



NatWest
Group

National Westminster Bank Plc

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Forward-looking statements

This document may include forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, such as statements with respect to NWB Group's financial condition, results of operations and business, including its strategic priorities, financial, investment and capital targets, and climate and sustainability-related targets, commitments and ambitions described herein. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about NWB Group's beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. Words such as 'expect', 'estimate', 'project', 'anticipate', 'commit', 'believe', 'should', 'intend', 'will', 'plan', 'could', 'target', 'goal', 'objective', 'may', 'outlook', 'prospects' and similar expressions or variations on these expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this document may include forward-looking statements relating, but not limited to: NWB Group's economic and political risks, its regulatory capital position and related requirements, its financial position, profitability and financial performance (including financial, capital, cost savings and operational targets), the implementation of NatWest Group's strategy, its climate and sustainability-related ambitions and targets, its access to adequate sources of liquidity and funding, its ongoing compliance with the UK ring-fencing regime and ensuring operational continuity in resolution, its impairment losses and credit exposures under certain specified scenarios, substantial regulation and oversight, ongoing legal, regulatory and governmental actions and investigations. Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that might cause actual results and performance to differ materially from any expected future results or performance expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to differences in current expectations include, but are not limited to, future growth initiatives (including acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic partnerships), the outcome of legal, regulatory and governmental actions and investigations, the level and extent of future impairments and write-downs, legislative, political, fiscal and regulatory developments, accounting standards, competitive conditions, technological developments such as artificial intelligence, interest and exchange rate fluctuations, and general economic and political conditions, exposure to third party risk, operational risk, compliance and conduct risk, cyber, data and IT risk, financial crime risk, key person risk, credit rating risk, model risk, reputational risk, and the impact of climate and sustainability-related risks and the transitioning to a net zero economy. These and other factors, risks and uncertainties that may impact any forward-looking statement or the NWB Group's actual results are discussed in the NWB Plc's 2025 Annual Report and Accounts, and its other public filings. The forward-looking statements contained in this document speak only as of the date of this document and NWB Plc does not assume or undertake any obligation or responsibility to update any of the forward-looking statements contained in this document, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent legally required.

Attestation statement

We confirm that the 2025 Pillar 3 Report meets the relevant requirements for Pillar 3 disclosures and has been prepared in line with the internal control agreed by the NatWest Group Board.

As set out in the Compliance report of the 2025 NatWest Group Annual Report and Accounts, the NatWest Group Board is responsible for the system of internal controls that is designed to maintain effective and efficient operations, compliant with applicable laws and regulations. The system of internal control is designed to manage risk or mitigate it to an acceptable residual level rather than eliminate it entirely. Systems of internal control can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against misstatement, fraud or loss.

The 2025 Pillar 3 Report was approved by the Group Chief Financial Officer, under delegated authority from the NatWest Group Board, on 12 February 2026.

Katie Murray
Group Chief Financial Officer
Executive Director, NatWest Group Board

Sean Pilcher
Interim Group Chief Risk Officer
Member, Executive Committee

Presentation of information

This document presents the Pillar 3 disclosures for National Westminster Bank Plc (NWB Plc) as at 31 December 2025. It should be read in conjunction with the NatWest Holdings Group 2025 Pillar 3 report and NWB Plc's 2025 Annual Report and Accounts (ARA), which are published in the same location at: investors.natwestgroup.com/reports-archive/2025.

NWB Plc is incorporated in the United Kingdom and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NatWest Holdings Limited ('NWH Ltd'). NatWest Group plc is 'the ultimate holding company'. The term 'NatWest Group' refers to NatWest Group plc and its subsidiary and associated undertakings.

Based on the criteria set out in the UK CRR, NatWest Group primarily defines its large subsidiaries in scope for PRA Pillar 3 disclosures as those designated as an Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) by the PRA or those with total assets equal to or greater than €30 billion.

NWB Plc, being a large, listed subsidiary of NatWest Group, is subject to a reduced number of disclosures as set out in the Level of Application chapter in the Disclosure (CRR) part of the PRA Rulebook. The required disclosures are as follows:

- Disclosure of own funds
- Disclosure of own funds requirements & risk-weighted exposure amounts
- Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers
- Disclosure of exposures to credit risk and dilution risk
- Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques
- Disclosure of leverage ratio
- Disclosure of liquidity requirements
- Disclosure of remuneration policy

The disclosures for NWB Plc are calculated in accordance with the UK CRR (split across primary legislation and the PRA Rulebook) and completed in accordance with the Disclosure (CRR) part of the PRA rulebook.

The liquidity disclosures completed at UK Domestic Liquidity Subgroup (UK DoLSub) level are published in the NatWest Holdings Group Pillar 3 report. The UK DoLSub waiver allows NWB Plc, RBS plc and Coutts & Co to manage liquidity and funding as a single sub-group rather than at an entity level.

Within this document, row and column references are based on those prescribed in the PRA templates.. Certain fixed-format disclosure tables include bespoke requirements for comparatives. Where the requirements do not prescribe a particular comparative, the comparative selected is 31 December 2024.

A subset of the Pillar 3 templates that are required to be disclosed were not applicable to NWB Plc at 31 December 2025 and have therefore not been included in this report. Certain qualitative and qualitative disclosures are provided in the NatWest Holdings Group Pillar 3 report. These excluded disclosures are listed below, together with a summary of the reason for their exclusion.

PRA template reference	Template name	Reasons for exclusion
UK CCR7	RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM	No reportable exposures
UK MR2-B	RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	No reportable exposures
UK LIQ1	Quantitative information on LCR	Refer to the NatWest Holdings Group 2025 Pillar III report
UK LIQB	Qualitative information on LCR	
UK LIQ2	Net Stable Funding Ratio	
UK LIQA	Liquidity risk management	
UK CR2a	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries	No reportable exposures
UK CQ2	Quality of forbearance	No reportable exposures
UK CQ6	Collateral valuation - loans and advances	No reportable exposures
UK CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	No reportable exposures
UK CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	No reportable exposures
UK CR10.3	Specialised Lending: Object Finance (Slotting approach)	No reportable exposures
UK CR10.4	Specialised Lending: Commodities Finance (Slotting approach)	No reportable exposures
UK CCA	Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments	Published as supplement alongside this report
UK REMA	Remuneration Policy	Refer to the NatWest Holdings Group 2025 Pillar III report

In this report, in line with the regulatory framework, the term credit risk excludes counterparty credit risk, unless specifically indicated otherwise.

The Pillar 3 disclosures in this report are presented in pounds sterling ('£') and have not been subject to external audit.

For definitions of terms, refer to the Glossary and Acronyms document available on investors.natwestgroup.com/reports-archive/2025.

Annex I: Key metrics and overview of risk-weighted assets

NatWest Bank Plc - Key points

CET1 ratio

11.2%

(Q3 2025 – 12.4%)

The CET1 ratio decreased by 120 basis points to 11.2%. The decrease in the CET1 ratio was due to a £1.2 billion decrease in CET1 capital and a £3.2 billion increase in RWAs.

The CET1 capital decrease was mainly driven by a foreseeable ordinary dividend accrual of £2.3 billion and other movements on reserves and regulatory adjustments of £0.2 billion partially offset by an attributable profit to ordinary shareholders of £1.3 billion.

RWAs

£133.7bn

(Q3 2025 – £130.5bn)

Total RWAs increased by £3.2 billion to £133.7 billion mainly reflecting:

- an increase in credit risk RWAs reflecting an increase in CRD IV model updates and a decrease driven by the benefits of RWA management actions partially offset by franchise lending growth.
- an increase in operational risk RWAs of £0.9 billion following the annual recalculation acceleration from Q1 2026 to align with market practice.
- Market Risk RWAs decreased by £0.1 billion mainly due to the movements in foreign exchange.

UK leverage ratio

4.2%

(Q3 2025 – 4.9%)

The leverage ratio decreased by 70 basis points to 4.2% due to a £2.2 billion decrease in Tier 1 capital and a £10.8 billion increase in leverage exposure. The key drivers of the leverage exposure movement were an increase in other financial assets and other off balance sheet items.

UK average leverage ratio

4.6%

(Q3 2025 – 4.6%)

The average leverage ratio remained static at 4.6% due to a £0.6 billion increase in 3-month average Tier 1 capital offset by a £11.6 billion increase in average leverage exposure. The key drivers of the average leverage exposure movement were an increase in other financial assets and other off balance sheet items.

UK KM1: Key metrics template

The table below provides a summary of the main prudential regulation ratios and measures based on current PRA rules.

	31 December 2025 £m	30 September 2025 £m	30 June 2025 £m	31 March 2025 £m	31 December 2024 £m
Available own funds (amounts)					
1 Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital	14,968	16,128	14,828	15,271	14,181
2 Tier 1 capital	17,910	20,147	18,346	18,848	17,258
3 Total capital	21,701	23,937	22,104	23,064	20,629
Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4 Total risk-weighted exposure amount	133,749	130,496	130,712	127,480	124,522
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5 Common equity tier 1 ratio (%)	11.2	12.4	11.3	12.0	11.4
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.4	15.4	14.0	14.8	13.9
7 Total capital ratio (%)	16.2	18.3	16.9	18.1	16.6
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
UK 7a Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
UK 7b Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
UK 7c Additional Tier 2 SREP requirements (%)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
UK 7d Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.7
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8 Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
9 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%) (3)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
11 Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
UK 11a Overall capital requirements (%)	14.7	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.0
12 CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	5.4	6.5	5.3	6.0	5.4
Leverage ratio					
13 Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	424,554	413,717	411,371	397,065	390,032
14 Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.4
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements					
UK 14a Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.4
UK 14b Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.1
UK 14c Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
UK 14d Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
UK 14e Countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%) (3)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Liquidity coverage ratio (4)					
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (weighted value-average)					
UK 16a Cash outflows – Total weighted value					
UK 16b Cash inflows – Total weighted value					
16 Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)					
17 Liquidity coverage ratio (%)					
Net stable funding ratio (4)					
18 Total available stable funding					
19 Total required stable funding					
20 NSFR ratio (%)					

(1) The following rows are not presented in the table above because they are not applicable: UK8a, UK9a, 10 and UK10a.

(2) NWB Plc elected to take advantage of the IFRS 9 transitional capital adjustments in respect of ECL provisions, which were maintained until 31 December 2024. Prior period comparatives for CET1 capital, RWAs and leverage include the impact of those adjustments where applicable.

(3) The institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) requirement is based on the weighted average of the buffer rates in effect for the countries in which institutions have exposures. The UK CCyB is currently being maintained at 2%. The countercyclical leverage ratio buffer is set at 35% of NWB Plc CCyB.

(4) Under the UK DoLS waiver NWB plc liquidity is managed and disclosed at the sub-group level rather than entity level.

UK OV1: Overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts

The table below shows RWAs and total own funds requirements by risk type. Total own funds requirements are calculated as 8% of RWAs.

		a		b	c
		Risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWAs)		Total own funds requirements	
		31 December 2025 £m	30 September 2025 £m	31 December 2025 £m	
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	110,314	109,745	8,825	
2	Of which: standardised approach	12,860	14,027	1,029	
3	Of which: the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	-	-	-	
4	Of which: slotting approach	10,440	11,037	835	
UK 4a	Of which: equities under the simple risk-weighted approach	11	11	1	
5	Of which: the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	87,003	84,670	6,960	
5a	Of which: non-credit obligation assets (1)	2,965	2,767	237	
6	Counterparty credit risk	600	560	48	
7	Of which: standardised approach	108	107	9	
8	Of which: internal model method (IMM)	-	0	-	
UK 8a	Of which: exposures to a CCP	35	34	3	
UK 8b	Of which: credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	113	105	9	
9	Of which: other counterparty credit risk	344	314	27	
15	Settlement risk	-	0	-	
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	4,050	2,214	324	
17	Of which: SEC-IRBA approach	3,458	1,684	277	
18	Of which: SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	42	43	3	
19	Of which: SEC-SA approach	550	487	44	
UK 19a	Of which: 1,250%/deduction	-	0	-	
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risk (market risk)	23	161	2	
21	Of which: standardised approach	23	161	2	
22	Of which: IMA	-	0	-	
UK 22a	Large exposures	-	0	-	
23	Operational risk	18,762	17,816	1,501	
UK 23a	Of which: basic indicator approach	-	0	-	
UK 23b	Of which: standardised approach	18,762	17,816	1,501	
UK 23c	Of which: advanced measurement approach	-	0	-	
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk-weight) (2)	4,703	5,040	376	
29	Total	133,749	130,496	10,700	

(1) 5a is a subset of total IRB RWAs disclosed in row 5.

(2) The amount is shown for information only, as these exposures are already included in rows 1 and 2.

UK OVC: ICAAP information

The Group carries out internal assessments of material risks annually to enable an evaluation of the amount, type and distribution of capital required to cover these risks. This is referred to as the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The ICAAP consists of a point-in-time assessment of exposures and risks at the end of the financial year together with a forward-looking stress capital assessment. An ICAAP is required to be produced for NWH and is inclusive of NWH, used to inform capital requirements, and is approved by the NWH governing body and submitted to the PRA.

UK CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

The table below shows movements in RWAs for credit risk exposures under the internal ratings based (IRB) approach. It excludes counterparty credit risk, securitisations and non-credit obligation assets.

	a
	RWAs
	£m
1 At 31 December 2024	91,197
2 Asset size	1,096
3 Asset quality	403
4 Model updates	545
7 Foreign exchange movements	(114)
8 Other	(1,403)
9 At 31 March 2025	91,724
2 Asset size	1,950
3 Asset quality	(425)
4 Model updates	1,073
7 Foreign exchange movements	(216)
8 Other	(1,168)
9 At 30 June 2025	92,938
2 Asset size	(277)
3 Asset quality	(246)
4 Model updates	350
7 Foreign exchange movements	175
9 At 30 September 2025	92,940
2 Asset size	2,105
3 Asset quality	(5)
4 Model updates	4,335
7 Foreign exchange movements	(17)
5 Other	(4,880)
9 At 31 December 2025	94,478

(1) The following rows are not presented because they have zero values during the year: (5) methodology and policy and (6) acquisitions and disposals.

Q4 2025

- The increase in RWAs relating to asset size was primarily driven by lending growth within Commercial & Institutional and Retail Banking.
- The increase in RWAs relating to model updates was primarily driven by CRD IV model updates within Commercial & Institutional and Retail Banking.
- The decrease in RWAs in other was due to the benefits of RWA management actions within Commercial & Institutional and Retail Banking.

Annex VII: Capital

UK CC1: Composition of regulatory own funds

The table below shows the capital resources for NWB Plc based on current PRA rules. Regulatory adjustments comprise deductions from own funds and prudential filters. The table also includes a cross reference to the corresponding rows in template UK CC2 to facilitate full reconciliation of accounting and regulatory own funds.

		31 December 2025 £m	Source based on reference number/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation	31 December 2024 £m
CET1 capital: instruments and reserves				
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts <i>of which: ordinary shares</i> <i>of which: share premium</i>	3,903 1,678 2,225		3,903 1,678 2,225
2	Retained earnings	12,447	(b)	12,189
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	564	(c)	417
UK-3a	Funds for general banking risk	-		-
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	-		-
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	-		-
UK-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	333	(b)	199
6	CET1 capital before regulatory adjustments	17,247		16,708
CET1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	(-) Additional value adjustments	(19)		(26)
8	(-) Intangible assets (net of related tax liability)	(1,643)	(d)	(1,626)
10	(-) Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	(50)	(e)	(319)
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	255	(i)	307
12	(-) Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	(154)		(123)
13	(-) Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets	-		-
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-		-
15	(-) Defined-benefit pension fund assets	(3)	(f) & (g)	-
16	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments	-		-
17	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution	-		-
18	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	-		-
19	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	(665)		(775)
UK-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	-		-
UK-20b	<i>(-) of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector</i>	-		-
UK-20c	<i>(-) of which: securitisation positions</i>	-		-
UK-20d	<i>(-) of which: free deliveries</i>	-		-
21	(-) Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	-		-

UK CC1: Composition of regulatory own funds continued

		31 December 2025 £m	Source based on reference number/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation	31 December 2024 £m
CET1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
22	(-) Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold	-		-
23	(-) of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	-		-
25	(-) of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	(b)	-
UK-25a	(-) Losses for the current financial year	-		-
UK-25b	(-) Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items in so far as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses	-		-
27	(-) Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution	-		-
27a	Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital (including IFRS 9 transitional adjustments when relevant)	-		35
28	Total regulatory adjustments to CET1	(2,279)		(2,527)
29	CET1 capital	14,968		14,181
AT1 capital: instruments				
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	3,181	(h)	3,317
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	3,181		3,317
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-		-
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1 as described in Article 486(3) CRR	-	(j)	-
UK-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	-		-
UK-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	-		-
34	Qualifying T1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	(i)	-
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-		-
36	AT1 capital before regulatory adjustments	3,181		3,317
AT1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments	-		-
38	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution	-		-
39	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	-		-
40	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions)	(239)		(240)
42	(-) Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution	-		-
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	-		-
43	Total regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	(239)		(240)
44	AT1 capital	2,942		3,077
45	T1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	17,910		17,258

UK CC1: Composition of regulatory own funds continued

		31 December 2025 £m	Source based on reference number/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation	31 December 2024 £m
T2 capital: instruments				
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	4,093	(j)	3,673
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486(4) CRR	-	(j)	-
UK-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	-		-
UK-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	-		-
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	(j)	-
49	<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>	-		-
50	Credit risk adjustments	-		-
51	T2 capital before regulatory adjustments	4,093		3,673
T2 capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans	-		-
53	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution	-		-
54	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	-		-
55	(-) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions)	(302)		(302)
UK-56a	(-) Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution	-		-
UK-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	-		-
57	Total regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	(302)		(302)
58	T2 capital	3,791		3,371
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	21,701		20,629
60	Total risk exposure amount	133,749		124,522
Capital ratios and buffers				
61	CET1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	11.2%		11.4%
62	T1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	13.4%		13.9%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	16.2%		16.6%
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount	10.1%		10.3%
65	<i>of which: capital conservation buffer requirement</i>	2.5%		2.5%
66	<i>of which: counter cyclical buffer requirement</i>	1.8%		1.8%
67	<i>of which: systemic risk buffer requirement</i>			
UK-67a	<i>of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer</i>			
68	CET1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) (1)	5.4%		5.4%

UK CC1: Composition of regulatory own funds continued

		31 December 2025 £m	Source based on reference number/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation	31 December 2024 £m
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk-weighting)				
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	3		3
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	1,563		1,496
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	305		398
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in T2				
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-		-
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	161		150
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-		-
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	609		576
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 January 2014 and 1 January 2022)				
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements			
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)			
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements			
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)			
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements			
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)			

(1) Represents the CET1 ratio less CET1 currently used to meet SREP requirements (Pillar 1 & 2A).

(2) The references (a) to (k) identify balance sheet components in table UK CC2 that are used in the calculation of regulatory capital in table UK CC1. Amounts between UK CC2 and UK CC1 are not always directly comparable due to differences in definitions and application of prudential requirements for the calculation of regulatory capital.

(3) The following lines are not presented as they are not applicable under the UK disclosure requirements: 9, 20, 24, 26, 41, 54a, 56, 69, 70, 71 and 74.

UK CC2: reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

The table below shows the reconciliation between the accounting and regulatory consolidation with references showing the linkage between this table and UK CC1.

	As at period end 31 December 2025		References
	a Balance sheet as in published financial statements as at period end £m	b Under regulatory scope of consolidation as at period end £m	
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	29,911	29,911	
Derivatives	1,106	1,106	
Loans to banks - amortised cost	4,261	4,261	
Loans to customers - amortised cost	310,121	310,121	
Amounts due from holding companies and fellow subsidiaries	38,965	38,965	
Other financial assets	52,156	52,156	
Investment in group undertakings	2,477	2,477	
Property, plant and equipment	1,796	1,796	
Current and deferred tax assets	922	922	
<i>of which: DTAs that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences</i>	50	50	(e)
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	2,934	2,934	(d)
<i>of which: defined benefit pension fund assets</i>	-	-	(f)
Total assets	444,649	444,649	
Liabilities			
Bank deposits	33,016	33,016	
Customer deposits	282,427	282,427	
Amounts due to holding companies and fellow subsidiaries	98,661	98,661	(j)
Derivatives	780	780	
Other financial liabilities	3,670	3,670	(j)
Subordinated liabilities	119	119	(j)
Notes in circulation	1,049	1,049	
Provisions, deferred income and other liabilities	2,242	2,242	
Current and deferred tax liabilities	-	-	
<i>of which: defined benefit pension scheme assets</i>	-	-	(g)
Total liabilities	421,964	421,964	
Shareholders' Equity			
Owners' equity			
Called up share capital	1,678	1,678	(a)
Reserves	21,007	21,007	
<i>of which: amount eligible for retained earnings</i>	15,037	15,037	(b)
<i>of which: amount eligible for accumulated OCI and other reserves</i>	564	564	(c) & (i)
<i>of which: amount of other equity instruments</i>	3,181	3,181	(h)
<i>of which: share premium accounts</i>	2,225	2,225	(k)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	
Total shareholders' equity	22,685	22,685	

(1) The references (a) to (k) identify balance sheet components in table UK CC2 that are used in the calculation of regulatory capital in table UK CC1. Amounts between tables UK CC2 and UK CC1 are not always directly comparable due to differences in definitions and application of prudential requirements for the calculation of regulatory capital.

TLAC2: Material sub-group entity - creditor ranking at the entity level

The following disclosures provide information on the creditor hierarchy for NWB Plc (material entity within the resolution group). The disclosures include information on the nominal value of all own funds instruments and other liabilities to the extent that they are subordinate to or rank pari passu with the most senior MREL claim. Where the instrument is denominated in foreign currency, the nominal value is converted into sterling using the rate as at 31 December 2025.

		Insolvency ranking							
		Shareholders equity (3)		Preference shares and contingent capital notes		Subordinated debt		Senior non-preferential debt	
		Resolution entity	Other	Resolution entity	Other	Resolution entity	Other	Resolution entity	Other
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
31 December 2025									
3	Total liabilities and own funds	19,504	-	3,181	-	4,093	116	8,210	-
4	o/w excluded liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-
5	Total liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities	19,504	-	3,181	-	4,093	-	8,210	-
6	Subset of TLOF less of excluded liabilities that are own funds and eligible liabilities for the purpose of MREL	19,504	-	3,181	-	4,093	-	8,210	-
7	o/w residual maturity ≥ 1 year < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115	-
8	o/w residual maturity ≥ 2 year < 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,584	-
9	o/w residual maturity ≥ 5 years < 10 years	-	-	-	-	4,093	-	1,769	-
10	o/w residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	742	-
11	o/w perpetual securities	19,504	-	3,181	-	-	-	-	-
									Total
									£m

		Insolvency ranking							
		Shareholders equity (3)		Preference shares and contingent capital notes		Subordinated debt		Senior non-preferential debt	
		Resolution entity	Other	Resolution entity	Other	Resolution entity	Other	Resolution entity	Other
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
31 December 2024									
3	Total liabilities and own funds	18,292	-	3,317	-	3,673	116	6,899	-
4	o/w excluded liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-
5	Total liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities	18,292	-	3,317	-	3,673	-	6,899	-
6	Subset of TLOF less of excluded liabilities that are own funds and eligible liabilities for the purpose of MREL	18,292	-	3,317	-	3,673	-	6,899	-
7	o/w residual maturity ≥ 1 year < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	o/w residual maturity ≥ 2 year < 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,554	-
9	o/w residual maturity ≥ 5 years < 10 years	-	-	-	-	3,673	-	1,149	-
10	o/w residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,196	-
11	o/w perpetual securities	18,292	-	3,317	-	-	-	-	-
									Total
									£m

(1) Amounts shown include balances indirectly due to resolution entity (NatWest Group Plc) through NWH Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of NatWest Group plc.

(2) Maturity band based on final contractual instrument maturity.

(3) Shareholder's equity includes the value of share capital, share premium and reserves.

(4) The TLAC2 disclosure has been prepared using the uniform format previously published by the EBA. During 2025, PRA issued proposals under CP16/25 for the introduction of UK MREL disclosure templates in the Rulebook, which are expected to apply from 31 December 2026.

Annex XI: Countercyclical capital buffers

UK CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

As part of the banking reforms introduced by Basel III, a countercyclical capital buffer is required to ensure banks take account of the macro-financial environment when assessing adequate capital requirements. The buffer is to help protect banks during periods of excess aggregate credit growth that have often been associated with the build-up of system-wide risk. This regime is intended to help reduce the risk that the supply of credit will be constrained during a period of economic downturn, which in turn could undermine the performance of the real economy and consequently result in additional credit losses in the banking system.

The table below summarises NWB Plc's total exposures and own funds requirements based on country of economic operation of the customer. Where applicable, a countercyclical capital buffer rate is applied to the own funds requirement for the geographic region to capture an additional countercyclical requirement. General credit and trading book exposures exclude those with central governments/banks, regional governments, local authorities, public sector entities, multilateral development banks, international organisations and institutions. The exposures below therefore differ from those presented in the credit and counterparty credit risk sections.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	Relevant credit exposures -												
	General credit exposures		Market risk		Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Own fund requirements							
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models		Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures - Market risk	Relevant credit exposures - Securitisation positions in the non trading book	Total	Risk weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights	Countercyclical buffer rate
31 December 2025	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	%
Breakdown by country (with existing CCyB rates) (1)													
Norway	200	59	-	-	22	281	21	-	-	21	258	0.23%	2.50%
Denmark	-	114	-	-	39	153	7	-	1	8	98	0.09%	2.50%
United Kingdom	21,900	285,237	-	-	18,901	326,038	7,591	-	257	7,848	98,108	88.51%	2.00%
Sweden	731	847	-	-	140	1,718	85	-	3	88	1,117	1.01%	2.00%
Netherlands	247	1,160	-	-	684	2,091	49	-	9	58	729	0.66%	2.00%
Bulgaria	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00%
Ireland	157	1,411	-	-	202	1,770	56	-	5	61	765	0.69%	1.50%
Slovakia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50%
Czech Republic	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.25%
France	55	754	-	-	337	1,146	32	-	3	35	434	0.39%	1.00%
Belgium	49	308	-	-	37	394	19	-	1	20	248	0.22%	1.00%
Australia	1	85	-	-	18	104	2	-	-	2	19	0.02%	1.00%
Poland	-	7	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	1.00%
Cyprus	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.00%
Hungary	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
Romania	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
Lithuania	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
Republic of Korea	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
Germany	147	1,407	-	-	55	1,609	81	-	1	82	1,019	0.92%	0.75%
Spain	156	298	-	-	162	616	20	-	4	24	295	0.27%	0.50%
Luxembourg	110	267	-	-	32	409	17	-	1	18	221	0.20%	0.50%
Hong Kong	-	22	-	-	38	60	-	-	1	1	16	0.01%	0.50%
Chile	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50%
Greece	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.25%
Total (countries with existing CCyB rates)	23,753	291,998	-	-	20,668	336,419	7,980	-	286	8,266	103,332	93.22%	

UK CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer continued

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	Relevant credit exposures -												
	General credit exposures		Market risk		Securitisation exposures Exposure value	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements			Relevant credit exposures - Securitisation positions in the non trading book	Risk weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights	Countercyclical buffer rate
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures - Market risk					
31 December 2025	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	%
Total (rest of the world with zero CCyB rate and below 1% requirement)													
United States	513	10,247	-	-	935	11,695	344	-	21	365	4,565	4.12%	-
Total (Countries with zero CCyB rate and with own funds requirement weights 1% and above)	513	10,247	-	-	935	11,695	344	-	21	365	4,565	4.12%	
Total (rest of the world with zero CCyB rate and below 1% requirement)	637	4,761	-	-	1,032	6,430	220	-	17	237	2,955	2.66%	-
Total	24,903	307,006	-	-	22,635	354,544	8,544	-	324	8,868	110,852	100%	

UK CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer continued

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	Relevant credit exposures -												
	General credit exposures		Market risk		Securitisation exposures	Own fund requirements							
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models		Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures - Market risk	Relevant credit exposures - Securitisation positions in the non trading book	Total	Risk weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights	Countercyclical buffer rate
31 December 2024	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	%
Breakdown by country (with existing CCyB rates)													
Norway	129	97	-	-	-	226	17	-	-	17	216	0.21%	2.50%
Denmark	-	112	-	-	-	112	3	-	-	3	40	0.04%	2.50%
United Kingdom	20,252	281,306	-	-	10,883	312,441	7,228	-	128	7,356	91,938	89.07%	2.00%
Sweden	491	917	-	-	-	1,408	71	-	-	71	887	0.86%	2.00%
Netherlands	204	1,225	-	-	296	1,725	59	-	4	63	783	-	2.00%
Bulgaria	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00%
Ireland	82	1,317	-	-	4	1,403	61	-	-	61	759	-	1.50%
Slovakia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50%
Czech Republic	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.25%
France	25	670	-	-	214	909	25	-	2	27	337	0.33%	1.00%
Belgium	42	367	-	-	-	409	22	-	-	22	272	0.26%	1.00%
Australia	-	116	-	-	-	116	2	-	-	2	31	0.03%	1.00%
Cyprus	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.00%
Romania	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.00%
Korea, Republic of	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
Lithuania	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
Germany	152	1,351	-	-	52	1,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75%
Luxembourg	13	293	-	-	-	306	67	-	1	68	852	0.83%	0.50%
Hong Kong	-	67	-	-	-	67	19	-	-	19	241	0.23%	0.50%
Hungary	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	17	0.02%	0.50%
Chile	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50%
Total (countries with existing CCyB rates)	21,390	287,855	-	-	11,449	320,694	7,575	-	135	7,710	96,376	93.38%	

UK CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer continued

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures - Market risk		Securitisation exposures	Own fund requirements							
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models	Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures - Market risk	Relevant credit exposures - Securitisation positions in the non trading book	Total	Risk weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights	Countercyclical buffer rate
31 December 2024	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	%
Total (rest of the world with zero CCyB rate and below 1% requirement)													
United States	224	8,828	-	-	44	9,096	284	-	1	285	3,558	3.45%	-
Total (Countries with zero CCyB rate and with own funds requirement weights 1% and above)	224	8,828	-	-	44	9,096	284	-	1	285	3,558	3.45%	
Total (rest of the world with zero CCyB rate and below 1% requirement)	751	5,015	-	-	220	5,986	259	-	3	262	3,273	3.17%	-
Total	22,365	301,698	-	-	11,713	335,776	8,118	-	139	8,257	103,207	100%	

(1) This section of the table excludes countries with no exposures.

UK CCyB2: Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

	31 December 2025 £m	31 December 2024 £m
1 Total risk exposure amount	133,749	124,522
2 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer	1.84%	1.84%
3 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement (1)	2,458	2,297

(1) The UK CCyB rate is currently being maintained at 2%. This may vary in either direction in the future depending on how risks develop.

Annex XI: Leverage

UK LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

The table below shows a reconciliation between total assets under IFRS standards and the leverage exposure measure. The leverage metrics are calculated in accordance with the Leverage Ratio (CRR) part of the PRA Rulebook.

	31 December 2025 £m	31 December 2024 £m
1 Total assets as per published financial statements (1)	444,649	421,875
2 Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	-	-
3 (Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	-	-
4 (Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks)	(28,717)	(33,978)
5 (Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (1) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	-	-
6 Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	(2)	-
7 Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	-	-
8 Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(233)	(404)
9 Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	167	1,179
10 Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	44,931	36,408
11 (Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced tier 1 capital (leverage))	(210)	(171)
UK-11a (Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	(32,461)	(29,951)
UK-11b (Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	-	-
12 Other adjustments	(3,570)	(4,926)
13 Total exposure measure	424,554	390,032

(1) NWB Plc publishes audited financial statements on an annual basis. For further details, refer to table UK CC2.

UK LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

The table below shows the leverage ratio common disclosure on a transitional basis. The leverage metrics are calculated in accordance with the Leverage Ratio (CRR) part of the PRA Rulebook.

	31 December 2025 £m	31 December 2024 £m
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1 On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	409,949	383,852
2 Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
3 (Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(1,601)	(2,416)
4 (Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5 (General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-
6 (Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital (leverage))	(2,774)	(3,074)
7 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, and SFTs)	405,574	378,362
Derivative exposures		
8 Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation)	1,136	3,293
UK-8a Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
9 Add-on amounts for PFE associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	1,338	1,612
UK-9a Derogation for derivatives: potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
UK-9b Exposure determined under the original exposure method	-	-
10 (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-	-
UK-10a (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	-	-
UK-10b (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (original exposure method)	-	-
11 Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
12 (Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
13 Total derivative exposures	2,474	4,905
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
14 Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	46,241	40,595
15 (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(13,619)	(7,466)
16 Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	167	1,179
UK-16a Derogation for SFTs: counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 of the CRR	-	-
UK-17 Agent transaction exposures	-	-
UK-17a (Exempted CCP leg of client cleared SFT exposures)	-	-
18 Total securities financing transaction exposures	32,789	34,308
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19 Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	99,484	99,677
20 (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(54,553)	(63,269)
21 (General provisions deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage) and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	(36)	(22)
22 Off-balance sheet exposures	44,895	36,386

UK LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure continued

	31 December 2025 £m	31 December 2024 £m
Excluded exposures		
UK-22a (Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	(32,461)	(29,951)
UK-22b (Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR (on- and off- balance sheet))	-	-
UK-22g (Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	-	-
UK-22k (Total exempted exposures)	(32,461)	(29,951)
Capital and total exposure measure		
23 Tier 1 capital (leverage)	17,910	17,258
24 Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	453,271	424,010
UK-24a (-) Claims on central banks excluded	(28,717)	(33,978)
UK-24b Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	424,554	390,032
Leverage ratio		
25 Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.2	4.4
UK-25a Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.2	4.4
UK-25b Leverage ratio excluding central bank reserves as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income had not been applied (%)	4.2	4.4
UK-25c Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.0	4.1
26 Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%) ⁽¹⁾	3.25	3.25
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - leverage ratio buffers ⁽¹⁾		
27 Leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.6	0.6
UK-27a Of which: G-SII or O-SII additional leverage ratio buffer (%)	-	-
UK-27b Of which: countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.6	0.6
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - disclosure of mean values ⁽¹⁾		
28 Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable	32,935	26,940
29 Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	32,622	33,129
UK-31 Average total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	421,481	388,122
UK-32 Average total exposure measure including claims on central banks	448,964	422,376
UK-33 Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks	4.6	4.5
UK-34 Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks	4.3	4.2

(1) NWB Plc is an LREQ firm therefore subject to the additional quarterly disclosures for averaging and countercyclical leverage ratio buffer.

UK LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

The table below shows the breakdown of the leverage ratio exposures per exposure class.

	31 December 2025 £m	31 December 2024 £m
UK-1 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	344,909	314,909
UK-2 Trading book exposures	-	-
UK-3 Banking book exposures, of which:	344,909	314,909
UK-4 Covered bonds	3,754	3,818
UK-5 Exposures treated as sovereigns	33,375	22,442
UK-6 Exposures to regional governments, multilateral development bank, international organisations and public sector entities not treated as sovereigns	8,697	9,057
UK-7 Institutions	2,389	4,186
UK-8 Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	209,332	200,503
UK-9 Retail exposures	18,764	17,062
UK-10 Corporate	43,273	41,781
UK-11 Exposures in default	1,567	4,265
UK-12 Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and non-credit obligation assets)	23,758	11,795

UK LRA: Disclosure of LR qualitative information

Processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage

The Group actively manages capital adequacy with respect to leverage through relevant Board approved Risk Appetite measures, operational limits, targets, and recovery indicators. This ensures that the Group and its entities are sufficiently capitalised to meet supervisory leverage requirements in normal business conditions and appropriate requirements for leverage under stress events. The Group embeds its strong focus on leverage in its capital planning, capital allocation, and transfer pricing processes, incentivising businesses to make appropriate decisions with regards to leverage exposure within their portfolios. The risk of excessive leverage, including vulnerabilities to contingent leverage, are assessed as part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The Group regularly monitors leverage targets, exposure, and capacity, on an actual and forecast basis, in relevant Governance committees.

Factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers

The leverage ratio as at 31 December 2025 is 4.2%. The ratio decreased 10 basis points in the period since 31 December 2024. The decrease in the leverage ratio was driven by a £34.5 billion increase in leverage exposure partially offset by a £0.7 billion increase in Tier 1 capital. The key drivers of the leverage exposure movement were an increase in other financial assets and other off balance sheet items.

Annex XV: Credit risk quality

UK CQ1: Credit quality of forborne exposures

The table below shows gross carrying amount of forborne exposures and the related accumulated impairment, provisions, accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk and collateral and financial guarantees received by portfolio and exposure class.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	Of which: collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
	Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne	Of which: defaulted	Of which: impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		
31 December 2025	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010 Loans and advances	2,546	1,471	1,399	1,403	(60)	(591)	2,452	686
020 <i>Central banks</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030 <i>General governments</i>	-	15	15	15	-	(7)	8	8
040 <i>Credit institutions</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050 <i>Other financial corporations</i>	47	51	51	51	(2)	(38)	30	10
060 <i>Non-financial corporations</i>	1,804	839	826	827	(53)	(370)	1,428	342
070 <i>Households</i>	695	566	507	510	(5)	(176)	986	326
080 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090 Loan commitments given	449	75	73	73	(3)	-	134	15
100 Total	2,995	1,546	1,472	1,476	(63)	(591)	2,586	701

UK CQ1: Credit quality of forborne exposures continued

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	Of which: collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
	Performing forborne £m	Non-performing forborne £m	Of which: defaulted £m	Of which: impaired £m	On performing forborne exposures £m	On non-performing forborne exposures £m	£m	£m
31 December 2024								
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010 Loans and advances	2,733	1,829	1,742	1,757	(82)	(525)	2,973	1,070
020 <i>Central banks</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030 <i>General governments</i>	-	18	18	18	-	(5)	13	13
040 <i>Credit institutions</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050 <i>Other financial corporations</i>	44	50	50	50	(1)	(37)	20	12
060 <i>Non-financial corporations</i>	1,963	753	725	727	(74)	(284)	1,483	291
070 <i>Households</i>	726	1,008	949	962	(7)	(199)	1,457	754
080 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090 Loan commitments given	341	55	51	52	(1)	-	116	13
100 Total	3,074	1,884	1,793	1,809	(83)	(525)	3,089	1,083

UK CQ3: Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

The table below shows the gross carrying amount/nominal amount (including accrued interest) of performing and non-performing exposures according to the scope of regulatory consolidation. For the on-balance sheet exposures, the template shows the breakdown by past-due band.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
	Of which: Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Of which: Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Of which: Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Of which: Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Of which: Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Of which: Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Of which: Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Of which: Past due > 7 years		
31 December 2025	Performing exposures £m	£m	£m	Non- performing exposures £m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	Of which: Past due > 7 years £m	Of which: Defaulted £m
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	31,365	31,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Loans and advances	349,924	349,512	412	3,521	1,809	326	421	371	505	46	43	3,194
2 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 General governments	3,892	3,892	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
4 Credit institutions	25,565	25,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Other financial corporations	45,962	45,954	8	124	72	6	-	46	-	-	-	124
6 Non-financial corporations	67,354	67,211	143	1,222	766	55	71	66	228	9	27	1,199
7 Of which: SMEs	11,933	11,858	75	510	187	44	56	59	140	8	16	495
8 Households	207,151	206,890	261	2,160	971	265	350	259	262	37	16	1,856
9 Debt securities	52,028	52,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Central banks	234	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 General governments	30,745	30,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Credit institutions	13,280	13,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other financial corporations	7,765	7,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Non-financial corporations	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Off-balance sheet exposures	94,900			263								251
16 Central banks	-			-								-
17 General governments	640			-								-
18 Credit institutions	1,055			-								-
19 Other financial corporations	4,141			46								46
20 Non-financial corporations	52,528			125								123
21 Households	36,536			92								82
22 Total	528,217	432,905	412	3,784	1,809	326	421	371	505	46	43	3,445

UK CQ3: Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days continued

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
	<i>Of which:</i> Not past due or past due	<i>Of which:</i> Past due		Non- performing	<i>Unlikely to pay</i> that are not past due or are past	<i>Of which:</i> Past due	<i>Of which:</i> Past due	<i>Of which:</i> Past due	<i>Of which:</i> Past due	<i>Of which:</i> Past due	<i>Of which:</i> Past due	<i>Of which:</i> Past due
	exposures	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	exposures	due ≤ 90 days	> 90 days ≤ 180 days	> 180 days ≤ 1 year	> 1 year ≤ 2 years	> 2 years ≤ 5 years	> 5 years ≤ 7 years	> 7 years	Defaulted
31 December 2024	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	37,019	37,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Loans and advances	331,967	331,588	379	4,288	2,258	502	458	493	480	64	33	4,070
2 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 General governments	2,454	2,454	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
4 Credit institutions	21,922	21,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Other financial corporations	49,040	49,039	1	55	5	49	-	-	1	-	-	55
6 Non-financial corporations	61,213	61,056	157	1,217	680	104	54	125	215	19	20	1,178
7 Of which: SMEs	13,029	12,931	98	607	238	23	47	91	180	12	16	589
8 Households	197,338	197,117	221	2,995	1,552	349	404	368	264	45	13	2,816
9 Debt securities	38,765	38,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Central banks	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 General governments	21,857	21,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Credit institutions	11,582	11,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other financial corporations	5,278	5,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Non-financial corporations	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Off-balance sheet exposures	94,183			519								503
16 Central banks	-			-								-
17 General governments	203			-								-
18 Credit institutions	1,170			-								-
19 Other financial corporations	12,604			49								49
20 Non-financial corporations	47,854			152								148
21 Households	32,352			318								306
22 Total	501,934	407,372	379	4,807	2,258	502	458	493	480	64	33	4,573

(1) Exposures classified as held-for-trading are excluded from the table in accordance with FINREP definitions.

UK CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

The table below shows gross carrying amount of performing and non-performing exposures and the related accumulated impairment, provisions and accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk by geography. Geographical analysis is based on the country of operation of the customer.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Gross carrying/ nominal amount £m	Of which; Non-performing £m	Of which: defaulted £m	Of which: subject to impairment £m	Accumulated impairment £m	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given £m	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures £m
31 December 2025							
010 On-balance sheet exposures	405,473	3,521	3,194	404,327	(2,745)	-	-
020 <i>UK</i>	363,217	3,325	2,998	362,446	(2,564)	-	-
030 <i>Rol</i>	1,918	-	-	1,918	(3)	-	-
040 <i>Other Western Europe</i>	14,532	107	107	14,157	(89)	-	-
050 <i>US</i>	8,156	1	1	8,156	(17)	-	-
060 <i>Other countries</i>	17,650	88	88	17,650	(72)	-	-
070 Off-balance sheet exposures	95,163	263	251	-	-	(46)	-
080 <i>UK</i>	73,791	242	230	-	-	(41)	-
090 <i>Rol</i>	1,287	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 <i>Other Western Europe</i>	6,961	3	3	-	-	(2)	-
110 <i>US</i>	11,136	1	1	-	-	(2)	-
120 <i>Other countries</i>	1,988	17	17	-	-	(1)	-
130 Total	500,636	3,784	3,445	404,327	(2,745)	(46)	-

UK CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography continued

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Of which: non-performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
31 December 2024								
010	On-balance sheet exposures	375,020	4,288	4,070	373,927	(2,546)	-	-
020	UK	335,052	4,044	3,826	334,070	(2,368)	-	-
030	Rol	1,827	-	-	1,806	(3)	-	-
040	Other Western Europe	16,742	150	150	16,703	(91)	-	-
050	US	6,994	-	-	6,943	(14)	-	-
060	Other countries	14,405	94	94	14,405	(70)	-	-
070	Off-balance sheet exposures	94,702	519	503	-	-	(37)	-
080	UK	76,206	487	471	-	-	(33)	-
090	Rol	914	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Other Western Europe	6,480	19	19	-	-	(3)	-
110	US	9,308	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
120	Other countries	1,794	13	13	-	-	-	-
130	Total	469,722	4,807	4,573	373,927	(2,546)	(37)	-

(1) The geographical breakdown disclosed is based on combined on and off-balance sheet exposures and represent 96% (31 December 2024 – 97%) of total exposure.

(2) Exposures classified as held-for-trading are excluded from the table in accordance with FINREP definitions. Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits are also excluded.

UK CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances by industry

The table below shows gross carrying amount of performing and non-performing exposures to non-financial corporations and the related accumulated impairment, provisions and accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk by industry.

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Gross carrying amount	Of which: non-performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: loans and advances subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
31 December 2025						
010 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,278	55	53	2,278	(32)	-
020 Mining and quarrying	166	31	31	166	(28)	-
030 Manufacturing	5,013	122	114	5,005	(81)	-
040 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7,933	86	86	7,637	(67)	-
050 Water supply	2,402	4	4	2,402	(6)	-
060 Construction	3,284	97	96	3,284	(82)	-
070 Wholesale and retail trade	6,132	69	68	6,097	(94)	-
080 Transport and storage	3,878	11	11	3,839	(23)	-
090 Accommodation and food service activities	3,414	121	121	3,414	(87)	-
100 Information and communication	5,608	263	260	5,523	(181)	-
110 Financial and insurance activities	6	-	-	6	-	-
120 Real estate activities	18,039	127	126	18,020	(98)	-
130 Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,015	29	29	2,015	(33)	-
140 Administrative and support service activities	3,378	28	28	3,329	(31)	-
150 Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	37	-	-	37	-	-
160 Education	532	21	17	532	(6)	-
170 Human health services and social work activities	3,004	76	73	3,004	(42)	-
180 Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,015	35	35	1,015	(24)	-
190 Other services	442	47	47	442	(32)	-
200 Total	68,576	1,222	1,199	68,045	(947)	-

UK CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances by industry continued

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Gross carrying amount	Of which: non-performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: loans and advances subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
31 December 2024	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
010 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,295	55	53	2,295	(33)	-
020 Mining and quarrying	117	54	54	117	(50)	-
030 Manufacturing	4,582	110	101	4,571	(77)	-
040 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,293	79	79	6,293	(59)	-
050 Water supply	2,890	6	6	2,890	(8)	-
060 Construction	3,348	112	106	3,348	(85)	-
070 Wholesale and retail trade	6,331	104	103	6,307	(99)	-
080 Transport and storage	2,952	15	15	2,952	(24)	-
090 Accommodation and food service activities	3,181	149	135	3,181	(96)	-
100 Information and communication	4,192	89	89	4,078	(58)	-
110 Financial and insurance activities	8	-	-	8	-	-
120 Real estate activities	15,879	172	167	15,875	(115)	-
130 Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,203	30	29	2,202	(34)	-
140 Administrative and support service activities	3,508	43	43	3,459	(39)	-
150 Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	34	1	1	34	-	-
160 Education	372	19	19	372	(6)	-
170 Human health services and social work activities	2,752	62	62	2,752	(43)	-
180 Arts, entertainment and recreation	979	22	22	979	(19)	-
190 Other services	514	95	94	514	(33)	-
200 Total	62,430	1,217	1,178	62,227	(878)	-

(1) Exposures classified as held-for-trading are excluded from the table in accordance with FINREP definitions.

UK CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

The table below shows gross carrying amount of performing and non-performing exposures and the related accumulated impairment, provisions, accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk, accumulated partial write-off and collateral and financial guarantees received by portfolio and exposure class.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount			Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
	Total	Of which: Stage 1	Of which: Stage 2	Total	Of which: Stage 2	Of which: Stage 3	Total	Of which: Stage 1	Of which: Stage 2	Total	Of which: Stage 2	Of which: Stage 3		On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
31 December 2025	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	31,365	31,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
010 Loans and advances	349,924	322,533	26,832	3,521	285	3,212	(1,076)	(488)	(588)	(1,662)	(23)	(1,639)	(196)	268,162	1,411
020 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030 General governments	3,892	3,581	311	15	-	15	(3)	-	(3)	(7)	-	(7)	-	3,470	8
040 Credit institutions	25,565	25,565	-	-	-	-	(19)	(19)	-	-	-	-	-	3,493	-
050 Other financial corporations	45,962	45,793	169	124	-	124	(21)	(19)	(2)	(98)	-	(98)	-	29,153	22
060 Non-financial corporations	67,354	58,184	8,639	1,222	13	1,209	(358)	(137)	(221)	(589)	(1)	(588)	-	40,503	467
070 Of which: SMEs	11,933	9,335	2,595	510	5	505	(114)	(28)	(86)	(263)	-	(263)	-	10,432	210
080 Households	207,151	189,410	17,713	2,160	272	1,864	(675)	(313)	(362)	(968)	(22)	(946)	(196)	191,543	914
090 Debt securities	52,028	51,457	-	-	-	-	(7)	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	216	-
100 Central banks	234	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 General governments	30,745	30,745	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Credit institutions	13,280	12,713	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130 Other financial corporations	7,765	7,765	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	216	-
140 Non-financial corporations	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150 Off-balance sheet exposures	94,900	88,107	6,793	263	5	252	(40)	(18)	(22)	(6)	-	(6)		10,856	31
160 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170 General governments	640	265	375	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-		211	-
180 Credit institutions	1,055	1,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		196	-
190 Other financial corporations	4,141	4,079	62	46	-	46	(1)	(1)	-	(5)	-	(5)		167	2
200 Non-financial corporations	52,528	48,294	4,234	125	1	123	(21)	(10)	(11)	-	-	-		9,784	25
210 Households	36,536	34,414	2,122	92	4	83	(17)	(7)	(10)	(1)	-	(1)		498	4
220 Total	528,217	493,462	33,625	3,784	290	3,464	(1,123)	(513)	(610)	(1,668)	(23)	(1,645)	(196)	279,235	1,442

UK CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions continued

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount			Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Collateral and financial guarantees received		
	Total	Of which: Stage 1	Of which: Stage 2	Total	Of which: Stage 2	Of which: Stage 3	Total	Of which: Stage 1	Of which: Stage 2	Total	Of which: Stage 2	Of which: Stage 3	Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
31 December 2024	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	37,019	36,921	98	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
010 Loans and advances	331,967	300,647	30,837	4,288	159	4,107	(1,040)	(453)	(587)	(1,499)	(17)	(1,482)	(128)	258,604	2,360
020 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030 General governments	2,454	2,281	172	21	-	21	(1)	-	(1)	(5)	-	(5)	-	2,195	13
040 Credit institutions	21,922	21,922	-	-	-	-	(25)	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	1,531	-
050 Other financial corporations	49,040	47,885	905	55	-	55	(29)	(21)	(8)	(38)	-	(38)	-	32,572	14
060 Non-financial corporations	61,213	53,631	7,379	1,217	35	1,182	(366)	(153)	(213)	(512)	(2)	(510)	-	37,848	527
070 Of which: SMEs	13,029	10,632	2,394	607	15	592	(126)	(40)	(86)	(264)	(1)	(263)	-	11,346	298
080 Households	197,338	174,928	22,381	2,995	124	2,849	(619)	(254)	(365)	(944)	(15)	(929)	(128)	184,458	1,806
090 Debt securities	38,765	38,211	-	-	-	-	(7)	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	84	-
100 Central banks	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 General governments	21,857	21,856	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Credit institutions	11,582	11,030	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	84	-
130 Other financial corporations	5,278	5,278	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Non-financial corporations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150 Off-balance sheet exposures	94,183	88,010	6,173	519	7	505	(37)	(17)	(20)	-	-	-	-	10,024	39
160 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170 General governments	203	140	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-
180 Credit institutions	1,170	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	-
190 Other financial corporations	12,604	12,587	17	49	-	49	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
200 Non-financial corporations	47,854	44,297	3,557	152	4	148	(18)	(9)	(9)	-	-	-	-	9,039	25
210 Households	32,352	29,816	2,536	318	3	308	(18)	(7)	(11)	-	-	-	-	580	11
220 Total	501,934	463,789	37,108	4,807	166	4,612	(1,088)	(481)	(607)	(1,499)	(17)	(1,482)	(128)	268,713	2,399

(1) The gross NPL ratio for NWB Plc is 1.00% (31 December 2024 – 1.28%). Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits were excluded from the ratio calculation.

(2) Exposures classified as held-for-trading are excluded from the table in accordance with FINREP definitions.

UK CR1-A: Maturity of exposures

The table below shows the maturity breakdown of gross carrying amount net of related accumulated impairment, provisions and accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk.

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Net exposure value					
	On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
31 December 2025						
1 Loans and advances	15,803	53,345	64,585	216,974	-	350,707
2 Debt securities	-	7,735	24,127	20,159	-	52,021
3 Total	15,803	61,080	88,712	237,133	-	402,728

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Net exposure value					
	On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
31 December 2024						
1 Loans and advances	15,454	13,881	99,515	204,866	-	333,716
2 Debt securities	-	9,929	19,847	8,982	-	38,758
3 Total	15,454	23,810	119,362	213,848	-	372,474

(1) Exposures classified as held-for-trading are excluded from the table in accordance with FINREP definitions. Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits are also excluded.

UK CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

The table below shows movements of gross carrying amounts of non-performing loans and advances during the period.

	a
	Gross carrying amount £m
010 Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances at 1 January 2025	4,288
020 Inflows to non-performing portfolios	2,262
030 Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(3,029)
040 Outflows due to write-offs	(454)
050 Outflow due to other situations	(2,575)
060 Final stock of non-performing loans and advances at 31 December 2025	3,521

(1) Outflow due to other situations in the table above primarily includes outflow due to loan repayment & transfer to performing portfolio.

(2) Exposures classified as held-for-trading are excluded from the table in accordance with FINREP definitions.

UK CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

IFRS 9 models

IFRS 9 models provide PD, exposure at default (EAD) and LGD for the purpose of calculating ECL.

Model build

Risk ranking is normally the same as for internal ratings based (IRB) models to maintain consistency in risk measurement. Economic drivers are incorporated, normally by using stress models. Term structures are used to assess the risk of loss beyond 12 months that will affect lifetime loss for exposures which have significantly deteriorated (Stage 2) or defaulted (Stage 3).

Model application

Model application involves selecting forward-looking economic scenarios and assigning appropriate probability weights.

Model design principles

The modelling of ECL under IFRS 9 adopts the standard approach of breaking down credit loss estimation into its component parts of PD, LGD and EAD. To comply with IFRS 9, these model parameters are designed with the following characteristics:

Unbiased – provide a best estimate.

- Point-in-time – reflecting current economic conditions as opposed to through-the-cycle.
- Economic forecasts – IFRS 9 PD estimates and, where appropriate, EAD and LGD estimates reflecting economic forecasts.
- Lifetime measurement – parameters are provided as multi-period term structures up to exposure lifetimes.

PD

Personal

Personal PD models follow a discrete multi-horizon survival approach, predicting quarterly PDs up to lifetime at account level. A key driver is the score from related IRB PD models, with forward-looking economic data incorporated through the stress models.

Non-Personal

Non-Personal PD models use a point-in-time/through-the-cycle framework to provide point-in-time estimates that reflect economic conditions at the reporting date. The framework utilises credit cycle indices across a comprehensive set of regional and industry segments.

LGD

Personal

Economic forecasts are incorporated for the secured portfolios, where changes in property prices can be readily accommodated. Analysis has shown limited sensitivity to economic conditions on LGDs for the other Personal portfolios.

Non-Personal

Economic forecasts are incorporated into LGD estimates using the existing point-in-time/through-the-cycle framework. However, for some portfolios, including low-default, sovereigns and banks, there is insufficient loss data to substantiate estimates that vary with economic conditions.

EAD

Personal

Revolving products employ existing IRB models as a foundation, with appropriate adjustments incorporating a term structure based on time to default. Amortising products use an amortisation schedule, where a formula is used to calculate the expected balance based on remaining terms and interest rates.

Non-Personal

EAD values rely on product-specific credit conversion factors (CCFs), closely mirroring the product segmentation and approach of the respective IRB model but without conservatism or downturn assumptions. These CCFs are estimated over multi-year time horizons.

Impairment, provisioning and write-offs

In the overall assessment of credit risk, impairment provisioning and write-offs are used as key indicators of credit quality.

SICR

Defaulted exposures are classified in Stage 3 and subject to lifetime ECL measurement. Remaining exposures are assessed for SICR since initial recognition. Where exposures are identified with SICR, they are classified in Stage 2 and assessed using a lifetime ECL measurement. Exposures not considered deteriorated are assessed with a 12-month ECL. RBS plc applies a framework to identify deterioration, primarily based on changes in lifetime PD, supported by additional qualitative high-risk backstops.

- IFRS 9 lifetime PD assessment (the primary driver) – relies on measuring the relative deterioration in forward-looking lifetime PD and is assessed monthly. SICR is determined by comparing the residual lifetime PD at the balance sheet date with the lifetime PD as the date of initial recognition (DOIR). If the current lifetime PD exceeds the origination PD by more than a defined threshold, SICR is assumed to have occurred and the exposure moved into Stage 2 for a lifetime ECL assessment. For Non-Personal, a doubling of PD would indicate a SICR, subject to a minimum PD uplift of 0.1%. For Personal portfolios and small and medium-sized enterprise Retail, the criteria vary by risk band.
- Qualitative high-risk backstop assessment – supplements the PD assessment to evaluate whether significant deterioration in lifetime risk of default occurred. This included the mandatory 30+ days past due backstop, as prescribed by IFRS 9 guidance, as well as other elements such as forbearance support, Non-Personal exposures managed within the Wholesale Problem Debt Management framework, and adverse credit bureau results for Personal customers.

Governance

The IFRS 9 PD, EAD and LGD models are subject to RBS plc's model risk policy, which stipulates periodic model monitoring, and re-validation and defines approval procedures and authorities according to model materiality. Post model adjustments are applied where management deemed them necessary to ensure an adequate level of overall ECL provision. All post model adjustments undergo review, challenge and approval by the relevant model or provisioning committees.

Post model adjustments will remain a key focus area of RBS plc's ongoing ECL adequacy assessment process. A comprehensive framework has been established that incorporates analysis of diverse economic data, external benchmarks and portfolio performance trends with a particular focus on segments (across both Personal and Non-Personal portfolios) that may be more susceptible to specific risk factors.

Annex XVII: Credit risk mitigation

UK CR3: CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

The table below shows net carrying values of credit risk exposures analysed by use of different credit risk mitigation techniques as recognised under the applicable accounting framework regardless of whether these techniques are recognised under CRR. Counterparty credit risk exposures are excluded.

	a	b	c	d	e
	Unsecured carrying amount £m	Secured carrying amount £m	Of which: secured by collateral £m	Of which: secured by financial guarantees £m	Of which: secured by credit derivatives £m
31 December 2025					
1 Loans and advances	105,850	276,222	261,843	7,731	-
2 Debt securities	51,805	216	-	216	-
3 Total	157,655	276,438	261,843	7,947	-
4 Of which: non-performing exposures	397	1,462	1,326	85	-
5 Of which: defaulted	356	1,205	1,075	84	-

	a	b	c	d	e
	Unsecured carrying amount £m	Secured carrying amount £m	Of which: secured by collateral £m	Of which: secured by financial guarantees £m	Of which: secured by credit derivatives £m
31 December 2024					
1 Loans and advances	103,331	267,400	253,790	7,175	-
2 Debt securities	38,674	84	-	84	-
3 Total	142,005	267,484	253,790	7,259	-
4 Of which: non-performing exposures	354	2,435	2,167	193	-
5 Of which: defaulted	322	2,273	2,014	189	-

(1) Exposures classified as held-for-trading are excluded from the table in accordance with FINREP definitions and Basel disclosure requirements.

UK CRC: Qualitative disclosure

Requirements related to CRM techniques

Credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation (CRM) is defined as the use of collateral or guarantees to reduce potential loss if a customer fails to settle all or part of its obligations to RBS plc. The application of CRM depends on which approach (standardised or IRB) is used to calculate RWAs related to a credit exposure.

Recognition of CRM under the standardised approach is carried out in accordance with regulatory requirements and entails the reduction of EAD (netting and financial collateral) or the adjustment of risk-weights (in the case of real estate), third-party guarantees and/or credit derivatives. Under the IRB approach, a wider scope of collateral can be recognised.

RBS plc uses a number of credit risk mitigation approaches. These differ for Non-Personal and Personal customers.

Mitigation techniques outlined in the credit risk toolkits and transactional acceptance standards are applied in managing credit portfolios across RBS plc. These techniques mitigate credit concentrations related to individual customers, borrower groups or a collection of related borrowers. Where possible, customer credit balances are netted against obligations. Mitigation tools may involve structuring security interests in physical or financial assets, using credit derivatives such as credit default swaps, credit-linked debt instruments and securitisation structures, and utilising guarantees or similar instruments (including credit insurance) from related and third parties. Property is used to mitigate credit risk across a number of portfolios, in particular residential mortgage lending and commercial real estate (CRE).

When seeking to mitigate risk, at a minimum RBS plc considers the following:

- Suitability of the proposed risk mitigation, particularly if restrictions apply.
- The means by which legal certainty is to be established, including required documentation, supportive legal opinions and the steps needed to establish legal rights.
- Acceptability of the methodologies to be used for initial and subsequent valuation of collateral, the frequency of valuations.
- Actions which can be taken if the value of collateral or other mitigants is less than needed.
- The risk that the value of mitigants and counterparty credit quality will deteriorate simultaneously.
- The need to manage concentration risks arising from collateral types.
- The need to ensure that any risk mitigation remains legally effective and enforceable.

The business and credit teams are supported by specialist in-house documentation teams. RBS plc uses industry-standard loan and security documentation wherever possible. However, when non-standard documentation is used, external lawyers are employed to review the documentation on a case-by-case basis. Mitigants (including any associated insurance) are monitored throughout the life of the transaction to ensure they perform as anticipated. Similarly, documentation is also monitored to ensure it remains enforceable.

Non-Personal

RBS plc mitigates credit risk relating to Non-Personal customers through the use of netting, collateral and market standard documentation, depending on the nature of the counterparty and its assets. The most common types of mitigation are:

- **Commercial real estate.**
- **Other physical assets** – Including stock, plant, equipment, machinery, vehicles, ships and aircraft. Such assets are suitable collateral only if RBS plc can identify, locate, and segregate them from other assets on which it does not have a claim. RBS plc values physical assets in a variety of ways, depending on the type of asset and may rely on balance sheet valuations in certain cases.
- **Receivables** – These are amounts owed to RBS plc's counterparties by their own customers. Valuation takes into account the quality of the counterparty's receivable management processes and excludes any that are past due.

All collateral is assessed, case by case, independently of the provider to ensure that it is suitable security for the proposed loan. RBS plc monitors the value of the collateral and, if there is a shortfall, will review the position, which may lead to seeking additional collateral.

Property is used to mitigate credit risk across a number of portfolios, in particular CRE.

Commercial real estate

For CRE valuations, RBS plc works with a managed panel of chartered surveying firms that cover relevant geographic and property sectors in which RBS plc takes collateral. Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) registered valuers are contracted for specific assets under service agreements to ensure consistency of quality and advice. In the UK, an independent third-party market indexation is applied to update external valuations for commercial property, once they are more than a year old. For loan obligations in excess of £2.5 million and where the charged property has a book value in excess of £0.5 million, a formal valuation review is typically commissioned at least every three years.

Residential mortgages

RBS plc uses residential property as collateral to reduce credit risk arising from mortgages. The value of the property is determined during loan underwriting, either from a qualified appraiser, such as one registered with RICS, or by applying a statistically valid model. Periodically, a sample of these valuations is reviewed by an independent RICS-qualified appraiser. Retail Banking UK updates residential property values quarterly based on country-specific (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) or English region specific Office for National Statistics House Price indices.

Annex XIX: Credit risk – standardised approach

UK CR4: Standardised approach – credit risk exposure and CRM effects

The table below shows the effect of CRM techniques on credit risk exposures under the standardised approach. It shows exposures both pre and post CRM and CCFs as well as associated RWAs and RWA density, split by exposure class. It excludes counterparty credit risk and securitisations.

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures pre CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
		On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	RWA	RWA density
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
31 December 2025							
1	Central governments or central banks	48,047	427	49,439	577	782	2
2	Regional governments or local authorities	72	22	67	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	5,352	-	5,352	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	24,131	10,824	23,911	5,095	62	-
7	Corporates	17,621	1,698	16,480	459	4,393	26
8	Retail	2,465	5,027	2,465	-	1,782	72
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	3,120	499	3,086	206	1,573	48
10	Exposures in default	91	10	83	-	111	135
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	101	82	101	39	210	150
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity	1,576	-	1,576	-	3,940	250
16	Other items	69	-	69	-	7	10
17	Total	102,645	18,589	102,629	6,376	12,860	12

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures pre CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
		On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	RWA	RWA density
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
31 December 2024							
1	Central governments or central banks	43,173	140	44,023	356	995	2
2	Regional governments or local authorities	199	21	189	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	5,321	-	5,321	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	22,016	10,132	21,879	4,767	779	3
7	Corporates	16,332	10,522	15,593	482	4,062	25
8	Retail	1,540	1,676	1,540	-	684	44
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	2,829	355	2,829	136	1,676	57
10	Exposures in default	69	21	51	-	68	133
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity	1,489	-	1,489	-	3,718	250
16	Other items	19	-	19	-	19	100
17	Total	92,987	22,867	92,933	5,741	12,001	12

Annex XXI: Credit risk – IRB approach

UK CR7: IRB approach – effect on the RWAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques

The table below shows the effect of credit derivatives on the calculation of IRB approach capital requirements by AIRB exposure class. The table excludes counterparty credit risk, securitisations, equity exposures and non-credit obligation assets.

		31 December 2025	
		a	b
		Pre-credit derivatives RWAs	Actual RWAs
		£m	£m
5	Exposures under AIRB	84,038	84,038
6	Central governments and central banks	1,135	1,135
7	Institutions	1,699	1,699
8	Corporates	30,316	30,316
8.1	Of which: SME	8,676	8,676
8.2	Of which: specialised lending	-	-
8.3	Of which: Other	21,640	21,640
9	Retail	50,888	50,888
9.1	Of which: secured by real estate SME - secured by immovable property collateral	330	330
9.2	Of which: secured by real estate non-SME - secured by immovable property collateral	34,302	34,302
9.3	Of which: qualifying revolving	7,064	7,064
9.4	Of which: other SMEs	2,774	2,774
9.5	Of which: other non-SME	6,418	6,418
10	Total	84,038	84,038

		31 December 2024	
		a	b
		Pre-credit derivatives RWAs	Actual RWAs
		£m	£m
5	Exposures under AIRB	81,383	81,383
6	Central governments and central banks	1,168	1,168
7	Institutions	1,967	1,967
8	Corporates	28,497	28,497
8.1	Of which: SME	4,683	4,683
8.2	Of which: specialised lending	-	-
8.3	Of which: Other	23,814	23,814
9	Retail	49,751	49,751
9.1	Of which: secured by real estate SME - secured by immovable property collateral	292	292
9.2	Of which: secured by real estate non-SME - secured by immovable property collateral	33,226	33,226
9.3	Of which: qualifying revolving	6,575	6,575
9.4	Of which: other SMEs	2,668	2,668
9.5	Of which: other non-SME	6,990	6,990
10	Total	81,383	81,383

UK CR7-A: IRB approach – disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

The table below provides a view of the CRR credit risk mitigation techniques used in the capital requirements calculation for IRB exposures. These are presented by AIRB exposure class only as NWB Plc does not apply the FIRB method. The table excludes counterparty credit risk, securitisations and non-credit obligation assets.

		Credit risk mitigation techniques										Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)		Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs	
		Funded credit protection (FCP)													
		Total exposures £m	Part of exposures covered by financial collaterals %	Part of exposures covered by other eligible collaterals %	Part of exposures covered by immovable property collaterals %	Part of exposures covered by receivables %	Part of exposures covered by other physical collaterals %	Part of exposures covered by other funded credit protection %	Part of exposures covered by cash on deposit %	Part of exposures covered by life insurance policies %	Part of exposures covered by instruments held by a third party %	Part of exposures covered by guarantees %	Part of exposures covered by credit derivatives %	RWA assigned to the obligor exposure class £m	RWA with substitution effects £m
31 December 2025		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1	Central governments and central banks	14,998	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,135	1,135
2	Institutions	7,569	17.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,699	1,699
3	Corporates	54,385	0.58	50.81	34.13	0.22	16.46	-	-	-	-	5.37	-	30,316	30,316
3.1	Of which: SME	7,893	0.82	101.54	86.08	-	15.46	0.02	-	-	0.02	2.41	-	8,676	8,676
3.3	Of which: other	46,492	0.53	42.2	25.31	0.26	16.63	-	-	-	-	5.87	-	21,640	21,640
4	Retail	231,533	-	176.97	176.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.08	-	50,888	50,888
4.1	Of which: immovable property SME	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	-	330	330
4.2	Of which: immovable property non-SME	197,571	-	207.39	207.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,302	34,302
4.3	Of which: qualifying revolving	20,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,064	7,064
4.4	Of which: other SME	6,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.85	-	2,774	2,774
4.5	Of which: other non-SME	6,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,418	6,418
5	Total	308,485	0.55	141.78	138.84	0.04	2.90	-	-	-	-	1.76	-	84,038	84,038

UK CR7-A: IRB approach – disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques continued

		Credit risk mitigation techniques										Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)		Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs	
		Funded credit protection (FCP)													
		Total exposures	Part of exposures covered by financial collaterals	Part of exposures covered by other eligible collaterals	Part of exposures covered by immovable property collaterals	Part of exposures covered by receivables	Part of exposures covered by other physical collaterals	Part of exposures covered by other funded credit protection	Part of exposures covered by cash on deposit	Part of exposures covered by life insurance policies	Part of exposures covered by instruments held by a third party	Part of exposures covered by guarantees	Part of exposures covered by credit derivatives	RWA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class	RWA with substitution effects
31 December 2025		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
6	Specialised lending under the slotting approach	16,571												10,440	10,440
7	Equity Exposures	3												11	11
8	Total	16,574												10,451	10,451

UK CR7-A: IRB approach – disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques continued

		Credit risk mitigation techniques										Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)		Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs	
		Funded credit protection (FCP)													
		Total exposures	Part of exposures covered by financial collaterals	Part of exposures covered by other eligible collaterals	Part of exposures covered by immovable property collaterals	Part of exposures covered by other receivables	Part of exposures covered by physical collaterals	Part of exposures covered by other funded credit protection	Part of exposures covered by cash on deposit	Part of exposures covered by life insurance policies	Part of exposures covered by instruments held by a third party	Part of exposures covered by guarantees	Part of exposures covered by credit derivatives	RWA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class	RWA with substitution effects
31 December 2024		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1	Central governments and central banks	14,241	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,168	1,168
2	Institutions	8,115	17.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.56	-	1,967	1,967
3	Corporates	56,379	0.61	45.90	30.36	0.27	15.27	-	-	-	-	3.91	-	28,497	28,497
3.1	Of which: SME	8,486	0.84	101.28	83.07	-	18.22	0.01	-	-	0.01	4.43	-	4,683	4,683
3.3	Of which: other	47,893	0.57	36.08	21.01	0.31	14.75	-	-	-	-	3.82	-	23,814	23,814
4	Retail	225,320	-	175.94	175.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.48	-	49,751	49,751
4.1	Of which: immovable property SME	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	-	292	292
4.2	Of which: immovable property non-SME	189,177	-	209.55	209.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,226	33,226
4.3	Of which: qualifying revolving	20,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,575	6,575
4.4	Of which: other SME	9,216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.15	-	2,668	2,668
4.5	Of which: other non-SME	5,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,990	6,990
5	Total	304,055	0.60	138.89	136.01	0.05	2.83	-	-	-	-	1.89	-	81,383	81,383

UK CR7-A: IRB approach – disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques continued

		Credit risk mitigation techniques										Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)		Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs	
		Funded credit protection (FCP)													
Total exposures	Part of exposures covered by financial collaterals	Part of exposures covered by other eligible collaterals	Part of exposures covered by immovable property collaterals	Part of exposures covered by receivables	Part of exposures covered by other physical collaterals	Part of exposures covered by other funded credit protection	Part of exposures covered by cash on deposit	Part of exposures covered by life insurance policies	Part of exposures covered by instruments held by a third party	Part of exposures covered by guarantees	Part of exposures covered by credit derivatives	RWA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class	RWA with substitution effects		
£m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	£m	£m		
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		
31 December 2024															
6 Specialised lending under the slotting approach	15,611											9,814	9,814		
7 Equity Exposures	2											-	-		
8 Total	15,613											9,814	9,814		

Annex XXIII: Specialised lending

UK CR10: Specialised lending exposures

The table below shows IRB specialised lending exposures subject to the supervisory slotting approach analysed by type of lending and regulatory category. Exposures subject to the Securitisations framework are excluded.

CR10.1

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Specialised lending: project finance (slotting approach)					
		On-balance sheet exposure £m	Off-balance sheet exposure £m	Risk-weight %	Exposure value £m	Risk-weighted exposure amount £m	Expected loss amount £m
31 December 2025	Remaining maturity						
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	739	577	50%	1,056	431	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	4,827	3,066	70%	6,830	3,959	27
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	290	182	70%	429	281	2
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	743	168	90%	850	691	7
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	51	20	115%	57	66	2
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	704	429	115%	1,017	1,170	28
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	-	-	250%	-	-	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	14	2	250%	16	39	1
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	13	1	-	13	-	6
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	202	8	-	209	-	106
Total	Less than 2.5 years	1,093	780		1,555	778	10
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	6,490	3,673		8,922	5,859	169

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Specialised lending: project finance (slotting approach)					
		On-balance sheet exposure £m	Off-balance sheet exposure £m	Risk-weight %	Exposure value £m	Risk-weighted exposure amount £m	Expected loss amount £m
31 December 2024	Remaining maturity						
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	929	527	50%	1,190	488	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	3,182	2,506	70%	4,913	2,792	20
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	47	151	70%	166	108	1
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	704	185	90%	843	640	7
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	25	8	115%	27	24	1
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	136	17	115%	148	156	4
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	1	-	250%	1	2	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	96	5	250%	98	184	8
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	104	2	-	105	-	52
Total	Less than 2.5 years	1,002	686	-	1,384	622	2
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	4,222	2,715	-	6,107	3,772	91

UK CR10: Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach continued

CR10.2

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Specialised lending: income-producing real estate and high volatility commercial real estate (slotting approach)					
		On-balance sheet exposure £m	Off-balance sheet exposure £m	Risk-weight %	Exposure value £m	Risk-weighted exposure amount £m	Expected loss amount £m
31 December 2025	Remaining maturity						
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	1,842	154	50%	1,904	889	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,729	101	70%	1,791	1,205	7
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	1,235	177	70%	1,376	900	6
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	720	121	90%	833	702	7
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	25	-	115%	25	28	1
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2	-	115%	2	2	-
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	-	-	250%	-	-	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	31	-	250%	31	77	2
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	92	-	-	92	-	45
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	23	17	-	40	-	20
Total	Less than 2.5 years	3,194	331		3,397	1,817	52
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2,505	239		2,697	1,986	36

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Specialised lending: income-producing real estate and high volatility commercial real estate (slotting approach)					
		On-balance sheet exposure £m	Off-balance sheet exposure £m	Risk-weight %	Exposure value £m	Risk-weighted exposure amount £m	Expected loss amount £m
31 December 2024	Remaining maturity						
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	2,486	220	50%	2,596	1,298	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,751	152	70%	1,852	1,296	7
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	1,889	193	70%	1,997	1,397	8
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,123	283	90%	1,377	1,239	12
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	98	6	115%	100	115	3
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	6	-	115%	6	7	-
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	24	-	250%	24	61	2
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	3	-	250%	3	7	-
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	147	3	-	149	-	74
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	15	1	-	16	-	8
Total	Less than 2.5 years	4,644	422	-	4,866	2,871	87
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2,898	436	-	3,254	2,549	27

UK CR10: Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach continued

CR10.5

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Equity exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach					
	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Risk-weight	Exposure value	Risk-weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount
31 December 2025	£m	£m	%	£m	£m	£m
Private equity exposures	-	-	190%	-	-	-
Exchange-traded equity exposures	-	-	290%	-	-	-
Other equity exposures	3	-	370%	3	11	-
Total	3	-	-	3	11	-

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Equity exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach					
	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Risk-weight	Exposure value	Risk-weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount
31 December 2024	£m	£m	%	£m	£m	£m
Private equity exposures	-	-	190%	-	-	-
Exchange-traded equity exposures	-	-	290%	-	-	-
Other equity exposures	-	-	370%	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex XXXIII: Remuneration

This section contains disclosures which are required in accordance with UK regulatory requirements and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision Pillar 3 disclosure requirements. They also take into account the European Banking Authority (EBA) guidelines on sound remuneration policies. It should be read in conjunction with the Directors' remuneration report within the NatWest Group 2025 Annual Report and Accounts.

The disclosure requirements for this section; which is applicable to entities within the NatWest Holdings Group is set out in the NatWest Holdings Group Pillar 3 Disclosure; Annex XXXIII: Remuneration (UK REMA – Remuneration policy for all colleagues. The NatWest Holdings Group Pillar 3 Disclosure has been published at investors.natwestgroup.com/reports-archive/2025.

Remuneration of Material Risk Takers ('MRTs') – National Westminster Bank Plc

The quantitative disclosures below are made in accordance with regulatory requirements in relation to 301 individuals who have been identified as MRTs for National Westminster Bank Plc (NWB). These are individuals who perform their primary role for this entity. In order to ensure consistency across remuneration disclosures, we continue to exclude from the total number of MRTs, any individual who left the Group prior to year end (but their remuneration remains within the pay values reported).

You can find details of remuneration paid to MRTs in our Pillar 3 reporting for other entities within NatWest Group, at a consolidated, sub-consolidated and solo entity level, at natwestgroup.com. Note the numbers in the tables all agree to the underlying source data, but when presented to one decimal place and aggregated, this can result in small rounding differences.

All severance payments made to MRTs are included in the variable remuneration value disclosed, even when some or all of that severance does not count towards the calculation of the ratio of fixed to variable pay.

Performance and Remuneration matters for NWB are overseen by the NatWest Holdings Performance & Remuneration Committee (NWH RemCo), which is a committee of the Boards of NatWest Holdings Limited, The Royal Bank of Scotland plc and NWB (collectively, the NWH Sub Group). The NWH RemCo is expected to ensure that the remuneration policies, procedures and practices being applied are appropriate for NWB and the other entities within the NWH Sub Group. The key areas of focus for the NWH RemCo includes:

- reviewing and recommending, or where appropriate ratifying, remuneration arrangements for key employees;
- providing input on the proposed bonus pool for relevant entities, and ensuring such proposals are adjusted for performance and risk and meet capital adequacy requirements; and
- inputting to and subsequently adopting the NatWest Group Remuneration Policy Principles on behalf of NWB and the other entities within the NWH Sub Group.

The NWH RemCo must be able to act independently and the non-executive directors serving on it are supported by the necessary entity-specific management information in order to carry out their duties. The NWH RemCo held five scheduled meetings and a further two ad hoc meetings in 2025.

UK REM1 and UK REM5 - Total remuneration awarded to MRTs for the financial year

		Other senior management and other MRTs								
		Non-executive directors	Executive directors	Other senior mngt.	Other MRTs	split by business area				Total
						Investment Banking	Retail Banking	Corporate Functions	Control Functions	
Fixed remuneration	Total number of MRTs	12	2	14	241	-	-	-	-	269
	Other senior management - split by business area	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	4	14
	Other MRTs - split by business area	-	-	-	-	-	57	41	143	241
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
	Total fixed remuneration of MRTs	3.0	4.2	15.6	68.8	-	25.2	26.5	32.7	91.6
	Cash-based	3.0	2.2	13.5	68.8	-	24.3	25.7	32.3	87.5
	Share-based	-	2.0	2.1	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.4	4.1
Variable remuneration	Total number of MRTs	-	2	14	240	-	-	-	-	256
	Other senior management - split by business area	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	4	14
	Other MRTs - split by business area	-	-	-	-	-	57	40	143	240
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
	Total variable remuneration of MRTs	-	8.4	13.0	44.3	-	20.3	20.6	16.5	65.8
	Cash-based	-	1.3	4.3	23.6	-	9.3	9.3	9.2	29.1
	Of which: deferred cash	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
	Share-based (annual bonus)	-	1.3	4.1	20.8	-	8.6	9.1	7.2	26.2
	Of which: deferred shares	-	-	2.5	16.9	-	6.5	7.1	5.8	19.3
	Share-based (LTI awards)	-	5.9	4.6	-	-	2.4	2.1	-	10.5
	Of which: deferred shares	-	5.9	4.6	-	-	2.4	2.1	-	10.5
Total remuneration of MRTs		3.0	12.6	28.6	113.2	-	45.5	47.1	49.2	157.3

(1) The breakdown by business areas required in template UK REM5 has been combined with UK REM1 above, as permitted under regulatory guidance for the templates.

(2) Retail Banking includes Private Banking & Wealth Management and Commercial Banking.

(3) Fixed remuneration consists of salaries, allowances, pension and benefit funding.

(4) Variable remuneration consists of a combination of annual bonus, Sharing in Success and PSP awards, deferred in accordance with regulatory requirements; and (where applicable) severance payments. Under the NatWest Group bonus deferral structure, immediate cash awards are limited to £2,000 per person, with a further payment of cash and shares within Year 0.

(5) PSP awards vest subject to the extent to which performance conditions are met and can result in zero payment.

UK REMA - Derogations

The regulations allow some flexibility not to apply certain requirements that would normally apply to MRTs where an individual's annual variable remuneration does not exceed £44,000 and does not represent more than one third of the individual's total annual remuneration (derogations permitted under point (b) of Article 94(3) of CRD V). We have used this flexibility to disapply MRT rules relating to deferral and delivery of awards in shares for 75 MRTs in respect of performance year 2025. Total remuneration for these individuals in 2025 was £10.64 million, of which £9.04 million was fixed pay and £1.61 million was variable pay.

UK REMA - Ratio between fixed and variable remuneration

The variable component of total remuneration for MRTs at NatWest Group is generally awarded up to 100% of the fixed component. However, this may be awarded up to 200% for use on a gradual and targeted basis. A ratio of 100% is applicable for all MRTs for entities based in an EU jurisdiction, except where country specific regulatory requirements apply. The average ratio between fixed and variable remuneration for 2025 was approximately 1 to 0.7. The majority of MRTs were based in the UK.

UK REM2 - Guaranteed awards (including 'sign-on' awards) and severance payments

	NWB Plc NEDs	NWB Plc EDs	Other senior management	Other MRTs
Special payments				
Guaranteed awards and sign on awards				
Number of MRTs	-	-	-	2
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total amount	-	-	-	0.3
Of which: paid during the financial year that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	-	-	-	-
Severance payments awarded in previous periods, paid out during the financial year				
Number of MRTs	-	-	-	3
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total amount	-	-	-	0.5
Severance payments awarded during the financial year				
Number of MRTs	-	-	1	8
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total amount	-	-	0.3	1.1
Of which: paid during the financial year	-	-	-	0.8
Of which: deferred	-	-	0.3	0.3
Of which: paid during the financial year that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	-	-	-	0.8
Of which: highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	-	-	0.3	0.3

(1) This table reports details of new hire guarantees and severance. The disclosures do not include buy-outs or retention bonuses (where these have been granted).

(2) No severance payments in excess of contractual payments, local policies, standards, statutory amounts or amounts assessed by reference to legal risk and/or exposure to litigation were made to MRTs during the year.

UK REM3 - Outstanding deferred remuneration

The table below includes deferred remuneration awarded or paid out in 2025 relating to prior performance years.

	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which: due to vest in the financial year	Of which: vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment to deferred remuneration due to vest in future financial years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments*	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Deferred and retained remuneration								
NWB NEDs - No deferred or retained remuneration held								
NWB EDs								
Cash-based	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares or equivalent interests	8.4	1.1	7.3	-	-	10.5	1.1	1.1
Share-linked or equivalent non-cash instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments or forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other senior management								
Cash-based	3.2	0.9	2.3	-	-	-	0.9	-
Shares or equivalent interests	16.8	2.4	14.3	-	-	20.8	2.4	2.4
Share-linked or equivalent non-cash instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments or forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other MRTs								
Cash-based	11.5	3.1	8.5	-	-	-	3.0	-
Shares or equivalent interests	14.3	4.9	9.3	-	-	16.0	4.8	4.3
Share-linked or equivalent non-cash instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments or forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount	54.2	12.4	41.8	-	-	47.2	12.2	7.8

* i.e. Changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments.

- (1) Deferred remuneration reduced during the year relates to long-term incentives that lapsed when performance conditions were not met, long-term incentives and deferred awards forfeited on leaving and malus adjustments applied to prior year deferred awards and long-term incentives.

UK REM4 - Total remuneration by band for all colleagues earning >€1million

Total remuneration by band for employees earning >€1 million for 2025	Number of MRTs
€1.0 million to below €1.5 million	22
€1.5 million to below €2.0 million	8
€2.0 million to below €2.5 million	—
€2.5 million to below €3.0 million	1
€3.0 million to below €3.5 million	4
€3.5 million to below €4.0 million	2
More than €4.0 million	1
Total	38

- (1) Total remuneration in the table above includes fixed pay, pension and benefit funding and variable pay (including severance, where applicable).
 (2) Where applicable, the table is based on an average exchange rate of €1.1672559 to £1 for 2025.