

Lloyds Banking Group plc
Form 424B5
August 13, 2013

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities Offered	Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee (1)
Senior Callable Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index and the Difference Between CMS30 and CMS2 due August 28, 2013	\$3,000,000.00	\$409.20
Guarantee of Senior Callable Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index and the Difference Between CMS30 and CMS2 due August 28, 2013	–	(2)
Total	\$3,000,000.00	\$409.20

(1) Calculated in accordance with Rule 457(r)

(2) Pursuant to Rule 457(n), no separate fee is payable with respect to the guarantee

Pricing Supplement No. 44
(To Prospectus Supplement dated June 7, 2013 and Prospectus dated June 7, 2013)

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration Nos. 333-189150 and 333-189150-01
August 12, 2013

US \$3,000,000*

Lloyds TSB Bank plc

fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Lloyds Banking Group plc

Senior Callable Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index and the Difference Between CMS30 and CMS2 due August 28, 2033
Medium-Term Notes, Series A

The Notes accrue and pay interest quarterly, and will repay the principal amount at maturity or redemption, subject to the credit risk of Lloyds TSB Bank plc and Lloyds Banking Group plc. For the first year of the term of the Notes, interest will accrue and be paid at a fixed per annum rate of 8.00%; thereafter, subject to our redemption right, interest will accrue quarterly on the Notes at the applicable per annum Accrual Rate specified below for each day that (A) (CMS30-CMS2) minus the Strike of 0.50 is greater than or equal to 0.00% and (B) the closing level of the S&P 500® Index is greater than or equal to the Index Reference Level.

SUMMARY TERMS

Issuer:	Lloyds TSB Bank plc
Guarantor:	Lloyds Banking Group plc. The Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantor. The Guarantees will constitute the Guarantor's direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations ranking pari passu with all of the Guarantor's other outstanding unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, present and future, except such obligations as are preferred by operation of law.
Aggregate Principal Amount:	\$3,000,000. May be increased prior to the Issue Date but we are not required to do so. \$1,000 per note

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Stated Principal Amount:

Notes:	Senior Callable Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index and the CMS Spread due August 28, 2033 , Medium-Term Notes, Series A (each a “Note” and collectively, “the Notes”)
CUSIP / ISIN:	5394E8BZ1 / US5394E8BZ17
Payment at Maturity:	100% repayment of principal, plus any accrued and unpaid interest, at maturity or upon early redemption. Repayment of principal at maturity, or upon early redemption, if applicable, and all payments of interest are subject to the creditworthiness of Lloyds TSB Bank plc, as the Issuer, and Lloyds Banking Group plc, as the Guarantor of the Issuer’s obligations under the Notes.
Issue Price:	At variable prices
Denominations:	Minimum denominations of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000 thereafter
Trade Date(s):	August 12, 2013
Issue Date:	August 28, 2013
Maturity Date:	August 28, 2033, subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer (as set forth below)
Interest Rate:	For each Interest Period from and including the Issue Date to but excluding August 28, 2014: 8.00% per annum (the “Fixed Interest Rate”) For each Interest Period from and including August 28, 2014 to but excluding the Maturity Date (a “Floating Rate Interest Period”): a per annum rate (the “Floating Rate”) equal to the product of (x) the applicable Accrual Rate (as such term is defined below) and (y) N/ACT; where “N” = the total number of calendar days in the applicable Floating Rate Interest Period with respect to which (i) the CMS30/CMS2 Spread is greater than or equal to 0.50 and (ii) the Index Closing Value is greater than or equal to the Index Reference Level (as defined below) (each such day, an “Accrual Day”); and “ACT” = the total number of calendar days in the applicable Floating Rate Interest Period. If for any calendar day during any Floating Rate Interest Period, the CMS30/CMS2 Spread is less than the Strike of 0.50 or the Index Closing Value is less than the Index Reference Level, interest will accrue at a rate of 0.00% per annum for that day.
Accrual Rate:	From and including August 28, 2014 to but excluding August 28, 2018: 8.00% per annum From and including August 28, 2018 to but excluding August 28, 2028: 9.00% per annum From and including August 28, 2028 to but excluding the Maturity Date: 10.00% per annum
Interest Payment Dates:	Quarterly, payable in arrears on the 28th day of each February, May, August and November, commencing on (and including) November 28, 2013, and ending on the Maturity Date or the Early Redemption Date, if applicable. If any Interest Payment Date is not a Business Day (as defined below), interest will be paid on the following Business Day, and interest on that payment will not accrue during the period from and after the originally scheduled Interest Payment Date.
Day-Count Convention:	Actual/Actual
CMS30/CMS2 Spread:	With respect to any calendar day, CMS30 (as defined below) for such calendar day minus CMS2 (as defined below) for such calendar day. For the purpose of determining the level of the CMS30/CMS2 Spread applicable to any calendar day during any Floating Rate Interest Period, the CMS30/CMS2 Spread will be determined with reference to that calendar day (such calendar day, the “Interest Determination Date”) unless that calendar day is not a U.S.

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Commissions and issue price:	Price to Public (1) (2) (3)	Selling Agent's Commission (3)	Proceeds to Lloyds TSB Bank plc
Per Note	At variable prices	\$35.00	\$965.00
Total	At variable prices	\$105,000.00	\$2,895,000.00

(terms continued on following page)

* May be increased prior to the Issue Date but we are not required to do so.

Investing in the Notes involves significant risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-2 of the prospectus supplement and “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-4 below.

The Notes are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these Notes or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this pricing supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

(1) The Notes will be offered from time to time in one or more negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of each sale, which may be at prevailing market prices, at prices related to such prevailing prices, or at negotiated prices; provided, however, that such price will not be less than \$970.00 per \$1,000.00 principal amount of the notes or more than \$1,000.00 per \$1,000.00 principal amount of the Notes. See “Risk Factors —Yield Risk—The price you pay for the Notes may be higher than the prices other investors pay for the Notes” on page PS-4 of this pricing supplement.

(2) The proceeds you might expect to receive if you were able to resell the Notes on the Issue Date are expected to be less than the price you paid for the notes. This is because the price you paid for the Notes includes the Selling Agent's commission set forth above and also reflects certain hedging costs associated with the Notes. For additional information, see “Risk Factors— Market Risk—The Issuer's estimated value of the Notes on the Trade Date is less than the Issue Price of the Notes” on page PS-5 of this pricing supplement. The price you will pay for the Notes also does not include fees that you may be charged if you buy the Notes through your registered investment adviser for managed fee-based accounts.

(3) The Selling Agent will receive commissions from the Issuer of up to \$35.00 per \$1,000.00 principal amount of the Notes, or up to \$105,000.00 of the Aggregate Principal Amount of the Notes, and may retain all or a portion of these commissions or use all or a portion of these commissions to pay selling concessions or fees to other dealers. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” on page PS-13 of this pricing supplement.

(4) The Issuer will receive proceeds of \$965.00 per \$1,000.00 principal amount of the Notes, or \$2,895,000.00 of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” beginning on page PS-13 of this pricing supplement.

(terms continued from previous page)

Ranking:	The Notes will constitute our direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations ranking pari passu, without any preference among themselves, with all our other outstanding unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, present and future, except such obligations as are preferred by operation of law.		
Business Day:	Any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, that is a day on which commercial banks are generally open for business in New York City and London		
Interest Periods:	Each period from and including the most recent Interest Payment Date (or the Issue Date, in the case of the first Interest Period) to, but excluding, the following Interest Payment Date (or the Maturity Date or Early Redemption Date, as applicable, in the case of the final Interest Period). Interest Period end dates will not be adjusted in the event that the last day in an Interest Period is not a Business Day.		
Tax Redemption:	Following the occurrence of one or more changes in tax law that would require the Issuer or the Guarantor to pay additional amounts and in other limited circumstances as described under “Description of the Notes and the Guarantees—Redemption for Tax Reasons” in the prospectus supplement and “Description of Debt Securities—Redemption” in the prospectus, the Issuer may redeem all, but not fewer than all, of the Notes at any time prior to maturity.		
Listing:	None	Governing Law:	New York
Settlement and Clearance:	DTC; Book-entry	Specified Currency:	U.S. dollars
Trustee and Paying Agent:	The Bank of New York Mellon, acting through its London Branch		

Senior Callable Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index and the Difference Between CMS30 and CMS2 due August 28, 2033

ISSUER'S ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE NOTES

Our estimated value of the Notes is derived from our pricing and valuation models, using various market inputs and assumptions such as expected levels and volatility of interest rates, levels of price and volatility of any notional assets referenced by the Notes, or any futures, options, or swaps related to such notional assets, and our internal funding rate, which is determined primarily based on our market-based yield curve, adjusted to account for our funding needs and objectives for the period matching the term of the Notes. Our internal funding rate, which is a theoretical borrowing rate based on variables such as market benchmarks, our appetite for borrowing, and our existing obligations coming to maturity, is typically lower than the rate we would pay when we issue conventional debt securities on equivalent terms and our implied borrowing rate derived from the levels at which our conventional debt securities would trade in the secondary market. The use of our internal funding rate will generally result in the Notes having economic terms that are less favorable to you than if such economic terms were instead based on the levels at which our conventional debt securities trade in the secondary market. The inclusion of the Selling Agent's commission and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the Notes in the Issue Price of the Notes also results in the Notes having less favorable economic terms than would otherwise be the case. Our pricing models rely on market information available to us at the time of our calculation, and on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. Because our pricing models, market inputs, and assumptions may differ from those used by other issuers, and because funding rates used to value similar notes by other issuers may vary materially from the rates used by us (even among issuers with similar creditworthiness), our estimated value may not be comparable to estimated values of similar notes of other issuers.

Our estimated value of the Notes on the Trade Date is less than the Issue Price of the Notes. The difference between the Issue Price of the Notes and our estimated value of the Notes results from several factors, including the inclusion in the Issue Price of the Selling Agent's commissions and the cost of our hedging our obligations under the Notes with a counterparty that is an affiliate of the Selling Agent. Such hedging cost includes our counterparty's expected cost of providing such hedge, as well as the projected profit expected to be realized in consideration for structuring the Notes and for assuming the risks inherent in providing such hedge.

Our estimated value of the Notes on the Trade Date does not represent a minimum or maximum at which we or our affiliates, or the Selling Agent or any of its affiliates, might be willing to purchase your Notes in the secondary market at any time. The price at which any party would be willing to purchase the Notes in the secondary market, absent changes in market conditions or our creditworthiness, will generally be lower than the estimated value on the Trade Date, because such price would take into account our secondary market credit spreads as well as the bid-offer spread that such party would be expected to charge.

If we decide to sell additional Notes after the Trade Date and prior to the Issue Date, each as specified on the cover of this pricing supplement, our estimated value of the Notes on any such subsequent Trade Date may vary from the estimated value set forth above, because of changes in prevailing market conditions and other variables we use to derive the estimated value of the Notes. However the Issuer's estimated value of the Notes on any subsequent Trade Date will not be lower than \$915.40 per \$1,000 principal amount of Notes.

Senior Callable Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index and the Difference Between CMS30 and CMS2 due August 28, 2033

About this Pricing Supplement

Unless otherwise defined herein, terms used in this pricing supplement are defined in the accompanying prospectus supplement or in the accompanying prospectus. As used in this pricing supplement:

- “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Issuer” and “Lloyds Bank” mean Lloyds TSB Bank plc;
- “LBG” and the “Guarantor” mean Lloyds Banking Group plc;
- “Notes” refers to the Senior Callable Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index and the Difference Between CMS30 and CMS2 due August 28, 2013, Medium-Term Notes, Series A, together with the related Guarantee, unless the context requires otherwise; and
- “SEC” refers to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

LBG and Lloyds Bank have filed a registration statement (including a prospectus) with the SEC for the offering to which this pricing supplement relates. Before you invest, you should read this pricing supplement together with the accompanying prospectus dated June 7, 2013 (the “prospectus”) in that registration statement and other documents, including the more detailed information contained in the accompanying prospectus supplement dated June 7, 2013 (the “prospectus supplement”), that LBG and Lloyds Bank have filed with the SEC for more complete information about Lloyds Bank and LBG and this offering.

This pricing supplement, together with the prospectus supplement and prospectus, contains the terms of the Notes and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours.

If the information in this pricing supplement differs from the information contained in the prospectus supplement or the prospectus, you should rely on the information in this pricing supplement.

You may access these documents for free by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

- the prospectus supplement dated June 7, 2013 and the prospectus dated June 7, 2013 can be accessed at the following hyperlink:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1160106/000095010313003583/dp38364_424b2-seriesa.htm

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 1167831.

Alternatively, LBG, Lloyds Bank, the Selling Agent, any underwriter or any dealer participating in the offering will arrange to send you the prospectus, prospectus supplement and pricing supplement if you request them by calling your Selling Agent’s sales representative, such dealer or toll free 1-888-227-2275 (Extension 2-3430). A copy of these documents may also be obtained from the Selling Agent by writing to them at 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036 or by calling the Selling Agent at (866) 477-4776.

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You should rely only on the information provided or incorporated by reference in this pricing supplement, the prospectus supplement and the prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information, and we take no responsibility for any other information that others may give you. We and the Selling Agent are offering to sell the Notes and seeking offers to buy the Notes only in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. This pricing supplement, the prospectus supplement and the prospectus are current only as of their respective dates.

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Senior Callable Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index and the Difference Between CMS30 and CMS2 due August 28, 2033

Additional Provisions

CMS30/CMS2 Spread

The 30-Year Constant Maturity Swap Rate (which we refer to as “CMS30”) is, on any day, the fixed rate of interest payable on an interest rate swap with a 30-year maturity as reported on Reuters Page ISDAFIX1 or any successor page thereto at 11:00 a.m. New York City time on that day; provided that for the determination of CMS30 for any calendar day, the “CMS reference determination date” shall be that calendar day unless that calendar day is not a U.S. government securities business day, in which case the CMS30 level shall be the CMS30 level on the immediately preceding U.S. government securities business day. This rate is one of the market-accepted indicators of longer-term interest rates.

The 2-Year Constant Maturity Swap Rate (which we refer to as “CMS2”) is, on any day, the fixed rate of interest payable on an interest rate swap with a 2-year maturity as reported on Reuters Page ISDAFIX1 or any successor page thereto at 11:00 a.m. New York City time on that day; provided that for the determination of CMS2 for any calendar day, the “CMS reference determination date” shall be that calendar day unless that calendar day is not a U.S. government securities business day, in which case the CMS2 level shall be the CMS2 level on the immediately preceding U.S. government securities business day. This rate is one of the market-accepted indicators of shorter-term interest rates.

An interest rate swap rate, at any given time, generally indicates the fixed rate of interest (paid semi-annually) that a counterparty in the swaps market would have to pay for a given maturity, in order to receive a floating rate (paid quarterly) equal to 3-month LIBOR for that same maturity.

The CMS30/CMS2 Spread with respect to each day from and including the fifth U.S. government securities business day prior to the related Interest Payment Date for any Floating Rate Interest Period (each such fifth day, a “CMS30/CMS2 Spread Cutoff Date”) to but excluding such related Interest Payment Date shall be equal to the CMS30/CMS2 Spread in effect on the relevant CMS30/CMS2 Spread Cutoff Date.

“US government securities business day” means any day except for a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which The Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (or any successor thereto) recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

CMS Rate Fallback Provisions

If CMS30 or CMS2 is not displayed by 11:00 a.m. New York City time on the Reuters Screen ISDAFIX1 Page on any day on which the level of the CMS reference index must be determined, the rate for such day will be determined on the basis of the mid-market semi-annual swap rate quotations to the Calculation Agent provided by five leading swap dealers in the New York City interbank market (the “Reference Banks”) at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on such day, and, for this purpose, the mid-market semi-annual swap rate means the mean of the bid and offered rates for the semi-annual fixed leg, calculated on a 30/360 day count basis, of a fixed-for-floating U.S. Dollar interest rate swap transaction with a term equal to the applicable 30 year or 2 year maturity commencing on such day and in a representative amount with an acknowledged dealer of good credit in the swap market, where the floating leg, calculated on an actual/360 day count basis, is equivalent to USD-LIBOR-BBA with a designated maturity of three months. The Calculation Agent will request the principal New York City office of each of the Reference Banks to

provide a quotation of its rate. If at least three quotations are provided, the rate for that day will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations, eliminating the highest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the highest) and the lowest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest). If fewer than three quotations are provided as requested, the rate will be determined by the Calculation Agent in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner.

Index: The S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index, which is calculated, maintained and published by Standard & Poor's, a Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., consists of 500 component stocks selected to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The calculation of the S&P 500 Index is based on the relative value of the float-adjusted aggregate market capitalization of the 500 component companies as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average market capitalization of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. The S&P 500 Index is described under "Annex A—The S&P 500® Index" in this pricing supplement.

The Index Closing Value with respect to each day from and including the fifth Index Business Day prior to the related Interest Payment Date for any Floating Rate Interest Period (each such fifth day, an "Index Cutoff Date") to but excluding such related Interest Payment Date shall be equal to the Index Closing Value in effect on the relevant Index Cutoff Date.

Index Closing Value

For any day in a Floating Rate Interest Period, the Index Closing Value will equal the closing value of the Index as published on Bloomberg under ticker symbol "SPX," or in the case of any successor index (such index, a "Successor Index"), the Bloomberg ticker symbol for such Successor Index, at the regular weekday close of trading on that calendar day, as determined by the Calculation Agent; provided that, if a Market Disruption Event with respect to the Index occurs on any day in a Floating Rate Interest Period or if any such day in a Floating Rate Interest Period is not an Index Business Day, the closing value of the Index with respect to such day will be the closing value of the Index on the immediately preceding Index Business Day on which no Market Disruption Event has occurred. In certain circumstances, the Index Closing Value will be based on the alternate calculation of the Index described under "Annex A—The S&P 500® Index—Discontinuance of the S&P 500® Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation."

"Index Business Day" means a day, as determined by the Calculation Agent, on which trading is generally conducted on each of the relevant exchange(s) for the Index, other than a day on which trading on such exchange(s) is scheduled to close prior to the time of the posting of its regular final weekday closing price.

"Relevant exchange" means the primary exchange(s) or market(s) of trading for (i) any security then included in the Index, or any Successor Index, and (ii) futures or options contracts related to the Index or any Successor Index or to any security then included in the Index or any Successor Index.

For more information regarding Market Disruption Events with respect to the Index, discontinuance of the Index and alteration of the method of calculation, see "Annex A—The S&P 500® Index—Market Disruption Event" and "—Discontinuance of the S&P 500® Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation" herein.

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Senior Callable Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index and the Difference Between CMS30 and CMS2 due August 28, 2033

RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the Notes involves significant risks. Your decision to purchase the Notes should be made only after carefully considering the risks of an investment in the Notes, including those discussed below and in the section entitled “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-2 of the prospectus supplement, with your advisers in light of your particular circumstances. The Notes are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about significant elements of the Notes or financial matters in general. We also urge you to consult with your investment, legal, accounting, tax, and other advisers before you invest in the Notes.

Issuer Risk

The credit risk of Lloyds Bank and LBG and their credit ratings and credit spreads may adversely affect the value of the Notes.

You are dependent on Lloyds Bank’s ability to pay all amounts due on the Notes, and therefore you are subject to the credit risk of Lloyds Bank and to changes in the market’s view of Lloyds Bank’s creditworthiness. In addition, because the Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Lloyds Bank’s parent company, LBG, you are also dependent on the credit risk of LBG in the event that Lloyds Bank fails to make any payment or delivery required by the terms of the Notes. If Lloyds Bank and LBG were to default on their respective payment obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the Notes and you could lose your entire investment. The credit ratings of Lloyds Bank and LBG are an assessment by rating agencies of their ability to pay their obligations, including those under the Notes. Any actual or anticipated decline in Lloyds Bank’s and LBG’s credit ratings, or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking credit risk, is likely to adversely affect the value of the Notes. However, because the return on the Notes is dependent upon factors in addition to Lloyds Bank’s and LBG’s credit ratings, an improvement in their credit ratings will not necessarily increase the value of the Notes and will not reduce market risk and other investment risks related to the Notes.

Yield Risk

After the first year, The Notes are subject to interest payment risk based on the CMS30/CMS2 Spread and the Index Closing Value.

After the first year, if the CMS30/CMS2 Spread is less than the Strike of 0.50 or the Index Closing Values are below the Index Reference Level for an extended period of time, we will not pay any interest on the Notes in respect of such periods of time, and the value of the Notes will decrease. It is also possible that the CMS30/CMS2 Spread will be less than the Strike of 0.50, or the Index Closing Value will be below the Index Reference Level for so many days during any quarterly Floating Rate Interest Period that the interest payment for that quarterly Floating Rate Interest Period will be less than the amount that would be paid on an ordinary debt security of Lloyds Bank of comparable maturity and may be zero. To the extent that the CMS30/CMS2 Spread is close to, at or below the Strike of 0.50 or that the Index Closing Values are close to, at or below the Index Reference Level, the market value of the Notes may decrease and you may receive substantially less than 100% of the Issue Price if you wish to sell your Notes at such time.

The interest you can earn on the Notes is capped.

The interest you earn on the Notes will never exceed the applicable per annum Accrual Rate for any Floating Rate Interest Period, regardless of the extent to which CMS30 is greater than CMS2, or the Index Closing Values are greater than the Index Reference Level. The interest you receive on the Notes may be less than the return you could earn on other investments.

The CMS30/CMS2 Spread for any day from and including the fifth U.S. government securities business day prior to the Interest Payment Date of a Floating Rate Interest Period will be the CMS30/CMS2 Spread for such fifth day.

Because the CMS30/CMS2 Spread with respect to each day from and including the fifth U.S. government securities business day prior to the related Interest Payment Date for any Floating Rate Interest Period (each such fifth day, a "CMS30/CMS2 Spread Cutoff Date") to but excluding such related Interest Payment Date will be the CMS30/CMS2 Spread in effect on such CMS30/CMS2 Spread Cutoff Date, if the CMS30/CMS2 Spread on the CMS30/CMS2 Spread Cutoff Date is not equal to or above the Strike of 0.50, you will not receive any interest in respect of the days from and including the CMS30/CMS2 Spread Cutoff Date to but excluding the relevant Interest Payment Date, even if the CMS30/CMS2 Spread as actually calculated with respect to any of those days were to be greater than or equal to the Strike.

The Index Closing Value for any day from and including the fifth Index Business Day prior to the Interest Payment Date of a Floating Rate Interest Period will be the Index Closing Value for such fifth Index Business Day.

Because the Index Closing Value with respect to each day from and including the fifth Index Business Day prior to the related Interest Payment Date for any Floating Rate Interest Period (each such fifth day, an "Index Cutoff Date") to but excluding such related Interest Payment Date will be equal to the Index Closing Value in effect on the relevant Index Cutoff Date, if the Index Closing Value on that Index Business Day is less than the Index Reference Level, you will not receive any interest with respect to the days from and including the Index Cutoff Date to but excluding the relevant Interest Payment Date, even if the Index Closing Value as actually determined on any of those days were to be greater than or equal to the Index Reference Level.

The historical performance of the CMS30/CMS2 Spread and the Index are not an indication of future performance.

Historical performance of the CMS30/CMS2 Spread and the Index should not be taken as indications of their future performance during the term of the Notes. Changes in the levels of the CMS30/CMS2 Spread and the Index will affect the value of the Notes, but it is impossible to predict whether such levels will rise or fall.

The price you pay for the Notes may be higher than the prices other investors pay for the Notes

The Selling Agent proposes to offer the Notes from time to time for sale to investors in one or more negotiated transactions, or otherwise, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to then-prevailing prices, at negotiated prices, or otherwise. Accordingly, there is a risk that the price you pay for your Notes will be higher than the prices other investors pay for their Notes based on the date and time you made your

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purchase, from whom you purchased the Notes, any related transaction cost, whether you hold your Notes in a brokerage account, a fiduciary or fee-based account or another type of account and other market factors.

The Notes will be subject to early redemption at our option.

We may redeem the Notes prior to the Maturity Date on any quarterly Interest Payment Date, beginning on August 28, 2018. If you intend to purchase the Notes, you must be willing to have your Notes redeemed early. We are generally more likely to redeem the Notes during periods when we expect that interest will accrue on the Notes at a rate that is greater than that which we would pay on our traditional interest-bearing deposits or debt securities having a maturity equal to the remaining term of the Notes. In contrast, we are generally less likely to redeem the Notes during periods when we expect interest to accrue on the Notes at a rate that is less than that which we would pay on those instruments. In addition, we have the right to redeem the Notes in the event of certain tax events as described under “Description of the Notes and the Guarantees—Redemption for Tax Reasons” in the prospectus supplement and “Description of Debt Securities—Redemption” in the prospectus. If we redeem the Notes prior to the Maturity Date, accrued interest will be paid on the Notes until such early redemption, but you will not receive any future interest payments from the Notes redeemed and you may be unable to reinvest your proceeds from the redemption in an investment with a return that is as high as the return on the Notes would have been if they had not been redeemed.

Market Risk

The value of the Notes prior to maturity, the CMS30/CMS2 Spread and the Index Closing Value will be influenced by many unpredictable factors, and the value of the Notes may be less than the price you paid for the Notes.

The value of the Notes will be affected by a number of factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including, but not limited to: (i) changes in the level of the CMS30/CMS2 Spread, (ii) changes in the level of the Index Closing Value, (iii) volatility of the CMS30/CMS2 Spread, (iv) volatility of the Index, (v) changes in interest and yield rates, (vi) geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political and regulatory or judicial events that affect the securities comprising the Index, or equity markets generally, and that may affect the Index, (vii) time remaining to maturity, (viii) the supply and demand for the Notes in the secondary market, if any; and (ix) the actual or perceived creditworthiness of Lloyds Bank, as the Issuer of the Notes, and LBG, as the Guarantor of Lloyds Bank’s obligations under the Notes, including actual or anticipated downgrades in LBG’s or Lloyds Bank’s credit ratings.

In particular, to the extent that, during the term of the Notes, the CMS30/CMS2 Spread is close to, at, or below the Strike of 0.50 or the Index Closing Values are close to, at, or less than the Index Reference Level, the value of the Notes may decrease and you may receive substantially less than 100% of the price you paid for your Notes if you wish to sell your Notes at such time.

Some or all of these factors will influence the price that you will receive if you sell your Notes prior to the Maturity Date or the Early Redemption Date in the secondary market, if any.

If you sell your Notes before the Maturity Date or the Early Redemption Date, the price that you receive may be less, and may be substantially less, than the price you paid for your Notes

The Issuer’s estimated value of the Notes on the Trade Date is less than the Issue Price of the Notes.

Our estimated value of the Notes on the Trade Date is less than the Issue Price of the Notes. The difference between the Issue Price of the Notes and our estimated value of the Notes results from several factors, including the inclusion in the Issue Price of the Selling Agent's commissions and the cost of our hedging our obligations under the Notes with a counterparty that is an affiliate of the Selling Agent. Such hedging cost includes our counterparty's expected cost of providing such hedge, as well as the projected profit expected to be realized in consideration for structuring the Notes and for assuming the risks inherent in providing such hedge.

Our estimated value of the Notes is determined by reference to an internal funding rate and our pricing models. Our internal funding rate, which is a borrowing rate based on variables such as market benchmarks, our appetite for borrowing, and our existing obligations coming to maturity, is typically lower than the rate we would pay when we issue conventional debt securities on equivalent terms and our implied borrowing rate derived from the levels at which our conventional debt securities would trade in the secondary market. The use of our internal funding rate will generally result in the Notes having economic terms that are less favorable to you than if such economic terms were instead based on the levels at which our conventional debt securities trade in the secondary market. The inclusion of the Selling Agent's commission and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the Notes in the Issue Price of the Notes also results in the Notes having less favorable economic terms than would otherwise be the case. Our pricing models rely on market information available to us at the time of our calculation, and on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. Because our pricing models, market inputs, and assumptions may differ from those used by other issuers, and because funding rates used to value similar notes by other issuers may vary materially from the rates used by us (even among issuers with similar creditworthiness), our estimated value may not be comparable to estimated values of similar notes of other issuers.

Assuming no changes in market conditions and other relevant factors, the price you may receive for your Notes in secondary market transactions would generally be lower than both the Issue Price of the Notes and our estimated value of the Notes on the Trade Date.

While the payments on the Notes are based on the full principal amount of your Notes, our estimated value of the Notes on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this pricing supplement) is less than the Issue Price of the Notes. In addition, our estimated value of the Notes on the Trade Date does not represent the price at which any party, including us and our affiliates, and the Selling Agent and its affiliates, would be willing to purchase your Notes in the secondary market, if any, at any time. Assuming no changes in market conditions, our creditworthiness or other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which any party would be willing to purchase the Notes from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, would generally be lower than both the Issue Price and our estimated value of the Notes on the Trade Date, because the secondary market price would take into account our secondary market credit spreads as well as the bid offer spread that any such party would be expected to charge.

Liquidity Risk

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The Notes will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or quotation system, and there may be little or no secondary market for the Notes.

The Notes will not have an established trading market when issued, and the Notes will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or quotation system; accordingly, there may be little or no secondary market for the Notes and, as such, information regarding independent market pricing for the Notes may be very limited or non-existent. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the Notes easily. We, the Selling Agent and/or its affiliates may purchase and sell the Notes from time to time in the secondary market, but we, the Selling Agent and/or its affiliates are not obligated to do so. If we, the Selling Agent and/or its affiliates make such a market in the Notes, we, the Selling Agent and/or any such affiliate may stop doing so at any time and for any reason without notice. Because other dealers are not likely to make a secondary market for the Notes, the prices at which you may be able to trade your Notes will probably depend on the price, if any, at which we, the Selling Agent and/or its affiliates may be willing to buy the Notes. It is expected that transaction costs in any secondary market would be high and, as a result, the difference between bid and asked prices for your Notes would be significant. Accordingly, you should be willing to hold the Notes until the Maturity Date, and you may incur a loss if you sell the Notes prior to the Maturity Date or the Early Redemption Date, as applicable. In addition, the Selling Agent may, at any time, hold unsold inventory which may inhibit the development of a secondary market for the Notes.

Index-Specific Risk Factors

Adjustments to the Index could adversely affect the value of the Notes.

The publisher of the Index can add, delete or substitute the stocks comprising the Index (each, an “Index Component Stock”), and can make other methodological changes required by certain events relating to the Index Component Stocks, such as stock dividends, stock splits, spin-offs, rights offerings and extraordinary dividends, that could change the value of the Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the Notes. The publisher of the Index may discontinue or suspend calculation or publication of the Index at any time. In these circumstances, the Calculation Agent will have the sole discretion to substitute a Successor Index that is comparable to the discontinued Index. The Calculation Agent could have an economic interest that is different than that of investors in the Notes insofar as, for example, the Calculation Agent is not precluded from considering indices that are calculated and published by the Calculation Agent or any of its affiliates. If the Calculation Agent determines that there is no appropriate Successor Index, on any day on which the Index Closing Value is to be determined, the Index Closing Value for such day will be based on the stocks comprising the discontinued index at the time of such discontinuance, without rebalancing or substitution, computed by the Calculation Agent, in accordance with the formula for calculating the Index Closing Value last in effect prior to discontinuance of the Index.

You have no shareholder rights.

As an investor in the Notes, you will not have voting rights, rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the stocks that underlie the Index.

Investing in the Notes is not equivalent to investing in the Index or the stocks comprising the Index.

Investing in the Notes is not equivalent to investing in the Index or its component stocks.

Hedging and trading activity by the Calculation Agent and its affiliates could potentially adversely affect the level of the Index.

The Calculation Agent and other of its affiliates will carry out hedging activities related to the Notes (and possibly to other instruments linked to the Index or its component stocks), including trading in the Index Component Stocks as well as in other instruments related to the Index or the Index Component Stocks. The Calculation Agent and some of its other subsidiaries also trade in the Index Component Stocks and other financial instruments related to the Index on a regular basis as part of their general broker-dealer and other businesses. Any of these hedging or trading activities on or prior to the day the Notes are priced for initial sale to the public could potentially decrease the Index Closing Value, thus increasing the risk that the Index Closing Value will be less than the Index Reference Level during the term of the Notes.

Conflicts of Interest

There are potential conflicts of interest between investors in the Notes and us and our affiliates and the Selling Agent and its affiliates.

We and our affiliates and the Selling Agent and its affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the Notes, including acting as Calculation Agent and hedging our obligations under the Notes. Trading activities related to interest rate movements, including short-term and long-term interest rate swaps and other instruments that may affect interest rates, have been entered into or may be entered into on behalf of us, our affiliates, the Selling Agent, its affiliates or their respective customers, that are not for the account of the investors in the Notes or on their behalf. In particular, as described below under "Use of Proceeds; Hedging," we, the Selling Agent and/or its affiliates may hedge our obligations under the Notes by purchasing securities, futures, options or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the levels of CMS30, CMS2, and/or the Index and its component securities, and we may adjust these hedges by, among other things, purchasing or selling securities, futures, options or other derivative instruments at any time. These trading activities may present a conflict between the investors' interests in the Notes and the interests we, our affiliates and the Selling Agent and its affiliates will have in each of their respective proprietary accounts and in facilitating transactions, including block trades and options and other derivatives transactions, for their respective customers and in accounts under each of their respective management. These trading activities, if they influence the levels of CMS30, CMS2, and/or the Index or any other factor that may affect the amount of interest that may be paid on any Interest Payment Date for any Floating Rate Interest Period, could be adverse to your interests as an investor in the Notes. It is possible that we, the Selling Agent and/or its affiliates could receive substantial returns from these hedging activities while the value of the Notes declines.

There are potential conflicts of interest between investors in the Notes and the Calculation Agent.

As Calculation Agent for your Notes, Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC, an affiliate of the Selling Agent, will have discretion in making certain determinations that affect your Notes, including with respect to the CMS30/CMS2 Spread, the Index Closing Value, the occurrence or non-occurrence of Market Disruption Events and the selection of a Successor Index or calculation of the Index Closing Value in the event of a

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discontinuance of the Index, may adversely affect any payments you may receive in respect of the Notes. The exercise of this discretion by Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC could adversely affect the value of your Notes and may present a conflict of interest between the investors' interests in the Notes and the interests of Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC. We may change the Calculation Agent at any time without notice to you.

We and our affiliates and the Selling Agent and its affiliates have published or may in the future publish reports, express opinions or provide recommendations and engage in other transactions that could adversely affect the value of the Notes.

We and our affiliates and the Selling Agent and its affiliates have published or may in the future publish reports from time to time on financial markets and other matters that may influence the value of the Notes or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Notes. Any such reports, opinions or recommendations may not be consistent with each other and may be modified from time to time without notice. Investors should make their own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the Notes.

We and the Selling Agent or any of its affiliates also may issue, underwrite or assist unaffiliated entities in the issuance or underwriting of other securities or financial instruments that may have features similar to those of the Notes, including similar rates of interest or maturities. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, we and the Selling Agent or its affiliates could adversely affect the value of the Notes.

Suitability of Investment

The Notes may not be a suitable investment for you under certain circumstances.

The Notes may not be a suitable investment for you, if, among other things:

- you are unwilling to forgo guaranteed market interest rates for the term of the Notes;
- you believe that the CMS30/CMS2 Spread will be equal to or below the Strike of 0.50, or that the Index Closing Values will be below the Index Reference Level, for significant periods of time during the term of the Notes;
- you are unable to accept the risk that the Notes may pay interest at a very low rate or even zero interest in respect of any Interest Payment Date for any Floating Rate Interest Period;
- you seek assurances that there will be a liquid market if and when you want to sell the Notes prior to maturity;
- you are unwilling to accept the risk that the Notes may be redeemed prior to maturity, and are unwilling or unable to accept the risk that you may be unable to reinvest the proceeds of such redemption in an investment with a return that is as high as the return on the Notes would have been if they had not been redeemed; or
- you are unwilling or are unable to assume the credit risk associated with Lloyds Bank, as the Issuer of the Notes, and LBG, as the Guarantor of the Issuer's obligations under the Notes.

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HYPOTHETICAL INTEREST RATE AND INTEREST PAYMENT CALCULATIONS

As described above, the Notes will pay interest on each Interest Payment Date in respect of any Floating Rate Interest Period for each day that (A) the CMS30/CMS2 Spread is greater than or equal to the Strike AND (B) the closing level of the S&P 500® Index is greater than or equal to the Index Reference Level, which will be determined for August 23, 2013. The following illustrates the process by which the interest rate and interest payment amount are determined.

For purposes of these examples, we assume that the Notes are not being redeemed on the applicable Interest Payment Date pursuant to the Redemption at the Option of the Issuer provisions above. If we exercise our redemption option, you will receive on the Early Redemption Date the Redemption Price applicable to that Early Redemption Date, calculated as described above. In addition, we have assumed that the applicable Accrual Rate is 8.00% per annum.

Interest Rate Calculation

Step 1: Determine the number of days in the Floating Rate Interest Period with respect to which the CMS30/CMS2 Spread was within greater than or equal to the Strike of 0.50 AND the Index Closing Value was greater than or equal to the Index Reference Level.

For each Floating Rate Interest Period, the CMS30/CMS2 Spread and Index Closing Value are determined with respect to each day of such Floating Rate Interest Period (subject to the CMS30/CMS2 Spread Cutoff and Index Cutoff). For each calendar day in a Floating Rate Interest Period with respect to which (i) the CMS30/CMS2 Spread is greater than or equal to the Strike of 0.50, and (ii) the Index Closing Value is greater than or equal to the Index Reference Level (each such day, an “Accrual Day”), interest will accrue at a per annum rate of 8.00% for that day. However, if on any calendar day in a Floating Rate Interest Period the CMS30/CMS2 Spread is not greater than or equal to the Strike of 0.50, or the Index Closing Value is less than the Index Reference Level, interest will accrue at a rate of 0.00% per annum for that day.

Step 2: Calculate the per annum interest rate for the relevant Interest Payment Date.

For each Floating Rate Interest Period, the per annum rate payable is determined by multiplying the per annum rate of 8.00% by a fraction equal to the number of Accrual Days calculated for such Floating Rate Interest Period divided by the total number of calendar days in such Floating Rate Interest Period. If there are no Accrual Days in a Floating Rate Interest Period, we will not pay any interest on the Notes for that Floating Rate Interest Period. See “Risk Factors—After the first year, the Notes are subject to interest payment risk based on the CMS30/CMS2 Spread and the Index Closing Value”.

Step 3: Calculate the interest payment amount payable for the relevant Interest Payment Date.

For each Floating Rate Interest Period, once the Calculation Agent has determined the applicable per annum interest rate, the Calculation Agent will calculate the effective rate for that Floating Rate Interest Period by multiplying such rate by the applicable day-count fraction. The resulting effective rate is then multiplied by the relevant principal amount of the Notes to determine the actual interest amount payable on the related Interest Payment Date. No adjustments to the amount of interest calculated will be made in the event an Interest Payment Date is not a Business Day.

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Example Interest Rate and Interest Payment Calculations

The following table illustrates the hypothetical quarterly interest payments that would accrue on the Notes based on the total number of calendar days in a Floating Rate Interest Period on which the CMS30/CMS2 Spread is greater than or equal to the Strike of 0.50 and the Index Closing Value is greater than or equal to the Index Reference Level. The table below assumes (i) an applicable Accrual Rate of 8.00% per annum, (ii) that the relevant Floating Rate Interest Period contains 90 calendar days, (iii) that each year consists of 365 days and, (iv) quarterly Interest Payment Dates and, furthermore, reflects that interest payments will be calculated using an Actual/Actual day count basis (such that the applicable day-count fraction for the quarterly interest payment for the Floating Rate Interest Period will be the actual number of days in the Floating Rate Interest Period divided by the actual number of days in the particular year).

These values and assumptions have been chosen arbitrarily for the purpose of these examples, and should not be taken as indicative of the terms of any particular Notes or the future performance of the CMS30/CMS2 Spread or the Index Closing Value. The actual quarterly Floating Rate and payments will depend on the actual number of calendar days in each Floating Rate Interest Period and the actual Index Closing Value and CMS30/CMS2 Spread on each day. The applicable Floating Rate for each quarterly Floating Rate Interest Period will be determined on a per annum basis but will apply only to that Floating Rate Interest Period. The specific terms for each issuance of Notes will be determined at the time such Notes are priced. These examples assume that the Notes are held until maturity and do not take into account any tax consequences from investing in the Notes.

Accrual Days in Floating Rate Interest Period	Calendar Days in Floating Rate Interest Period	Accrual Percentage	Applicable Accrual Rate	Applicable per annum Interest Rate (Accrual Rate x Accrual Percentage)	Actual / Actual Day Count Fraction	Quarterly Interest Payment per \$1,000 Note 8.00% x N/ACT x Day Count Fraction x \$1,000
(N)	(ACT)	(N/ACT)	8.00%		(90/365)	
0	90	0.00%	8.00%	0.0000%	0.246575	\$0.0000
10	90	11.11%	8.00%	0.8889%	0.246575	\$2.1918
20	90	22.22%	8.00%	1.7778%	0.246575	\$4.3836
25	90	27.78%	8.00%	2.2222%	0.246575	\$5.4795
35	90	38.89%	8.00%	3.1111%	0.246575	\$7.6712
50	90	55.56%	8.00%	4.4444%	0.246575	\$10.9589
75	90	83.33%	8.00%	6.6667%	0.246575	\$16.4384
90	90	100.00%	8.00%	8.0000%	0.246575	\$19.7260

We cannot predict the actual CMS30/CMS2 Spread or Index Closing Value on any day or the value of the Notes. The actual interest payment that a holder of the Notes will receive on the relevant Interest Payment Date for each Floating Rate Interest Period and the rate of return on the Notes will depend on the number of Accrual Days in the relevant Floating Rate Interest Period as determined by the Calculation Agent over the term of the Notes. Consequently, the interest amount to be paid in respect of the Notes on the Interest Payment Date for each Floating Rate Interest Period

may be very different from the information reflected in the table above.

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Historical Information

We have provided the following historical information to help you evaluate the behavior of the CMS30/CMS2 Spread in various periods. The historical difference between CMS30 and CMS2 should not be taken as an indication of the future difference between CMS30 and CMS2 or the performance of the Notes. Fluctuations in the CMS Rates and interest rate trends that have occurred in the past are not necessarily indicative of fluctuations that may occur in the future, which may be wider or narrower than those that have occurred historically.

The following table shows historical month-end values for the CMS30/CMS2 Spread from January 2008 through August 9, 2013 based on the values for CMS30 and CMS2 as published by Bloomberg L.P. ("Bloomberg"). The graph below shows historical daily differences between the CMS Rates from May 5, 1994 through August 9, 2013 based on the CMS Rates as published by Bloomberg L.P. The historical values of the CMS30/CMS2 Spread illustrated in the table and graph below do not take into account the Strike of 0.50. We do not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the historical data in the table and graph below. The Calculation Agent will determine the actual interest rate on the Notes for any Floating Rate Interest Period by reference to the values of CMS30 and CMS2 as published on the ISDAFIX1 Page. The graph below does not reflect the return the Notes would have had during the period presented because it does not take into account the CMS30/CMS2 Spread or our redemption right.

Historical Difference between CMS30 and CMS2 (1)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	1.97550%	1.75000%	3.28200%	3.51850%	2.12700%	2.57300%
February	2.34400%	1.78600%	3.35650%	3.41050%	2.23250%	2.56430%
March	2.22700%	1.85700%	3.32550%	3.28300%	2.45750%	2.57650%
April	1.69600%	2.16650%	3.08900%	3.38600%	2.27450%	2.46190%
May	1.65150%	2.69700%	2.81050%	3.31950%	1.75550%	2.75640%
June	1.41950%	2.66600%	2.72200%	3.37250%	1.95280%	2.93820%
July	1.58800%	2.70400%	2.98000%	3.21750%	1.90050%	3.14110%
August	1.50200%	2.75400%	2.48400%	2.76300%	2.06910%	3.14460% (2)
September	1.25800%	2.65000%	2.74200%	2.11900%	2.24400%	
October	1.71800%	2.89650%	3.13350%	2.34900%	2.20950%	
November	0.95150%	3.01700%	3.05420%	2.06160%	2.20950%	
December	1.22300%	3.11930%	3.30130%	1.88950%	2.41150%	

(1) The Floating Rate is determined by multiplying the applicable per annum Accrual Rate by a fraction equal to the number of Accrual Days calculated for the relevant Floating Rate Interest Period divided by the total number of calendar days in such Floating Rate Interest Period.

(2)

As measured on August 9, 2013.

The bold line in the graph indicates the Strike of 0.50.

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The Index

The following table sets forth the published high and low Index Closing Values, as well as end-of-quarter Index Closing Values, for each quarter in the period from January 1, 2008 through August 9, 2013. The graph following the table sets forth the Index Closing Values for each calendar quarter from January 1, 1993 through August 9, 2013. The Index Closing Value on August 9, 2013 was 1,691.42. We obtained the information in the table below from Bloomberg Financial Markets, without independent verification. The historical values of the Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the Index Closing Value on any calendar day during the term of the Notes. The graph below does not reflect the return the Notes would have had during the period presented because it does not take into account the performance of the Index or our redemption right.

Index Closing Value	High	Low	Period End
2008			
First Quarter	1,447.16	1,273.37	1,322.70
Second Quarter	1,426.63	1,278.38	1,280.00
Third Quarter	1,305.32	1,106.39	1,166.36
Fourth Quarter	1,161.06	752.44	903.25
2009			
First Quarter	934.70	676.53	797.87
Second Quarter	946.21	811.08	919.32
Third Quarter	1,071.66	879.13	1,057.08
Fourth Quarter	1,127.78	1,025.21	1,115.10
2010			
First Quarter	1,174.17	1,056.74	1,169.43
Second Quarter	1,217.28	1,030.71	1,030.71
Third Quarter	1,148.67	1,022.58	1,141.20
Fourth Quarter	1,259.78	1,137.03	1,257.64
2011			
First Quarter	1,343.01	1,256.88	1,325.83
Second Quarter	1,363.61	1,265.42	1,320.64
Third Quarter	1,353.22	1,119.46	1,131.42
Fourth Quarter	1,285.09	1,099.23	1,257.60
2012			
First Quarter	1,416.51	1,277.06	1,408.47
Second Quarter	1,419.04	1,278.04	1,362.16
Third Quarter	1,465.77	1,334.76	1,440.67

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Fourth Quarter	1,461.40	1,353.33	1,426.19
2013			
First Quarter	1,569.19	1,457.15	1,569.19
Second Quarter	1,669.16	1,541.61	1,606.28
Third Quarter (through August 9, 2013)	1,709.67	1,614.08	1,691.42

The bold line in the graph indicates a hypothetical Index Reference Level of 1,268.57 (assuming the Index Closing Value were determined for August 9, 2013 and not August 23, 2013).

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TAX CONSEQUENCES

You should review carefully the section in the prospectus supplement entitled “U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.” We intend to treat the Notes as “contingent payment debt instruments” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as described under “—Notes Treated as Contingent Payment Debt Instruments” in that section. Because the Notes will be offered to initial purchasers at varying prices, it is expected that the “issue price” of the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be uncertain. We currently intend to treat the issue price as \$1,000 for each \$1,000 principal amount Note, and the remainder of this discussion so assumes, unless otherwise indicated. Our intended treatment will affect the amounts you will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the uncertainty with respect to the Notes’ issue price, including the tax consequences to you if the actual issue price of the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not \$1,000 per Note.

Assuming that our treatment of the Notes as contingent payment debt instruments is correct, regardless of your method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes, you generally will be required to accrue taxable interest income in each year on a constant yield to maturity basis at the “comparable yield,” as determined by us, with certain adjustments in each year to reflect the difference, if any, between the actual and the projected amounts of the interest payments on the Notes in that year. Any income recognized upon a sale or exchange of a Note (including early redemption or redemption at maturity) will be treated as interest income for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

After the Issue Date, you may obtain the comparable yield and the projected payment schedule by contacting Lloyds Investor Relations at investor.relations@ltsb-finance.co.uk. Neither the comparable yield nor the projected payment schedule constitutes a representation by us regarding the actual interest payments that we will make on the Notes.

If you purchase Notes for an amount that is different from their issue price, you will be required to account for this difference, generally by allocating it reasonably among projected payments on the Notes or daily portions of interest that you are required to accrue with respect to the Notes and treating these allocations as adjustments to your income when the payment is made or the interest accrues. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the treatment of the difference between your basis in your Notes and their issue price.

Possible Alternative Treatment. It is possible that the Internal Revenue Service could determine that the Notes are “variable rate debt instruments” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which could have adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences for you. For example, if the Notes were properly treated as variable rate debt instruments, you would be required to include payments of stated interest in income when they are received or accrued, in accordance with your method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, if the “issue price” of the Notes were determined to be below a certain threshold, the Notes would be treated as issued with original issue discount, which would be taxed over the term of the Notes according to a constant-yield method based on a compounding of interest, regardless of your method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you if the Notes are properly treated as variable rate debt instruments.

For a discussion of U.K. tax considerations relating to the Notes, you should refer to the section in the prospectus supplement entitled “Taxation in the United Kingdom.”

You should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the Notes, as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

VALIDITY OF THE NOTES

In the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, when the Notes have been executed and issued by the Issuer and the Guarantor and authenticated by the trustee pursuant to the Indenture, and delivered against payment as contemplated herein, the Notes will constitute valid and binding obligations of the Issuer, and the related guarantee will constitute a valid and binding obligation of the Guarantor, in each case enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York. Insofar as this opinion involves matters governed by Scots law, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP has relied, without independent inquiry or investigation, on the opinion of Dundas & Wilson CS LLP, dated June 7, 2013 and filed by the Guarantor as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form F-3 on June 7, 2013. Insofar as this opinion involves matters governed by English law, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP has relied, without independent inquiry or investigation, on the opinion of Linklaters LLP, dated June 7, 2013 and filed by the Guarantor as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form F-3 on June 7, 2013. The opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP is subject to the same assumptions, qualifications and limitations with respect to such matters as are contained in the opinions of Dundas & Wilson CS LLP and Linklaters LLP. In addition, the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP is subject to customary assumptions about the establishment of the terms of the Notes, the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the Indenture and its authentication of the Notes, and the validity, binding nature and enforceability of the Indenture with respect to the trustee, all as stated in the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP dated June 7, 2013, which was filed by the Guarantor as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form F-3 on June 7, 2013.

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USE OF PROCEEDS; HEDGING

The net proceeds from the sale of the Notes will be used as described under “Use of Proceeds” in the prospectus and to hedge market risks of Lloyds Bank associated with its obligation to pay the applicable interest payments and the payment amount at maturity of the Notes.

We, the Selling Agent and/or its affiliates may hedge our obligations under the Notes by, among other things, purchasing securities, futures, options or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the levels of CMS Rates and/or the Index, and we may adjust these hedges by, among other things, purchasing or selling securities, futures, options or other derivative instruments at any time. Our cost of hedging will include the projected profit that our counterparty expects to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the Notes. Because hedging our obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond our or our counterparty’s control, such hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or could result in a loss. It is possible that we, the Selling Agent and/or its affiliates could receive substantial returns from these hedging activities while the value of the Notes declines.

We have no obligation to engage in any manner of hedging activity and we will do so solely at our discretion and for our own account. No holder of the Notes will have any rights or interest in our hedging activity or any positions we or any unaffiliated counterparty may take in connection with our hedging activity.

The hedging activity discussed above may adversely affect the value of the Notes from time to time. See “Risk Factors—The Issuer’s estimated value of the Notes on the Trade Date is less than the Issue Price of the Notes” and “Risk Factors—There may be potential conflicts of interest between investors in the Notes and us and our affiliates and the Selling Agent and its affiliates” in this pricing supplement for a discussion of these adverse effects.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We have agreed to sell to Morgan Stanley and Co. LLC, as the Selling Agent, and the Selling Agent has agreed to purchase from us the aggregate principal amount of the Notes specified on the front cover of this pricing supplement at \$965.00 per \$1,000.00 of principal amount of the Notes, resulting in aggregate proceeds to us of \$2,895,000.00. The Selling Agent will receive commissions from us of up to \$35.00 per \$1,000.00 principal amount of the Notes, or up to \$105,000.00 of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, and may retain all or a portion of these commissions or use all or a portion of these commissions to pay selling concessions or fees to other dealers. The Selling Agent has informed us that such concessions may vary from dealer to dealer and that not all dealers will purchase or repurchase the Notes at the same concession. You can find more information in the section entitled “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” on page S-26 of the prospectus supplement.

The Notes will be offered from time to time in one or more negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of each sale, which may be at prevailing market prices, at prices related to such prevailing prices, or at negotiated prices; provided, however, that such price will not be less than \$970.00 per \$1,000.00 principal amount of the Notes and will not be greater than \$1,000.00 per \$1,000.00 principal amount of the Notes.

The Selling Agent has agreed to reimburse us for certain expenses relating to the offering in an amount up to \$20,000.00.

We have entered or will enter into one or more hedging transactions in connection with this offering of Notes. See “Use of Proceeds; Hedging” above. In addition, from time to time, the Selling Agent and its affiliates have engaged, and in the future may engage, in transactions with us and have performed, and in the future may perform, services for us for which they have been, and may be, paid customary fees. In particular, an affiliate of the Selling Agent is our swap counterparty for a hedge of our obligations under the Notes and will be paid customary fees in connection with such hedging.

In the future, the Selling Agent or any of its affiliates may repurchase and resell the offered Notes in market-making transactions, with resales being made at prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of resale or at negotiated prices.

The Notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. We have been advised by the Selling Agent that the Selling Agent intends to make a market in the Notes, but it is not obligated to do so and may discontinue market making at any time for any reason without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity or existence of any trading market for the Notes.

We may deliver the Notes against payment therefor on a date that is more than three business days after a Trade Date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in three business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, if the initial settlement of the Notes occurs more than three business days after the applicable Trade Date, purchasers who wish to trade the Notes more than three business days prior to the Issue Date of the Notes will be required to specify alternative arrangements to prevent a failed settlement and should consult their own advisers in connection with that election.

Senior Callable Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index and the Difference Between CMS30 and CMS2 due August 28, 2033

Annex A—The S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index was developed by Standard & Poor's, a Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., which we refer to as S&P, and is calculated, maintained and published by S&P.

The S&P 500® Index is intended to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The calculation of the value of the S&P 500® Index (discussed below in further detail) is based on the relative value of the aggregate Market Value (as defined below) of the common stocks of 500 companies (the "S&P 500 Component Stocks") as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average Market Value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. The "Market Value" of any S&P 500 Component Stock is the product of the market price per share and the number of the then outstanding shares of such S&P 500 Component Stock. The 500 companies are not the 500 largest companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange and not all 500 companies are listed on such exchange. S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P 500® Index with an aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of the U.S. equity market. S&P may from time to time, in its sole discretion, add companies to, or delete companies from, the S&P 500® Index to achieve the objectives stated above. Relevant criteria employed by S&P include the viability of the particular company, the extent to which that company represents the industry group to which it is assigned, the extent to which the company's common stock is widely-held and the Market Value and trading activity of the common stock of that company.

The S&P 500® Index and S&P's other U.S. indices moved to a float adjustment methodology in 2005 so that the indices reflect only those shares that are generally available to investors in the market rather than all of a company's outstanding shares. Float adjustment excludes shares that are closely held by other publicly traded companies, venture capital firms, private equity firms, strategic partners or leveraged buyout groups; government entities; or other control groups, such as a company's own current or former officers, board members, founders, employee stock ownership plans or other investment vehicles controlled by the company or such other persons.

The S&P 500® Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology: the level of the S&P 500® Index reflects the total Market Value of all 500 S&P 500 Component Stocks relative to the S&P 500® Index's base period of 1941-43 (the "Base Period"). An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the value easier to work with and track over time. The actual total Market Value of the S&P 500 Component Stocks during the Base Period has been set equal to an indexed value of 10. This is often indicated by the notation 1941-43=10. In practice, the daily calculation of the S&P 500® Index is computed by dividing the total Market Value of the S&P 500 Component Stocks by a number called the "S&P 500 Index Divisor." By itself, the S&P 500 Index Divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the S&P 500® Index, it is the only link to the original base period value of the S&P 500® Index. The S&P 500 Index Divisor keeps the S&P 500® Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the S&P 500® Index ("S&P 500 Index Maintenance").

S&P 500 Index Maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructurings or spinoffs.

To prevent the value of the S&P 500® Index from changing due to corporate actions, all corporate actions which affect the total Market Value of the S&P 500® Index require a S&P 500 Index Divisor adjustment. By adjusting the

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S&P 500 Index Divisor for the change in total Market Value, the value of the S&P 500® Index remains constant. This helps maintain the value of the S&P 500® Index as an accurate barometer of stock market performance and ensures that the movement of the S&P 500® Index does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P 500® Index. All S&P 500 Index Divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the closing value of the S&P 500® Index. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require simple changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the S&P 500® Index and do not require S&P 500 Index Divisor adjustments.

The table below summarizes the types of S&P 500 Index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not a S&P 500 Index Divisor adjustment is required:

Type of Corporate Action	Adjustment Factor	Divisor Adjustment Required
Stock split (e.g., 2-for-1)	Shares Outstanding multiplied by 2; Stock Price divided by 2	No
Share issuance (i.e., change \geq 5%)	Shares Outstanding plus newly issued Shares	Yes
Share repurchase (i.e., change \geq 5%)	Shares Outstanding minus Repurchased Shares	Yes
Special cash dividends	Share Price minus Special Dividend	Yes
Company Change	Add new company Market Value minus old company Market Value	Yes
Rights Offering	Price of parent company minus Price of Rights Right Ratio	Yes
Spin-Off	Price of parent company minus Price of Spinoff Co. Share Exchange Ratio	Yes

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Stock splits and stock dividends do not affect the S&P 500 Index Divisor of the S&P 500® Index, because following a split or dividend both the stock price and number of shares outstanding are adjusted by S&P so that there is no change in the Market Value of the S&P 500 Component Stock. All stock split and dividend adjustments are made after the close of trading on the day before the ex-date.

Each of the corporate events exemplified in the table requiring an adjustment to the S&P 500 Index Divisor has the effect of altering the Market Value of the S&P 500 Component Stock and consequently of altering the aggregate Market Value of the S&P 500 Component Stocks (the “Post-Event Aggregate Market Value”). In order that the level of the S&P 500® Index (the “Pre-Event Index Value”) not be affected by the altered Market Value (whether increase or decrease) of the affected S&P 500 Component Stock, a new S&P 500 Index Divisor (“New S&P 500 Divisor”) is derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{New S\&P 500 Divisor}} = \text{Pre-Event Index Value}$$

$$\text{New S\&P 500 Divisor} = \frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{Pre-Event Index Value}}$$

A large part of the S&P 500 Index maintenance process involves tracking the changes in the number of shares outstanding of each of the S&P 500® Index companies. Four times a year, on a Friday close to the end of each calendar quarter, the share totals of companies in the S&P 500® Index are updated as required by any changes in the number of shares outstanding. After the totals are updated, the S&P 500 Index Divisor is adjusted to compensate for the net change in the total Market Value of the S&P 500® Index. In addition, any changes over 5% in the current common shares outstanding for the S&P 500® Index companies are carefully reviewed on a weekly basis, and when appropriate, an immediate adjustment is made to the S&P 500 Index Divisor.

Market Disruption Event

Market Disruption Event means, with respect to the Index, the occurrence or existence of any of the following events, as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion: (a) a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of stocks then constituting 20 percent or more of the value of the Index (or the Successor Index) on the relevant exchanges for such securities for more than two hours of trading or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of the principal trading session on such relevant exchange; or (b) a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of any relevant exchange as a result of which the reported trading prices for stocks then constituting 20 percent or more of the value of the Index (or the Successor Index) during the last one-half hour preceding the close of the principal trading session on such relevant exchange are materially inaccurate; or (c) the suspension, material limitation or absence of trading on any major U.S. securities market for trading in futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds related to the Index (or the Successor Index) for more than two hours of trading or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of the principal trading session on such market; provided, the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion determines that any such event described above materially interfered with the ability of the Issuer or any of its affiliates to unwind or adjust all or a material portion of its hedge position with respect to this issuance of the Notes.

For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event exists at any time, if trading in a security included in the Index is materially suspended or materially limited at that time, then the relevant percentage contribution of that security to the value of the Index shall be based on a comparison of (x) the portion of the value of the Index attributable to that security relative to (y) the overall value of the Index, in each case immediately before that suspension or limitation.

For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred: (1) a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading shall not constitute a Market Disruption Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the Relevant Exchange or market, (2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contract or exchange traded fund shall not constitute a Market Disruption Event, (3) a suspension of trading in futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds on the Index by the primary securities market trading in such contracts or funds by reason of (a) a price change exceeding limits set by such securities exchange or market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to such contracts or funds, or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to such contracts or funds shall constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds related to the Index and (4) a "suspension, absence or material limitation of trading" on any Relevant Exchange or on the primary market on which futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds related to the Index are traded shall not include any time when such securities market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

Discontinuance of the S&P 500® Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If S&P discontinues publication of the Index and S&P or another entity (including the Selling Agent or Calculation Agent) publishes a successor or substitute index that the Calculation Agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Index (such index being referred to herein as a "Successor Index"), then any subsequent Index Closing Value shall be determined by reference to the published value of such Successor Index at the regular weekday close of trading on any Index Business Day that the Index Closing Value is to be determined.

Upon any selection by the Calculation Agent of a Successor Index, the Issuer will cause written notice thereof to be furnished to the Trustee and to The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), as holder of the Notes, within three Trading Days of such selection. We expect that such notice will be made available to you, as a beneficial owner of the Notes, as applicable, in accordance with the standard rules and procedures of DTC and its direct and indirect participants.

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If the publication of the Index is discontinued and such discontinuance is continuing at any time when an Index Closing Value is to be determined and the Calculation Agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no Successor Index is available at such time, then the Calculation Agent will determine the Index Closing Value at such time in accordance with the formula for calculating the Index last in effect prior to such discontinuance, without rebalancing or substitution, using the price at such time (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) of each security most recently comprising the Index on the relevant exchange.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of the Index may adversely affect the value of the Notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the Index or a Successor Index, or the value thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Index or a Successor Index is in any other way modified so that such Index does not, in the sole opinion of the Calculation Agent, fairly represent the value of the Index or such Successor Index had such changes or modifications not been made, then, from and after such time, the Calculation Agent will, at any time at which the Index Closing Value is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the Calculation Agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a value of an index comparable to the Index or a Successor Index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the Calculation Agent will determine the Index Closing Value, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Index or a Successor Index is modified so that the value of such index is a fraction of what it would have been if it had not been modified (e.g., due to a split in the Index), then the Calculation Agent will adjust such Index in order to arrive at a value of the Index or such Successor Index as if it had not been modified (i.e., as if such split had not occurred).

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Senior Callable Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index and the Difference Between CMS30 and
CMS2 due August 28, 2033
Medium-Term Notes, Series A

Pricing Supplement

(to prospectus dated June 7, 2013
and prospectus supplement dated June 7, 2013)
