The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited Interim Results 2026

rbsinternational.com

The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited

Consolidated results for the half year ended 30 June 2026

The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited (RBSI Ltd) is among the largest banks operating in the Channel Islands, Isle of Man and Gibraltar with wholesale branches in Luxembourg and the United Kingdom (UK). Our position outside the UK ring-fencing regime allows us to gather deposits and lend to retail, corporate and commercial customers and financial institutions.

We offer a range of financial products and services through our two core customer segments: Institutional Banking (IB) and International Retail, Commercial and Private Banking (IRCPB). IRCPB acts as a trusted banking provider to personal, private and commercial customers. IB offers banking products and expert services to European fund asset managers, fund administrators and corporate service providers, helping them to manage risk and meet their banking needs through a range of deposit, lending and banking solutions.

RBSI Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Royal Bank of Scotland International (Holdings) Limited (RBSIH) and the ultimate holding company of RBSI Ltd is NatWest Group plc. RBSI Ltd uses its relationship with NatWest Group and its subsidiaries to continue improving the quality and efficiency of the services and products provided, alongside improvements in internal processes. RBSI Ltd is part of the Commercial & Institutional segment of NatWest Group, providing opportunities to deepen our customer relationships and help drive sustainable growth.

RBSI Ltd prepared consolidated financial statements for the first time in respect of the year ending 31 December 2025, following the establishment of Goldfinch 2025-1 Ltd (Refer to Note 11 of the 2025 Annual Report and Accounts). For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, the group comprises RBSI Ltd and Goldfinch 2025-1 Ltd.

Financial review

We delivered a healthy performance during the first half of the year, supported by strong growth in customer balances, while maintaining robust and well-managed capital and liquidity positions, underpinned by a continued focus on efficiency.

RBSI Ltd reported an operating profit before tax of £284 million for the period ended 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025 – £303 million). RBSI Ltd's Return on Tangible Equity was 27.4% (30 June 2025 – 33.1%).

	Half year ended	
Performance key metrics and ratios	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
Total income	**£487m**	£507m
Operating profit before tax	**£284m**	£303m
Net interest margin	**2.19%**	2.38%
Return on Tangible Equity (RoTE)	**27.4%**	33.1%

	As at	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Loans to customers - amortised cost	**£16.6bn**	£15.9bn
Customer deposits	**£34.7bn**	£32.4bn
Loan:deposit ratio	**48%**	49%
Assets under Management (AuM)	**£4.0bn**	£3.6bn
RBSI Ltd regulatory metrics		
Liquidity portfolio	**£20.8bn**	£20.3bn
Risk-weighted assets (RWAs)	**£8.5bn**	£7.6bn
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio	**18.7%**	20.3%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**18.7%**	21.2%
Leverage ratio (1)	**3.6%**	3.8%
Average Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	**135%**	135%

(1) Leverage ratio is Tier 1 capital as a percentage of on and off-balance sheet exposures in line with current Jersey Financial Services Commission (JFSC) guidance. The primary driver of the leverage ratio is short term deposit balances, which RBSI Ltd typically holds in high quality liquid assets. Excluding unencumbered central bank balances would result in a leverage ratio of 5.01%.

Income

Total income decreased by £20 million, or 4%, to £487 million compared with H1 2025. Lower net interest income reflected the impact of lower interest rates, partly offset with growth in average customer balances and debt securities over the first half of 2026. Non-interest income remained broadly in line with H1 2025.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses decreased by £13 million or 6% to £201 million, primarily reflecting one-off costs incurred in H1 2025, and lower staff costs and amortisation. These reductions were partly offset by higher recharges from NatWest Group which reflected RBSI Ltd's increased usage of shared services.

Impairments

Net impairment charges of £2 million were recognised in H1 2026 compared with a net impairment release of £10 million in H1 2025, primarily relating to Stage 3 facilities. Credit quality remained strong with low levels of default. Total loan impairment provisions were £47 million representing an expected credit loss (ECL) coverage ratio of 0.27% (31 December 2025 – 0.26%). Key disclosures underlying our credit provisions are outlined in Note 6 of this report.

Financial review continued

Loans to customers – amortised cost

Loans to customers – amortised cost increased by £0.7 billion to £16.6 billion during H1 2026, primarily within funds lending.

	30 June 2026 £bn	31 December 2025 £bn
Institutional Banking	**12.7**	12.1
of which: subscription lines and net asset value lines	***10.8***	*10.1*
International Retail, Commercial & Private Banking	**3.9**	3.8
of which: residential mortgages	***1.5***	*1.5*
of which: buy to let mortgages	***0.7***	*0.7*
Total loans to customers - amortised cost	**16.6**	15.9

Climate and transition financing maintained positive momentum, during H1 2026 we delivered an additional £1.6 billion (2025 - £0.5 billion) towards the NatWest Group target. Refer to the NatWest Group plc Interim Results 2026 for further details on climate and transition financing targets.

Customer deposits

Customer deposits increased by £2.3 billion during H1 2026 to £34.7 billion.

	30 June 2026 £bn	31 December 2025 £bn
Institutional Banking	**22.8**	21.4
International Retail, Commercial & Private Banking	**11.9**	11.0
Total customer deposits	**34.7**	32.4

Capital and liquidity management

The capital and liquidity metrics shown are for RBSI Ltd on a solo basis, excluding the impact of Goldfinch 2025-1 Ltd, as the Jersey Financial Services Commission (JFSC) regulated entity. CET1 ratio of 18.7% decreased by 1.6 percentage points from 31 December 2025 with higher Common Equity Tier 1 capital following the full repayment of Additional Tier 1 capital in 2026. RWAs increased by £0.9 billion during H1 2026 to £8.5 billion. The movement was driven predominantly by short term intercompany lending and an increase in customer lending.

RBSI Ltd’s loan:deposit ratio was 48% as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025 – 49%).

Average LCR over the past 12 months was 135% (31 December 2025 – 135%) and reflected a stable funding profile, supporting growth in customer lending while spot LCR remained above appetite.

Customer deposits represent our primary funding source and we continued to focus on retaining and growing our core operational deposits as well as attracting and retaining term products. As part of our ongoing focus on funding diversification, wholesale funding remained a key component of our funding base at £2.9 billion as at H1 2026 (31 December 2025 - £3.3 billion). This comprised commercial paper issuance, syndicated loans and private placement issuance reported within bank deposits and other financial liabilities. Refer to Note 5 of this report.

Credit ratings

RBSI Ltd had the following credit ratings as at 30 June 2026.

S&P	A / A-1 (Stable)
Moody’s (1)	A1 / P-1 (Stable)
Fitch	AA / F1+ (Stable)

(1) Moody’s Bank Deposits rating. Moody’s Senior Unsecured Debt rating is A2.

Fitch upgraded the Long-term Issuer Default Ratings during H1 2026, increasing from AA- to AA. There were no changes to ratings or outlooks from S&P and Moody’s during H1 2026.

Condensed consolidated income statement
for the period ended 30 June 2026 (unaudited)

	Half year ended	
	30 June 2026 £m	30 June 2025 £m
Interest receivable	**770**	829
Interest payable	**(357)**	(396)
Net interest income	**413**	433
Fees and commissions receivable	**44**	43
Fees and commissions payable	**(18)**	(17)
Other operating income	**48**	48
Non-interest income	**74**	74
Total income	**487**	507
Staff costs	**(70)**	(74)
Premises and equipment	**(5)**	(8)
Other administrative expenses	**(119)**	(119)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(7)**	(13)
Operating expenses	**(201)**	(214)
Profit before impairment losses/releases	**286**	293
Impairment (losses)/releases	**(2)**	10
Operating profit before tax	**284**	303
Tax charge	**(45)**	(58)
Profit for the period	**239**	245

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income
for the period ended 30 June 2026 (unaudited)

	Half year ended	
	30 June 2026 £m	30 June 2025 £m
Profit for the period	**239**	245
Items that do qualify for reclassification		
FVOCI financial assets	**11**	7
Cash flow hedges (1)	**(35)**	81
Tax	**3**	(13)
Other comprehensive (losses)/income after tax	**(21)**	75
Total comprehensive income for the period	**218**	320

(1) Refer to footnote 1 of the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Condensed consolidated balance sheet
as at 30 June 2026 (unaudited)

	30 June 2026 £m	31 December 2025 £m
Assets		
Cash and balances at central banks	**12,177**	12,972
Derivatives	**130**	87
Loans to banks - amortised cost	**522**	774
Loans to customers - amortised cost	**16,605**	15,911
Amounts due from holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**1,452**	547
Other financial assets	**9,286**	8,043
Other assets	**158**	175
Total assets	**40,330**	38,509
Liabilities		
Bank deposits	**1,521**	1,709
Customer deposits	**34,703**	32,385
Amounts due to holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**451**	422
Derivatives	**139**	164
Other financial liabilities	**1,612**	1,843
Other liabilities	**188**	206
Total liabilities	**38,614**	36,729
Equity attributable to controlling interests	**1,716**	1,780
Total liabilities and equity	**40,330**	38,509

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity for the period ended 30 June 2026 (unaudited)

	Half year ended	
	30 June 2026 £m	30 June 2025 £m
Called-up share capital - at beginning and end of period	**97**	97
Paid-in equity - at beginning of period	**75**	300
Redeemed	**(75)**	-
At end of period	**-**	300
Share premium account - at beginning and end of period	**5**	5
FVOCI reserve - at beginning of period	**(7)**	(16)
Unrealised gains	**16**	8
Realised gains	**(5)**	(1)
Tax	**(2)**	(1)
At end of period	**2**	(10)
Cash flow hedging reserve - at beginning of period	**(25)**	(108)
Amount recognised in equity (1)	**(45)**	36
Reclassification of OCI to P&L (2)	**10**	45
Tax	**5**	(12)
At end of period	**(55)**	(39)
Retained earnings - at beginning of period	**1,635**	1,391
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and other equity owners	**239**	245
Paid-in equity dividends paid	**(1)**	(10)
Ordinary dividends paid	**(205)**	(235)
Redemption/reclassification of paid-in equity	**(1)**	-
At end of period	**1,667**	1,391
Equity attributable to controlling interests at end of period	**1,716**	1,744
Attributable to:		
Ordinary shareholders	**1,716**	1,444
Paid-in equity holders	**-**	300
	1,716	1,744

(1) The change in the cash flow hedging reserve is driven by realised accrued interest transferred into the income statement and an increase in swap rates in the period. The portfolio of hedging instruments are predominantly receive fixed swaps.
(2) The amount transferred from equity to the income statement is mostly recorded within net interest income mainly within loans to banks and customers – amortised cost, balances at central banks and customer deposits.

Condensed consolidated cash flow statement
for the period ended 30 June 2026 (unaudited)

	Half year ended	
	30 June 2026 £m	30 June 2025 £m
Cashflows from operating activities		
Operating profit before tax	**284**	303
Adjustments for non-cash and other items	**3**	(92)
Net cash flows from trading activities	**287**	211
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	**1,133**	448
Net cash flows from operating activities before tax	**1,420**	659
Income taxes paid	**(70)**	(80)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**1,350**	579
Net cash flows from investing activities	**(1,097)**	(648)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(282)**	(255)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(64)**	113
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(93)**	(211)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**14,915**	15,978
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**14,822**	15,767

Notes

1. Presentation of condensed consolidated financial statements

The condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited 2025 Annual Report and Accounts. The accounting policies applied for the first half of 2026 are unchanged from those applied in 2025. RBSI Ltd has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - issued May 2024) were adopted on 1 January 2026. RBSI Ltd has made an accounting policy election to derecognise financial liabilities before the settlement date where they are settled using electronic payment systems that satisfy the specified conditions in IFRS 9. The amendments had no material impact on the financial performance or position of RBSI Ltd.

The directors have prepared the condensed consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis after assessing the principal risks, forecasts, projections, and other relevant evidence over the twelve months from the date they are approved and in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting', as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2. Net interest income

	Half year ended	
	30 June 2026 £m	30 June 2025 £m
Interest receivable on assets:		
Balances at central banks and loans to banks - amortised cost	**207**	254
Loans to customers - amortised cost	**417**	457
Amounts due from holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**9**	15
Other financial assets - debt securities	**137**	103
Interest receivable	**770**	829
Interest payable on liabilities:		
Bank deposits	**52**	51
Customer deposits: demand	**84**	92
Customer deposits: savings	**61**	82
Customer deposits: other time	**114**	133
Other financial liabilities	**38**	26
Amounts due to holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**8**	12
Interest payable	**357**	396
Net interest income	**413**	433

3. Non-interest income

	Half year ended	
	30 June 2026 £m	30 June 2025 £m
Fees and commissions receivable		
- payment services	**9**	9
- credit & debit card fees	**4**	4
- lending (credit facilities)	**27**	27
- investment management	**3**	2
- other services	**1**	1
Fees and commissions payable (1)	**(18)**	(17)
Other operating income (2)	**48**	48
Total non-interest income	**74**	74

(1) Fees and commissions payable primarily include intercompany balances for revenue sharing.
(2) Other operating income primarily comprises customer-linked dealing profits and economic hedging income, including fair value movements on financial assets and mark-to-market movements.

Notes

4. Tax

The table below shows the reconciliation between the actual tax charge and the tax charge that would result from applying the standard Jersey Multinational corporate income tax rate of 15% (2025 - 15%) to RBSI Ltd profit before tax.

	Half year ended	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	£m	£m
Expected tax charge	**43**	45
Rate differences on current tax (1)	**9**	12
Disallowed items - deferred tax	**(6)**	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**(1)**	1
Actual tax charge	**45**	58

(1) RBSI Ltd operates in a number of jurisdictions. Tax rates were unchanged in 2026 from 2025, with Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man and Gibraltar all at 15% in line with the OECD Pillar 2 minimum effective tax rate requirements. The 2026 tax rate in the UK was 28% and 23.87% in Luxembourg.

Net deferred tax assets

Net deferred tax liabilities of £4 million recognised as at 31 December 2025 have reduced and a net deferred tax asset of £5 million is recognised as at 30 June 2026. This reduction is due to cash flow hedging movements compounded by a reduction in the capital allowances deferred tax position.

5. Financial instruments - classification

The following tables analyse financial assets and liabilities in accordance with the categories of financial instruments in IFRS 9.

	MFVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Other assets	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Assets					
Cash and balances at central banks			**12,177**		**12,177**
Derivatives	**130**				**130**
Loans to banks - amortised cost (1)			**522**		**522**
Loans to customers - amortised cost (1,2)			**16,605**		**16,605**
Amounts due from holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**13**	**-**	**1,434**	**5**	**1,452**
Other financial assets	**679**	**6,956**	**1,651**	**-**	**9,286**
Other assets				**158**	**158**
30 June 2026	**822**	**6,956**	**32,389**	**163**	**40,330**
Cash and balances at central banks			12,972		12,972
Derivatives	87				87
Loans to banks - amortised cost (1)			774		774
Loans to customers - amortised cost (1,2)			15,911		15,911
Amounts due from holding company and fellow subsidiaries	80	-	461	6	547
Other financial assets	630	5,858	1,555	-	8,043
Other assets				175	175
31 December 2025	797	5,858	31,673	181	38,509

	Held-for-trading	Amortised cost	Other liabilities	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Liabilities				
Banks deposits (1,3)		**1,521**		**1,521**
Customer deposits (1)		**34,703**		**34,703**
Derivatives	**139**			**139**
Other financial liabilities (4)	**-**	**1,612**	**-**	**1,612**
Amounts due to holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**1**	**390**	**60**	**451**
Other liabilities (5)		**38**	**150**	**188**
30 June 2026	**140**	**38,264**	**210**	**38,614**
Banks deposits (1,3)		1,709		1,709
Customer deposits (1)		32,385		32,385
Derivatives	164			164
Other financial liabilities (4)	-	1,843	-	1,843
Amounts due to holding company and fellow subsidiaries	1	407	14	422
Other liabilities (5)		29	177	206
31 December 2025	165	36,373	191	36,729

(1) RBSI Ltd balance sheet lines include instruments that are subject to IAS 32 netting, or contracts covered by legally enforceable master netting agreements with the right to offset assets and liabilities with the same counterparty, subject to certain conditions. Netting applied primarily relates to IAS 32 netting for reverse repo and repo contracts. Total netting adjustments recorded are:
   a. Loans to banks and bank deposits: £1,170 million (31 December 2025 - £749 million).
   b. Loans to customers and customer deposits: nil (31 December 2025 - £103 million).

(2) Includes finance lease receivables of £9 million (31 December 2025 - £9 million).
(3) Includes syndicated loans of £1,400 million (31 December 2025 - £1,561 million).
(4) Includes private placements of £532 million (31 December 2025 – £690 million) and commercial paper issuance of £961 million (31 December 2025 – £1,023 million).
(5) Includes lease liabilities of £27 million (31 December 2025 - £28 million), held at amortised cost.

Notes

5. Financial instruments - valuation

Disclosures relating to the control environment, valuation techniques and related aspects pertaining to financial instruments measured at fair value are included in The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited's 2025 Annual Report and Accounts. Valuation and input methodologies at 30 June 2026 are consistent with those described in Note 7 to the financial statements in The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited's 2025 Annual Report and Accounts.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below shows the assets and liabilities held split by fair value hierarchy level.

	30 June 2026			31 December 2025		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	£m	**£m**	**£m**	£m	£m	£m
Assets						
Derivatives	**-**	**130**	**130**	-	87	87
Amounts due from holding companies and fellow subsidiaries	**-**	**13**	**13**	-	80	80
Other financial assets - securities	**5,061**	**2,575**	**7,636**	4,183	2,305	6,488
Total financial assets at fair value	**5,061**	**2,718**	**7,779**	4,183	2,472	6,655
As % of total fair value assets	**65%**	**35%**		63%	37%	
Liabilities						
Derivatives	**-**	**139**	**139**	-	164	164
Amounts due to holding companies and fellow subsidiaries	**-**	**1**	**1**	-	1	1
Total financial liabilities at fair value	**-**	**140**	**140**	-	165	165
As % of total fair value liabilities	**-**	**100%**		-	100%	

(1) Level 1 – Instruments valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active and liquid markets, for identical financial instruments. Examples include government bonds, listed equity shares and certain exchange-traded derivatives.
Level 2 - Instruments valued using valuation techniques that have observable inputs. Observable inputs are those that are readily available with limited adjustments required. Examples include most government agency securities, investment-grade corporate bonds, certain mortgage products - including CLOs, most bank loans, repos and reverse repos, state and municipal obligations, most notes issued, certain money market securities, loan commitments and most OTC derivatives.
Level 3 – Instruments valued using a valuation technique where at least one input which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation, is not based on observable market data. Examples include non-derivative instruments which trade infrequently, certain syndicated and commercial mortgage loans, private equity, and derivatives with unobservable model inputs.

(2) Transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the quarter in which the instruments were transferred.

Notes

5. Financial instruments – valuation continued

Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost

The following table shows the carrying values and the fair values of financial instruments on the balance sheet carried at amortised cost.

30 June 2026	**Carrying value £m**	**Fair value £m**
Financial assets		
Loans to banks	**522**	**522**
Loans to customers	**16,605**	**16,590**
Amounts due from holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**1,434**	**1,434**
Other financial assets - securities	**1,651**	**1,598**
31 December 2025		
Financial assets		
Loans to banks	774	774
Loans to customers	15,911	15,759
Amounts due from holding company and fellow subsidiaries	461	461
Other financial assets - securities	1,555	1,510
30 June 2026		
Financial liabilities		
Bank deposits	**1,521**	**1,521**
Customer deposits	**34,703**	**34,703**
Other financial liabilities - debt securities in issue	**1,612**	**1,612**
Amounts due to holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**390**	**390**
31 December 2025		
Financial liabilities		
Bank deposits	1,709	1,709
Customer deposits	32,385	32,385
Other financial liabilities - debt securities in issue	1,843	1,843
Amounts due to holding company and fellow subsidiaries	407	407

The assumptions and methodologies underlying the calculation of fair values of financial instruments at the balance sheet date are as follows:

Loans to banks and customers

In estimating the fair value of net loans to customers and banks measured at amortised cost, RBSI Ltd's loans are segregated into appropriate portfolios reflecting the characteristics of the constituent loans. Two principal methods are used to estimate fair value; contractual cash flows and expected cash flows.

Other financial assets

The majority of other financial assets consist of debt securities which are valued using quoted prices in active markets, or using quoted prices for similar assets in active markets. Fair values of the rest are determined using discounted cash flow valuation techniques.

Deposits by banks and customer accounts

The fair values of deposits are estimated using discounted cash flow valuation techniques.

Debt securities in issue

Fair values are determined using quoted prices for similar liabilities where available or by reference to valuation techniques, adjusting for own credit spreads where appropriate.

Other financial instruments

For certain short-term financial instruments: cash and balances at central banks, items in the course of collection from other banks, items in the course of transmission to other banks and customer demand deposits, carrying value is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Notes

6. Loan impairment provisions

Economic drivers

Introduction

The portfolio segmentation and selection of economic drivers for IFRS 9 follows the approach used in stress testing. The stress models for each portfolio segment (defined by product or asset class and where relevant, industry sector and region) are based on a selected, small number of economic variables that best explain the movements in portfolio loss rates. The process to select economic drivers uses empirical analysis and expert judgement.

The most significant economic drivers for the personal portfolios include unemployment rate and house price index and these are applied to credit portfolios across all jurisdictions.

In addition to some of these loss drivers, world gross domestic product (GDP) is a primary loss driver for the Wholesale portfolios.

Economic scenarios

RBSI Ltd uses the economic scenarios produced by NatWest Group. At 30 June 2026, the range of anticipated future economic conditions was defined by a set of four internally developed scenarios and their respective probabilities. In addition to the base case, they comprised upside, downside and extreme downside scenarios.

At 30 June 2026, the four scenarios were deemed appropriate in capturing the uncertainty in economic forecasts and the non-linearity in outcomes under different scenarios. These four scenarios were developed to provide sufficient coverage to current risks faced by the economy and consider varying outcomes across inflation, interest rate, the labour market, asset price and economic growth, around which there remains pronounced levels of uncertainty.

Since 31 December 2025, the near-term economic growth outlook weakened, mainly due to rising energy prices following the Middle East conflict. To reflect the impact, changes have been made to the base case economic outlook. Inflation is expected to peak at approximately 4%. Real incomes are expected to come under pressure, with economic growth slowing to 1.0%.

The unemployment rate is assumed to peak higher at 5.5%. Given the risks of second round inflationary impacts, it is assumed that the bank rate is held at the current level of 3.75%. Asset prices growth weakens due to weaker GDP growth and higher than anticipated interest rates.

At 30 June 2026, the extreme downside scenario was updated to further incorporate physical and transition climate risks, as detailed on the next page.

High-level narrative - potential developments, vulnerabilities and risks

Growth	**Outperformance** - above trend growth supported by consumer sentiment recovery	Upside
	Modest - soft in 2026, close to trend pace afterwards	Base case
	Stalling - economic and policy uncertainty lead to consumer caution which weighs on activity	Downside
	Extreme stress - extreme fall in GDP followed by a weak recovery	Extreme downside
Inflation	**Sticky** - strong growth and/or wage policies keep services inflation above target in medium term	Upside
	Reversal - ongoing progress against inflation halted, inflation rises to around 4%	Base case
	Slow - swift fall to lower levels as demand shock dominates	Downside
	Stagflation - crystallisation of physical risks, acceleration of transition policy, surging energy prices and second round impacts, leading to double digit inflation	Extreme downside
Labour market	**Recovery** - job growth rebounds strongly, reversing much of the recent rise in unemployment rate	Upside
	Cooling continues - gradual loosening continues into 2026, before improving	Base case
	Job shedding - redundancies, reduced hours, building slack	Downside
	Depression - unemployment hits levels close to previous peaks amid severe stress	Extreme downside
Rates short-term	**Careful** - cautious hikes in the face of higher growth and inflation	Upside
	Pause - rate cutting cycle on pause given the risk of second round inflation impacts	Base case
	Supportive - sharp declines to support recovery	Downside
	Sharp rise - sharp rates tightening in response to double digit inflation	Extreme downside
Rates long-term	**Above consensus** - 4%	Upside
	Flat - 3.75%	Base case
	Low - 2%	Downside
	High - around 4%	Extreme downside

Notes

6. Loan impairment provisions continued

Main macroeconomic variables

The main macroeconomic variables for each of the four scenarios used for expected credit loss (ECL) modelling are set out in the table below.

	30 June 2026					31 December 2025				
	Upside	Base case	Downside	Extreme downside	Weighted average	Upside	Base case	Downside	Extreme downside	Weighted average
Five-year summary (1,2)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GDP	**2.0**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**(0.3)**	**1.1**	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	1.2
Unemployment rate	**4.4**	**5.2**	**6.0**	**7.2**	**5.4**	4.3	5.1	5.6	7.0	5.3
House price index	**5.7**	**2.4**	**-**	**(4.5)**	**2.0**	5.7	3.3	0.6	(3.8)	2.6
Commercial real estate price	**5.8**	**1.1**	**(1.4)**	**(5.5)**	**1.0**	6.1	2.2	(0.3)	(5.0)	1.9
Consumer price index	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.0**	**4.6**	**2.6**	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.3
Bank of England base rate	**4.0**	**3.8**	**1.9**	**5.5**	**3.7**	4.0	3.5	2.6	1.4	3.2
Stock price index	**9.0**	**4.1**	**2.5**	**(1.0)**	**4.4**	6.2	4.8	2.8	1.1	4.3
World GDP	**3.6**	**2.9**	**2.4**	**1.5**	**2.8**	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.2	3.0
Probability weight	**22.8**	**45.0**	**19.0**	**13.2**		22.4	45.0	19.5	13.1	

(1) The five-year summary runs from 2026-2030 for 30 June 2026 and from 2025-2029 for 31 December 2025.
(2) The table shows compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for GDP, average levels for the unemployment rate and Bank of England base rate and Q4 to Q4 CAGR for other parameters.

Climate risks

RBSI Ltd follows NatWest Group's approach to climate risk. Since 2023, RBSI Ltd has incorporated transition policy assumptions into the base case macroeconomic scenario. From Q1 2026, transition and physical climate risks have also been incorporated into the extreme downside scenario, reflecting the potential impacts of physical risks on productivity and business activity, alongside higher emissions costs arising from more stringent transition policies. The Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System climate scenarios were used to calibrate the climate elements of the scenario. These enhancements did not have a material impact on total ECL, as overall severity of scenarios did not change materially.

Probability weightings of scenarios

RBSI Ltd follows NatWest Group's approach to assign probability weights to scenarios. RBSI Ltd applies a quantitative approach for IFRS 9 multiple economic scenarios by selecting specific discrete scenarios that represent the range of risks in the economic outlook and assigning appropriate probability weights.

The approach involves comparing GDP paths for RBSI Ltd's scenarios against a set of model simulations to determine the percentile in the distribution that aligns most closely with each scenario.

The probability weight for the base case is determined first using expert judgement, while probability weights for the alternative scenarios are then assigned based on the percentiles scores mentioned above.

The assigned probability weights were judged to be aligned with the subjective assessment of the balance of the risks in the economy. Given the balance of risks that the economies in which RBSI Ltd operates are exposed to, RBSI Ltd judges it appropriate that downside-biased scenarios have higher combined probability weights than the upside-biased scenario. Compared to 31 December 2025, the scenario weights were broadly similar.

The weights present good coverage to the range of outcomes assumed in the scenarios, including the potential for a robust recovery on the upside and exceptionally challenging outcomes on the downside. A 22.8% weighting was applied to the upside scenario, a 45.0% weighting applied to the base case scenario, a 19.0% weighting applied to the downside scenario and a 13.2% weighting applied to the extreme downside scenario.

Notes

6. Loan impairment provisions continued

Annual figures

GDP - annual growth	Upside %	Base case %	Downside %	Extreme downside %	Weighted average %
2026	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.8
2027	2.6	1.2	(1.3)	(3.9)	0.4
2028	2.8	1.4	1.2	-	1.5
2029	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.5
2030	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4
2031	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4
Unemployment rate - annual average					
2026	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
2027	4.4	5.4	6.1	6.8	5.5
2028	4.2	5.2	6.5	8.3	5.6
2029	4.2	5.1	6.2	8.1	5.5
2030	4.1	5.0	5.8	7.5	5.3
2031	4.1	4.8	5.4	6.9	5.1
House price index - four quarter change					
2026	4.3	0.8	(0.3)	(2.9)	0.9
2027	7.9	1.7	(3.2)	(12.6)	0.4
2028	5.8	3.0	(4.0)	(11.7)	0.8
2029	5.2	3.2	3.6	(0.2)	3.5
2030	5.6	3.2	4.3	6.4	4.3
2031	5.5	3.2	4.2	6.0	4.3
Commercial real estate price - four quarter change					
2026	9.1	0.4	(5.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)
2027	6.3	0.9	(9.7)	(22.6)	(2.4)
2028	5.7	1.3	3.3	(3.3)	2.4
2029	4.7	1.2	2.6	6.4	2.9
2030	3.3	1.4	2.5	4.9	2.5
2031	3.0	1.6	2.5	4.9	2.4
Consumer price index - four quarter change					
2026	3.5	4.0	2.7	7.5	4.1
2027	2.1	2.1	1.3	6.7	2.6
2028	2.0	2.0	1.8	4.3	2.3
2029	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.0
2030	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
2031	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.8
Bank of England base rate - annual average					
2026	3.92	3.75	3.26	4.57	3.80
2027	4.08	3.75	1.62	6.76	3.82
2028	4.00	3.75	1.50	6.17	3.70
2029	4.00	3.75	1.50	5.38	3.59
2030	4.00	3.75	1.65	4.60	3.52
2031	4.00	3.75	2.00	4.20	3.53
Stock price index - four quarter change					
2026	19.2	7.1	(14.2)	(26.8)	1.3
2027	12.0	3.3	7.1	(17.1)	4.3
2028	7.8	3.3	7.1	18.9	6.4
2029	3.7	3.3	7.1	15.9	5.1
2030	3.3	3.3	7.1	13.7	4.9
2031	3.3	3.3	7.1	12.6	4.9

Notes

6. Loan impairment provisions continued

Worst points

	30 June 2026 (1)					31 December 2025 (1)				
	Downside		Extreme downside		Weighted average	Downside		Extreme downside		Weighted average
	%	Quarter	%	Quarter	%	%	Quarter	%	Quarter	%
GDP	**(1.2)**	**Q2 2027**	**(4.3)**	**Q3 2027**	**-**	-	Q4 2027	(3.8)	Q4 2026	-
Unemployment rate - peak	**6.5**	**Q2 2028**	**8.5**	**Q3 2028**	**5.6**	6.2	Q4 2027	8.5	Q4 2027	5.6
House price index	**(7.4)**	**Q4 2028**	**(27.7)**	**Q2 2029**	**-**	(2.4)	Q2 2028	(25.9)	Q2 2028	-
Commercial real estate price	**(14.1)**	**Q4 2027**	**(34.9)**	**Q2 2028**	**(2.4)**	(7.3)	Q2 2027	(33.3)	Q3 2027	-
Consumer price index										
- extreme four quarter change	**1.1**	**Q1 2026**	**10.0**	**Q2 2027**	**4.4**	3.8	Q3 2025	3.8	Q3 2025	3.8
Bank of England base rate										
- extreme level	**1.5**	**Q2 2026**	**7.0**	**Q2 2027**	**3.9**	2.0	Q1 2025	0.1	Q1 2025	2.8
Stock price index	**(14.2)**	**Q4 2026**	**(45.1)**	**Q2 2027**	**-**	(6.7)	Q4 2026	(47.7)	Q4 2026	-

(1) The figures show falls relative to the starting period for GDP, house price index, commercial real estate price and stock price index. For unemployment rate, it shows highest value through the scenario horizon. For consumer price index, it shows highest or lowest annual percentage change. For Bank of England base rate, it shows highest or lowest value through the horizon. The calculations are performed over five years, with a starting point of Q4 2025 for 30 June 2026 scenarios and Q4 2024 for 31 December 2025 scenarios.

Measurement uncertainty and ECL sensitivity analysis

The recognition and measurement of ECL is complex and requires significant judgement and estimation, especially during times of economic volatility and uncertainty. This includes the formulation and incorporation of multiple forward-looking economic conditions into ECL to meet the measurement objectives of IFRS 9. The ECL provision is sensitive to the model inputs and economic assumptions used in the estimation.

Simulations were conducted to assess the impact of various economic scenarios, including base case, upside, downside and extreme downside scenarios. The potential ECL impacts reflected the simulated impact as at 30 June 2026. In the simulations, it was assumed that the macroeconomic variables associated with each scenario would replace the existing base case economic assumptions, giving them a 100% probability weighting and therefore serving as a single economic scenario. These scenarios were applied to all modelled portfolios with the simulation affecting both probability of defaults and loss given defaults. Post model adjustments included in the ECL estimates were adjusted in line with the modelled ECL movements. However, adjustments that were judgemental in nature, such as those for deferred model calibrations and economic uncertainty, were not automatically recalculated. Instead, they will be re-evaluated by management through ECL governance for any new economic scenario outlook.

As expected, the scenarios created varying impacts on ECL by portfolio, and these impacts were deemed reasonable. The simulations assumed that existing modelled relationships between key economic variables and drivers would hold. However, in practice, other factors such as potential changes in customer behaviour and policy changes could also impact the wider availability of credit.

The focus of the simulations was on ECL provisioning requirements for performing exposures in Stage 1 and Stage 2. The simulations were run on a stand-alone basis and were independent of each other. Scenario impacts on significant increase in credit risk were considered when evaluating the ECL movements of Stage 1 and Stage 2.

Stage 3 provisions are not subject to the same level of measurement uncertainty, as default is an observed event as at the balance sheet date and defaulted loss given default is typically more impacted by borrower specific factors rather than economics. Therefore, Stage 3 provisions were not considered in this analysis.

ECL post model adjustments

The table below shows ECL post model adjustments.

	30 June 2026 £m	31 December 2025 £m
Deferred model calibrations	**-**	-
Economic uncertainty	**1**	2
Other adjustments	**-**	-
Total	**1**	2
Of which		
- Stage 1	***1***	*1*
- Stage 2	***-***	*1*
- Stage 3	***-***	*-*

Notes

6. Loan impairment provisions continued

Loan exposure and impairment metrics

The table below shows gross loans and ECL, by stage, within the scope of the IFRS 9 ECL framework.

	30 June 2026 £m	31 December 2025 £m
Loans - amortised cost		
Stage 1	**17,112**	16,592
Stage 2	**106**	170
Stage 3	**70**	75
Inter-group (1)	**1,435**	461
Total	**18,723**	17,298
Loan impairment provisions		
ECL provisions		
Stage 1	**8**	8
Stage 2	**2**	3
Stage 3	**37**	33
Inter-group	**1**	-
Total	**48**	44
ECL provision coverage (2,3)		
Stage 1 (%)	**0.05**	0.05
Stage 2 (%)	**1.89**	1.76
Stage 3 (%)	**52.86**	44.00
	0.27	0.26

	Half year ended 30 June 2026 £m	Half year ended 30 June 2025 £m
Impairment charges/(releases)		
ECL charge/(release)	**2**	(10)
Amounts written-off	**-**	-

(1) Amounts due from holding companies and fellow subsidiaries (inter-group) are all considered as Stage 1.
(2) ECL provisions coverage is ECL provisions divided by loans – amortised cost.
(3) ECL provisions coverage and ECL loss rates are calculated on third party loans and related ECL provisions and charge respectively.
(4) The table shows gross loans only and excludes amounts that are outside the scope of the ECL framework. Other financial assets within the scope of the IFRS 9 ECL framework were cash and balances at central banks totalling £12.1 billion (31 December 2025 – £12.9 billion) and debt securities of £8.7 billion (31 December 2025 – £7.4 billion).

Notes

6. Loan impairment provisions continued

Flow statement

The flow statement that follows shows the main ECL and related income statement movements. It also shows the changes in ECL as well as the changes in related financial assets used in determining ECL. Due to differences in scope, exposures may differ from those reported in other tables, principally in relation to exposures in Stage 1 and Stage 2. These differences do not have a material ECL effect. Other points to note:

- Financial assets include treasury liquidity portfolios, comprising balances at central banks and debt securities, as well as loans. Both modelled and non-modelled portfolios are included.
- Stage transfers (for example, exposures moving from Stage 1 into Stage 2) are a key feature of the ECL movements, with the net re-measurement cost of transitioning to a worse stage being a primary driver of income statement charges. Similarly, there is an ECL benefit for accounts improving stage.
- Changes in risk parameters shows the reassessment of the ECL within a given stage, including any ECL overlays and residual income statement gains or losses at the point of write-off or accounting write-down.
- Other (P&L only items) includes any subsequent changes in the value of written-down assets (for example, fortuitous recoveries) along with other direct write-off items such as direct recovery costs. Other (P&L only items) affects the income statement but does not affect balance sheet ECL movements.
- Amounts written-off represent the gross asset written-off against accounts with ECL, including the net asset written-off for any debt sale activity.
- The effect of any change in post model adjustments during the year is typically reported under changes in risk parameters, as are any effects arising from changes to the underlying models.
- All movements are captured monthly and aggregated. Interest suspended post default is included within Stage 3 ECL with the increase in the value of suspended interest during the year reported under currency translation and other adjustments.

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Financial assets £m	ECL £m	Financial assets £m	ECL £m	Financial assets £m	ECL £m	Financial assets £m	ECL £m
At 1 January 2026	**37,072**	**8**	**155**	**3**	**69**	**33**	**37,296**	**44**
Currency translation and other adjustments	**(45)**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**(45)**	**1**
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	**(164)**	**-**	**164**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	**145**	**-**	**(145)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 3	**-**	**-**	**(10)**	**-**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfers from Stage 3	**4**	**-**	**8**	**1**	**(12)**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**
Exp change & income statement (releases)/charges	**(408)**	**-**	**(61)**	**(2)**	**4**	**4**	**(465)**	**2**
At 30 June 2026	**36,604**	**8**	**110**	**2**	**72**	**37**	**36,786**	**47**
Net carrying amount	**36,596**		**108**		**35**		**36,739**	
At 1 January 2025	37,487	11	336	6	142	44	37,965	61
2025 movements	(891)	(2)	(170)	(2)	(57)	(9)	(1,118)	(13)
At 30 June 2025	36,596	9	166	4	85	35	36,847	48
Net carrying amount	36,587		162		50		36,799	

(1) Related financial asset movements are one month in arrears relative to the balance sheet reporting dates, as these are the balances used to calculate the modelled ECL (i.e. reported financial assets at 1 January 2026 in the flow statements reflect 30 November 2025 positions, and 30 June 2026 reported figures reflect 31 May 2026 positions).

Notes

7. Contingent liabilities and commitments

The amounts shown in the table below are intended only to provide an indication of the volume of business outstanding at 30 June 2026. Although RBSI Ltd is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance of the obligations undertaken by customers, the amounts shown do not, and are not intended to, provide any indication of RBSI Ltd's expectation of future losses.

	30 June 2026 £m	31 December 2025 £m
Contingent liabilities and commitments		
Guarantees	**405**	437
Other contingent liabilities	**14**	19
Standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments	**10,187**	9,856
Total	**10,606**	10,312

Commitments and contingent obligations are subject to RBSI Ltd's normal credit approval processes.

8. Litigation and regulatory matters

RBSI Ltd and certain members of NatWest Group are party to various legal proceedings and are involved in, or subject to, various regulatory matters, including as the subject of investigations and other regulatory and governmental action (Matters) in the jurisdictions in which it operates.

RBSI Ltd recognises a provision for a liability in relation to these Matters when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle an obligation resulting from past events, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. In many of the Matters, it is not possible to determine whether any loss is probable or to estimate reliably the amount of any loss, either as a direct consequence of the relevant proceedings and regulatory matters or as a result of adverse impacts or restrictions on RBSI Ltd's reputation, business and operations. Numerous legal and factual issues may need to be resolved, including through potentially lengthy discovery and document production exercises and determination of important factual matters, and by addressing novel or unsettled legal questions relevant to the proceedings in question, before the probability of a liability, if any, arising can reasonably be estimated in respect of any Matter. RBSI Ltd cannot predict if, how, or when such claims will be resolved or what the eventual settlement, damages, fine, penalty or other relief, if any, may be, particularly for Matters that are at an early stage in their development or where claimants seek substantial or indeterminate damages.

There are situations where RBSI Ltd may pursue an approach that in some instances leads to a settlement agreement. This may occur in order to avoid the expense, management distraction or reputational implications of continuing to contest liability, or in order to take account of the risks inherent in defending or contesting Matters, even for those for which RBSI Ltd believes it has credible defences and should prevail on the merits. The uncertainties inherent in all Matters affect the amount and timing of any potential economic outflows for both matters with respect to which provisions have been established and other contingent liabilities in respect of any such Matter.

It is not practicable to provide an aggregate estimate of potential liability for our Matters as a class of contingent liabilities.

The future economic outflow in respect of any matter may ultimately prove to be substantially greater than, or less than, the aggregate provision, if any, that RBSI Ltd has recognised in respect of such Matter. Where a reliable estimate of the economic outflow cannot be reasonably made, no provision has been recognised.

For a discussion of certain risks associated with RBSI Ltd's litigation and regulatory matters (including the Matters), refer to the Risk Factor relating to legal, regulatory and conduct set out on page 99 of The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited 2025 Annual Report and Accounts.

Notes

9. Related party transactions

Related parties

(a) In their roles as providers of finance, RBSI Ltd provide development and other types of capital support to businesses. These investments are made in the normal course of business.

(b) RBSI Ltd is recharged from other NatWest Group entities, mainly NWB Plc which provides the majority of shared services (including technology) and operational processes.

(c) In accordance with IAS 24, transactions or balances between RBSI Ltd that have been eliminated on consolidation are not reported.

The nature of related party transactions in H1 2026 were similar to those disclosed in The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited 2025 Annual Report and Accounts.

RBSI Ltd's financial assets and liabilities include amounts due from/to the holding company and fellow subsidiaries as below:

	30 June 2026				31 December 2025			
	Holding company £m	Fellow subsidiaries £m	Subsidiaries £m	Total £m	Holding company £m	Fellow subsidiaries £m	Subsidiaries £m	Total £m
Assets								
Loans to banks - amortised cost	-	1,430	-	1,430	-	459	-	459
Loans to customers - amortised cost	-	-	4	4	-	-	2	2
Other financial assets	-	13	-	13	-	80	-	80
Other assets	-	5	-	5	-	6	-	6
Amounts due from holding company and fellow subsidiaries	-	1,448	4	1,452	-	545	2	547
Derivatives (1)	-	125	-	125	-	82	-	82
Liabilities								
Bank deposits	-	79	-	79	-	82	-	82
Customer deposits	-	47	-	47	-	64	-	64
Subordinated liabilities	264	-	-	264	262	-	-	262
Other liabilities	-	61	-	61	-	14	-	14
Amounts due to holding company and fellow subsidiaries	264	187	-	451	262	160	-	422
Derivatives (1)	-	137	-	137	-	164	-	164

(1) Intercompany derivatives are included within derivative classification on the balance sheet.

10. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events between the 30 June 2026 and the date of approval of this announcement which would require a change to, or additional disclosure in the announcement.

11. Date of approval

This announcement was approved by the Board of Directors on 28 July 2026.

Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited Summary Risk Factors

Summary of principal risks and uncertainties

Set out below is a summary of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year which could adversely affect RBSI Ltd. This summary should not be regarded as a complete and comprehensive statement of all potential risks and uncertainties; a fuller description of these and other risk factors is included on pages 98 to 103 of The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited 2025 Annual Report and Accounts. Any of the risks identified may have a material adverse effect on RBSI Ltd's business, operations, financial condition or prospects.

Economic and political risk

- RBSI Ltd, its customers and its counterparties face continued economic and political risks and uncertainties in the UK and global markets, including as a result of inflation and interest rates, supply chain disruption, protectionist policies, and geopolitical developments.
- Changes in interest rates will continue to affect RBSI Ltd's business and results.
- Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may adversely affect RBSI Ltd's results and financial condition.

Legal, regulatory and conduct risk

- RBSI Ltd is subject to substantial regulation and oversight, which are constantly evolving and may adversely affect RBSI Ltd.
- RBSI Ltd is exposed to the risks of various litigation matters, regulatory and governmental actions and investigations as well as remedial undertakings, the outcomes of which are inherently difficult to predict, and which could have an adverse effect on RBSI Ltd.
- Changes in tax legislation (or application thereof) or failure to generate future taxable profits may impact the recoverability of certain deferred tax assets recognised by RBSI Ltd.

Operational and IT resilience risk

- Operational risks (including reliance on third party suppliers, certain services, systems and infrastructure provided by NatWest Group entities, and outsourcing of certain activities) are inherent in RBSI Ltd's businesses.
- RBSI Ltd is subject to sophisticated and frequent cyberattacks, and compliance with cybersecurity and data protection regulations is becoming increasingly complex.
- RBSI Ltd's operations and strategy are highly dependent on the accuracy and effective use of data as well as its complex IT systems and any IT failure could adversely affect RBSI Ltd.
- RBSI Ltd relies on attracting, retaining and developing diverse senior management and skilled personnel, and is required to maintain good employee relations.
- A failure in RBSI Ltd's risk management framework could adversely affect RBSI Ltd, including its ability to achieve its strategic objectives.
- RBSI Ltd's operations are subject to inherent reputational risk.

Strategic and climate risk

- RBSI Ltd is subject to strategic risks arising from being part of NatWest Group's Commercial & Institutional business segment, as well as from NatWest Group's (including RBSI Ltd's) climate and sustainability-related ambitions, targets and commitments.
- RBSI Ltd continues to implement its strategy, including business and technology change initiatives, which carries significant execution and operational risks and may not achieve its stated aims and targeted outcomes.
- RBSI Ltd and NatWest Group operate in markets that are highly competitive, with evolving competitive pressures and technology disruption.
- Acquisitions, divestments, or other transactions by NatWest Group may not be successful.

Financial resilience risk

- RBSI Ltd may not achieve its ambitions or targets, meet its guidance, or be in a position to continue to make discretionary capital distributions.
- RBSI Ltd has significant exposure to counterparty and borrower risk including credit losses, which may have an adverse effect on RBSI Ltd.
- RBSI Ltd may not meet the prudential regulatory requirements for liquidity and funding or may not be able to adequately access sources of liquidity and funding, which could trigger the execution of certain management actions or recovery options.
- An inability to grow or any material decrease in RBSI Ltd's deposits could, particularly if accompanied by one of the other factors described above, adversely affect RBSI Ltd's ability to satisfy its liquidity or funding needs. In turn, this could require RBSI Ltd to adapt its funding plans or change its operations.
- Any reduction in the credit rating and/or outlooks assigned to RBSI Ltd could adversely affect the availability of funding for RBSI Ltd, reduce RBSI Ltd's liquidity and funding position and increase the cost of funding.
- RBSI Ltd may not meet the prudential regulatory requirements for regulatory capital or manage its capital effectively, which could trigger the execution of certain management actions or recovery options.
- The introduction of Basel 3 amendments may result in additional supervisory and prudential expectations, including an increase in risk-weighted assets. The details of Basel 3 amendments in Jersey remain subject to regulatory uncertainty.
- RBSI Ltd may be adversely affected if NatWest Group fails to meet the requirements of regulatory stress tests, or if NatWest Group's resolution preparations are deemed inadequate.
- RBSI Ltd could incur losses or be required to maintain higher levels of capital as a result of limitations or failure of various models.
- RBSI Ltd's financial statements are sensitive to underlying accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions.
- Changes in accounting standards may materially impact RBSI Ltd's financial results.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

We, the directors listed below, confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

- the condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- the condensed consolidated financial statements complies with the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991, the Banking Business (Jersey) Law 1991, the Financial Services (General Insurance Mediation Business (Accounts, Audits, Reports and Solvency)) (Jersey) Order 2005, the Financial Services (Trust Company and Investment Business (Accounts, Audits and Reports)) (Jersey) Order 2007 and the Financial Services (Fund Services Business (Accounts, Audits and Reports)) (Jersey) Order 2007, the Financial Services (Jersey) Law 1998 and their Codes of Practice.

By order of the Board

Robert Horrocks
Chief Financial Officer

28 July 2026

Board of directors

Chair
James McConville

Executive directors
Jane Howard
Robert Horrocks

Non-executive directors
Christine Ashton
Bruce Cannon
Aaron Le Cornu
Carinne Withey

Additional Information

Presentation of information

The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited (RBSI Ltd) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Royal Bank of Scotland International (Holdings) Limited (RBSIH). NatWest Group plc is the ultimate holding company of RBSI Ltd. The term 'NatWest Group' refers to NatWest Group plc and its subsidiaries. The term 'NatWest Bank Plc' or 'NWB Plc' refers to National Westminster Bank Plc. The term 'Group' refers to RBSI Ltd comprising Goldfinch 2025-1 Ltd.

RBSI Ltd publishes its financial statements in the functional currency, pounds sterling (£ or sterling) and all values are rounded to the nearest million pounds, except when otherwise indicated. The abbreviations £m and £bn represent millions and thousands of millions of pounds sterling, respectively.

Statutory accounts

Financial information contained in this document does not constitute statutory accounts within the meaning of Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 and other applicable local laws. The statutory accounts for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been filed with the Registrar of Companies. The report of the auditor on those statutory accounts was unqualified, did not draw attention to any matters by way of emphasis and did not contain a statement under Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

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 RBSI Ltd'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 RBSI Ltd'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: RBSI Ltd's economic and political risks; the constantly evolving oversight and regulatory environment (including its regulatory capital position and related requirements); its strategic risks (including as part of NatWest Group's Commercial & Institutional business segment, and as a result of NatWest Group's climate and sustainability-related targets); its access to sources of liquidity and funding; its financial position, profitability and financial performance (including financial, capital, and operational targets); and its counterparty and borrower risk (including its impairment losses and credit exposures under certain specified scenarios). 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, 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, interest and exchange rate fluctuations, general economic and political conditions and uncertainties, the exposure to third party risk, strategic 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 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 RBSI Ltd's actual results are discussed in The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited 2025 Annual Report and Accounts, RBSI Ltd's Interim Management Statement for H1 2026, and its other public filings. The forward-looking statements contained in this document speak only as of the date of this document and RBSI Ltd 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.

Caution on non-financial reporting

The processes we have adopted to define, collect and report data on our climate and sustainability-related performance, as well as the associated metrics and disclosures in this document, are not subject to the same formal processes adopted for financial reporting in accordance with established reporting standards. They involve a higher degree of judgement, assumptions and estimates, including in relation to the classification of climate and sustainability-related (including social, sustainability, sustainability-linked, green, climate and transition) funding, financing and facilitation activities, than what is required for reporting of historical financial information prepared in accordance with established reporting standards. As a result, climate and sustainability-related disclosures may be amended, updated or restated over time. However, RBSI Ltd does not undertake to restate prior disclosures except where required by applicable law or regulation, even if subsequently available data or methodologies differ from those used at the time of the original disclosure. In addition, non-financial reporting systems are less developed than financial reporting systems, often involving manual processes and less robust controls, which may affect data quality and consistency.

Caution about sustainability-related funding, financing and facilitation.

Sustainability-related (including social, sustainability, sustainability-linked, green, climate, transition) funding, financing and facilitation currently represents only a relatively small proportion of RBSI Ltd's overall funding, financing and facilitation activities. Accordingly, disclosures relating to sustainability-related funding, financing and facilitation should be read in the context of RBSI Ltd's broader balance sheet, risk profile and funding, financing and facilitation activities, and should not be interpreted as indicative of RBSI Ltd's overall funding, financing or facilitation strategy.