tax and assets by domestic and international operations is based on the location of the office recording the transaction, except for lending by the international business booked in London.

†Net assets represent shareholders' funds plus minority interests. Disclosure of information on net assets is an accounting standard requirement (SSAP25); it is not appropriate to relate it directly to the segmental profits above because the business is not managed by the allocation of net assets to business units.

‡Assets exclude long-term assurance assets attributable to policyholders.

As the business of the Group is mainly that of banking and insurance, no segment analysis of turnover is given.

Notes to the accounts

9 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	1999 £m	1998 £m
UK corporation tax	725	524
Relief for overseas tax	(45)	(39)
Overseas tax	118	110
Deferred tax: current year	242	137
Deferred tax: prior year adjustment relating to rate change	—	(33)
	1,040	699
Associated undertakings	3	2
	1,043	701

The charge for tax on the profit for the year is based on an average UK corporation tax rate of 30.25 per cent (1998: 31 per cent).

The UK corporation tax charge includes £20 million (1998: £2 million) in respect of notional tax on franked investment income and on the shareholders' interest in the increase in the value of the long-term assurance business.

10 Profit for the financial year attributable to shareholders

The profit attributable to shareholders includes a profit of £2,121 million (1998: £1,614 million) dealt with in the accounts of the parent company, for which no profit and loss account is shown as permitted by Section 230 of the Companies Act 1985.

11 Dividends

	1999 £m	1998 £m
First interim Lloyds TSB Bank plc	440	150
TSB Bank plc	—	100
Second interim Lloyds TSB Bank plc	860	300
TSB Bank plc	—	1
Third interim Lloyds TSB Bank plc	—	650
TSB Bank plc	—	250
	1,300	1,451

12 Treasury bills and other eligible bills

	1999 Balance sheet £m	1999 Valuation £m	1998 Balance sheet £m	1998 Valuation £m
Group				
Investment securities:				
Treasury bills and similar securities	515	514	346	346
Other eligible bills	683	683	1,364	1,405
	1,198	1,197	1,710	1,751
Other securities:				
Treasury bills and similar securities	857		1,429	
Other eligible bills	10		12	
	867		1,441	
	2,065		3,151	

Included above:
Unamortised discounts
net of premiums on
investment securities

12 8

12 Treasury bills and other eligible bills (continued)

Movements in investment securities comprise:	Cost £m	Premiums and discounts £m	Total £m
At 1 January 1999	1,706	4	1,710
Exchange and other adjustments	40	—	40
Additions	10,551	—	10,551
Bills sold or matured	(11,108)	(53)	(11,161)
Amortisation of premiums and discounts	—	58	58
At 31 December 1999	1,189	9	1,198

	1999 Balance sheet £m	1999 Valuation £m	1998 Balance sheet £m	1998 Valuation £m
Bank				
Investment securities:				
Treasury bills and similar securities	515	514	346	346
Other eligible bills	683	683	1,364	1,405
	1,198	1,197	1,710	1,751

Other securities:				
Treasury bills and similar securities	749		943	
Other eligible bills	10		12	
	759		955	
	1,957		2,665	

Included above:
Unamortised discounts
net of premiums on
investment securities

12 8

Movements in investment securities comprise:	Cost £m	Premiums and discounts £m	Total £m
At 1 January 1999	1,706	4	1,710
Exchange and other adjustments	40	—	40
Additions	10,551	—	10,551
Bills sold or matured	(11,108)	(53)	(11,161)
Amortisation of premiums and discounts	—	58	58
At 31 December 1999	1,189	9	1,198

Investment securities are those intended for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Group and not for dealing purposes.

The difference between the cost of other securities and market value, where the market value is higher than the cost, is not disclosed as its determination is not practicable.

Notes to the accounts

13 Loans and advances to banks

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Lending to banks	721	836	32,822	28,031
Deposits placed with banks	16,298	17,490	15,076	16,485
	17,019	18,326	47,898	44,516
Equipment leased to banks	-	4	-	-
Total loans and advances to banks	17,019	18,330	47,898	44,516
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts	(56)	(58)	(56)	(56)
Interest held in suspense	-	(40)	-	(40)
	16,963	18,232	47,842	44,420
Repayable on demand	1,132	1,572	15,751	14,663
Other loans and advances by residual maturity repayable:				
3 months or less	12,266	13,683	14,189	16,359
1 year or less but over 3 months	2,780	2,318	3,664	3,190
5 years or less but over 1 year	490	319	12,685	8,753
Over 5 years	351	438	1,609	1,551
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts	(56)	(58)	(56)	(56)
Interest held in suspense	-	(40)	-	(40)
	16,963	18,232	47,842	44,420
Included above:				
Due from group undertakings				
- all unsubordinated			32,207	27,301
Due from fellow group undertakings				
- all unsubordinated	-	4	-	4

14 Loans and advances to customers

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Lending to customers	94,127	89,583	46,127	43,238
Hire purchase debtors	3,674	3,720	-	-
Equipment leased to customers	8,927	8,582	-	-
Total loans and advances to customers	106,728	101,885	46,127	43,238
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts	(2,067)	(2,098)	(1,642)	(1,647)
Interest held in suspense	(100)	(105)	(63)	(67)
	104,561	99,682	44,422	41,524
Loans and advances by residual maturity repayable:				
3 months or less	19,590	18,782	23,418	22,106
1 year or less but over 3 months	7,005	7,349	5,018	5,542
5 years or less but over 1 year	19,530	19,998	10,168	9,085
Over 5 years	60,603	55,756	7,523	6,505
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts	(2,067)	(2,098)	(1,642)	(1,647)
Interest held in suspense	(100)	(105)	(63)	(67)
	104,561	99,682	44,422	41,524
Of which repayable on demand or at short notice	10,241	10,412	10,428	10,696

14 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Included above:				
Due from group undertakings				
- all unsubordinated			12,438	9,660
Due from fellow group undertakings				
- all unsubordinated	1,932	4,141	743	4,224

The cost of assets acquired during the year for letting to customers under finance leases and hire purchase contracts amounted to £3,485 million (1998: £3,499 million).

15 Provisions for bad and doubtful debts

	1999 Specific £m	1999 General £m	1998 Specific £m	1998 General £m
Group				
At 1 January	1,791	365	2,112	368
Exchange and other adjustments	(3)	(4)	(25)	3
Advances written off	(744)	-	(954)	-
Recoveries of advances written off in previous years	130	-	121	-
Charge (release) to profit and loss account:				
New and additional provisions	1,087	7	996	3
Releases and recoveries	(499)	(7)	(459)	(9)
	588	-	537	(6)
At 31 December	1,762	361	1,791	365
	2,123		2,156	
In respect of:				
Loans and advances to banks	56		58	
Loans and advances to customers	2,067		2,098	
	2,123		2,156	
Bank				
At 1 January	1,441	262	1,591	264
Exchange and other adjustments	24	-	(11)	-
Advances written off	(523)	-	(490)	-
Recoveries of advances written off in previous years	93	-	86	-
Charge (release) to profit and loss account:				
New and additional provisions	811	6	655	2
Releases and recoveries	(409)	(7)	(390)	(4)
	402	(1)	265	(2)
At 31 December	1,437	261	1,441	262
	1,698		1,703	
In respect of:				
Loans and advances to banks	56		56	
Loans and advances to customers	1,642		1,647	
	1,698		1,703	

Notes to the accounts

16 Interest held in suspense and non-performing lending		1999 £m	1998 £m
Group			
At 1 January		145	221
Exchange and other adjustments		(5)	(8)
Interest written off		(77)	(76)
Interest taken to income		(9)	(17)
Interest suspended during the year		46	25
At 31 December		100	145
In respect of:			
Loans and advances to banks		–	40
Loans and advances to customers		100	105
		100	145
Non-performing lending comprises:			
Loans and advances – category 1		719	770
Loans and advances – category 2		369	417
		1,088	1,187
Provisions		(613)	(637)
Interest held in suspense		(100)	(145)
		375	405
Bank			
At 1 January		107	180
Exchange and other adjustments		(2)	(7)
Interest written off		(69)	(65)
Interest taken to income		(8)	(15)
Interest suspended during the year		35	14
At 31 December		63	107
In respect of:			
Loans and advances to banks		–	40
Loans and advances to customers		63	67
		63	107
Non-performing lending comprises:			
Loans and advances – category 1		440	428
Loans and advances – category 2		292	345
		732	773
Provisions		(377)	(392)
Interest held in suspense		(63)	(107)
		292	274

17 Concentrations of exposure		Group		Bank	
		1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Loans and advances to customers					
<i>Domestic:</i>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		2,183	2,052	791	722
Manufacturing		3,262	2,986	2,845	2,657
Construction		754	671	722	641
Transport, distribution and hotels		3,540	3,308	2,965	2,801
Property companies		2,303	2,304	2,211	2,224
Financial, business and other services		6,614	5,024	6,149	4,482
Personal: mortgages		47,451	44,609	550	636
: other		10,092	9,610	9,406	8,831
Lease financing		8,848	8,445	–	–
Hire purchase		3,674	3,701	–	–
Due from fellow group undertakings		1,932	4,141	13,181	13,884
Other		1,699	1,578	1,609	1,528
Total domestic		92,352	88,429	40,429	38,406
<i>International:</i>					
Latin America		2,558	2,939	1,629	1,749
New Zealand		7,659	7,310	–	–
Rest of the world		4,159	3,207	4,069	3,083
Total international		14,376	13,456	5,698	4,832
		106,728	101,885	46,127	43,238
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts*					
		(2,067)	(2,098)	(1,642)	(1,647)
Interest held in suspense*					
		(100)	(105)	(63)	(67)
		104,561	99,682	44,422	41,524

*Figures exclude provisions and interest held in suspense relating to loans and advances to banks.

The classification of lending as domestic or international is based on the location of the office recording the transaction, except for certain lending of the international business booked in London.

Category 1:

This comprises lending where the customer continues to operate the account, but where there is doubt about the payment of interest. Interest continues to be charged to the customer's account, but it is not applied to income; it is placed on a suspense account and only taken into income if there ceases to be significant doubt about its being paid.

Category 2:

This comprises lending where the operation of the customer's account has ceased. The lending is managed by specialist recovery departments and has been written down to its estimated realisable value. Interest is not added to the lending nor placed on a suspense account as its recovery is considered unlikely; it is only taken to income if it is received.

Notes to the accounts

18 Debt securities	1999 Balance sheet £m	1999 Valuation £m	1998 Balance sheet £m	1998 Valuation £m
Group				
<i>Investment securities:</i>				
Government securities	1,196	1,349	995	1,226
Other public sector securities	4	4	12	12
Bank and building society certificates of deposit	4,153	4,145	2,448	2,453
Other debt securities	679	678	578	579
	6,032	6,176	4,033	4,270
<i>Other securities:</i>				
Government securities	3,861	3,861	4,596	4,596
Other public sector securities	65	65	5	5
Bank and building society certificates of deposit	286	286	619	619
Other debt securities	3,940	3,940	3,056	3,056
	14,184	14,328	12,309	12,546
Due within 1 year	7,095		4,873	
Due 1 year and over	7,089		7,436	
	14,184		12,309	
Unamortised discounts net of premiums on investment securities	771		871	
Listed: collateralised bonds	869	1,028	866	1,102
: other	7,907	7,901	7,359	7,355
Unlisted	5,408	5,399	4,084	4,089
	14,184	14,328	12,309	12,546
Movements in investment securities comprise:	Cost £m	Premiums and discounts £m	Provisions £m	Total £m
At 1 January 1999	3,869	176	12	4,033
Exchange and other adjustments	20	3	-	23
Additions	12,576	-	-	12,576
Securities sold or matured	(10,625)	-	(2)	(10,623)
Charge for the year	-	-	7	(7)
Amortisation of premiums and discounts	-	30	-	30
At 31 December 1999	5,840	209	17	6,032

18 Debt securities (continued)	1999 Balance sheet £m	1999 Valuation £m	1998 Balance sheet £m	1998 Valuation £m
Bank				
<i>Investment securities:</i>				
Government securities	1,154	1,304	965	1,196
Other public sector securities	-	-	8	9
Bank and building society certificates of deposit	4,073	4,065	2,448	2,453
Other debt securities	514	514	397	397
	5,741	5,883	3,818	4,055
<i>Other securities:</i>				
Government securities	3,159	3,159	4,500	4,500
Other public sector securities	60	60	-	-
Bank and building society certificates of deposit	6	6	186	186
Other debt securities	4,072	4,072	3,126	3,126
	13,038	13,180	11,630	11,867
Included above:				
Due from group undertakings - all unsubordinated	182		129	
Due within 1 year	6,114		4,319	
Due 1 year and over	6,924		7,311	
	13,038		11,630	
Unamortised discounts net of premiums on investment securities	630		703	
Listed: collateralised bonds	869	1,028	866	1,102
: other	7,078	7,070	7,281	7,277
Unlisted	5,091	5,082	3,483	3,488
	13,038	13,180	11,630	11,867
Movements in investment securities comprise:	Cost £m	Premiums and discounts £m	Total £m	
At 1 January 1999	3,667	151	3,818	
Exchange and other adjustments	19	4	23	
Additions	12,391	-	12,391	
Securities sold or matured	(10,516)	-	(10,516)	
Amortisation of premiums and discounts	-	25	25	
At 31 December 1999	5,561	180	5,741	

Investment securities are those intended for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Group and not for dealing purposes.

The difference between the cost of other securities and market value, where the market value is higher than the cost, is not disclosed as its determination is not practicable.

Notes to the accounts

19 Equity shares

	1999 Balance sheet £m	1999 Valuation £m	1998 Balance sheet £m	1998 Valuation £m
Group				
<i>Investment securities:</i>				
Listed	10	23	11	28
Unlisted	33	56	33	48
	43	79	44	76
<i>Other securities:</i>				
Listed	168		—	
Unlisted	2		2	
	170		2	
	213		46	

Movements in investment securities comprise:

	Cost £m	Provisions £m	Total £m
At 1 January 1999	56	12	44
Exchange and other adjustments	(1)	—	(1)
Adjustments on acquisitions	12	—	12
Additions	14	—	14
Disposals	(26)	—	(26)
At 31 December 1999	55	12	43

	1999 Balance sheet £m	1999 Valuation £m	1998 Balance sheet £m	1998 Valuation £m
Bank				
<i>Investment securities:</i>				
Listed	10	6	13	10
Unlisted	13	14	14	14
	23	20	27	24
<i>Other securities:</i>				
Unlisted	2		1	
	25		28	

Movements in investment securities comprise:

	Cost £m
At 1 January 1999	27
Additions	27
Disposals	(31)
At 31 December 1999	23

Investment securities are those intended for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Group and not for dealing purposes.

The difference between the cost of other securities and market value, where the market value is higher than the cost, is not disclosed as its determination is not practicable.

20 Assets transferred under sale and repurchase transactions

Included in the balance sheet are assets subject to sale and repurchase agreements as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	429	558	377	558
Debt securities	3,496	2,389	3,496	2,339
	3,925	2,947	3,873	2,897

These investments have been sold to third parties but, since the Group is committed to reacquire them at a future date and at a predetermined price, they are shown in the balance sheet.

21 Interests in associated undertakings

	Group £m	Bank £m
At 1 January 1999	4	2
Adjustments on acquisition	21	—
Disposals	(2)	—
Retained profits	5	2
At 31 December 1999	28	4

All of the Bank's and Group's associated undertakings are unlisted and none of them are banks.

On an historical cost basis, the Bank's interests in associated undertakings would have been included at £9 million (1998: £9 million).

22 Shares in group undertakings

22 Shares in group undertakings	Bank £m	
At 1 January 1999	4,334	
Acquisitions	3,920	
Disposals	(4)	
Revaluations	54	
At 31 December 1999	8,304	
	1999 £m	1998 £m
Shares in banks	3,555	3,615
Shares in other group undertakings	4,749	719
Total – all unlisted	8,304	4,334

On a historical cost basis, shares in group undertakings would have been included as follows:

	Cost £m	Provisions £m	Book value £m
At 1 January 1999	3,462	24	3,438
Additions	3,920	—	3,920
At 31 December 1999	7,382	24	7,358

Notes to the accounts

22 Shares in group undertakings (continued)

The principal group undertakings, all of which prepare accounts to 31 December and whose results are included in the consolidated accounts of Lloyds TSB Bank plc, are:

	Country of registration/ incorporation	Percentage of equity share capital and voting rights held	Nature of business
Cheltenham & Gloucester plc	England	*100%	Mortgage lending and retail investments
Lloyds Bank (BLSA) Limited	England	100%	Banking and financial services
Alex Lawrie Factors Limited	England	100%	Credit factoring
Lloyds TSB Leasing Limited	England	100%	Financial leasing
The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Plc	England	100%	Long-term agricultural finance
The National Bank of New Zealand Limited	New Zealand	*100%	Banking and financial services
Lloyds TSB Bank (Jersey) Limited	Jersey	*100%	Banking and financial services
Lloyds UDT Finance Limited	England	100%	Consumer credit, leasing and related services
Lloyds TSB Private Banking Limited	England	*100%	Private banking
Lloyds TSB Scotland plc†	Scotland	100%	Banking and financial services
Lloyds TSB Commercial Finance Limited†	England	100%	Invoice discounting
Lloyds TSB General Insurance Limited	England	*100%	General insurance
Hill Samuel Asset Management Group Limited	England	*100%	Investment management
Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited	England	*100%	Life assurance
Lloyds TSB Insurance Services Limited	England	*100%	Insurance broking
Lloyds TSB Life Assurance Limited	England	*100%	Life assurance and other financial services

*Indirect interest.

†Investments vested in the company as explained on page 12 in note 2.

The country of registration/incorporation is also the principal area of operation for each of the above group undertakings except as follows:

Lloyds Bank (BLSA) Limited operates in Argentina, Ecuador and Uruguay. The National Bank of New Zealand Limited also operates through a representative office in Hong Kong.

23 Intangible fixed assets

	Cost £m	Amortisation £m	Net book value £m
Group			
Positive goodwill			
At 1 January 1999	220	4	216
Exchange and other adjustments	5	—	5
Additions	22	—	22
Charge for the year	—	12	(12)
At 31 December 1999	247	16	231
Negative goodwill			
At 1 January 1999	—	—	—
Additions	23	—	23
Amounts written back	—	23	(23)
At 31 December 1999	23	23	—

Negative goodwill relates to the acquisition by the Group of Lloyds Bank (Channel Islands) Unit Trust Managers Limited (page 34, note 46a).

	Cost £m	Amortisation £m	Net book value £m
Bank			
Goodwill			
At 1 January 1999	—	—	—
Additions	11	—	11
Charge for the year	—	1	(1)
At 31 December 1999	11	1	10

24 Tangible fixed assets

	Group		Bank	
	Premises £m	Equipment £m	Premises £m	Equipment £m
Cost or valuation:				
At 1 January 1999	1,093	2,085	772	1,722
Exchange and other adjustments	(12)	(4)	(7)	(4)
Adjustments on acquisitions and disposals	18	43	—	(1)
Additions	89	262	81	223
Disposals	(64)	(178)	(54)	(127)
At 31 December 1999	1,124	2,208	792	1,813
Depreciation:				
At 1 January 1999	206	1,374	185	1,167
Exchange and other adjustments	—	(6)	—	(5)
Adjustments on acquisitions and disposals	2	35	—	(1)
Charge for the year	42	176	38	132
Disposals	(9)	(156)	(4)	(113)
At 31 December 1999	241	1,423	219	1,180
Balance sheet amount at 31 December 1999	883	785	573	633
	1,668		1,206	
Balance sheet amount at 31 December 1998	887	711	587	555
	1,598		1,142	

Equipment includes assets held under finance leases which at 31 December 1999 amounted to £3 million, net of accumulated depreciation of £212 million (1998: £3 million, net of accumulated depreciation of £212 million).

Notes to the accounts

24 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Balance sheet amount of premises comprises:				
Freeholds	598	608	332	348
Leaseholds 50 years and over unexpired	37	58	19	40
Leaseholds less than 50 years unexpired	248	221	222	199
	883	887	573	587
Balance sheet amount of premises comprises:				
Valued in 1997	564	608	288	335
At cost	319	279	285	252
	883	887	573	587
On an historical cost basis, premises would have been included as follows:				
Cost	1,219	1,214	873	891
Accumulated depreciation	(290)	(285)	(268)	(265)
	929	929	605	626
Land and buildings occupied for own activities	802	808	518	531

The accounting policy for valuations is set out on page 11 in accounting policy j.

25 Lease commitments

Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases were:

	1999 Premises £m	1999 Equipment £m	1998 Premises £m	1998 Equipment £m
Group				
Leases on which the commitment is due to expire in:				
1 year or less	14	7	15	14
5 years or less but over 1 year	41	3	44	9
Over 5 years	191	2	183	—
	246	12	242	23
Bank				
Leases on which the commitment is due to expire in:				
1 year or less	3	5	3	14
5 years or less but over 1 year	10	3	10	9
Over 5 years	144	2	141	—
	157	10	154	23

26 Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted but not provided for at 31 December 1999 amounted to £8 million for the Group and £7 million for the Bank (1998: Group £4 million; Bank £3 million).

27 Other assets

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Foreign exchange and interest rate contracts	2,742	4,135	2,678	3,778
Other assets	848	1,029	314	684
	3,590	5,164	2,992	4,462

28 Prepayments and accrued income

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Interest receivable	918	1,132	1,269	1,339
Other debtors and prepayments	1,710	1,245	978	813
	2,628	2,377	2,247	2,152

Included within the Group's other debtors and prepayments is £176 million (1998: £165 million) relating to the deferred element of the expenditure incurred under cash gift and discount mortgage schemes. If these incentives had been written off as incurred, net interest income would have been £11 million lower in 1999 (1998: £60 million higher).

29 Long-term assurance business

	1999 £m
The value of long-term assurance business attributable to shareholders included in the consolidated balance sheet comprises:	
Net tangible assets of life companies including surplus	723
Value of long-term assurance business in force	1,551
	2,274

The shareholders' interest in the long-term assurance business has been calculated on the basis of a series of economic and actuarial assumptions.

The economic assumptions, including those relating to investment returns and inflation, are based on a long-term view of economic activity and are therefore not adjusted for market movements which are considered to be short-term. This approach is considered the most appropriate given the long-term nature of the portfolio of products and achieves consistency in reporting from one period to the next. The principal assumptions are shown below:

	%
Risk-adjusted discount rate (net of tax)	10.00
Gross return: unit linked	8.50
: non linked	5.25
Inflation	3.00

A margin over the long-term risk free rate of return is included within the discount rate to reflect the shareholders' overall risk premium; other margins are not included in the profit recognition method. Allowance for tax is made using models which reflect the different tax regimes affecting different classes of product; no credit is taken in respect of any reduction in taxes deriving from expenses attributable to future business.

Notes to the accounts

29 Long-term assurance business (continued)

The assumptions for mortality and morbidity are derived from published tables adjusted for demographic differences of policyholders; those in respect of lapses are in line with the experience of the companies concerned.

	1999 £m
The income from long-term assurance business is:	
Value of long-term assurance business at 31 December	2,274
Value of long-term assurance business at 1 January	—
Increase in value of long-term assurance business	2,274
Adjustment on acquisition	(2,299)
Exchange and other adjustments	(18)
Dividends accrued	92
Income after tax from long-term assurance business	49
Income before pension provision	173
Pension provision	(102)
Income before tax from long-term assurance business	71

During the second half of 1999, the Financial Services Authority (FSA) published revised assumptions which have been incorporated into the calculations of the continuing cost of redress to past purchasers of pension policies. These revised FSA guidelines were based on the assumption that the average life expectancy of pensioners had increased, and lower interest and inflation rates to be assumed in calculating the cost of redress. Applying these revised assumptions, the cost of redress is forecast to increase by £102 million and a provision of this amount has been made. The adequacy of this provision is reviewed continually and, whilst it is impossible to be precise, based on the information available at present, it is not considered appropriate to make any further provision at this stage.

	1999 £m
The long-term assurance assets attributable to policyholders comprise:	
Investments	27,718
Value of long-term assurance business in force	1,551
Premises and equipment	30
Net current liabilities	(483)
	28,816
Long-term assurance business attributable to shareholders	(2,274)
	26,542
Investments shown above comprise:	
Fixed interest securities	7,415
Stocks, shares and unit trusts	16,996
Investment properties	1,045
Other properties	10
Mortgages and loans	50
Deposits	2,202
	27,718

30 Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Assets: denominated in sterling	113,037	110,253	96,857	89,449
: denominated in other currencies	38,387	35,326	27,938	25,520
	151,424	145,579	124,795	114,969
Liabilities: denominated in sterling	113,142	110,142	96,869	89,392
: denominated in other currencies	38,282	35,437	27,926	25,577
	151,424	145,579	124,795	114,969

31 Deposits by banks

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Repayable on demand	3,594	4,977	6,679	6,418
Other deposits by banks with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice by residual maturity repayable:				
3 months or less	12,551	10,196	15,524	13,607
1 year or less but over 3 months	1,153	1,813	1,503	1,976
5 years or less but over 1 year	341	475	599	812
Over 5 years	55	126	45	108
	17,694	17,587	24,350	22,921
Included above:				
Due to group undertakings	—	—	7,824	6,677
Due to fellow group undertakings	—	496	—	496

32 Customer accounts

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Repayable on demand	68,961	63,642	49,409	42,111
Other customer accounts with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice by residual maturity repayable:				
3 months or less	20,122	23,451	15,489	17,983
1 year or less but over 3 months	2,544	3,166	1,611	2,015
5 years or less but over 1 year	1,360	964	1,699	708
Over 5 years	135	444	327	416
	93,122	91,667	68,535	63,233
Included above:				
Due to group undertakings	—	—	5,474	2,116
Due to fellow group undertakings	271	3,234	263	2,337

Notes to the accounts

33 Debt securities in issue

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Bonds and medium-term notes by residual maturity repayable:				
1 year or less	309	649	162	182
2 years or less but over 1 year	188	249	24	81
5 years or less but over 2 years	690	54	366	28
Over 5 years	407	273	131	3
	1,594	1,225	683	294
Other debt securities by residual maturity repayable:				
3 months or less	7,644	7,617	5,393	5,665
1 year or less but over 3 months	2,645	2,808	2,189	2,472
5 years or less but over 1 year	362	194	311	134
Over 5 years	15	9	15	9
	10,666	10,628	7,908	8,280
	12,260	11,853	8,591	8,574
Included above:				
Due to group undertakings			213	125

34 Other liabilities

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Foreign exchange and interest rate contracts	2,036	4,825	2,468	4,543
Current tax	610	506	325	361
Dividends	860	900	860	900
Other liabilities	1,825	1,459	472	1,046
	5,331	7,690	4,125	6,850

35 Accruals and deferred income

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Interest payable	1,305	1,689	1,118	1,053
Other creditors and accruals	2,004	1,177	1,049	758
	3,309	2,866	2,167	1,811

36 Deferred tax

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
Short-term timing differences	(82)	(114)	(29)	(98)
Pensions prepayment	185	143	170	140
Restructuring provisions	-	(11)	-	(11)
Provision for Emerging Markets Debt	(212)	(220)	(212)	(220)
Accelerated depreciation allowances	1,580	1,438	32	35
	1,471	1,236	(39)	(154)
	Group £m		Bank £m	
At 1 January 1999	1,236		(154)	
Exchange and other adjustments	9		-	
Adjustments on acquisitions and disposals	(16)		-	
Tax provided	242		115	
At 31 December 1999	1,471		(39)	
	Group £m		Bank £m	

Potential tax for which no provision has been made relating to accelerated depreciation allowances on equipment leased to customers

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Provision has been made for the liability to tax on overseas earnings which are expected to be remitted to the UK. No provision has been made for the liability to tax which could arise if premises or group undertakings were disposed of at their balance sheet amounts or investments in associated undertakings and trade investments at their valuation. It is expected that the majority of these assets will be retained in the business and that, in view of the substantial number of properties involved and the law relating to rollover relief, the likelihood of any such material tax liability arising is remote; no useful purpose would be served by attempting to quantify it.

Notes to the accounts

37 Other provisions for liabilities and charges

	Pension obligations £m	Re-structuring provisions £m	Insurance provisions £m	Post-retirement healthcare £m	Vacant leasehold property £m	Provision for closure of business £m	Other £m	Total £m
Group								
At 1 January 1999	29	78	18	64	112	-	43	344
Exchange and other adjustments	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments on acquisition	-	-	180	-	1	-	5	186
Provisions applied	-	(62)	(72)	(4)	(20)	-	(27)	(185)
Other movements	-	(15)	-	-	15	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	75	17	4	28	5	129
At 31 December 1999	28	2	201	77	112	28	26	474
Bank								
At 1 January 1999	29	44	-	64	93	-	37	267
Exchange and other adjustments	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Provisions applied	-	(44)	-	(4)	(11)	-	(25)	(84)
Charge for the year	-	-	-	17	4	28	3	52
At 31 December 1999	28	-	-	77	86	28	15	234

Pension obligations

This represents the Bank's and the Group's obligations in respect of certain overseas pension schemes. Full actuarial valuations are carried out by independent actuaries every three years.

Restructuring provisions

At 1 January 1999, a balance of £44 million remained of provisions raised by the Bank in respect of the integration of the Lloyds Bank and TSB Group businesses; this remaining provision was utilised during 1999.

In December 1998 The National Bank of New Zealand announced to its staff and customers a reorganisation plan following its acquisition of Countrywide. A restructuring provision of £38 million was made by the Group to cover the cost of integrating and reorganising Countrywide following its acquisition, which principally related to the cost of redundancies and branch closures. By 31 December 1999 £36 million of restructuring costs have been incurred and charged to this provision; the remaining balance of £2 million is expected to be utilised during 2000.

Insurance provisions

The Group's general insurance subsidiaries maintain provisions for outstanding claims which represent the ultimate cost of settling all claims arising from events which have occurred up to the balance sheet date and these include provisions for the cost of claims notified but not settled and for claims incurred but not yet reported. In addition, in line with the requirements of the Insurance Companies (Reserves) Act 1995, claims equalisation provisions are maintained in relation to property, credit and suretyship business. The majority of provisions in respect of claims will be settled in the following year, although new provisions will then be required in respect of claims arising from that year. The level of the claims equalisation provision will be adjusted annually, taking into account the guidelines contained in the legislation, and such provisions will be held for as long as the Group continues to write the relevant types of general insurance business.

Post-retirement healthcare

The Bank operates a number of schemes which provide post-retirement healthcare benefits to certain employees, retired employees and their dependent relatives. The principal scheme relates to former Lloyds Bank staff and under this scheme the Bank has undertaken to meet the cost of post-retirement healthcare for all eligible former employees (and their dependants) who retired prior to 1 January 1996. For retirements subsequent to this date, the Bank will meet a reducing proportion of the cost until 31 December 2004, after which date the only obligation will be in respect of the pre 1 January 1996 retirements. The cost of providing all post-retirement healthcare benefits is charged to the profit and loss account on a systematic basis over employees' working lives; the provision represents the unfunded obligation and is based on valuations of the Bank's liability by qualified actuaries.

Vacant leasehold property

Whenever the Group ceases to occupy a property, or commits itself to doing so, it is the Group's policy to raise a provision to cover any anticipated shortfall when comparing the recoverable amount of its interest in the property to the future rental and other payments that the Group is obligated to make over the remaining term of the lease. These provisions are made by reference to a prudent estimate of expected sub-let income and the possibility of disposing of the Group's interest in the lease, taking into account conditions in the property market. These provisions are reassessed on an annual basis and will normally run off over the remaining life of the leases concerned, currently averaging six years; where a property is disposed of earlier than anticipated, any remaining balance in the provision relating to that property is released.

Provision for closure of business

In July 1999 Lloyds TSB Group announced its decision to withdraw from the global custody and unit trust trusteeship business. As a result, a provision of £28 million has been raised for the anticipated operating losses to be incurred by Lloyds TSB Securities Services until the business is closed. The provision will be released to match losses as they are incurred over the period of run down of the business; this is expected to be completed by the end of 2000.

Notes to the accounts

38 Subordinated liabilities

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
<i>* Undated loan capital:</i>				
† Primary Capital Undated Floating Rate Notes:				
Series 1 (US\$750 million)	465	451	465	451
Series 2 (US\$500 million)	310	301	310	301
Series 3 (US\$600 million)	372	361	372	361
⌘ 5% Undated Subordinated Step-up Notes callable 2009 (€1,250 million)	766	–	766	–
†⌘ Undated Step-up Floating Rate Notes callable 2009 (€150 million)	93	–	93	–
¶ 6% Undated Subordinated Step-up Notes callable 2010	405	–	405	–
⌘ Subordinated 5.57% Step-up Coupon Notes callable 2015 (¥20 billion)	120	106	120	106
¶ 6½% Undated Subordinated Step-up Notes callable 2019	266	–	266	–
11% Perpetual Subordinated Bonds	100	100	–	–
● 8% Undated Subordinated Step-up Notes callable 2023	199	199	199	199
¶ 6½% Undated Subordinated Step-up Notes callable 2029	198	–	198	–
	3,294	1,518	3,194	1,418
<i>Dated loan capital:</i>				
† Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 1999	–	228	–	228
Eurocurrency Zero Coupon Bonds 2003 (¥3 billion)	15	–	–	–
§ Subordinated Fixed Rate Bonds 2003 (NZ\$200 million)	65	63	–	–
† Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2004	25	25	–	–
7% Subordinated Bonds 2004	399	398	399	398
†⌘ Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2004	100	100	100	100
† Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2005	25	25	–	–
§ Subordinated Bonds 2005 (NZ\$50 million)	16	16	–	–
§ Subordinated Bonds 2006 (NZ\$75 million)	24	24	–	–
† Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2006	250	250	100	100
† Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2007	200	200	–	–
7½% Subordinated Bonds 2007	298	298	298	298
§ Subordinated Fixed Rate Bonds 2007 (NZ\$150 million)	49	48	–	–
† Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2008	150	150	–	–
5¼% Subordinated Notes 2008 (DM750 million)	237	269	237	269
†¶ 10% Guaranteed Subordinated Loan Stock 2008	115	117	115	117
9½% Subordinated Bonds 2009	99	99	99	99
†⌘ Subordinated Step-up Floating Rate Notes 2009 callable 2004 (US\$500 million)	309	–	309	–
¶ 12% Guaranteed Subordinated Bonds 2011	124	127	124	127
⌘ 4¾% Subordinated Notes 2011 (€850 million)	500	–	500	–
▲ 9% Subordinated Bonds 2023	342	200	342	200
Subordinated Floating Rate Loan on rolling 6 year notice	–	25	–	25
Subordinated Non-Interest Bearing Loan on rolling 6 year notice	150	125	150	125
	3,492	2,787	2,773	2,086
Total subordinated liabilities	6,786	4,305	5,967	3,504

These liabilities will, in the event of the winding-up of the issuer, be subordinated to the claims of depositors and all other creditors of the issuer.

* In certain circumstances, these notes and bonds would acquire the characteristics of preference share capital.

† These notes bear interest at rates fixed periodically in advance based on London Interbank rates.

⌘ Issued during 1999 primarily to provide capital resources in connection with the proposed acquisition of Scottish Widows.

¶ At the callable date the coupon on these Notes will be reset by reference to the applicable five year benchmark gilt rate.

§ These bonds bear interest, to be reset 5 years before redemption date, at a fixed margin over New Zealand Government stocks.

■ At the callable date the coupon on these Notes will be reset to a floating rate.

⌘ Redeemable at the election of the Group in 2015. In the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the coupon will be reset to a fixed margin over the then 5 year Yen swap rate.

⌘ Exchangeable at the election of the Group for further subordinated floating rate notes.

● Redeemable at the election of the Group in 2023. In the event that the Notes are not redeemed, the coupon will be reset to a fixed margin over the then 5 year gilt rate.

▲ A further £142 million was issued in 1999 primarily to provide capital resources in connection with the proposed acquisition of Scottish Widows.

Notes to the accounts

38 Subordinated liabilities (continued)

Dated subordinated liabilities are repayable as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
1 year or less	5	228	-	228
2 years or less but over 1 year	5	5	-	-
5 years or less but over 2 years	594	78	499	-
Over 5 years	2,888	2,476	2,274	1,858
	3,492	2,787	2,773	2,086

39 Called-up share capital

	1999 £m	1998 £m
Authorised: ordinary shares of £1 each*	1,650	1,650
Issued and fully paid: ordinary shares of £1 each		
At 1 January	1,472	1,470
Issued in the year	70	2
At 31 December	1,542	1,472

*Includes one cumulative floating rate preference share of £1.

During 1999 the Bank issued 70 million shares to its holding company, Lloyds TSB Group plc, for total proceeds of £2,151 million in part consideration for the transfer of a number of subsidiaries. Further details are given on page 34 in note 46.

The company regarded by the directors as the ultimate parent company is Lloyds TSB Group plc, which is also the parent undertaking of the only group of undertakings for which consolidated accounts are drawn up of which the Bank is a member. Copies of the group accounts may be obtained from the company secretary, Lloyds TSB Group plc, 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS.

40 Reserves

	Group £m	Bank £m	Associated undertakings £m
Share premium account:			
At 1 January 1999	879	879	-
Premium arising on issue of shares	2,081	2,081	-
At 31 December 1999	2,960	2,960	-
Revaluation reserve:			
At 1 January 1999	(201)	573	-
Increase in net tangible assets of subsidiary and associated undertakings	-	56	-
Transfer to profit and loss account	(5)	(9)	-
At 31 December 1999	(206)	620	-
Profit and loss account:			
At 1 January 1999	5,038	4,264	(3)
Exchange and other adjustments	(32)	(29)	-
Transfer from revaluation reserve	5	9	-
Retained profit	880	821	5
At 31 December 1999	5,891	5,065	2

The Group profit and loss account reserves at 31 December 1999 include £87 million not presently available for distribution representing the Group's share of the value of long-term assurance business in force and the surplus retained within the long-term assurance funds.

The cumulative amount of premiums on acquisitions written off against profit and loss account reserves during previous years amounts to £982 million of which £897 million was within the last 10 years.

Notes to the accounts

41 Directors' interests

The directors are also directors of Lloyds TSB Group plc and their interests in the share and loan capital of Lloyds TSB Group plc and its subsidiaries are shown in the report and accounts of that company.

42 Directors' emoluments

The aggregate of the emoluments of the directors for their services to the Company was £3,336,000 (1998: £2,734,000).

The aggregate of the amount of the gains made by directors on the exercise of Lloyds TSB Group plc share options was £4,098,000 (1998: £2,306,000).

The aggregate of the value of company contributions paid, in respect of directors' qualifying services, to a money purchase pension scheme was £54,041 (1998: £43,313). None of this amount was attributable to the highest paid director.

The numbers of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing under money purchase and defined benefit pension schemes were 1 and 5 respectively (1998: 1 and 7).

The total for the highest paid director (Sir Brian Pitman) for his services to the Company, including the £3,025,000 gain on the exercise of Lloyds TSB Group plc share options, was £3,393,000. (The total for the highest paid director in 1998 (Mr Moore), including the gains of £2,086,000 on the exercise of share options, was £2,262,000).

43 Transactions with related parties

At 31 December 1999, transactions, arrangements and agreements entered into by the Bank or its subsidiaries with directors and connected persons and with officers of the Bank included:

	1999 Number of persons	1999 Total £000	1998 Number of persons	1998 Total £000
Loans and credit card transactions:				
Directors and connected persons	15	257	4	132
Officers	28	2,986	25	2,757

44 Contingent liabilities and commitments

	Group		Bank	
	1999 £m	1998 £m	1999 £m	1998 £m
<i>Contingent liabilities:</i>				
Acceptances and endorsements	459	415	440	398
Guarantees	2,485	2,077	2,988	2,851
Other:				
Other items serving as direct credit substitutes	273	229	269	270
Performance bonds and other transaction-related contingencies	1,198	1,348	1,189	1,288
Other contingent liabilities	8	13	-	-
	1,479	1,590	1,458	1,558
	4,423	4,082	4,886	4,807

Commitments:

Documentary credits and other short-term trade-related transactions	247	208	129	135
Forward asset purchases and forward forward deposits placed	986	1,892	770	1,750
Undrawn note issuing and revolving underwriting facilities	90	61	-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend:				
Less than 1 year maturity	21,314	19,095	19,315	17,496
1 year or over maturity	5,225	5,286	4,648	4,934
Other commitments	14	25	14	25
	27,876	26,567	24,876	24,340

Incurred on behalf of group undertakings:

Contingent liabilities			637	819
Commitments			98	51
			735	870

Incurred on behalf of fellow group undertakings:

Contingent liabilities	-	6	-	59
Commitments	-	64	-	66
	-	70	-	125

Notes to the accounts

45 Financial instruments

The Group's activities can be divided into three broad categories: banking and mortgages, insurance and investments, and trading activities.

Banking and mortgage activities represent the most significant element of the Group's business in terms of profit, assets and exposure to risk. These activities are entered into in both the UK and overseas and principally comprise the Group's core business of lending and deposit taking, involving a full range of personal and corporate customers. In entering into this business, the Group's objective is to secure a margin between the interest paid to customers on their deposits and interest received on amounts advanced. In order to do this, more complex financial instruments, such as derivatives, are used as a means of reducing risk by hedging exposures to movements in exchange rates, interest rates or other market variables.

Within its banking activities, the Group has a number of treasury operations that are responsible for utilising surplus funds and meeting funding shortfalls by entering into transactions in the money markets. Portfolios of debt securities and treasury bills are held to provide a source of liquidity; it is the Group's intention to hold these investments until maturity although in certain circumstances they may be disposed of before then where, for example, the need to hold the investment no longer applies. Any profits or losses arising from a sale of this kind are recognised immediately.

Insurance and investment businesses provide general insurance and market savings and investment products both within and outside the banking customer bases. Fund management services are also provided although, whilst involving external clients, this activity is dominated by the management of internal group funds.

Trading activities are restricted to a few highly specialist authorised trading centres, the principal one being the Group's Treasury department in London. Most of the Group's trading activity is to meet the requirements of customers for foreign exchange and interest rate products, from which the Group is able to earn a spread on the rates charged. However, interest rate and exchange rate positions are taken out using derivatives (forward foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements) and on-balance sheet instruments (mainly debt securities). The objective of these positions is to earn a profit from favourable movements in market rates. Accordingly, these transactions are reflected in the accounts at their fair value and gains and losses shown in the profit and loss account as dealing profits.

Risk

The board is responsible for determining the long-term strategy of the business, the markets in which the Group will operate and the level of risk acceptable to the Group in each area of its business. The principal risks arising from the Group's use of financial instruments are as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from extending credit in all forms in the Group's banking and trading activities, where there is a possibility that a counterparty may default. Lloyds TSB Group Credit formulate high-level credit policies, set standards, monitor the overall portfolios and provide an independent review of all major counterparty, sector and cross-border transfer risks. Exposure to individual counterparties or groups of counterparties is controlled through a tiered hierarchy of delegated sanctioning authorities.

Day-to-day credit management is the primary responsibility of the directors of business units, who develop a detailed lending policy within the high-level framework. This defines responsibilities for lending officers and provides a disciplined and focused benchmark for sound credit decisions. The use of credit scoring has increased significantly, particularly in retail banking and mortgage activities, whereby authorisations are determined by a scorecard tailored to meet the needs of the particular business.

Cross-border risk and bank risk are measured by way of in-house proprietary rating systems and approved centrally by Lloyds TSB Group Credit with bank sub-limits defined according to maturity and type of business. The credit risks inherent in trading activities are managed in the same way, and, in the case of derivatives, exposure to individual counterparties is calculated daily as the sum of mark-to-market values and add-ons for potential future exposure.

45 Financial instruments (continued)**Market risk**

Market risk is the risk of losses being incurred as a result of adverse movements in interest or exchange rates or other market variables. Market risk arises in all areas of the Group's activities and is managed by a variety of different techniques.

The Group's trading activities expose it to the risk of adverse movements in interest rates or exchange rates, with little or no exposure to equity or commodity risks. Trading activities are restricted to a small number of authorised centres, and the level of exposure is strictly controlled and monitored within approved limits locally and centrally.

These are supplemented by a range of value at risk techniques in use in individual businesses, where suitable methodologies have been developed to meet the specific requirements of each centre. At Group level, global positions are incorporated into a central value at risk model, taking into account natural offset positions between different trading centres, and stress tests are carried out to simulate extreme conditions.

Various parameters are used to calculate the value at risk on a given portfolio of positions, thus avoiding undue reliance on a single measure. Based on the commonly quoted 95 per cent confidence level, assuming positions are held overnight and using observation periods of the preceding 3 years, during 1999 the value at risk on the Group's global trading averaged £1.16 million (1998: £1.65 million) with a maximum of £1.78 million (1998: £2.31 million) and a minimum of £0.77 million (1998: £0.91 million). The figure at 31 December 1999 was £1.04 million (1998: £0.94 million).

Lloyds TSB Group Balance Sheet Management (GBSM) specifically focuses on the management of interest rate risk in the Group's retail portfolios, including mortgages, and in the Group's capital funds. GBSM reports to an Asset and Liability Committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chief Executive. The Group's policy is to optimise the stability of future net interest income, which is achieved by entering into hedging transactions using interest rate swaps and other financial instruments.

Liquidity risk

To ensure that each business unit can meet its financial obligations as they fall due, the Group complies with the Financial Services Authority's Sterling Stock Liquidity policy in the UK, with similar liquidity policies in place across all trading centres worldwide. Compliance is monitored by regular liquidity returns to Lloyds TSB Group Market Risk.

The sources and maturities of assets and liabilities are closely monitored and diversified to avoid any undue concentration. A substantial proportion of deposits is made up of current and savings accounts which, although repayable on demand, have traditionally formed a stable deposit base.

The Group's significant involvement in the London money market and other financial centres, together with the strength of the Group's earnings and balance sheet are important factors in assuring the continued availability of wholesale funds at competitive rates.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the exposure to financial or other damage arising through unforeseen events or failure in the Group's operational processes/systems. Examples include inadequate internal controls and procedures, human error, deliberate malicious acts including fraud, and business interruptions.

Internal control techniques include segregation of duties, exception and exposure reporting, business continuity planning, reconciliations, and delegation of authority, and are based on the submission of timely and reliable management reporting. Where appropriate risk is mitigated by way of insurance with third parties.

Notes to the accounts

45 Financial instruments (continued)**Derivatives**

Derivatives are used to meet the financial needs of customers, as part of the Group's trading activities and to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest and exchange rates. The principal derivatives used by the Group are interest rate and exchange rate contracts; particular attention is paid to the liquidity of the markets and products in which the Group trades to ensure that there are no undue concentrations of activity and risk.

Interest rate related contracts include interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements and options. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange fixed and floating interest payments, based upon interest rates defined in the contract, without the exchange of the underlying principal amounts. Forward rate agreements are contracts for the payment of the difference between a specified rate of interest and a reference rate, applied to a notional principal amount at a specific date in the future.

Exchange rate related contracts include forward foreign exchange contracts, currency swaps and options. A forward foreign exchange contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specified amount of foreign currency on a specified future date at an agreed rate. Currency swaps generally involve the exchange of interest payment obligations denominated in different currencies; the exchange of principal can be notional or actual.

Equity derivatives are also used by the Group as part of its equity based retail product activity, whereby index-linked equity options are purchased to eliminate the Group's exposure to fluctuations in various international stock exchange indices.

45 Financial instruments (continued)**a) Derivatives****Group***Trading*

The notional principal amounts and fair values (which, after netting, are the carrying values) of trading instruments entered into with third parties were as follows:

31 December 1999	Notional principal amount £m	Fair values	
		Assets £m	Liabilities £m
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>			
Spot, forwards and futures	85,939	1,648	1,529
Currency swaps	6,371	261	235
Options purchased	1,265	16	1
Options written	1,220	2	9
	94,795	1,927	1,774
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>			
Interest rate swaps	383,212	3,939	4,057
Forward rate agreements	85,613	83	67
Options purchased	4,545	97	-
Options written	3,067	-	72
Futures	40,022	-	-
	516,459	4,119	4,196
Equity contracts	2,393	646	16
Effect of netting		(3,950)	(3,950)
Balances arising from off-balance sheet financial instruments		2,742	2,036
31 December 1998			
	Notional principal amount £m	Fair values	
		Assets £m	Liabilities £m
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>			
Spot, forwards and futures	135,052	2,061	1,641
Currency swaps	11,234	219	382
Options purchased	1,773	18	4
Options written	1,443	2	13
	149,502	2,300	2,040
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>			
Interest rate swaps	572,907	8,327	9,294
Forward rate agreements	188,608	350	332
Options purchased	809	3	-
Options written	1,195	-	4
Futures	61,317	-	-
	824,836	8,680	9,630
Equity contracts	3,831	502	502
Effect of netting		(7,347)	(7,347)
Balances arising from off-balance sheet financial instruments		4,135	4,825

Notes to the accounts

45 Financial instruments (continued)**a) Derivatives (continued)***Non-trading*

Through intra company and intra group transactions the Group establishes non-trading derivatives positions with the Group's independent trading operations. Similar positions are also established with third parties. The notional principal amounts of non-trading instruments entered into with third parties were as follows:

31 December 1999

	Notional principal amount £m	Fair values	
		Positive £m	Negative £m
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>			
Spot, forwards and futures	187	4	1
Currency swaps	95	11	3
	282	15	4
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>			
Interest rate swaps	2,203	31	23
Forward rate agreements	20	-	-
	2,223	31	23

31 December 1998

	Notional principal amount £m	Fair values	
		Positive £m	Negative £m
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>			
Spot, forwards and futures	936	7	1
Currency swaps	191	11	3
	1,127	18	4
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>			
Interest rate swaps	2,583	20	45
Forward rate agreements	883	-	3
Options written	8	-	-
	3,474	20	48

The aggregate carrying value of non-trading derivative contracts with a positive fair value was £1 million (1998: £1 million) and with a negative fair value was £1 million (1998: £1 million).

The maturity of the notional principal amounts and replacement cost of both trading and non-trading instruments entered into with third parties was:

	Under 1 year £m	1 to 5 years £m	Over 5 years £m	Total £m
31 December 1999				
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	90,281	4,125	671	95,077
Net replacement cost	996	137	13	1,146
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	258,197	212,598	47,887	518,682
Net replacement cost	305	392	299	996
<i>Equity contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	204	1,776	413	2,393
Net replacement cost	39	528	79	646
31 December 1998				
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	143,387	6,526	716	150,629
Net replacement cost	1,416	185	15	1,616
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	471,656	309,973	46,681	828,310
Net replacement cost	524	821	710	2,055
<i>Equity contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	134	2,721	976	3,831
Net replacement cost	24	377	101	502

45 Financial instruments (continued)**a) Derivatives (continued)**

The notional principal amount does not represent the Group's real exposure to credit risk which is limited to the current cost of replacing contracts with a positive value should the counterparty default. To reduce credit risk the Group uses a variety of credit enhancement techniques such as netting or collateralisation, where security is provided against the exposure.

An analysis of the net replacement cost of both trading and non-trading instruments entered into with third parties by counterparty type is set out below:

	1999 £m	1998 £m
OECD banks	2,449	2,955
Other	339	1,218
	2,788	4,173

Bank*Trading*

The notional principal amounts and fair values (which, after netting, are the carrying values) of trading instruments entered into with third parties were as follows:

31 December 1999

	Notional principal amount £m	Fair values	
		Assets £m	Liabilities £m
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>			
Spot, forwards and futures	77,356	1,534	1,419
Currency swaps	5,476	143	232
Options purchased	1,172	14	-
Options written	1,036	-	9
	85,040	1,691	1,660
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>			
Interest rate swaps	381,423	4,111	3,984
Forward rate agreements	84,773	83	66
Options purchased	4,418	97	-
Options written	2,571	-	72
Futures	38,873	-	-
	512,058	4,291	4,122
Equity contracts	4,472	646	636
Effect of netting		(3,950)	(3,950)
Balances arising from off-balance sheet financial instruments		2,678	2,468

Notes to the accounts

45 Financial instruments (continued)**a) Derivatives (continued)**

31 December 1998

	Notional principal amount £m	Fair values	
		Assets £m	Liabilities £m
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>			
Spot, forwards and futures	127,216	1,928	1,560
Currency swaps	9,782	108	341
Options purchased	1,471	15	12
Options written	1,231	-	-
	<u>139,700</u>	<u>2,051</u>	<u>1,913</u>
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>			
Interest rate swaps	566,293	8,219	9,140
Forward rate agreements	187,997	349	330
Options purchased	752	3	-
Options written	995	-	4
Futures	60,808	-	-
	<u>816,845</u>	<u>8,571</u>	<u>9,474</u>
Equity contracts	<u>3,831</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>502</u>
Effect of netting		<u>(7,346)</u>	<u>(7,346)</u>
Balances arising from off-balance sheet financial instruments		<u>3,778</u>	<u>4,543</u>

Non-trading

The notional principal amounts of non-trading instruments entered into with third parties were as follows:

31 December 1999

	Notional principal amount £m	Fair values	
		Positive £m	Negative £m
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>			
Spot, forwards and futures	187	3	1
Currency swaps	354	17	-
	<u>541</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>			
Interest rate swaps	1,365	33	18
Forward rate agreements	23	-	-
	<u>1,388</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>18</u>

31 December 1998

	Notional principal amount £m	Fair values	
		Positive £m	Negative £m
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>			
Spot, forwards and futures	960	7	-
Currency swaps	434	19	1
	<u>1,394</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1</u>
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>			
Interest rate swaps	696	12	11
Forward rate agreements	883	-	3
Options purchased	-	-	-
Options written	8	-	-
	<u>1,587</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>

45 Financial instruments (continued)**a) Derivatives (continued)**

The maturity of the notional principal amounts and replacement cost of both trading and non-trading instruments entered into with third parties was:

	Under 1 year £m	1 to 5 years £m	Over 5 years £m	Total £m
31 December 1999				
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	81,792	3,064	725	85,581
Net replacement cost	858	46	12	916
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	253,802	210,463	49,181	513,446
Net replacement cost	287	366	516	1,169
<i>Equity contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	290	3,356	826	4,472
Net replacement cost	39	528	79	646
31 December 1998				
<i>Exchange rate contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	134,927	5,497	670	141,094
Net replacement cost	1,281	79	16	1,376
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	467,473	304,704	46,255	818,432
Net replacement cost	502	739	697	1,938
<i>Equity contracts:</i>				
Notional principal amount	134	2,721	976	3,831
Net replacement cost	24	377	101	502

An analysis of the net replacement cost of both trading and non-trading instruments entered into with third parties by counterparty type is set out below:

	1999 £m	1998 £m
OECD banks	2,528	2,779
Other	203	1,037
	<u>2,731</u>	<u>3,816</u>

Notes to the accounts

45 Financial instruments (continued)**b) Interest rate sensitivity gap analysis for the non-trading book**

The table below summarises the repricing mismatches of the Group's non-trading assets and liabilities. Items are allocated to time bands by reference to the earlier of the next contractual interest rate repricing date and the maturity date.

	3 months or less £m	6 months or less but over 3 months £m	1 year or less but over 6 months £m	5 years or less but over 1 year £m	Over 5 years £m	Non- interest bearing £m	Total £m
As at 31 December 1999							
<i>Assets:</i>							
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	896	108	134	60	–	–	1,198
Loans and advances to banks	13,418	1,640	1,074	334	277	71	16,814
Loans and advances to customers	58,642	3,788	4,532	29,638	8,059	(149)	104,510
Debt securities and equity shares	3,056	725	675	524	1,041	53	6,074
Other assets	230	–	–	5	27	8,883	9,145
Total assets	76,242	6,261	6,415	30,561	9,404	8,858	137,741
<i>Liabilities:</i>							
Deposits by banks	15,095	852	114	17	–	745	16,823
Customer accounts	81,569	1,586	903	1,321	110	7,387	92,876
Debt securities in issue	6,618	1,446	1,397	1,109	407	–	10,977
Other liabilities	149	–	5	–	2	6,625	6,781
Subordinated liabilities – loan capital	500	50	–	701	5,385	150	6,786
Minority interests and shareholders' funds	–	–	–	–	–	10,130	10,130
Total liabilities	103,931	3,934	2,419	3,148	5,904	25,037	144,373
	(27,689)	2,327	3,996	27,413	3,500	(16,179)	(6,632)
Net balances with group trading books	1,372	272	733	4,051	204	–	6,632
Off-balance sheet items	3,526	527	(1,576)	(4,280)	1,803	–	–
Interest rate repricing gap	(22,791)	3,126	3,153	27,184	5,507	(16,179)	–
Cumulative interest rate repricing gap	(22,791)	(19,665)	(16,512)	10,672	16,179	–	–
As at 31 December 1998							
<i>Assets:</i>							
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	1,688	2	3	4	12	–	1,709
Loans and advances to banks	14,958	1,360	905	250	240	51	17,764
Loans and advances to customers	56,124	3,808	5,076	25,117	7,082	1,221	98,428
Debt securities and equity shares	1,827	564	302	287	1,107	(10)	4,077
Other assets	324	9	–	2	–	6,665	7,000
Total assets	74,921	5,743	6,286	25,660	8,441	7,927	128,978
<i>Liabilities:</i>							
Deposits by banks	14,476	1,165	749	45	18	460	16,913
Customer accounts	78,948	1,995	1,615	1,125	99	6,646	90,428
Debt securities in issue	6,801	1,755	1,119	430	165	–	10,270
Other liabilities	304	–	11	–	2	6,508	6,825
Subordinated liabilities – loan capital	500	278	–	649	2,684	194	4,305
Minority interests and shareholders' funds	–	–	–	–	–	7,163	7,163
Total liabilities	101,029	5,193	3,494	2,249	2,968	20,971	135,904
	(26,108)	550	2,792	23,411	5,473	(13,044)	(6,926)
Net balances with group trading books	2,413	(287)	750	3,401	640	9	6,926
Off-balance sheet items	(2,370)	5,559	3,694	(6,339)	(544)	–	–
Interest rate repricing gap	(26,065)	5,822	7,236	20,473	5,569	(13,035)	–
Cumulative interest rate repricing gap	(26,065)	(20,243)	(13,007)	7,466	13,035	–	–

The table above does not take into account the effect of interest rate options used by the Group to hedge its exposure; details of options are given on page 31.

Notes to the accounts

45 Financial instruments (continued)**c) Fair value analysis**

The table below shows a comparison by category of book values and fair values of the Group's on-balance sheet financial assets and liabilities.

As at 31 December 1999

	Trading book		Non-trading book	
	Book value £m	Fair value £m	Book value £m	Fair value £m
Assets:				
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	867	867	1,198	1,197
Loans and advances to banks and customers	200	200	-	-
Debt securities and equity shares	8,322	8,322	5,645	5,784
Liabilities:				
Deposits by banks and customers	1,116	1,116	-	-
Debt securities in issue	1,283	1,283	6,937	6,934
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	5,817	5,991

As at 31 December 1998

	Trading book		Non-trading book	
	Book value £m	Fair value £m	Book value £m	Fair value £m
Assets:				
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	1,441	1,441	1,710	1,751
Loans and advances to banks and customers	833	833	-	-
Debt securities and equity shares	8,278	8,278	3,571	3,815
Liabilities:				
Deposits by banks and customers	1,023	1,023	-	-
Debt securities in issue	1,583	1,583	7,363	7,619
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	3,355	3,478

The disclosures in this note cover all on-balance sheet financial instruments held in the trading book together with those held in the banking book for which there is a readily obtainable market price.

Fair values of all derivative instruments are disclosed above.

Fair values are determined by reference to quoted market prices or, where no market price is available, using internal models which discount expected future cash flows at prevailing interest rates.

45 Financial instruments (continued)**d) Currency exposures***Structural currency exposures*

Structural currency exposures arise from the Group's investments in its overseas operations. The structural position is managed after having regard to the currency composition of the Group's risk-weighted assets, the objective being to limit the effect of exchange rate movements on the published risk asset ratio.

The Group's main overseas operations are in New Zealand, the Americas and Europe. Details of the Group's structural foreign currency exposures are as follows:

	1999 £m	1998 £m
Functional currency of Group operation		
New Zealand dollar	716	650
Euro (and component former currencies)	335	289
US dollar	160	156
Swiss franc	108	116
Other non-sterling	371	302
Total	1,690	1,513

Non-structural currency exposures

All foreign exchange exposures in the non-trading book are transferred to the trading area where they are monitored and controlled.

e) Unrecognised gains and losses on hedging instruments

The Group uses a variety of financial instruments to hedge exposures in its banking book; these hedges are accounted for on an accruals basis, in line with the underlying instruments being hedged. Any gains or losses that would occur if these instruments were carried at market value are therefore not recognised.

At 31 December 1999, the unrecognised gains on financial instruments used for hedging were £161 million (1998: £376 million) and unrecognised losses were £253 million (1998: £648 million).

The net losses arising in 1998 and earlier years and recognised in 1999 amounted to £136 million. Net gains of £42 million arose in 1999 but were not recognised in the year.

Of the net losses of £92 million at 31 December 1999, £56 million of net gains are expected to be recognised in the year ending 31 December 2000 and £148 million of net losses in later years.

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46 Acquisitions

a) On 1 January 1999, the Bank's subsidiary, Lloyds Bank Subsidiaries Limited, acquired from a fellow group undertaking the issued share capital of Lloyds Bank (Channel Islands) Unit Trust Managers Limited for a cash consideration of £0.1 million. Due to the short-term nature of the assets and liabilities in the business acquired, the discount on acquisition of £23 million has been released to the profit and loss account in the current year. There were no fair value adjustments made to the assets acquired. The results of this business have been included in the consolidated accounts from the date of acquisition; the effect on the results of the Group is not material.

b) In February 1999, the Bank acquired the registrar services and investment trust savings scheme administration businesses of Bank of Scotland for a cash consideration of approximately £11 million. The premium on acquisition of £11 million has been capitalised and will be written off to the profit and loss account over its estimated useful life of twenty years. There were no fair value adjustments made to the assets acquired. The results of this business have been included in the consolidated accounts from the date of acquisition; the effect on the results of the Group is not material.

c) On 30 June 1999, the Bank acquired from its ultimate parent company Lloyds TSB Group plc, the issued share capital of Lloyds TSB Financial Services Holdings plc, the holding company for all the Lloyds TSB Group's UK life assurance, general insurance and investment businesses. The consideration was £2,771 million, which was equal to the fair value of the net assets acquired; no fair value adjustments were made. The consideration was satisfied by the issue to Lloyds TSB Group plc of 33 million shares and the payment of £1,769 million in cash. The results of the Lloyds TSB Financial Services Holdings group have been consolidated in full from the date of acquisition and are shown separately in the profit and loss account on page 7.

A summarised profit and loss account for Lloyds TSB Financial Services Holdings group for the six month period ended 30 June 1999 is set out below:

	£m
Net interest income	36
Fees and commissions receivable	345
General insurance premium income	190
Increase in value of long term assurance business	156
Other income and charges (net)	(48)
	643
Total income	679
Administrative expenses	177
Trading surplus	502
General insurance claims	84
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	418
Tax	136
Profit after tax for the six months to 30 June 1999	282
Profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 1998	353

46 Acquisitions (continued)

The balance sheet of the Lloyds TSB Financial Services Holdings group at 30 June 1999 was as follows:

	Fair value at acquisition £m
Loans and advances to banks	720
Debt securities	102
Equity shares	155
Tangible fixed assets	24
Other assets and prepayments	1,572
Long-term assurance business attributable to shareholders	2,299
Customer accounts	(456)
Other liabilities and accruals	(1,485)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	(160)
Net assets acquired	2,771

d) On 30 June 1999, as part of a restructuring of the Lloyds TSB Group, the Bank acquired the issued share capital of all the other subsidiary undertakings directly owned by Lloyds TSB Group plc. The total consideration for the transfer of these companies was £1,149 million, which was equal to the fair value of the net assets acquired; no fair value adjustments were made. The consideration was satisfied by the issue to Lloyds TSB Group plc of 37 million shares. None of the companies acquired carry out any significant trading activities and they have had no material effect on the nature and focus of the Group's business. The results of these companies have been included in the consolidated accounts from the date of acquisition; the effect on the results of the Group is not material.

e) During 1999 the Group acquired further shares in its Colombian subsidiaries, Banco Anglo SA, Sociedad Inversionista Anglo Colombiano SA and Sociedad Fiduciaria Anglo SA. The total consideration was £16 million, which was settled in cash. The premium on acquisition of £11 million has been capitalised and will be written off to the profit and loss account over its estimated useful life of 20 years. There were no fair value adjustments made.

f) On 23 June 1999 the Lloyds TSB Group announced an agreement with Scottish Widows providing for the transfer of Scottish Widows' business to subsidiaries of Lloyds TSB Bank plc. The transfer was approved by the members of Scottish Widows at a Special General Meeting on 22 December 1999 and is now subject to the sanction of the Court of Session. If this sanction is received, completion is expected to take place in March 2000. The consideration for the transfer is yet to be determined, but will not exceed £6.1bn.