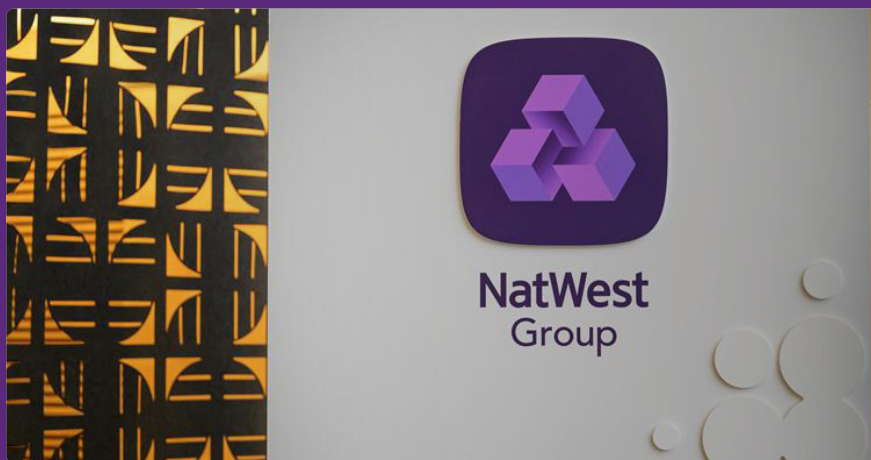


Succeeding with customers



NatWest Group plc 2024 Tax Transparency Report
July 2025



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2024 Highlights

Our economic contribution

£2.70bn

of tax paid globally
(2023: £2.22bn)

£2.46bn

of UK taxes paid
(2023: £1.98bn)

£0.89bn

of UK taxes collected
(2023: £0.93bn)

£9.49bn

of UK taxes paid to the UK Government over the last five years
(2023: £8.37bn)

60,419

average number of full-time employees globally including temporary staff
(2023: 61,651)



NatWest Group plc
2024 Annual Report and Accounts

Introduction

Group Chief Financial Officer's review

**Katie Murray**

Group Chief Financial Officer

‘Paying the right and fair amount of tax is a vital element of the essential social licence under which we operate.’

Why tax matters to NatWest Group

Our purpose is to be the bank that turns possibilities into progress. We want to help customers make progress and reach their goals by being a vital and trusted partner and understanding their hopes and needs. To do this and succeed with customers, it's important we behave and act in a way that meets their expectations.

We aim to follow high standards of business conduct, helping us to stay compliant with legal and regulatory requirements. We want to pay the right amount of tax in the jurisdictions in which we operate, following the spirit as well as the letter of the law. As you will see in this report, these principles are central to our approach and are underpinned by our Tax Strategy.

During 2024, we paid a total of £2.46 billion of tax in the UK (2023 – £1.98 billion) and were ranked as one of the highest taxpayers in the PwC 2024 Total Tax Contribution survey of The 100 Group,⁽¹⁾ which referenced our UK tax payments made in 2023. We also collected a total of £0.89 billion in tax on behalf of the UK Government, primarily in relation to employee income tax and National Insurance contributions.

The extent and transparency of this contribution is important to us. We acknowledge that paying the right and fair amount of tax is a vital element of the essential social licence under which we operate as a business. Maintaining clarity on our fiscal responsibilities is therefore a crucial part of the relationship between our bank and the communities we serve.

In this document we provide detail on our tax contributions and also explore a number of themes referenced in our Tax Strategy. We are continuing to develop our voluntary disclosures in relation to tax to aid greater understanding of our approach to our tax affairs and the taxes we pay. By doing so, we aim to build trust with our stakeholders and provide more visibility of our management of tax risk and our contribution to the communities and countries we operate in.

(1) The 100 Group represents members of the FTSE 100 along with several large private companies in the UK.







Introduction continued

Why tax transparency is important to our stakeholders

At NatWest Group we aim to deliver sustainable long-term value. During 2024 we paid a total of £2.70 billion of tax globally. We aim to adopt a compliant approach to managing our global tax affairs. Transparency over how we manage our tax affairs and the numbers we report is therefore important to us and to our stakeholders.

We are informed by the needs of our stakeholders

We aim to balance the different interests of our stakeholders in all decision-making.

-  **Investors**
-  **Customers**
-  **Colleagues**
-  **Communities**
-  **Regulators (including tax authorities)**
-  **Suppliers**



We consider there to be many benefits to taking a transparent approach to tax, some of which are set out below:

Increased understanding of our business and the tax figures which we report	Articulation of the approach we take to our tax affairs	Articulation of our attitude to tax risk
Attraction and retention of talent	Proactively building trust with our stakeholders	Increased understanding of the robust approach we take to tax risk management
Disclosure of our total tax contribution to the UK economy	Contribution to tax policy design and effectiveness of implementation	Confidence that we are paying the right amount of tax in the right jurisdictions on our activities

Introduction continued

Where we do business

NatWest Group operates Retail Banking, Private Banking and Commercial & Institutional business segments. Our activities are primarily concentrated in the UK and, as can be seen from our Country-by-Country Report in the [Appendix](#) the majority of our profits were earned in the UK during 2024. However, we also have a presence in a number of other countries via branches or subsidiaries. A high-level summary of our current operations outside the UK is given below.

1. The Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man and Luxembourg

Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited (RBSI) is headquartered in Jersey and provides banking services to personal, private, commercial, and financial institution customers as part of our Commercial & Institutional business segment. More information on RBSI can be found on page 13 of this report.

2. The Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy and Sweden

NatWest Markets N.V., a licensed bank headquartered in the Netherlands, provides

investment banking services to European Economic Area (EEA) customers, including large corporates and financial institutions. NatWest Markets N.V. operates across Western Europe through a branch network and was set up to service non-ring-fenced customers.

Our operations in Germany focus on the provision of corporate and investment banking services to large corporates and financial institutions established in the EEA and Switzerland (including subsidiaries of UK corporates in these regions) and management of Euro liquidity.

In December 2024 it was decided that NatWest Markets N.V. will become NatWest Group's primary European corporate and institutional customer-facing entity.

3. The Nordics

Our Nordisk Renting business in Sweden, Finland and Norway offers customers sale and leaseback solutions to help capture the long-term value of their real estate assets, and free up working capital.

4 and 5. Service hubs

There are two main hubs that provide intra-group services across the NatWest Group:

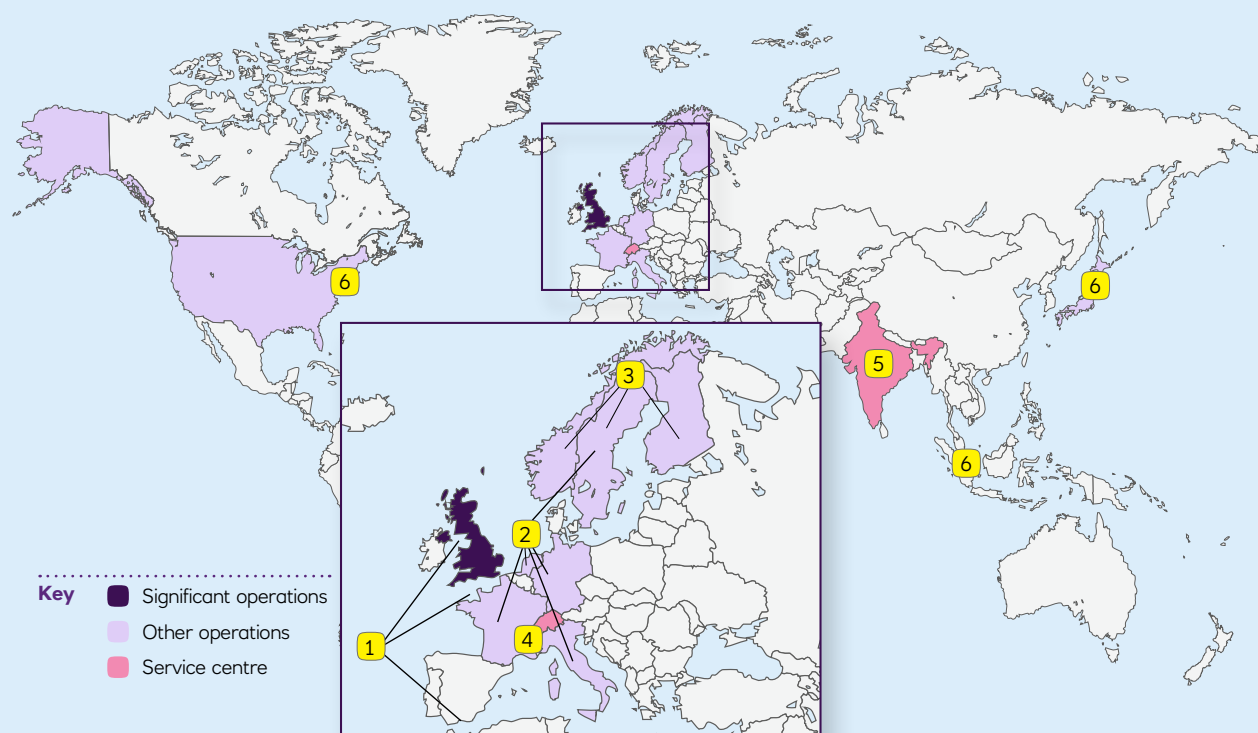
4. Switzerland: provides banking support to our Private Banking businesses.

5. India: acts as NatWest Group's Global Capability Centre (GCC), focusing on technology, shared services & operations, risk, HR, finance, and internal audit.

Poland has historically provided back-office services to NatWest Group entities globally. In June 2024, we announced that we intend to close our operations in Poland and preparations to do so are progressing.

6. US, Singapore and Japan

Our NatWest Markets business provides debt financing, risk management and trading solutions to customers and has offices outside the UK in the US, Singapore and Japan.



The Republic of Ireland: Corporate and retail banking services have historically been provided in the Republic of Ireland through our Ulster Bank Rôl business. On 19 February 2021, NatWest Group announced a strategic withdrawal from the Republic of Ireland and this withdrawal is at an advanced stage.

Information on related undertakings can be found in Note 12 to the parent company financial statements within the NatWest Group plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. Related parties include a number of legacy entities in jurisdictions where we do not actively conduct business and which are not referenced above.

Tax contribution

How much tax we pay

During 2024 we paid £2.70 billion of tax globally

Our tax payments are used by governments to benefit wider society, for example, through investment in education, health services and infrastructure projects. NatWest Group contributes to government finances through the taxes it pays and also the taxes it collects.

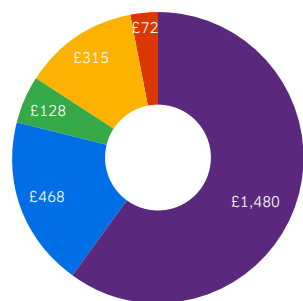
The taxes we paid during 2024 in the UK and globally are shown below:

UK taxes paid

During 2024, we paid a total of £2.46 billion of tax in the UK (2023 – £1.98 billion). We were ranked as one of the highest tax payers in terms of UK taxes paid in the PwC 2024 Total Tax Contribution survey of The 100 Group,⁽¹⁾ which referenced our tax payments made in 2023.

£2,463 million of tax was paid by NatWest Group in the UK during 2024

£ million



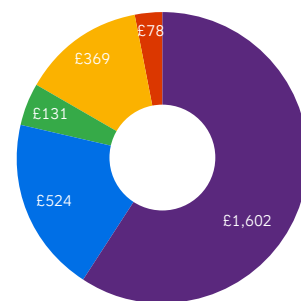
- Corporate income tax: £1,480 million
- Irrecoverable VAT/sales tax: £468 million
- UK Bank Levy: £128 million
- Employer payroll taxes: £315 million
- Business rates/other taxes: £72 million

Global taxes paid

The majority of our taxes are paid in the UK but during 2024 we paid a total of £0.24 billion of taxes in jurisdictions outside the UK (2023 £0.24 billion).

£2,704 million of tax was paid by NatWest Group globally during 2024

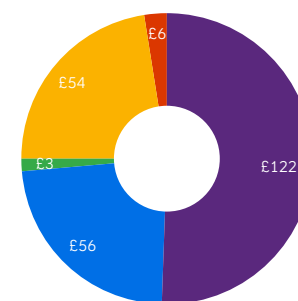
£ million



- Corporate income tax: £1,602 million
- Irrecoverable VAT/sales tax: £524 million
- Bank levy: £131 million
- Employer payroll taxes: £369 million
- Business rates/other taxes: £78 million

£241 million tax was paid by NatWest Group outside the UK during 2024

£ million



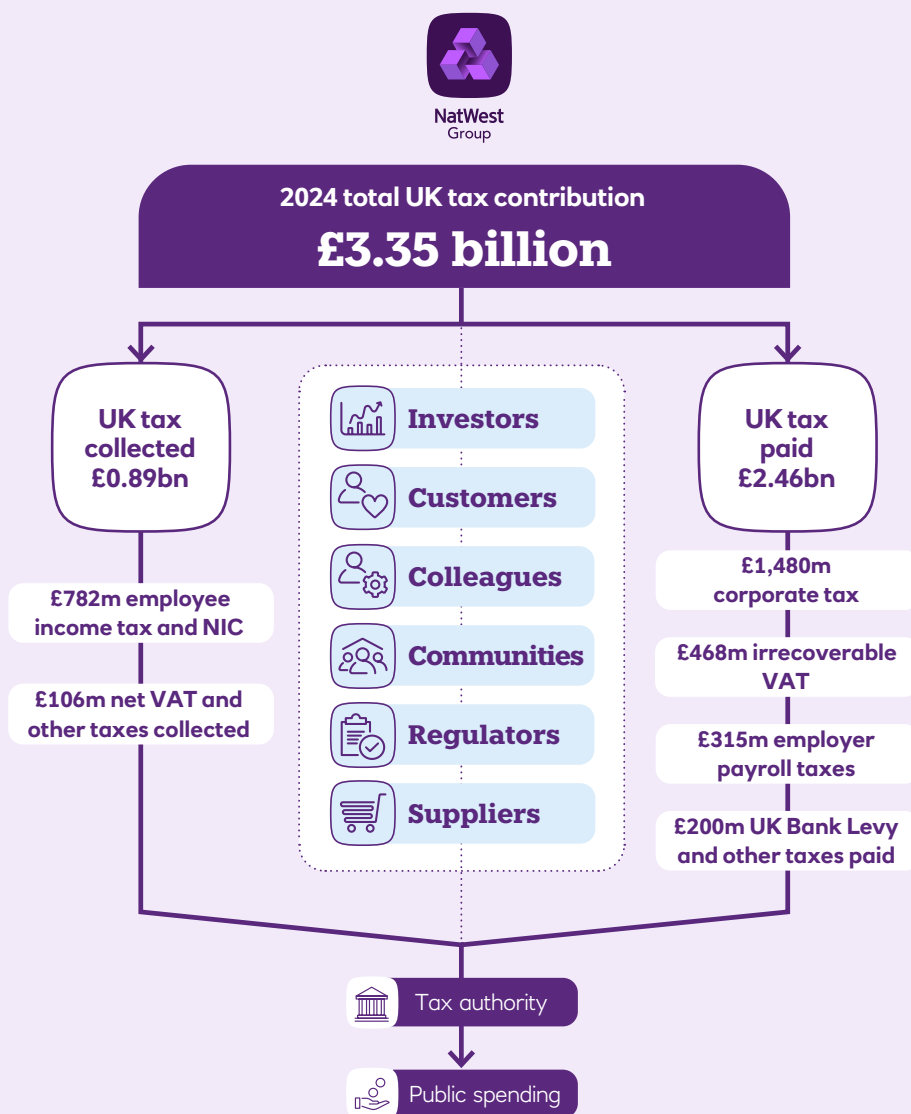
- Corporate income tax: £122 million
- Irrecoverable VAT/sales tax: £56 million
- Bank levy: £3 million
- Employer payroll taxes: £54 million
- Business rates/other taxes: £6 million

Read more on the global corporate income tax payments we made in particular jurisdictions during 2024 and 2023 in our Country-by-Country Report which can be found on pages 405 to 407 of the NatWest Group plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts and in the Appendix to this report.

(1) The 100 Group represents members of the FTSE 100 along with several large private companies in the UK.

Tax contribution continued

UK taxes paid and collected



UK taxes paid

Corporation tax (including banking surcharge)

We pay UK corporation tax on both our UK profits and on profits from the overseas branches of our UK companies. Banks in the UK pay an additional corporation tax surcharge on top of the standard rate of corporation tax. During 2024 the UK standard rate of corporation tax was 25% and the corporation tax surcharge was 3%. Our UK banking entities were therefore subject to tax at 28% during 2024. In 2024, we paid £1,480 million in UK corporation tax including the banking surcharge.

Irrecoverable value added tax (VAT)

We incur VAT on the majority of goods and services that we purchase from suppliers. In general, businesses are able to recover the VAT they incur to the extent that they use the purchased goods and services to make their own supplies to customers which are subject to VAT. As a bank however, the majority of the products and services we provide to our customers are exempt from VAT and this limits our ability to recover the VAT we are charged by our suppliers. Any VAT we are unable to recover is an absolute cost to the bank. Irrecoverable VAT amounted to £468 million in the UK during 2024.

Employer payroll taxes

In the UK we pay employer's National Insurance contributions in respect of our employees which amounted to £315 million during 2024.

UK Bank Levy

The UK Bank Levy is calculated with reference to the value of equity and liabilities on NatWest Group plc's UK balance sheet. The UK Bank Levy rate in 2024 was 0.1% on short-term liabilities and 0.05% on long-term liabilities. During 2024 NatWest Group paid £128 million of UK Bank Levy.

Business rates and other taxes

We also pay other taxes in the UK such as business rates on our branch network and stamp duties on transactions relating to shares and land. Other taxes paid in the UK amounted to £72 million during 2024.

UK taxes collected

In addition to the taxes we pay, we also collect and administer taxes and social security contributions on behalf of governments. During 2024, we collected a total of £0.89 billion of tax on behalf of the UK Government, primarily in relation to employee income tax and National Insurance contributions (NIC).

The taxes we paid and collected in the UK during 2024 are broken down by type as indicated in the diagram.

NatWest Group has consistently been one of the highest-ranked taxpayers in terms of UK taxes paid for the past five years according to the applicable PwC Total Tax Contribution surveys of The 100 Group.

Approach to tax and tax risk

Our approach to tax

NatWest Group has a low appetite for tax risk and we aim to minimise the level of tax risk arising from our operations as far as is reasonably possible. However, as one of the largest banks in the UK, we are exposed to tax risk as part of our day-to-day business. Tax risk can lead to financial penalties, additional tax charges and/or damage to our reputation with both tax authorities and our other stakeholders. Our definition of tax risk and some ways in which we consider this may arise are shown on page 8 of this report.

The approach we take to our tax affairs and management of tax risk can be found in our Tax Strategy. Our Tax Strategy applies to our activities worldwide and has been approved by the NatWest Group plc Board (the Board). It is reviewed and updated each year to reflect any internal or external developments impacting our practice or approach.

[Read more in our Tax Strategy.](#)

In accordance with our Tax Strategy we seek to pay the right amount of tax in the jurisdictions in which we operate, complete and submit accurate tax returns and pay tax due within the timeframes set by legislation.

At NatWest Group we aim to pay the right amount of tax by following the spirit as well as the letter of the law in the jurisdictions in which we operate and by using internationally recognised standards when devising our approach to transfer pricing. We do not knowingly enter into artificial tax structures to reduce the amount of tax that we pay or offer products or arrangements that are intended for tax avoidance. The diagram gives examples of how our Tax Strategy helps us to pay the right amount of tax in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

Consistent with our role as a signatory to the UK Government's Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks (the Code of Practice), our Tax Strategy aims to obey the spirit, as well as the letter of the law, and to maintain an honest and open dialogue with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC). We have been a signatory to the Code of Practice since its introduction in 2009.

NatWest Group has a zero tolerance policy for knowingly facilitating tax evasion. Tax evasion is a criminal activity and our approach to anti-tax evasion can be found in our Financial Crime Statement.

[Read more in our Financial Crime Statement.](#)

How the principles in our Tax Strategy help us to pay the right amount of tax:



Approach to tax and tax risk continued

Risk management – how we manage tax risk

Roles, responsibilities and accountabilities

The Board provides leadership of NatWest Group within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risks to be assessed and managed. Ultimate responsibility for NatWest Group's Tax Strategy and compliance rests with the Board. Day-to-day management of NatWest Group's tax affairs is delegated to the Head of Tax. Tax risks are reported to the Group Audit Committee at least annually and significant risks are escalated to the Board via the Group and business segments' governance structures.

When implementing our Tax Risk Management Framework the businesses and functions within NatWest Group are accountable for implementing our tax operational procedures and identifying, owning and managing tax risk. They are also responsible for delivering a robust, coordinated and effective control regime. Our Internal Audit department provides independent assurance to the Board and executive management on the quality and effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal controls to monitor, manage and mitigate key risks including tax risks.

In line with the Senior Accounting Officer legislation, our Senior Accounting Officer is responsible for ensuring that we have appropriate accounting arrangements in place to allow our UK tax liabilities to be calculated accurately and for providing annual attestations to HMRC in this regard.

Our Group Tax team

Our Group Tax team plays an important role in managing tax risk at NatWest Group. The team is staffed with appropriately qualified and experienced tax professionals who undertake regular training to keep their skills up to date. There is formal engagement with the business and other functions in relation to new products and transactions and changes to our business activities or existing products. The team monitors changes in legislation and practice on an ongoing basis and participates in tax-related consultations at national, EU and OECD level, often through industry bodies. In addition to managing our own tax risk, this also enables us to help governments to seek to ensure that measures proposed achieve the intended policy objectives and are implemented in an appropriate and practical manner. External advisers may be used where tax treatment is uncertain or internal resources are not available to deliver large projects and they work closely with the Group Tax team when engaged.

Our definition of tax risk and some of the ways in which this may arise

Tax Risk

At NatWest Group we consider tax risk to be the risk of:

Failure to pay, report or withhold the right amount of tax in any jurisdiction;

Failure to pay or report taxes on time; or

Failure to act in accordance with The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks.

Technical uncertainty



Tax law and practice can be complex and/or subject to interpretation. Failure to correctly understand/interpret tax law and practice in the jurisdictions in which we operate can give rise to tax risk.

Change in legislation or business activities



Tax law and practice evolves over time. Failure to identify such changes in the jurisdictions in which we operate and to incorporate these into our tax risk management framework and tax returns as appropriate can give rise to tax risk. Our business activities and the locations in which we conduct these activities change over time as do the products which we offer to our customers. Failure to identify such changes and appropriately incorporate them into our tax risk management framework and tax returns can also give rise to tax risk.

Operational risk



Tax risk can arise from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

[Approach to tax and tax risk continued](#)

Risk management – how we manage tax risk continued

Our tax risk management framework

Our tax risk management framework is embedded within our internal enterprise-wide risk management framework (EWRMF) which determines how all risk, including tax risk, at NatWest Group should be understood, managed, and mitigated to an acceptable level.

We have put in place operational procedures, processes and controls to minimise the level of tax risk arising from our operations as far as reasonably possible and to help us to fulfil our global tax responsibilities. If things go wrong our risk management framework includes a mechanism by which issues are escalated and addressed. We seek to proactively identify, assess, manage and monitor tax risks arising from changes in, for example, tax legislation or practice, our business or the wider economic environment, through activities such as regular horizon scanning.

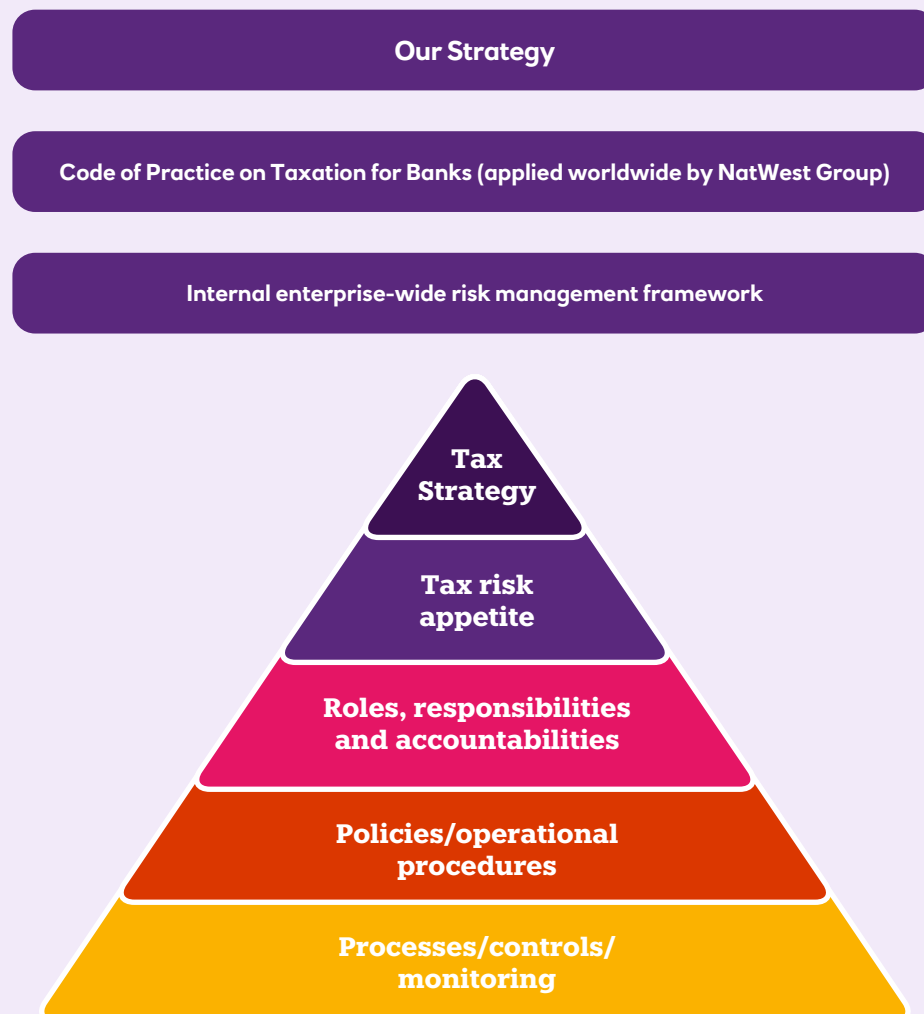
NatWest Group uses the industry-standard three lines of defence model to articulate accountabilities and responsibilities for managing risk. This supports the embedding of effective risk management throughout the organisation. All roles below the CEO sit within one of the three lines of defence.

The core components of our tax risk management framework are shown alongside. Further information on our EWRMF, the three lines of defence model which we employ and our overall approach to risk management can be found in the Risk overview section on pages 56 to 61 and in the Risk and capital management section on pages 171 to 277 of the NatWest Group plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

[Read more in the risk and capital management sections in the NatWest Group plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.](#)

We are fully transparent with HMRC in relation to our governance procedures, policies, processes and controls and how they enable us to comply with the requirements of the Code of Practice. We have real-time engagement with HMRC and proactively discuss material business developments, significant transactions and current, future and past tax risks, tax events and interpretation of the law at our regular meetings. We fully disclose to HMRC any significant uncertainties in relation to tax matters and seek to resolve issues arising before returns are filed, whenever practicable. We aim to make our tax returns and other communications with HMRC as clear and accurate as possible and include appropriate disclosures where necessary. We engage constructively with HMRC on their annual Business Risk Review + (BRR+) process which assesses our tax compliance status.

NatWest Group tax risk management framework



Tax in our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts

Consolidated income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 £m
Operating profit before tax	6,195
Tax charge	(1,465)
Profit from continuing operations	4,730
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	81
Profit for the year	4,811

Extract from our consolidated income statement on page 293 of the NatWest Group plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

Note 7 – Tax

	2024 £m
Continuing operations	
Current tax	
Charge for the year	(1,415)
(Under)/over provision in respect of prior years	(145)
	(1,560)
Deferred tax	
(Charge)/credit for the year	(343)
UK tax rate change impact	–
Net increase in the carrying value of deferred tax assets in respect of UK, Rol and Netherlands losses	428
Over/(under) provision in respect of prior years	10
Tax charge for the year	(1,465)

Extract from Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements on page 323 of the NatWest Group plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

NatWest Group's financial statements are prepared in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

We report tax numbers in several places in the NatWest Group plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts including in our consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of changes in equity (SOCIE), consolidated cash flow statement and our Country-by-Country Report. Our various disclosures are explored further below:

1. Tax charge in our consolidated income statement

Our corporate income tax charge (tax charge) for 2024 was £1,465 million (2023 – £1,434 million). This figure is disclosed on the face of our consolidated income statement and is calculated with reference to the accounting policies detailed on pages 300 to 306 of the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

The detailed disclosure of NatWest Group's corporate income tax charge is set out in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements. The tax charge comprises current and deferred tax in respect of profits and losses recognised or originating in the income statement and an extract from Note 7 is shown opposite.

- Current tax is tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the year and any adjustments to tax payable in prior years.
- Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of temporary differences where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs for accounting and tax purposes; or in respect of unused tax losses/credits to the extent it is judged probable that there are sufficient future taxable profits against which they may be offset. Deferred tax liabilities reflect the expected amount of tax payable in the future on these temporary differences. Deferred tax assets reflect the expected amount of tax recoverable in the future on these differences.

Both current and deferred tax elements of the tax charge incorporate a charge or credit for the year reflecting the charge for 2024 and an adjustment for under/over provisions in relation to prior years. Prior year tax adjustments incorporate the tax effect of refinements to tax computations made on submission and agreement with the tax authorities and adjustments to provisions in respect of uncertain tax positions. Uncertain tax positions arise where it is possible that a different tax treatment could be applied to the transaction compared with the treatment adopted in the accounts.

Tax charges and credits may also arise on items originating outside the income statement and tax on these items is disclosed in our SOCIE – refer to page 296 of our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. Similar to the tax figures in the consolidated income statement, the tax figures in the SOCIE are calculated in accordance with accounting policies disclosed on pages 300 to 306 of the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

Tax in our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts continued

1.1 Our tax reconciliation

Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements in the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts includes a reconciliation of the actual tax charge on continuing operations in the income statement of £1,465 million (2023 – £1,434 million) to the expected tax charge of £1,549 million (2023 – £1,452 million) calculated by applying the standard UK corporate tax rate of 25% (2023 – 23.5%) to the operating profit before tax. A summarised version of the reconciliation for 2024 is presented here, together with an indication of the impact of the different types of reconciling item shown on the calculation of the actual tax charge for the year.

The reconciliation shows that the effective (actual) tax rate of 23.7% for 2024 is lower than the standard UK corporation tax rate of 25%.⁽¹⁾ This is because taxable profits differ from profits reported in the income statement. Differences arise for various reasons, including:

- certain amounts of income and expense may not be taxable; for example, statutory tax relief is given on the UK inflationary (RPI) related uplift in the carrying value of index linked gilts.
- certain amounts of income and expense may not be deductible, for example UK Bank Levy.
- taxable profits may reflect items that have been included in the accounts outside of the income statement, for example, paid-in equity dividends (Additional Tier 1 coupons) are reflected in the SOCIE on page 297 of the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts, whereas the tax credit is shown in the consolidated income statement under accounting rules.
- taxable profits may reflect adjustments that are made for tax purposes only. For example, tax losses may be carried forward from prior years and used to offset against taxable profits. In cases where those losses have not met the criteria for recognition as deferred tax assets for accounting purposes they appear as a reconciling item.

For 2024, the lower than expected tax charge primarily reflects tax credits for the re-recognition of previously impaired deferred tax assets on brought forward tax losses in the UK and The Netherlands. These have been partially offset by the UK banking surcharge and various other non-tax deductible expenses.

Additional information can be found as follows:

- Deferred taxes – pages 325 and 326 of the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.**
- UK Bank Levy and UK banking surcharge – page 6 of this report.**
- Pillar Two – Global minimum top-up tax – page 13 of this report.**

Reconciliation of the tax charge for the period ended 31 December 2024

The table below shows a summarised version of the reconciliation in note 7 to the consolidated financial statements in the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts, highlighting the impact of the different types of reconciling items.

	2024 £m	%
Continuing operations		
Operating profit before tax per the income statement	6,195	
Expected tax charge at 25%	(1,549)	25%
Impact of profits and losses earned outside the UK being taxed at different statutory rates to the UK	37	(0.6)%
Items increasing the tax charge in 2024		
Banking surcharge	(169)	2.7%
Non-deductible expenses (including UK Bank Levy)	(161)	2.6%
Adjustments in respect of prior years (current tax and deferred tax) ⁽²⁾	(135)	2.2%
Losses and temporary differences arising during the year where no deferred tax asset is recognised	(18)	0.3%
Pillar Two – Global minimum top-up tax	(20)	0.3%
Items reducing the tax charge in 2024		
Taxable foreign exchange movements	7	(0.1)%
Non-taxable items including RPI related uplift on index linked gilts	29	(0.5)%
Unrecognised losses brought forward and utilised	33	(0.5)%
Tax on paid-in equity dividends	53	(0.8)%
Net increase/(decrease) in carrying value of deferred tax assets in respect of:		
Netherlands losses	50	(0.8)%
UK losses ⁽²⁾	378	(6.1)%
Actual tax charge 2024	(1,465)	23.7%
Actual tax charge 2023	(1,434)	23.2%

(1) The tax reconciliation in our accounts is drawn up with reference to International Accounting Standard 12, with the applicable tax rate used being the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 25%.

(2) Includes a net £61 million benefit from UK group relief and loss relief claims at higher tax rates. The deferred tax commentary on page 326 of the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts gives more detail of the recent changes in UK tax rates.



Consolidated cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 £m
Cash flows from operating activities	
Operating profit before tax from continuing operations	6,195
Operating profit/(loss) before tax from discontinued operations	81
Adjustment for:	
Non-cash and other items	4,365
Change in operating assets and liabilities	(7,267)
Income taxes paid	(1,602)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,772

Extract from our consolidated cash flow statement on page 299 of the NatWest Group plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

NatWest Group Country-by-Country tax breakdown 2024

Country	Income £m	Profit/(loss) before tax £m	Tax paid/ (received) £m	Headcount	
				Average FTE including temporary staff	FTE including temporary staff as at the year end 31 December 2024
UK region	14,559	6,146	1,522	40,470	39,516
Europe region	542	(70)	49	2,299	1,706
US region	211	75	1	275	273
Rest of World region	615	125	30	17,375	17,728
Global total	15,927	6,276	1,602	60,419	59,223
Elimination of internal service fee income	(1,205)	–	–	–	–
Global total	14,722	6,276	1,602	60,419	59,223

Extract from our 2024 Country-by-Country Report on pages 405 to 407 of the NatWest Group plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

2. Tax paid in our consolidated cash flow statement and Country-by-Country Report

The income taxes paid figure of £1,602 million shown in our cash flow statement reflects the total net corporate income tax payments made to/received from the tax authorities in the jurisdictions shown in our Country-by Country Report (CbCR) during 2024 (2023 – £1,033 million). The timing of tax payments we make differs between jurisdictions depending on local law/practice. For example, certain jurisdictions require payments to be made after the end of an accounting period when profits for that period are known while others (for example, the UK) require payments to be made throughout the year based on forecast profits for that period with a true up adjustment being made in subsequent periods. The tax treatment of particular items may not always be clear and so additional tax payments and refunds may also be required as items are agreed with the tax authorities over time.

The income taxes paid figure in our cash flow statement and CbCR therefore differs from the corporate income tax charge figure explored on pages 10 and 11 of this report. This is because the figure for income taxes paid is on a cash paid/received basis while the figure for the corporate income tax charge is calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

3. Other taxes

Our corporate income tax paid figure for 2024 (£1,602 million) is disclosed on page 5 of this report. In addition to corporate income tax, we also pay additional taxes some of which are separately referenced in our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts and some of which are included within other categories.

Our UK Bank Levy charge is disclosed in Note 3 Operating expenses (page 309 of the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts) and is calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. UK Bank Levy paid shown on page 6 of this report is disclosed on a cash paid basis.

Irrecoverable VAT, employer payroll taxes, business rates and other taxes are included in the calculation of operating profit before tax in our consolidated income statement with reference to accounting principles.

Our operations in low tax jurisdictions

In accordance with our Tax Strategy we do not use low tax jurisdictions to undertake transactions with the main aim of reducing tax liabilities.

For the purposes of this report we have defined a low tax jurisdiction as a jurisdiction with a headline rate of tax of less than 15% which aligns with the minimum tax rate used by the OECD Pillar Two framework.

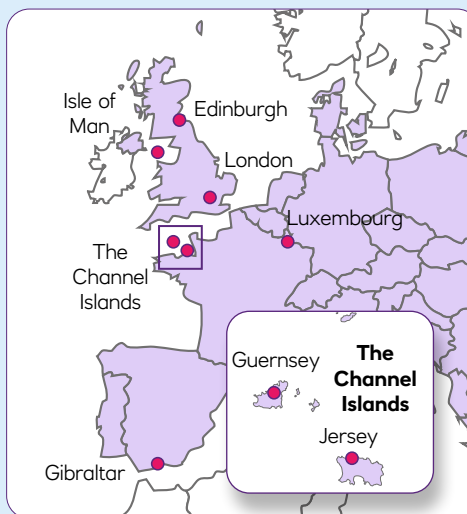
At 31 December 2024 jurisdictions in which we had active operations and which had a headline rate of less than 15% were Jersey, Guernsey, and the Republic of Ireland. During 2024 the headline rate of tax applicable to NatWest Group activities in the Isle of Man and Gibraltar increased to 15%. Further detail on our RBS International (RBSI) operations in Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man and Gibraltar is given opposite. Our presence in the Republic of Ireland is via our regulated subsidiary Ulster Bank Ireland DAC and our phased withdrawal from Ireland is at an advanced stage.

A full list of NatWest Group subsidiaries is available in Note 12 Related undertakings on pages 389 to 397 of the parent company accounts in the NatWest Group plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. This listing includes a small number of subsidiaries and associated undertakings which are not located in jurisdictions in which we actively conduct business and which do not appear in our CbCR, for example, Bermuda. These are predominantly legacy entities. We are continuing our efforts to simplify such legacy entities and to reduce our presence in these jurisdictions once we are in a position to do so.

As a UK headquartered bank the UK controlled foreign companies rules subject the profits of any overseas subsidiaries controlled by NatWest Group to UK tax where they do not fall within the exemptions legislated by the UK Government.

Our CbCR discloses jurisdictions which have income, profit before tax and/or tax paid figures in excess of £0.5 million. In the appendix to this report we have added some commentary on the CbCR published in our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

Spotlight on RBS International



RBS International (RBSI) was formed in 1996 and is headquartered in Jersey. RBSI provides banking services to personal, private, commercial and financial institution customers through its presence in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man and Gibraltar. RBSI also supports financial institution clients through locations in Luxembourg, London and Edinburgh. RBSI's activities are regulated in accordance with local jurisdictional rules.

RBSI has over 1,600 employees with a non-executive led board of directors and local management team.

[Further information on the activities of RBSI can be found here.](#)

[The Annual Report and Accounts for The Royal Bank of Scotland International \(Holdings\) Limited and The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited for 2024 can be found here.](#)



ISLE OF MAN BANK

Coutts CROWN DEPENDENCIES



OECD Pillar Two – minimum tax

The OECD's Pillar Two framework aims to ensure multinationals with global revenue above €750 million pay a minimum tax rate on income within each jurisdiction in which they operate. The framework imposes a top-up tax on profits arising in jurisdictions where the effective tax rate is below 15%.

The Pillar Two framework applies to NatWest Group from 1 January 2024. From this date NatWest Group plc will pay top-up tax on profits of its subsidiaries and branches that are taxed at a Pillar Two effective tax rate of less than 15%.

2024 developments:

- In our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts we recognised a current tax expense of £20 million in relation to Pillar Two top-up tax. This related to top-up tax payable in the UK on NatWest Group's operations in Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man and Gibraltar which are predominantly conducted by The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited.
- During 2024, these jurisdictions enacted new tax legislation to implement a domestic minimum top-up tax. This legislation is effective from 1 January 2025 and so from this date The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited will be liable for top up tax in relation to its own operations instead of NatWest Group plc and any top-up tax relating to these activities will be payable in the relevant jurisdiction rather than in the UK.

Appendix

Commentary on our 2024 Country-by-Country Report

Introduction and interpretation

Details of the global corporate income tax payments made by NatWest Group during 2024 are published in our Country-by-Country Report on pages 405 to 407 of the NatWest Group plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. In this appendix we publish additional commentary to supplement our year-end disclosures to help stakeholders understand more about the corporate income taxes which we pay.

When interpreting the data in the report in this appendix please note:

Country

Each subsidiary or branch is allocated to the country in which it is resident for tax purposes. The data is consolidated for all the subsidiaries and branches allocated to each country.

Income and profit/(loss) before tax

Income includes internal service fee income from other countries, which is eliminated on consolidation for accounting purposes and is shown as an elimination from total income in the tables below. Income and profit/(loss) totals are reported in Note 4 within the Geographical segments table of the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

Tax paid/(received)

Tax paid/(received) disclosed under CRD IV relates to corporation tax.

Corporation tax paid represents net cash taxes paid to/(received) from the tax authorities in each jurisdiction. Corporation tax paid is reported on a cash basis as opposed to an accounting basis and therefore does not necessarily have a direct correlation to the reported profits or losses arising in the year. For example, in certain jurisdictions taxable profits may be reduced as a result of the offset of tax losses brought forward from prior years; or tax payments may be calculated with reference to prior year profits.

Full time equivalent employees (FTEs)

FTEs are allocated to the country in which they are primarily based for the performance of their employment duties. The figures disclosed represent the average number of FTEs, including temporary staff, in each country during the period. The FTEs, including temporary staff, at 31 December 2024, have been added for completeness.

Public subsidies received

No public subsidies were received during the period.

Headline rate of tax

References to headline rate of tax in the commentary are to the rate at which profits calculated as being chargeable to corporate income tax in that jurisdiction are subject to tax in that jurisdiction.

Controlled Foreign Companies

The UK Controlled Foreign Companies rules subject the profits of any overseas subsidiaries controlled by NatWest Group to UK tax where they do not fall within the exemptions legislated by the UK Government.

Further details on our principal operations may be found in the Where we do business section on page 4 of this report.

Further details on the operations of The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited (RBSI Limited) and other activities in low tax jurisdictions may be found on page 13 of this report.





Appendix continued

Commentary on our 2024 Country-by-Country Report continued

Country	Income ⁽¹⁾ (audited) £m	Profit / (loss) before tax (audited) £m	Tax paid/ (received) (audited) £m	Avg FTE incl temp staff (audited)	FTE incl temp staff as at 31 Dec (audited)	Commentary (unaudited)
United Kingdom	13,721	5,724	1,480	39,237	38,306	<p>NatWest Group's business activities are primarily concentrated in the UK. UK tax rules mean that the profits on which we pay UK corporation tax differ from our accounting profit before tax. Some of the reasons for this are noted on page 11 of this report.</p> <p>Our taxable profits in 2024 were subject to corporation tax at 25% under UK tax law. The large majority of our UK taxable profits are earned by banks, which are subject to an additional banking surcharge at 3%, giving a combined UK tax rate for banks of 28% for 2024.</p> <p>Corporate income tax payments made to the UK Government throughout 2024 comprised payments on account on forecast 2024 taxable profits, as well as payments relating to prior years. Some losses incurred in earlier years were used to relieve some of our taxable profits in the UK during 2024.</p>
Guernsey	196	147	12	92	92	<p>RBSI Limited has a branch in Guernsey. Taxable profits from banking activities in Guernsey are subject to a headline rate of tax of 10% for 2024. Corporate income tax payments in 2024 related to payments on account for 2024, as well as payments and repayments relating to prior years. Insurance services are also provided by NatWest Group in Guernsey and are subject to a headline rate of tax of 0% in Guernsey for 2024.</p>
Isle of Man	93	19	3	363	365	<p>RBSI Limited has a branch in the Isle of Man. Taxable profits from banking activities in the Isle of Man are subject to a headline rate of tax of 13.7% for 2024. This is a blended rate given the increase in rates applicable to RBSI Limited's activities from 10% to 15% effective 6 April 2024. Corporate income tax payments in 2024 related to payments for 2023 in line with local tax payment patterns, as well as payments relating to prior years.</p>
Jersey	549	256	27	778	753	<p>RBSI Limited is headquartered in Jersey. Taxable profits from banking activities are subject to a headline rate of tax of 10% in Jersey for 2024. Corporate income tax payments in 2024 related to payments for 2023 in line with local tax payment patterns.</p>
UK region⁽²⁾	14,559	6,146	1,522	40,470	39,516	



Appendix continued

Commentary on our 2024 Country-by-Country Report continued

Country	Income ⁽¹⁾ (audited) £m	Profit / (loss) before tax (audited) £m	Tax paid/ (received) (audited) £m	Avg FTE incl temp staff (audited)	FTE incl temp staff as at 31 Dec (audited)	Commentary (unaudited)
Finland	15	13	4	7	8	NatWest Group undertakes real estate related activities in Finland via its Nordisk Renting operations. Taxable profits are subject to a headline rate of tax of 20% in Finland for 2024. Corporate income tax payments in 2024 related to payments on account for 2024 and payments relating to prior years.
France	48	11	–	69	70	NatWest Markets N.V. (NWM N.V.) has a branch in France providing investment banking services. Taxable profits of the branch are subject to a headline rate of tax of 25% in France for 2024. Corporate income tax payments in 2024 related to payments on account for 2024 and repayments relating to prior years.
Germany	(217)	(271)	10	121	125	NatWest Group's operations in Germany consist of the provision of banking services to large corporate customers and financial institutions across the EEA and management of Euro liquidity. Taxable profits are subject to a headline rate of tax of c.32% in Germany for 2024. Corporate income tax payments in 2024 related to current and prior periods. Further payments relating to 2024 are expected to be made in future years in line with the local payment pattern in Germany.
Gibraltar	51	19	5	66	69	RBSI Limited has a branch in Gibraltar. Taxable profits of the branch are subject to a headline rate of tax of c13.8% in Gibraltar for 2024. This is a blended rate given the increase in rates applicable to RBSI Limited's activities from 12.5% to 15% effective 1 July 2024. Corporate income tax payments in 2024 related to payments on account for 2024 and payments relating to prior years.
Greece	–	(1)	–	1	1	NatWest Group ceased its operations in Greece during 2015. One member of staff remains employed locally to assist with the ongoing wind down and resolution of legacy issues.
Republic of Ireland	57	(45)	(2)	242	106	NatWest Group's strategic withdrawal from Ireland is at an advanced stage. Taxable profits are subject to a headline rate of tax of 12.5% in Ireland for 2024. Tax received in 2024 relates to prior years. NatWest Group has substantial tax losses brought forward in Ireland.
Italy	12	3	(1)	21	22	NWM N.V. has a branch in Italy providing investment banking services. Taxable profits of the branch are subject to a headline rate of tax of 27.5% in Italy for 2024. In addition to the corporate tax (IRES), the Italian branch is subject to a regional production tax levied at a rate of 5.57%. Corporate income tax payments by NWM N.V. in 2024 related to payments for prior years. Repayments were also received by NatWest Markets Plc in relation to their previous activities in Italy which have now ceased.
Luxembourg	157	117	26	74	75	RBSI Limited has a branch in Luxembourg. Independent trustee and depositary services are also provided by RBS International Depositary Services S.A. Taxable profits are subject to corporate income tax and municipal business tax at a combined headline rate of tax of c.24.9% in Luxembourg for 2024. Tax payments made during 2024 related to payments on account for 2024 and payments relating to prior years. Further payments relating to 2024 are expected to be made in future years in line with the local payment pattern in Luxembourg.

Appendix continued

Commentary on our 2024 Country-by-Country Report continued

Country	Income ⁽¹⁾ (audited) £m	Profit / (loss) before tax (audited) £m	Tax paid/ (received) (audited) £m	Avg FTE incl temp staff (audited)	FTE incl temp staff as at 31 Dec (audited)	Commentary (unaudited)
Netherlands	179	92	–	125	124	NatWest Group operates in the Netherlands through NWM N.V. and its subsidiaries, which provide investment banking services. Taxable profits are subject to a headline rate of tax of 25.8% in the Netherlands for 2024. NatWest Group has substantial tax losses and credits brought forward in the Netherlands and in 2024 taxable profits were offset by tax losses and credits. Unused tax losses/credits carried forward at year end are available to offset against future taxable profits in the Netherlands.
Norway	5	5	1	–	–	NatWest Group undertakes real estate related activities in Norway via its Nordisk Renting operations. Taxable profits are subject to a headline rate of tax of 22% in Norway for 2024. Corporate income tax payments in 2024 related to payments for 2023 in line with local tax payment patterns.
Poland	97	(22)	–	1,238	804	The Polish branch of National Westminster Bank Plc (non-regulated) provides intra-group services to NatWest Group entities globally. Taxable profits are subject to a headline rate of tax of 19% in Poland for 2024. Polish taxes due in relation to 2024 were reduced by local tax reliefs available under Polish legislation. In June 2024, we announced that we intend to close our operations in Poland and preparations to do so are progressing.
Sweden	11	–	3	42	39	NatWest Group undertakes real estate related activities in Sweden via its Nordisk Renting operations. Investment banking services are also provided through NWM N.V.'s branch in Sweden. Taxable profits are subject to a headline rate of tax of 20.6% in Sweden for 2024. Corporate income tax payments in 2024 related to payments on account for 2024 and payments in relation to prior years.
Switzerland	126	9	2	292	263	NatWest Group has a service entity in Switzerland whose taxable profits are subject to federal tax, Zurich cantonal tax and Zurich city tax with headline rates of 8.5%, 7% and 7% respectively for 2024. We also have two legacy subsidiaries in Switzerland which previously conducted private banking and insurance activities but whose businesses have now ceased. Taxable profits of these legacy subsidiaries are subject to federal and local taxes in Switzerland as appropriate. Corporate income tax payments in 2024 related to payments for 2024 and payments in relation to prior years.
Turkey	1	–	1	1	–	NatWest Group ceased its operations in Turkey during 2017. Taxes paid in 2024 related to payments for 2024 and prior years and included withholding tax paid on repatriation of reserves upon liquidation and de-registration of the branch.
Europe region⁽²⁾	542	(70)	49	2,299	1,706	



Appendix continued

Commentary on our 2024 Country-by-Country Report continued

Country	Income ⁽¹⁾ (audited) £m	Profit / (loss) before tax (audited) £m	Tax paid/ (received) (audited) £m	Avg FTE incl temp staff (audited)	FTE incl temp staff as at 31 Dec (audited)	Commentary (unaudited)
United States	211	75	1	275	273	NatWest Group's operations in the US focus on providing investment banking services to customers across the US. Taxable profits are subject to a headline rate of federal tax of 21% in the United States for 2024. In addition to federal tax our operations in the US are subject to state taxes in accordance with local state law. In 2024, the majority of NatWest Group's taxable profits in the US were offset by tax losses brought forward.
US region⁽²⁾	211	75	1	275	273	
India	534	100	29	17,241	17,607	NatWest Group has a service company in India, as well as a branch of NatWest Markets Plc which is in run down. Taxable profits are subject to a headline rate of tax of c.25% for the service company and c.44% (revised to 38% with effect from 1 April 2024) for the NatWest Markets Plc Branch in India for 2024. Taxes paid in 2024 relate to payments on account for 2024 and payments and repayments for prior years.
Japan	18	3	1	36	37	NatWest Group's operations in Japan are conducted by NatWest Markets Securities Japan Limited Tokyo Branch and focus on providing sales and distribution of financial instruments to Japanese clients. Taxable profits of the branch are subject to a headline rate of tax of c.30.6% in Japan for 2024. Tax payments in 2024 relate to 2024 and prior years.
Singapore	63	22	–	98	84	NatWest Group's operations in Singapore are conducted by NatWest Markets Plc Singapore Branch and focus on providing customers with trading, risk management and financing solutions through its sales distribution capability. Taxable profits of the branch are subject to a headline rate of tax of 17% in Singapore for 2024. In 2024, taxable profits were offset by tax losses brought forward.
Asia Pacific region⁽²⁾	615	125	30	17,375	17,728	



Appendix continued

Commentary on our 2024 Country-by-Country Report continued

Country	Income ⁽²⁾ (audited) £m	Profit/(loss) before tax (audited) £m	Tax paid/(received) (audited) £m	Avg FTE incl temp staff (audited)	FTE incl temp staff as at 31 Dec (audited)
Totals by region:					
UK	14,559	6,146	1,522	40,470	39,516
Europe	542	(70)	49	2,299	1,706
US	211	75	1	275	273
Rest of World	615	125	30	17,375	17,728
Total geography	15,927	6,276	1,602	60,419	59,223
Elimination of internal service fee income	(1,205)	–	–	–	–
Global total	14,722	6,276	1,602	60,419	59,223

(1) A full list of NatWest Group's subsidiaries, nature of activities and geographical locations is available in Note 12 of the parent company accounts.

(2) Includes internal service fee income of £464 million for UK region (2023 – £489 million), £219 million for Europe region (2023 – £232 million), £3 million for US region (2023 – £3 million) and £519 million for Asia Pacific region (2023 – £444 million).

(3) The amounts shown above are presented to the nearest million and as a result any amounts less than £0.5 million have been rounded to zero.

(4) The information above is presented on a gross reporting basis and includes results from discontinued operations. The results from discontinued operations are included in the Republic of Ireland totals, increase in income: £19 million; Profit before tax: £81 million; tax paid: nil; subsidies received: nil; average headcount: nil; headcount as at 31 December 2024: nil (2023 – Increase in income: £6 million; loss before tax: £112 million; tax paid: nil; subsidies received: nil; average headcount: 130; headcount as at 31 December 2023: nil).

Important information

Caution about this report

This report has been prepared by NatWest Group plc (together with its subsidiaries 'NatWest Group') for information and reference purposes only; it is intended to provide non-exhaustive, indicative and general information only and does not purport to be comprehensive; and it does not provide any form of legal, tax, investment, accounting, financial or other advice. References to 'NatWest Group', 'we', 'us' and/or 'our' are to Natwest Group plc, together with its subsidiaries. This report has not been audited or signed off by NatWest Group's external auditors.

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This report contains a number of graphics, infographics, text boxes and credentials which aim to give a high-level overview of certain elements of this report and improve accessibility for readers. These graphics, infographics and text boxes are illustrative and should be read within the context of this report as a whole.

No duty to update

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NatWest
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NatWest Group plc

2024 Tax Transparency Report

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